

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

REQUESTING THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION TO CONDUCT A PILOT PROGRAM THAT ELIMINATES SCHOOL SUSPENSIONS AT THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL LEVEL AND CAPS ALL TYPES OF SUSPENSIONS AT TEN AGGREGATE DAYS PER STUDENT AT THE MIDDLE, INTERMEDIATE, AND HIGH SCHOOL LEVELS.

WHEREAS, school suspensions not only fail to address the 1 root causes of disruptive behavior, but can also lead to future 2 undesirable outcomes for students, including dropping out of 3 4 school and becoming enmeshed in the criminal justice system; and 5 WHEREAS, suspensions should only be used as a last resort, 6 7 only in cases of imminent physical danger, never as punishment, only for valid pedogeological purposes, and only for the time 8 strictly necessary to serve such valid purpose; and 9 10 WHEREAS, suspensions include out-of-school, in-school, and 11 ad hoc (part-day) suspensions; and 12 13 14 WHEREAS, suspensions of all types have a profoundly 15 negative impact on students, denying them valuable education time, increasing drop-out rates, and fueling the 16 school-to-prison pipeline; and 17 18 WHEREAS, research indicates that the negative effects of 19 exclusionary discipline are more pronounced for males, students 20 of color, and students with disabilities, all groups that have 21 historically experienced higher rates of suspension and 22 expulsion; and 23 24 WHEREAS, disparities in the number and length of 25 suspensions across race and disability create even more 26 obstacles to obtaining a quality education; and 27



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WHEREAS, students of ethnic or racial minorities do not 1 2 commit more disciplinable offenses than their peers, but in aggregate they receive substantially more school discipline, 3 with longer and harsher sanctions; and 4 5 WHEREAS, suspensions among elementary-level students in 6 particular disrupt a student's relationship with the school and 7 hurt their motivation to learn, the effects of which can be very 8 9 difficult to overcome; and 10 11 WHEREAS, students and their parents often are not informed of their due process rights, including the right to be informed 12 13 about the details of the suspension, the procedures for contesting a suspension, and for appealing a decision to impose 14 suspension; and 15 16 WHEREAS, using positive alternatives to suspension leads to 17 better school outcomes; and 18 19 20 WHEREAS, after implementing alternative discipline methods, several school systems realized large decreases in their rates 21 of suspension, including: 22 23 24 (1)California, which saw a forty-six percent drop in suspension rates across its districts over a five-year 25 26 span; 27 28 (2)Dekalb County in Georgia, which witnessed a fortyseven percent decrease in discipline rates; and 29 30 A Baltimore public school system, where an official 31 (3) stated that their school district created "a shift 32 from thinking about behavior management to thinking 33 about building competency among students to regulate 34 35 their own behavior as well as build social-emotional competencies among adults", with administrators saying 36 that the change resulted in focusing on the underlying 37 causes of student behavior and providing student 38 supports rather than resorting to reactionary, 39 punitive measures; and 40



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1 WHEREAS, schools and complex areas in the State have the 2 power and responsibility to make schools safe and welcoming 3 learning spaces for Hawaii's public school students; and 4 5 WHEREAS, some Hawaii schools are already providing training 6 in restorative justice, positive behavior interventions, trauma-informed care, and conflict resolution for 7 administrators, teachers, and parent liaisons; and 8 9 10 WHEREAS, principals and administrators in the State already 11 have alternatives to suspension available to them as described 12 in title 8, chapter 19, Hawaii Administrative Rules; and 13 14 WHEREAS, principals and administrators can already track the number, length, and type of suspension, as well as the 15 demographic data of the student, and determine if there are 16 disparities in the number, length, and type of suspensions; now, 17 18 therefore, 19 BE IT RESOLVED by the House of Representatives of the 20 Thirtieth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 21 2020, the Senate concurring, that the Department of Education is 22 23 requested to identify between one to three complex areas with 24 high rates of school suspensions, both in number and length, to conduct a pilot program that eliminates school suspensions at 25 the elementary school level and caps all types of suspensions at 26 27 ten aggregate days per student at the middle, intermediate, and 28 high school levels; and 29 30 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Department of Education is requested to publish a report of each complex area's efforts, 31 32 including: 33 Information on the number, type, and length of 34 (1)suspensions, disaggregated by student demographic data 35 36 and by school, that were given in that school year; and 37 38 Any memorandums or standard practice documents issued (2) 39 40 to Department of Education employees relating to the 41 pilot program; and



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BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Department of Education is requested to submit the report to the Legislature, including any other findings, recommendations, and proposed legislation, no later than twenty days prior to the convening of the Regular Session of 2022; and

7 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that certified copies of this 8 Concurrent Resolution to be transmitted to the Chairperson of 9 the Board of Education and Superintendent of Education, who 10 shall transmit this Concurrent Resolution to the complex area 11 superintendents chosen by the Department of Education to 12 participate in the pilot program.

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