



PAUL DeWOLFE
PUBLIC DEFENDER

KEITH LOTRIDGE
DEPUTY PUBLIC DEFENDER

MELISSA ROTHSTEIN
DIRECTOR OF POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT

KRYSTAL WILLIAMS
DIRECTOR OF GOVERNMENT RELATIONS DIVISION

ELIZABETH HILLIARD
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF GOVERNMENT RELATIONS DIVISION

POSITION ON PROPOSED LEGISLATION

BILL: HB146 - Education – Reportable Offenses and Student Discipline – Alterations

FROM: Maryland Office of the Public Defender

POSITION: Favorable

DATE: February 1, 2022

The Maryland Office of the Public Defender respectfully requests that the Committee issue a favorable report on House Bill 146.

Under current Maryland law, police are required to report to schools whenever a student is arrested in the community for one of over 50 potential offenses. Some schools have abused this law to remove students from school with very little process, even if the arrest had nothing to do with school and the student's presence has no impact on school safety. This is one of the last and most draconian features of our former school discipline system, and perpetuates the school to prison pipeline. HB 146 provides essential reform to ensure that all children continue to receive access to a free and appropriate education, while balancing concerns regarding school safety.

Under current law, school districts routinely and unilaterally remove students for indefinite periods of time when students are arrested off of school grounds for conduct unrelated to schools. While Maryland has numerous statutes and regulations requiring important due process protections for children regarding disciplinary procedures for in-school conduct, our laws are silent surrounding the due process protections for children subject to a reportable offense, an arrest for *alleged* out-of-school conduct. The allegations subject to reporting often have no nexus to the child's educational needs or school safety.

The practices and policies around reportable offenses vary largely between jurisdictions, and there is currently *no data that is required to be collected on the treatment of children arrested for a reportable offense*. That means we have nothing beyond anecdotes from our clients and families to understand the scope of reportable offense removal abuse, and no way to hold school systems accountable.

Finally, under current law a student can be removed from school with minimal process for a mere arrest outside of school that they are never proven to have committed. In the past three years:

Maryland Office of the Public Defender, Government Relations Division, 45 Calvert St, Suite 108, Annapolis MD 21401
For further information please contact Krystal Williams, krystal.williams@maryland.gov 443-908-0241;
Elizabeth Hilliard, elizabeth.hilliard@maryland.gov 443-507-8414; or Michal Gross and Michele Hall, Assistant Public
Defenders and subject matter experts, michal.gross@maryland.gov and michele.hall@maryland.gov.

- Almost 50% of all cases forwarded to the Department of Juvenile Services were resolved with no formal or informal action taken;
- Almost 60% were resolved without ever being formalized in court;
- 20-30% of all cases that were formalized for court action were ultimately dismissed.¹

These statistics make clear that under the current law, the vast majority of children who can be and are removed from school are never found guilty of anything at all, making the removal all the more harmful to the child and divorced from school safety.

While removed from school awaiting disposition of the reportable offense cases, these children suffer irreparable harm. Quite often, they are moved to alternative schools that do not offer the education they need, whether it is special education services, advanced placements, or elective classes. At times, instead of being moved to another school, they are placed on home tutoring, receiving workbooks that they are expected to complete on their own with only a few hours of instruction from a tutor each week. During the period when they are removed from school, students cannot participate in extra-curricular activities such as athletics and student government, leaving a gaping hole in their academic transcripts. And, when the case is adjudicated, the students are placed back at their home schools without any compensatory services to help them through the transition, vital when students as young as 11 have missed out on the important socialization of early middle school.

HB146 is the solution to prevent these harms. The bill clearly defines a reportable offense as an offense that happens off of school property, so that children are not removed from school through the reportable offense procedure for events that happen in school. It limits those offenses that a child can be removed for to “crimes of violence” and offense for which children are charged as adults. It changes the point of reporting from arrest to a finding of delinquency or a conviction. It requires school systems to follow the general and special education discipline procedures in order to remove a child for a reportable offense, and ensures the involvement of the student’s attorney. Finally, it directs the Maryland State Department of Education to collect data on removals of students for reportable offenses.

For these reasons, the Maryland Office of the Public Defender urges this Committee to issue a favorable report on HB 146.

Submitted by: Government Relations Division of the Maryland Office of the Public Defender.

Authored by: Michal Gross and Michele Hall

michal.gross@maryland.gov and michele.hall@maryland.gov

¹ Maryland Department of Juvenile Services *Data Resource Guide: Fiscal Year 2021* at 28, available at https://djs.maryland.gov/Documents/DRG/Data_Resource_Guide_FY2021.pdf