

Report on the Implementation of the Gun-Free Schools Act in the States and Outlying Areas

School Year 2000-2001

October 2003

Prepared under contract by:

Westat
Rockville, MD



● **U.S. Department of Education** ●

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Gun-Free Schools Act in the States and Outlying Areas
School Year 2000-2001**

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Report on the Implementation of the Gun-Free Schools Act in the States and Outlying Areas- School Year 2000-2001

Introduction

The Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA) requires that each state or outlying area¹ receiving federal funds under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) have a state law that requires all local educational agencies (LEAs) in the state or outlying area to expel from school for at least one year any student found bringing a firearm to school. (See Appendix A for a copy of the GFSA.) State laws must also authorize the LEA chief administering officer to modify any such expulsion on a case-by-case basis. In addition, the GFSA states that it must be construed so as to be consistent with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).

The GFSA requires states/outlying areas to report information about the implementation of the GFSA annually to the Secretary of Education. In order to meet this requirement and to monitor compliance with the GFSA, the U.S. Department of Education (the Department) requires each state or outlying area to submit an annual report that provides:

- The number of students expelled (by type of firearm and school level),
- The number of expulsions that were modified on a case-by-case basis,
- The number of modified cases that were not for students with disabilities, and
- The number of expelled students who were referred to an alternative school or program.

Starting with the 1999-2000 school year, the reporting form used for this data collection was revised to collect more information regarding LEA compliance and state climate. The new data items can be found in questions 7 through 10 on the data collection form. A copy of this form can be found in Appendix B of this report.

Organization of the Report

Following information on data interpretation and quality, this report is divided into three sections and summarizes the 2000-2001 data submitted by the states/outlying areas. The first section is a brief summary of the overall findings. The second section presents a summary of the 2000-2001 data in bulleted, graphic, and tabular form as well as a comparison between the 2000-2001 data and data submitted in previous years. The tables in this section contain data notes that are critical to the correct interpretation of the data. The third section presents a page for each state/outlying area. Each of these pages contains the data submitted by the state/outlying area, as well as any caveats or notes accompanying the data. Finally, there are two appendices to the report - Appendix A contains a copy of the Gun-Free Schools Act and Appendix B contains a copy of the 2000-2001 GFSA state/outlying area data collection instrument.

¹The outlying areas referred to in this report are: American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas, and the Virgin Islands. For the purpose of this report, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are referred to as "states".

Data Quality and Interpretation of Findings

The information contained in this report should be interpreted with caution. As noted on the summary state-by-state tables and on the individual state/outlying area pages, some states/outlying areas attached caveats and notes to their data that should be considered when interpreting the data. This is of particular importance when examining national totals, as they are made up of data that are not necessarily comparable from state to state in all cases.

This report is not designed to provide information to the reader regarding the rate at which students carry firearms to school. The data summarized in this report relates to actions taken in regard to the number of students found bringing firearms to schools.

Data Collection and Verification

Westat, under contract with the Department, received reports from the Department of Education in each state/outlying area. States/outlying areas were asked to submit their reports by December 1, 2002. In order to ensure that the data were reported accurately, the following procedures were followed:

- As each survey was received, it was reviewed for completeness and internal consistency and entered into a database.
- In a few cases, Westat contacted the state/outlying area to obtain a correction or clarification of the data submitted. For example, the data provider was contacted if the forms submitted were not internally consistent, if the rows and/or columns did not add to the printed totals, or if the 2000-2001 data represented a large change from the data reported for 1999-2000.
- Once Westat received all of the data, all states/outlying areas were contacted and asked to provide final data verification by fax. As a result of the verification process, several states/outlying areas also revised their 1999-2000 data. States/outlying areas revising their 1999-2000 data were asked to re-submit information on all data items, rather than just aggregate figures.

In addition, the Department works with the states/outlying areas on an on-going basis to ensure that the submitted data are as accurate as possible.

Summary of Findings

- Overall, 56 states/outlying areas reported under the GFSA for the 2000-2001 school year. These states/outlying areas reported that they expelled a total of 3,657 students from school for bringing a firearm² to school.
- Forty-eight percent of the expulsions by school level were students in high school, 28 percent were in junior high, and 24 percent were in elementary school. (See Table 2)
- Forty-nine percent of the expulsions by firearm were for bringing a handgun to school. Forty-three percent were for some other type of firearm (such as bombs, grenades, or starter pistols) and 8 percent of the expulsions were for bringing a rifle or shotgun to school, and. (See Table 3)
- Forty-two percent of expulsions were shortened to less than one year. (See Table 5)

² See the data collection instrument in Appendix B for a detailed definition of a firearm.

- Seventy-two percent of shortened expulsions were for students who were not considered disabled. (See Table 6)
- Forty-two percent of the expelled students in these states/outlying areas were referred to an alternative school or placement. (See Table 7)
- The percentages of LEAs reporting expulsions differ greatly among the states/outlying areas. (See Table 8)

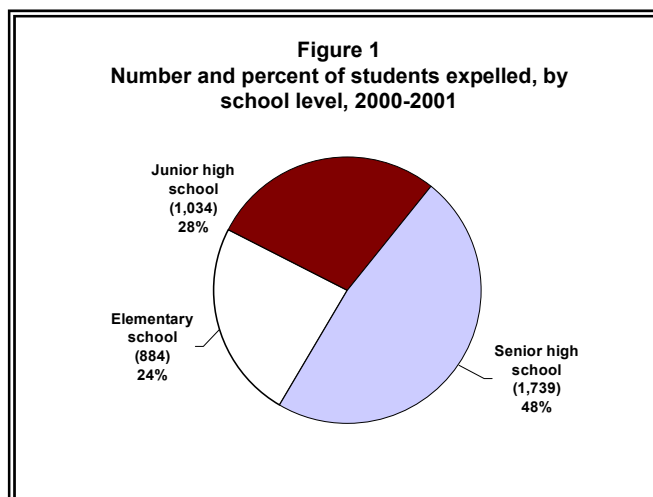
Expulsions for Bringing a Firearm to School – Overview

Overall, 56 states/outlying areas provided data on the number of students expelled for bringing a firearm to school, for a total of 3,657 expulsions. Alabama, Arizona, California, Georgia, Louisiana, Ohio, Texas, Virginia and Washington were the only states with greater than 100 expulsions each. When viewed as the number of expulsions per 1,000 enrolled students, Ohio had the highest number of expulsions per 1,000 students. Refer to Table 1 for more detailed information on the data provided by the individual states/outlying areas.

School Level

All states/outlying areas provided data on their expulsions by school level.³

Of the 3,657 expulsions, almost half (1,739 or 48 percent) were students in senior high schools, 28 percent (1,034) were students in junior high, and 24 percent (884) were elementary school students. (See Figure 1 and Table 2)



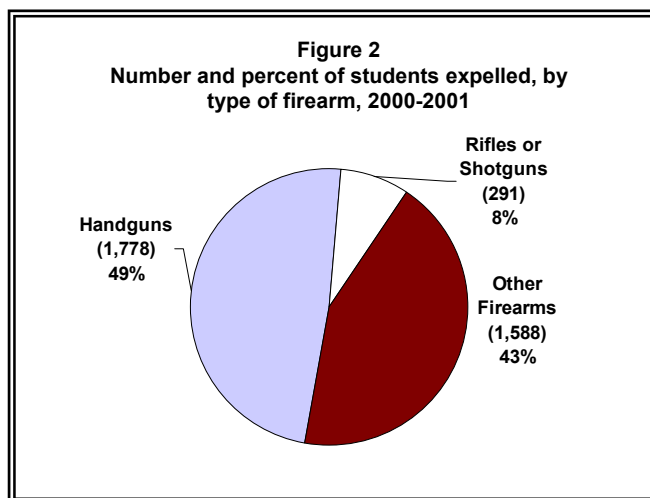
³**Elementary school** - A school classified as elementary by state and local practice and composed of any span of grades not above Grade 6. Combined elementary/junior high schools are considered junior high schools and combined elementary and secondary schools (e.g., K-12 buildings) are classified as high schools for this report.

Junior high school - A separately organized and administered school intermediate between elementary and senior high schools, which might also be called a middle school, usually includes Grades 7, 8, and 9; Grade 7 and 8; or Grades 6,7, and 8. Combined elementary/junior high schools are considered junior high schools for this report; junior/senior high schools are considered junior high schools for this report; junior/senior high school combinations are defined as senior high schools.

Senior high school - A school offering the final years of school work necessary for graduation, usually including Grades 10, 11, and 12; or Grades 9, 10, 11, and 12. Combined junior and senior high schools are classified as high schools for this report; combined elementary and secondary schools (e.g., K-12 buildings) are also classified as high schools.

Type of Firearm

Of the 3,657 reported expulsions, 49 percent (1,778) involved handguns, 8 percent (291) involved rifles or shotguns, and the remaining 43 percent (1,588) involved other types of firearms (such as bombs, grenades, and starter pistols). (See Figure 2 and Table 3)



Overall Year-to-Year Changes – 1999-2000 to 2000-2001

Overall, the reported number of expulsions increased 29 percent from 2,837⁴ in 1999-2000 to 3,657 in 2000-2001. Of the 56 states/outlying areas reporting expulsions, 30 states/outlying areas showed a decrease in the number of expulsions from 1999-2000 to 2000-2001. Among these, the greatest decreases were reported in Maine, Missouri, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Wyoming. Conversely, 19 states showed an increase in the number of expulsions from 1999-2000 to 2000-2001 with the largest increases in Arizona, Ohio, South Dakota, and Vermont.

A brief discussion of how reported information for 2000-2001 fits in the broader context of the data reported for the previous four years is included in each of the following sections. See Table 9 for the total number of expulsions reported by each state/outlying area over the last five years.

Shortened Expulsions and Students with Disabilities

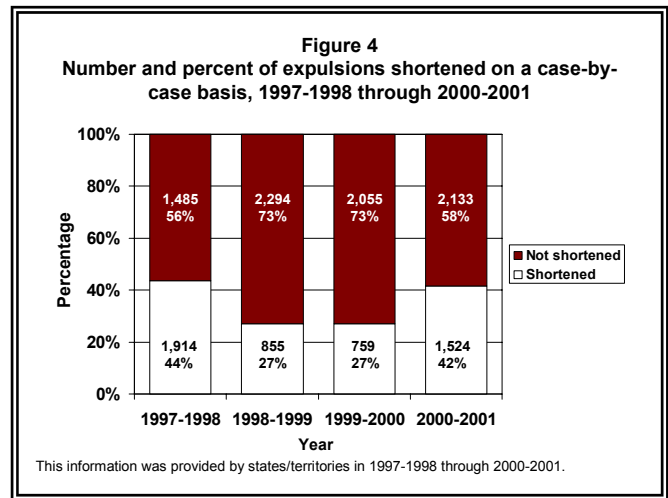
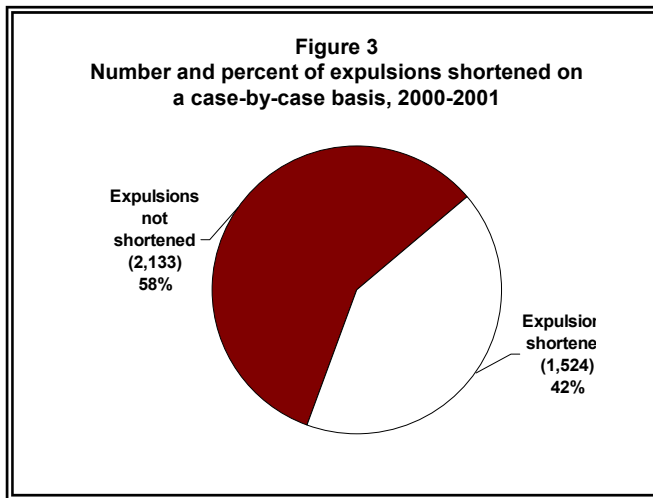
The GFSA allows the LEA chief administering officer to modify any expulsion for a firearm violation on a case-by-case basis (for example, by shortening the expulsion to less than one year). The purpose of this provision is to allow the chief administering officer in a school district to take unique circumstances into account as well as to ensure that the IDEA and GFSA requirements are implemented consistently. In order to capture these modifications, states were asked to report the number of students who had their period of expulsion shortened, as well as the number of these cases that were not for students with disabilities.

⁴ The reported number of expulsions for 1999-2000 was revised in four states (Massachusetts, Mississippi, South Dakota, and Washington) as part of the data verification process for 2000-2001.

Shortened Expulsions

Of the 3,657 reported expulsions in the states/outlying areas 1,524 (or 42 percent) were shortened to less than one year in 2000-2001. (See Figure 3 and Table 5).

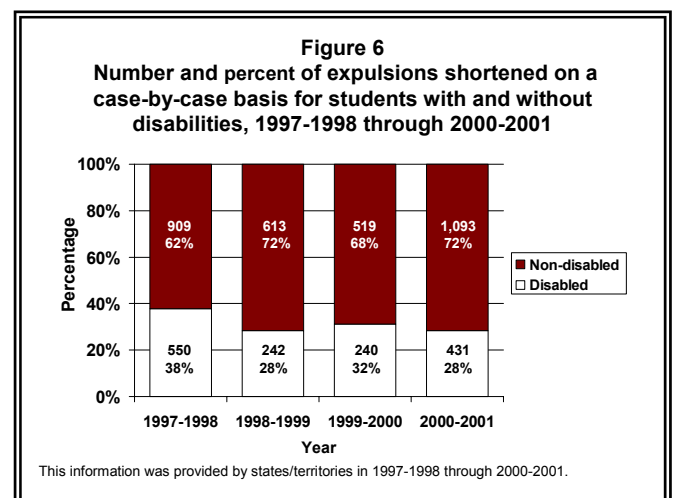
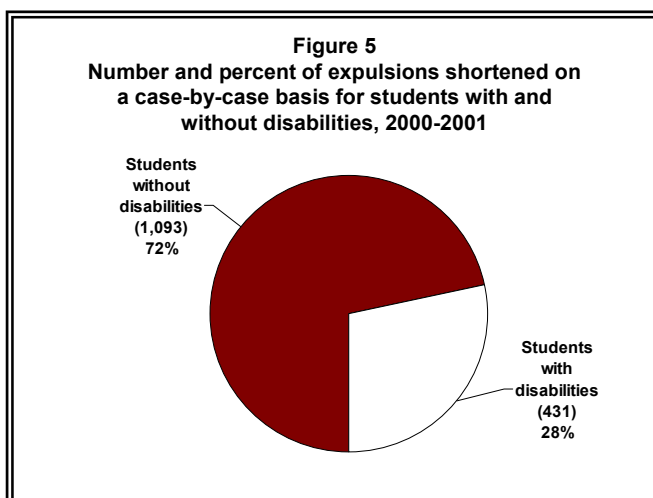
The percentage of expulsions that were shortened has fluctuated over the last four years from 44 percent in 1997-1998 down to 27 percent in both 1998-1999 and 1999-2000. It rose up again to 42 percent in 2000-2001. (See Figure 4)



Disability Status of Students with Shortened Expulsions

Of the 1,524 shortened expulsions, 1,093 (72 percent) involved students who were not considered disabled under section 602(a)(1) of IDEA. (See Figure 5 and Table 6)

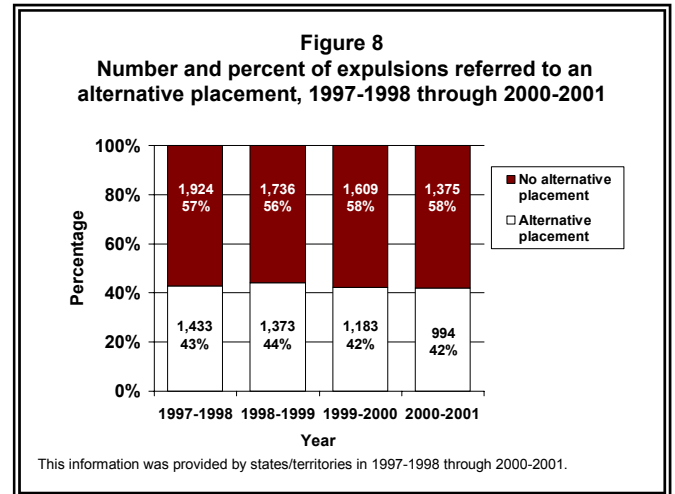
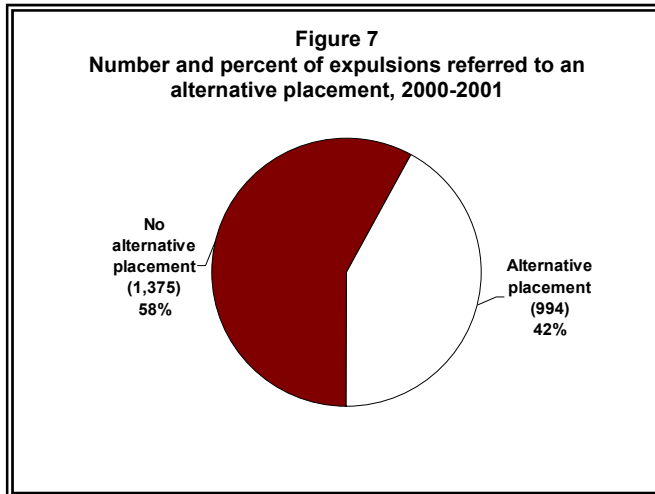
The reported percentage of shortened expulsions for students with disabilities for 2000-2001 (28 percent) remained largely unchanged from previous years.



Referrals

The percentage of students that were expelled for having brought a firearm to school and referred to an alternative school or program remained fairly stable over the period from 1997-1998 to 2000-2001

The GFSA has in place provisions that allow local officials to refer expelled students to an alternative school or program. Fifty-two states/outlying areas reported information for this data item, and among these states/outlying areas 994 students (42 percent) were referred for an alternative placement. (See Figure 7 and Table 7)



GFSA Report Submissions

Starting with the 1999-00 school year, states/outlying areas were asked to report information regarding the levels of LEA compliance. Additionally, they were asked to indicate the percentage of LEAs that reported an expulsion.

Most states/outlying areas indicated that virtually all of their LEAs had submitted GFSA reports. Any issues surrounding non-compliance with the GFSA will be addressed by the Department, accordingly.

Table 1

Number of students found to have brought a firearm to school, 2000-2001 and GFSA violations per 1,000 students of public elementary and secondary enrollment, Fall 2000

State/Outlying Area	Number of students expelled in 2000-2001	Public elementary/secondary enrollment*	Expelled students per 1,000 of enrollment
Alabama	200	726,259	0.275
Alaska	10	135,869	0.074
Arizona	131	856,984	0.153
Arkansas	32	448,018	0.071
California	123	6,239,539	0.020
Colorado	24	724,508	0.033
Connecticut	9	562,138	0.016
Delaware	1	114,424	0.009
District of Columbia	0	78,751	0.000
Florida	95	2,434,403	0.039
Georgia	111	1,444,937	0.077
Hawaii	0	184,360	0.000
Idaho	17	245,650	0.069
Illinois	32	2,048,197	0.016
Indiana	21	988,963	0.021
Iowa	11	497,301	0.022
Kansas	36	469,747	0.077
Kentucky	7	623,231	0.011
Louisiana	113	743,089	0.152
Maine	1	213,461	0.005
Maryland	27	853,406	0.032
Massachusetts	18	985,000	0.018
Michigan	90	1,705,800	0.053
Minnesota	12	847,000	0.014
Mississippi	64	499,362	0.128
Missouri	49	897,081	0.055
Montana	12	155,860	0.077
Nebraska	11	286,176	0.038
Nevada	58	340,707	0.170
New Hampshire	5	210,454	0.024
New Jersey	13	1,309,839	0.010
New Mexico	32	316,548	0.101
New York	89	2,940,000	0.030
North Carolina	77	1,265,810	0.061
North Dakota	3	105,635	0.028
Ohio	1,211	1,821,200	0.665
Oklahoma	9	625,577	0.014
Oregon	40	547,200	0.073
Pennsylvania	42	1,811,030	0.023
Puerto Rico	0	612,777	0.000
Rhode Island	9	158,141	0.057
South Carolina	43	647,400	0.066
South Dakota	12	128,133	0.094
Tennessee	88	905,100	0.097
Texas	204	4,033,697	0.051
Utah	53	475,269	0.112
Vermont	3	104,001	0.029
Virginia	204	1,144,054	0.178
Washington	116	1,009,407	0.115
West Virginia	12	285,169	0.042
Wisconsin	67	876,243	0.076
Wyoming	6	89,553	0.067
American Samoa	0	15,583	0.000
Guam	0	33,696	0.000
Northern Marianas	0	1,004	0.000
Virgin Islands	4	20,757	0.193
Total	3,657	47,842,898	0.076

Data Notes:

*The 2000 public enrollment numbers shown in this table are estimates provided by state education agencies to the Common Core of Data Surveys done by the National Center for Education Statistics. The final Fall 2000 numbers may differ slightly.

Table 2
Number of students found to have brought a firearm to school, by school level, 2000-2001

State/Outlying Area	School Level			Total
	Elementary	Junior-High	Senior-High	
Alabama	49	60	91	200
Alaska	1	0	9	10
Arizona	35	31	65	131
Arkansas	6	9	17	32
California	18	32	73	123
Colorado	0	5	19	24
Connecticut	0	2	7	9
Delaware	0	0	1	1
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0
Florida	10	21	64	95
Georgia	11	39	61	111
Hawaii	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	7	10	17
Illinois	5	2	25	32
Indiana	2	5	14	21
Iowa	0	1	10	11
Kansas	6	4	26	36
Kentucky	0	2	5	7
Louisiana	38	38	37	113
Maine	1	0	0	1
Maryland	3	3	21	27
Massachusetts	1	7	10	18
Michigan	9	36	45	90
Minnesota	1	3	8	12
Mississippi	8	12	44	64
Missouri	6	13	30	49
Montana	1	4	7	12
Nebraska	0	1	10	11
Nevada	4	21	33	58
New Hampshire	0	0	5	5
New Jersey	0	7	6	13
New Mexico	5	7	20	32
New York	20	17	52	89
North Carolina	6	21	50	77
North Dakota	0	0	3	3
Ohio	522	355	334	1,211
Oklahoma	0	2	7	9
Oregon	0	15	25	40
Pennsylvania	12	17	13	42
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	7	2	9
South Carolina	5	3	35	43
South Dakota	3	1	8	12
Tennessee	8	32	48	88
Texas	13	51	140	204
Utah	11	12	30	53
Vermont	0	0	3	3
Virginia	50	61	93	204
Washington	10	39	67	116
West Virginia	1	1	10	12
Wisconsin	3	25	39	67
Wyoming	0	0	6	6
American Samoa	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0
Northern Marianas	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	3	1	4
Total	884	1,034	1,739	3,657

Table 3

Number of students found to have brought a firearm to school, by type of firearm, 2000-2001

State/Outlying Area	Type of Firearm			Total
	Handgun	Rifle	Other	
Alabama	70	16	114	200
Alaska	3	3	4	10
Arizona	60	8	63	131
Arkansas	26	6	0	32
California	117	6	0	123
Colorado	13	8	3	24
Connecticut	4	0	5	9
Delaware	1	0	0	1
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0
Florida	70	6	19	95
Georgia	67	10	34	111
Hawaii	0	0	0	0
Idaho	11	3	3	17
Illinois	27	4	1	32
Indiana	13	4	4	21
Iowa	5	1	5	11
Kansas	14	11	11	36
Kentucky	7	0	0	7
Louisiana	97	6	10	113
Maine	1	0	0	1
Maryland	20	6	1	27
Massachusetts	10	0	8	18
Michigan	59	7	24	90
Minnesota	6	6	0	12
Mississippi	59	4	1	64
Missouri	20	11	18	49
Montana	3	1	8	12
Nebraska	5	3	3	11
Nevada	39	2	17	58
New Hampshire	1	4	0	5
New Jersey	11	0	2	13
New Mexico	16	3	13	32
New York	26	15	48	89
North Carolina	51	14	12	77
North Dakota	0	3	0	3
Ohio	382	0	829	1,211
Oklahoma	6	3	0	9
Oregon	21	4	15	40
Pennsylvania	29	6	7	42
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	9	0	0	9
South Carolina	37	5	1	43
South Dakota	0	4	8	12
Tennessee	65	12	11	88
Texas	140	47	17	204
Utah	20	4	29	53
Vermont	3	0	0	3
Virginia	52	4	148	204
Washington	43	20	53	116
West Virginia	4	3	5	12
Wisconsin	28	6	33	67
Wyoming	3	2	1	6
American Samoa	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0
Northern Marianas	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	4	0	0	4
Total	1,778	291	1,588	3,657

Table 4

Total number of students found to have brought a firearm to school, by state, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001

State/Outlying Area	Year		# Change	% Change
	1999-2000	2000-2001		
Alabama	154	200	46	30%
Alaska	17	10	-7	-41%
Arizona	56	131	75	134%
Arkansas	23	32	9	39%
California	154	123	-31	-20%
Colorado	42	24	-18	-43%
Connecticut	6	9	3	50%
Delaware	2	1	-1	-50%
District of Columbia	3	0	-3	0%
Florida	67	95	28	42%
Georgia	117	111	-6	-5%
Hawaii	3	0	-3	0%
Idaho	19	17	-2	-11%
Illinois	40	32	-8	-20%
Indiana	33	21	-12	-36%
Iowa	20	11	-9	-45%
Kansas	40	36	-4	-10%
Kentucky	12	7	-5	-42%
Louisiana	73	113	40	55%
Maine	3	1	-2	-67%
Maryland	35	27	-8	-23%
Massachusetts	10	18	8	80%
Michigan	100	90	-10	-10%
Minnesota	15	12	-3	-20%
Mississippi	36	64	28	78%
Missouri	102	49	-53	-52%
Montana	22	12	-10	-45%
Nebraska	20	11	-9	-45%
Nevada	45	58	13	29%
New Hampshire	3	5	2	67%
New Jersey	29	13	-16	-55%
New Mexico	23	32	9	39%
New York	98	89	-9	-9%
North Carolina	78	77	-1	-1%
North Dakota	0	3	3	--
Ohio	199	1,211	1012	509%
Oklahoma	31	9	-22	-71%
Oregon	87	40	-47	-54%
Pennsylvania	76	42	-34	-45%
Puerto Rico	1	0	-1	0%
Rhode Island	6	9	3	50%
South Carolina	55	43	-12	-22%
South Dakota	3	12	9	300%
Tennessee	109	88	-21	-19%
Texas	237	204	-33	-14%
Utah	50	53	3	6%
Vermont	1	3	2	200%
Virginia	259	204	-55	-21%
Washington	144	116	-28	-19%
West Virginia	9	12	3	33%
Wisconsin	51	67	16	31%
Wyoming	16	6	-10	-62%
American Samoa	MD	0		
Guam	0	0	0	0%
Northern Marianas	0	0	0	0%
Virgin Islands	3	4	1	33%
Total	2,837	3,657	820	29%

Data Notes:

American Samoa did not report 1999-00 data.

MD=Missing Data

--The percentage change cannot be calculated.

Four states (Massachusetts, Mississippi, South Dakota, and Washington) revised their 1999-2000 data from previously published numbers.

The data reported for New York does not include New York City for the 2000-2001 reporting year.

Table 5

Number and percent of students found to have brought a firearm to school for which the 1-year expulsion was shortened on a case-by-case basis, 2000-2001

State/Outlying Area	Number of Expulsions	Number shortened	Percent shortened
Alabama	200	13	6%
Alaska	10	1	10%
Arizona	131	47	36%
California	123	15	12%
Colorado	24	12	50%
Connecticut	9	6	67%
Delaware	1	0	0%
District of Columbia	0	0	0%
Florida	95	15	16%
Georgia	111	26	23%
Hawaii	0	0	0%
Idaho	17	3	18%
Illinois	32	10	31%
Indiana	21	4	19%
Iowa	11	4	36%
Kansas	36	19	53%
Kentucky	7	0	0%
Louisiana	113	7	6%
Maine	1	0	0%
Maryland	27	8	30%
Massachusetts	18	0	0%
Michigan	90	35	39%
Minnesota	12	9	75%
Mississippi	64	27	42%
Missouri	49	6	12%
Montana	12	0	0%
Nebraska	11	4	36%
Nevada	58	4	7%
New Hampshire	5	4	80%
New Jersey	13	2	15%
New Mexico	32	9	28%
New York	89	46	52%
North Carolina	77	26	34%
North Dakota	3	3	100%
Ohio	1,211	819	68%
Oklahoma	9	7	78%
Oregon	40	23	58%
Pennsylvania	42	33	79%
Puerto Rico	0	0	0%
Rhode Island	9	9	100%
South Carolina	43	11	26%
South Dakota	12	10	83%
Tennessee	88	36	41%
Texas	204	70	34%
Utah	53	4	8%
Vermont	3	2	67%
Virginia	204	1	0%
Washington	116	89	77%
West Virginia	12	6	50%
Wisconsin	67	36	54%
Wyoming	6	1	17%
American Samoa	0	0	0%
Guam	0	0	0%
Northern Marianas	0	0	0%
Virgin Islands	4	2	50%
Total	3,657	1,524	42%

Data Notes:

Arkansas did not provide information on the number of shortened expulsions for students found to have brought a firearm to school.

Table 6

Number and percent of shortened expulsions that were for non-disabled students found to have brought a firearm to school, 2000-2001

State/Outlying Area	Number shortened	Number non-disabled shortened	Percent non-disabled shortened
Alabama	13	2	15%
Alaska	1	1	100%
Arizona	47	34	72%
California	15	15	100%
Colorado	12	8	67%
Connecticut	6	4	67%
Delaware	0	0	0%
District of Columbia	0	0	0%
Florida	15	9	60%
Georgia	26	21	81%
Hawaii	0	0	0%
Idaho	3	2	67%
Illinois	10	8	80%
Indiana	4	3	75%
Iowa	4	3	75%
Kansas	19	12	63%
Kentucky	0	0	0%
Louisiana	7	0	0%
Maine	0	0	0%
Maryland	8	1	12%
Massachusetts	0	0	0%
Michigan	35	22	63%
Minnesota	9	6	67%
Mississippi	27	19	70%
Missouri	6	2	33%
Montana	0	0	0%
Nebraska	4	2	50%
Nevada	4	3	75%
New Hampshire	4	1	25%
New Jersey	2	2	100%
New Mexico	9	6	67%
New York	46	20	43%
North Carolina	26	12	46%
North Dakota	3	3	100%
Ohio	819	610	74%
Oklahoma	7	7	100%
Oregon	23	14	61%
Pennsylvania	33	30	91%
Puerto Rico	0	0	0%
Rhode Island	9	9	100%
South Carolina	11	7	64%
South Dakota	10	10	100%
Tennessee	36	32	89%
Texas	70	54	77%
Utah	4	3	75%
Vermont	2	1	50%
Virginia	1	1	100%
Washington	89	69	78%
West Virginia	6	4	67%
Wisconsin	36	18	50%
Wyoming	1	1	100%
American Samoa	0	0	0%
Guam	0	0	0%
Northern Marianas	0	0	0%
Virgin Islands	2	2	100%
Total	1,524	1,093	72%

Data Notes:

Arkansas did not provide information on the number of non-disabled students found to have brought a firearm to school.

Table 7

Number and percent of students found to have brought a firearm to school that were referred to an alternative placement, by state, 2000-2001

State/Outlying Area	Number of Expulsions	Number Referred	Percent Referred
Alabama	200	0	0%
Alaska	10	2	20%
Arizona	131	63	48%
Arkansas	32	11	34%
California	123	106	86%
Colorado	24	10	42%
Connecticut	9	1	11%
Delaware	1	0	0%
District of Columbia	0	0	0%
Florida	95	50	53%
Georgia	111	48	43%
Hawaii	0	0	0%
Idaho	17	7	41%
Illinois	32	12	38%
Indiana	21	4	19%
Iowa	11	7	64%
Kansas	36	15	42%
Kentucky	7	1	14%
Louisiana	113	101	89%
Maine	1	0	0%
Maryland	27	10	37%
Massachusetts	18	0	0%
Michigan	90	52	58%
Mississippi	64	9	14%
Missouri	49	14	29%
Nebraska	11	6	55%
Nevada	58	43	74%
New Hampshire	5	2	40%
New Jersey	13	6	46%
New Mexico	32	6	19%
New York	89	39	44%
North Carolina	77	13	17%
North Dakota	3	3	100%
Oklahoma	9	5	56%
Oregon	40	28	70%
Pennsylvania	42	11	26%
Puerto Rico	0	0	0%
Rhode Island	9	0	0%
South Carolina	43	2	5%
South Dakota	12	2	17%
Tennessee	88	49	56%
Texas	204	152	75%
Vermont	3	1	33%
Virginia	204	0	0%
Washington	116	70	60%
West Virginia	12	4	33%
Wisconsin	67	27	40%
Wyoming	6	0	0%
American Samoa	0	0	0%
Guam	0	0	0%
Northern Marianas	0	0	0%
Virgin Islands	4	2	50%
Total	2,369	994	42%

Data Notes:

The GFSA has provisions in place that allow local officials to refer expelled students to an alternative school or program.

Minnesota, Montana, Ohio, and Utah did not provide information of GFSA violations referred to an alternative placement for 2000-2001.

Table 8

Percent of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state and percent of LEAs reporting offenses, by state, 2000-2001

State/Outlying Area	Percent of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report	Percent of LEAs that reported an offense
Alabama	100%	47%
Alaska	100%	9%
Arizona	99%	12%
Arkansas	100%	10%
California	100%	6%
Colorado	100%	10%
Connecticut	100%	4%
Delaware	100%	*
District of Columbia	100%	0%
Florida	100%	40%
Georgia	100%	23%
Hawaii	100%	0%
Idaho	100%	10%
Illinois	100%	2%
Indiana	100%	6%
Iowa	100%	3%
Kansas	100%	8%
Kentucky	100%	2%
Louisiana	100%	74%
Maine	100%	*
Maryland	100%	36%
Massachusetts	94%	3%
Michigan	100%	*
Minnesota	100%	3%
Mississippi	100%	23%
Missouri	96%	6%
Montana	100%	1%
Nebraska	100%	*
Nevada	100%	24%
New Hampshire	100%	5%
New Jersey	100%	2%
New Mexico	97%	14%
New York	99%	MD
North Carolina	100%	35%
North Dakota	100%	1%
Ohio	91%	29%
Oklahoma	100%	2%
Oregon	97%	10%
Pennsylvania	100%	3%
Puerto Rico	100%	0%
Rhode Island	100%	10%
South Carolina	100%	33%
South Dakota	99%	5%
Tennessee	100%	16%
Texas	100%	10%
Utah	100%	33%
Vermont	100%	*
Virginia	100%	56%
Washington	95%	21%
West Virginia	100%	13%
Wisconsin	100%	5%
Wyoming	100%	13%
American Samoa	100%	0%
Guam	100%	0%
Northern Marianas	100%	0%
Virgin Islands	100%	100%

Data Notes:

Less than 0.05 percent.

MD=Missing Data

Table 9

Total Number of students found to have brought a firearm to school, 1996-1997 through 2000-2001

State/Outlying Area	School Year				
	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001
Alabama	91	82	174	154	200
Alaska	19	18	30	17	10
Arizona	152	111	101	56	131
Arkansas	62	57	66	23	32
California	723	384	290	154	123
Colorado	131	30	110	42	24
Connecticut	19	9	11	6	9
Delaware	7	7	9	2	1
District of Columbia	0	4	13	3	0
Florida	202	149	94	67	95
Georgia	244	203	208	117	111
Hawaii	0	3	5	3	0
Idaho	33	42	31	19	17
Illinois	250	86	77	40	32
Indiana	109	62	103	33	21
Iowa	40	30	17	20	11
Kansas	43	33	52	40	36
Kentucky	70	72	37	12	7
Louisiana	88	25	21	73	113
Maine	13	5	6	3	1
Maryland	73	32	34	35	27
Massachusetts	54	46	43	10	18
Michigan	92	99	106	100	90
Minnesota	18	45	24	15	12
Mississippi	11	47	24	36	64
Missouri	318	179	171	102	49
Montana	12	17	15	22	12
Nebraska	20	11	15	20	11
Nevada	54	36	52	45	58
New Hampshire	15	5	11	3	5
New Jersey	57	40	51	29	13
New Mexico	71	32	47	23	32
New York	128	91	206	98	89
North Carolina	138	121	141	78	77
North Dakota	1	1	3	0	3
Ohio	MD	119	77	199	1,211
Oklahoma	0	17	16	31	9
Oregon	85	135	48	87	40
Pennsylvania	200	121	76	76	42
Puerto Rico	0	1	4	1	0
Rhode Island	7	10	4	6	9
South Carolina	94	85	52	55	43
South Dakota	7	26	9	3	12
Tennessee	98	192	152	109	88
Texas	532	424	294	237	204
Utah	80	9	13	50	53
Vermont	5	5	3	1	3
Virginia	92	99	115	259	204
Washington	146	118	115	144	116
West Virginia	27	17	14	9	12
Wisconsin	54	66	71	51	67
Wyoming	0	0	11	16	6
American Samoa	MD	0	0	MD	0
Guam	0	0	5	0	0
Northern Marianas	1	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	1	2	0	3	4
Total	4,787	3,660	3,477	2,837	3,657

Data Notes:

MD=Missing Data

Please view year-to-year shifts with caution as changes may reflect changes in reporting rather than changes in behavior.

Alabama

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	10	2	37	49
Junior High	25	0	35	60
Senior High	35	14	42	91
Total	70	16	114	200

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	13	6%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	2	15%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	0	0%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	47%

Alabama (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

The data is self-reported and collected at the local school level. Statewide, several hundred individuals perform this task and human error is possible as a result.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	Yes, State funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	154	200
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		46
Percent Change		30%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

Alaska

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	1	1
Junior High	0	0	0	0
Senior High	3	3	3	9
Total	3	3	4	10

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	1	10%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	1	100%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	2	20%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	9%

Alaska (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law requires LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	No, State funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	17	10
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		-7
Percent Change		-41%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

Arizona

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	5	0	30	35
Junior High	15	0	16	31
Senior High	40	8	17	65
Total	60	8	63	131

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	47	36%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	34	72%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	63	48%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	99%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	12%

Arizona (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	Yes, State funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	56	131
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		75
Percent Change		134%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

Arkansas

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	5	1	0	6
Junior High	9	0		9
Senior High	12	5	0	17
Total	26	6	0	32

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	Missing Data	--
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	Missing Data	--
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	11	34%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	10%

Arkansas (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law requires LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	No, State funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	23	32
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		9
Percent Change		39%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

California

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	16	2	0	18
Junior High	30	2	0	32
Senior High	71	2	0	73
Total	117	6	0	123

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	15	12%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	15	100%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	106	86%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	6%

California (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

The GFSA reporting form for 2000-2001 has been revised slightly to include more information on items that are not considered to be reportable under GFSA requirements. In particular, at the bottom of the reporting form we have added items to the description.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	Yes, our State law has changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law requires LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	Yes, State funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	154	123
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		-31
Percent Change		-20%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: Question 1. One senior brought a handgun and rifle/shotgun to school, this has been counted as one student under handgun. Question 9. The State has provided a copy of the revised statute, which is located at the U.S. Department of Education.

Colorado

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	3	1	1	5
Senior High	10	7	2	19
Total	13	8	3	24

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	12	50%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	8	67%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	10	42%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	10%

Colorado (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law requires LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	Yes, State funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	42	24
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		-18
Percent Change		-43%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

Connecticut

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	1	0	1	2
Senior High	3	0	4	7
Total	4	0	5	9

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	6	67%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	4	67%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	1	11%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	4%

Connecticut (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

The Connecticut State Department of Education collects all weapon offenses that occur both on and off school property regardless of whether the offense resulted in an in-school suspension, out-of-school suspension, or expulsion. When reporting weapon offenses, the schools must select from a list of options that include: knife with a 2 1/2" blade, pellet gun, handgun, rifle/shotgun, full automatic, explosives, fireworks, and "other". The "other" category includes all other weapons such as martial arts scissors, razor blades, etc. To meet the reporting requirements of the Gun-Free Schools Act, only weapons offenses resulting in an expulsion involving a handgun, rifle/shotgun and other firearm on school property or at a school sponsored event were reported. The State of Connecticut reported that eleven students were involved in such weapon offenses during 2000-2001 school year, and involved an expulsion up to 180 school days. These offenses occurred on school property and were confirmed with the school administrator prior to completing this report. Two children served for an entire school year; the other expulsions were reported with less than 180 days served. What is not known is whether these shortened expulsions were modified after a longer term had been originally assigned.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law requires LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	Yes, State funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	6	9
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		3
Percent Change		50%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: Question 10a. The State provided a copy of the revised statute. Question 10b. State funds combined with funds from other sources are used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA.

Delaware

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	0	0	0	0
Senior High	1	0	0	1
Total	1	0	0	1

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	0	0%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	0	0%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	0	0%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	Less than .05%

Delaware (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law requires LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	Yes, State funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	2	1
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		-1
Percent Change		-50%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

District of Columbia

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	0	0	0	0
Senior High	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	0	0%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	0	0%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	0	0%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	0%

District of Columbia (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law requires LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	Yes, State funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	3	0
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		-3
Percent Change		0%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

Florida

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	10	0	0	10
Junior High	17	1	3	21
Senior High	43	5	16	64
Total	70	6	19	95

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	15	16%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	9	60%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	50	53%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	40%

Florida (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	Yes, our State law has changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	Yes, State funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	67	95
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		28
Percent Change		42%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: Question 9. The State has provided a copy of the revised statute, which is located at the U.S. Department of Education.

Georgia

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	6	0	5	11
Junior High	19	0	20	39
Senior High	42	10	9	61
Total	67	10	34	111

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	26	23%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	21	81%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	48	43%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	23%

Georgia (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	No, State funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	117	111
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		-6
Percent Change		-5%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

Hawaii

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	0	0	0	0
Senior High	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	0	0%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	0	0%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	0	0%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	0%

Hawaii (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law requires LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	Yes, State funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	3	0
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		-3
Percent Change		0%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

Idaho

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	4	0	3	7
Senior High	7	3	0	10
Total	11	3	3	17

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	3	18%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	2	67%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	7	41%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	10%

Idaho (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law does not address the need for educational services in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	No, State funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	19	17
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		-2
Percent Change		-11%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

Illinois

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	4	0	1	5
Junior High	2	0	0	2
Senior High	21	4	0	25
Total	<i>27</i>	4	1	32

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	10	31%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	8	80%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	12	38%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	2%

Illinois (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

The data collected and reported here have been verified and is accurate.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law does not address the need for educational services in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	Yes, State funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	40	32
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		-8
Percent Change		-20%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

Indiana

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	2	0	0	2
Junior High	3	0	2	5
Senior High	8	4	2	14
Total	13	4	4	21

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	4	19%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	3	75%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	4	19%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	6%

Indiana (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	Yes, State funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	33	21
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		-12
Percent Change		-36%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

Iowa

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	1	0	0	1
Senior High	4	1	5	10
Total	5	1	5	11

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	4	36%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	3	75%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	7	64%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	3%

Iowa (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

One hundred percent of the districts responded. Specific questions were given as well as customer service provided to LEAs. In addition, edits were built into the web collection application.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law requires LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	No, State funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	20	11
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		-9
Percent Change		-45%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

Kansas

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	4	0	2	6
Junior High	3	0	1	4
Senior High	7	11	8	26
Total	14	11	11	36

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	19	53%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	12	63%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	15	42%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	8%

Kansas (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law does not address the need for educational services in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	No, State funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	40	36
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		-4
Percent Change		-10%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

Kentucky

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	2	0	0	2
Senior High	5	0	0	5
Total	7	0	0	7

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	0	0%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	0	0%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	1	14%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	2%

Kentucky (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	Yes, State funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	12	7
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		-5
Percent Change		-42%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

Louisiana

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	37	0	1	38
Junior High	35	1	2	38
Senior High	25	5	7	37
Total	97	6	10	113

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	7	6%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	0	0%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	101	89%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	74%

Louisiana (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law requires LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	Yes, State funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	73	113
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		40
Percent Change		55%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

Maine

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	1	0	0	1
Junior High	0	0	0	0
Senior High	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	0	1

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	0	0%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	0	0%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	0	0%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	Less than .05%

Maine (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law does not address the need for educational services in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	No, State funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	3	1
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		-2
Percent Change		-67%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

Maryland

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	3	0	0	3
Junior High	3	0	0	3
Senior High	14	6	1	21
Total	20	6	1	27

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	8	30%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	1	12%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	10	37%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	36%

Maryland (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	No, State funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	35	27
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		-8
Percent Change		-23%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

Massachusetts

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	1	1
Junior High	4	0	3	7
Senior High	6	0	4	10
Total	10	0	8	18

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	0	0%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	0	0%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	0	0%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	94%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	3%

Massachusetts (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law does not address the need for educational services in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	No, State funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	10	18
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		8
Percent Change		80%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

Michigan

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	7	0	2	9
Junior High	28	0	8	36
Senior High	24	7	14	45
Total	59	7	24	90

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	35	39%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	22	63%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	52	58%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	Less than .05%

Michigan (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	No, State funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	100	90
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		-10
Percent Change		-10%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

Minnesota

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	1	0	0	1
Junior High	2	1	0	3
Senior High	3	5	0	8
Total	6	6	0	12

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	9	75%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	6	67%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	Missing Data	--
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	5	0.05%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	3%

Minnesota (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law requires LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	Yes, State funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	15	12
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		-3
Percent Change		-20%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: Question 6. Five districts have not provided assurances.

Mississippi

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	7	0	1	8
Junior High	12	0	0	12
Senior High	40	4	0	44
Total	59	4	1	64

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	27	42%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	19	70%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	9	14%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	23%

Mississippi (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	No, State funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	36	64
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		28
Percent Change		78%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

Missouri

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	5	1	0	6
Junior High	5	1	7	13
Senior High	10	9	11	30
Total	20	11	18	49

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	6	12%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	2	33%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	14	29%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	96%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	6%

Missouri (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	Yes, State funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	102	49
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		-53
Percent Change		-52%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

Montana

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	1	0	0	1
Junior High	1	0	3	4
Senior High	1	1	5	7
Total	3	1	8	12

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	0	0%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	0	0%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	Missing Data	--
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	1%

Montana (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	No, State funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	22	12
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		-10
Percent Change		-45%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

Nebraska

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	1	0	0	1
Senior High	4	3	3	10
Total	5	3	3	11

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	4	36%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	2	50%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	6	55%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	Less than .05%

Nebraska (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law requires LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	No, State funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	20	11
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		-9
Percent Change		-45%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

Nevada

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	4	4
Junior High	14	0	7	21
Senior High	25	2	6	33
Total	39	2	17	58

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	4	7%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	3	75%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	43	74%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	24%

Nevada (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law does not address the need for educational services in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	No, State funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	45	58
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		13
Percent Change		29%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

New Hampshire

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	0	0	0	0
Senior High	1	4	0	5
Total	1	4	0	5

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	4	80%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	1	25%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	2	40%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	5%

New Hampshire (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	No, State funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	3	5
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		2
Percent Change		67%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

New Jersey

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	5	0	2	7
Senior High	6	0	0	6
Total	11	0	2	13

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	2	15%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	2	100%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	6	46%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	2%

New Jersey (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

Data were submitted over the internet. Individual incident and offender information was recorded. Data was verified, first by districts, then by SEA staff.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law requires LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	No, State funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	29	13
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		-16
Percent Change		-55%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

New Mexico

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	2	0	3	5
Junior High	2	0	5	7
Senior High	12	3	5	20
Total	16	3	13	32

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	9	28%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	6	67%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	6	19%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	97%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	14%

New Mexico (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

Fewer than 100% LEAs responded to the state.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law does not address the need for educational services in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	No, State funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	23	32
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		9
Percent Change		39%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

New York

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	5	2	13	20
Junior High	6	0	11	17
Senior High	15	13	24	52
Total	26	15	48	89

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	46	52%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	20	43%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	39	44%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	99%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	Missing Data

New York (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

The Gun-Free School Data is from the annual building data collection system (BEDS). It represents 702 of the 703 school districts. It does not include New York City data.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law requires LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	Yes, State funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	98	89
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		-9
Percent Change		-9%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: The New York submission does not include data for New York City for the 2000-2001 school year. The New York City School District has assigned authority to have all safety and security issues handled by the New York City Police Department including data collection. To date, despite numerous attempts the State Department of Education has not been able to get the data.

North Carolina

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	4	0	2	6
Junior High	13	0	8	21
Senior High	34	14	2	50
Total	51	14	12	77

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	26	34%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	12	46%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	13	17%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	35%

North Carolina (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law requires LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	Yes, State funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	78	77
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		-1
Percent Change		-1%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

North Dakota

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	0	0	0	0
Senior High	0	3	0	3
Total	0	3	0	3

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	3	100%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	3	100%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	3	100%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	1%

North Dakota (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law does not address the need for educational services in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	No, State funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	0	3
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		3
Percent Change		%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

Ohio

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	185	0	337	522
Junior High	97	0	258	355
Senior High	100	0	234	334
Total	382	0	829	1,211

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	819	68%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	610	74%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	Missing Data	--
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	91%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	29%

Ohio (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

The Ohio Department of Education did not track referrals or policy requiring information to the criminal justice or juvenile delinquency system (Question 6.). The Ohio Department of Education reports on the number of incidences not students in this report.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law does not address the need for educational services in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	No, State funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	199	1,211
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		1,012
Percent Change		509%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: Beginning in the 2000-2001 school-year, the State has implemented a new data collection system. The substantial increase in the number of expulsions is due to better reporting. Question 5. The school districts did not apply for any federal funding.

Oklahoma

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	2	0	0	2
Senior High	4	3	0	7
Total	6	3	0	9

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	7	78%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	7	100%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	5	56%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	2%

Oklahoma (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	Yes, State funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	31	9
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		-22
Percent Change		-71%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

Oregon

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	7	0	8	15
Senior High	14	4	7	25
Total	21	4	15	40

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	23	58%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	14	61%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	28	70%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	97%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	10%

Oregon (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	Yes, State funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	87	40
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		-47
Percent Change		-54%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: Question 10a. State law requires LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students to an alternative setting, except in the case a student is expelled for weapons possession.

Pennsylvania

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	8	0	4	12
Junior High	14	2	1	17
Senior High	7	4	2	13
Total	29	6	7	42

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	33	79%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	30	91%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	11	26%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	3%

Pennsylvania (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law requires LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	Yes, State funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	76	42
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		-34
Percent Change		-45%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

Puerto Rico

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	0	0	0	0
Senior High	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	0	0%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	0	0%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	0	0%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	0%

Puerto Rico (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

In our procedures, school directors must report all situations related with firearms to the Legal Division. The report submitted for the schools for this period were negative and this information was certified by the Legal Division.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law requires LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	Yes, State funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	1	0
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		-1
Percent Change		0%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

Rhode Island

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	7	0	0	7
Senior High	2	0	0	2
Total	9	0	0	9

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	9	100%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	9	100%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	0	0%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	10%

Rhode Island (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	No, State funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	6	9
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		3
Percent Change		50%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

South Carolina

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	4	0	1	5
Junior High	3	0	0	3
Senior High	30	5	0	35
Total	37	5	1	43

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	11	26%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	7	64%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	2	5%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	33%

South Carolina (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	Yes, State funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	55	43
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		-12
Percent Change		-22%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: Question 10b. The state provides funds to support alternative schools, which students expelled for firearms may attend, but they are not aware of funds set aside for implementation of educational services targeted specifically at students expelled for firearm possession.

South Dakota

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	3	3
Junior High	0	0	1	1
Senior High	0	4	4	8
Total	0	4	8	12

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	10	83%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	10	100%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	2	17%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	99%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	5%

South Dakota (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

Prior to the 2000-2001 data collection, South Dakota data was collected by Research Triangle Institute (RTI). This year (2000-2001), however the data collection was taken over by South Dakota's Department of Education office. There were some technical difficulties with the program, so the data reported by the schools might be inaccurate.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	Yes, State funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	3	12
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		9
Percent Change		300%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

Tennessee

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	5	1	2	8
Junior High	27	1	4	32
Senior High	33	10	5	48
Total	65	12	11	88

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	36	41%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	32	89%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	49	56%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	16%

Tennessee (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

The information on Question 1 regarding other firearms includes incidents that the type of firearm was reported as unknown.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	No, State funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	109	88
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		-21
Percent Change		-19%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

Texas

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	12	0	1	13
Junior High	46	0	5	51
Senior High	82	47	11	140
Total	140	47	17	204

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	70	34%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	54	77%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	152	75%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	10%

Texas (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law requires LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	Yes, State funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	237	204
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		-33
Percent Change		-14%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: Question 10a. State law requires expelled students to be placed in an alternative setting for all students 10 years of age or younger, for over 10 that have been expelled for a mandatory offense, and for the 26 mandatory JJAEP counties as required by TEC 37.011.

Utah

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	8	1	2	11
Junior High	6	0	6	12
Senior High	6	3	21	30
Total	20	4	29	53

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	4	8%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	3	75%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	Missing Data	--
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	33%

Utah (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

Some of the weapon violations could have been look-a-likes but on current system we are unable to clarify all those.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law does not address the need for educational services in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	No, State funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	50	53
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		3
Percent Change		6%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

Vermont

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	0	0	0	0
Senior High	3	0	0	3
Total	3	0	0	3

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	2	67%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	1	50%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	1	33%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	Less than .05%

Vermont (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	No, State funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	1	3
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		2
Percent Change		200%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: Question 10b. There are no state funds specifically for this purpose. However, funds made available to the school district through the general state education funding system may enable a school district to develop and operate alternative education programs.

Virginia

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	5	0	45	50
Junior High	20	1	40	61
Senior High	27	3	63	93
Total	52	4	148	204

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	1	0%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	1	100%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	0	0%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	56%

Virginia (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	No, State funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	259	204
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		-55
Percent Change		-21%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

Washington

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	3	0	7	10
Junior High	20	1	18	39
Senior High	20	19	28	67
Total	43	20	53	116

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	89	77%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	69	78%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	70	60%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	95%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	21%

Washington (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

Fewer than 100% of LEAs reported to the state.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law does not address the need for educational services in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	No, State funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	144	116
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		-28
Percent Change		-19%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

West Virginia

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	1	1
Junior High	0	1	0	1
Senior High	4	2	4	10
Total	4	3	5	12

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	6	50%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	4	67%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	4	33%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	13%

West Virginia (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law requires LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	Yes, State funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	9	12
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		3
Percent Change		33%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

Wisconsin

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	3	0	0	3
Junior High	9	0	16	25
Senior High	16	6	17	39
Total	28	6	33	67

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	36	54%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	18	50%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	27	40%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	5%

Wisconsin (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

Data quality is high following provision of new guidance and implementation of data integrity checks as a result of program audit.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law does not address the need for educational services in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	No, State funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	51	67
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		16
Percent Change		31%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

Wyoming

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	0	0	0	0
Senior High	3	2	1	6
Total	3	2	1	6

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	1	17%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	1	100%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	0	0%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	13%

Wyoming (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law does not address the need for educational services in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	No, State funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	16	6
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		-10
Percent Change		-62%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

American Samoa

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	0	0	0	0
Senior High	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	0	0%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	0	0%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	0	0%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	0%

American Samoa (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

The Safe Drug-Free Schools and Communities Program is our most reliable source of gathering data from the schools. These referrals reflect only incidents referred through our Specialists.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	Yes, State funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	Missing Data	0
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		--
Percent Change		0%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

Guam

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	0	0	0	0
Senior High	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	0	0%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	0	0%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	0	0%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	0%

Guam (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law does not address the need for educational services in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	No, State funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	0	0
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		0
Percent Change		0%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

Northern Marianas

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	0	0	0	0
Senior High	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	0	0%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	0	0%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	0	0%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	0%

Northern Marianas (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	No, State funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	0	0
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		0
Percent Change		0%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: None.

Virgin Islands

2000–2001 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	3	0	0	3
Senior High	1	0	0	1
Total	4	0	0	4

		Number	Percent
Question 2.	Number of shortened expulsions	2	50%
Question 3.	Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	2	100%
Question 4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	2	50%
Question 5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

		Percent
Question 7a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State	100%
Question 7b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	100%

Virgin Islands (continued)

Question 8. Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

		Response
Question 9.	Has your State law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?	No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.
Question 10a.	How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?	State law does not address the need for educational services in an alternative setting.
Question 10b.	Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?	Yes, State funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison— 1999–00 to 2000–01

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Total number of expulsions	3	4
Change (1999-2000 to 2000-2001)		1
Percent Change		33%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument: Respondent indicated on the form that there is no State law that requires that a student who brings a firearm to school be expelled for one year.

Appendix A

“PART F – GUN POSSESSION

“Sec. 14601. GUN-FREE REQUIREMENTS

Gun-Free Schools
Act of 1994
20 USC 8921.

“(a) SHORT TITLE. – This section may be cited as the ‘Gun-Free Schools Act of 1994’.

“(b) REQUIREMENTS. –

“(1) IN GENERAL. – Except as provided in paragraph (3), each State receiving Federal funds under this Act shall have in effect a State law requiring local educational agencies to expel from school for a period of not less than one year a student who is determined to have brought a weapon to a school under the jurisdiction of local educational agencies in that State, except that such State law shall allow the chief administering officer of such local educational agency to modify such expulsion requirement for a student on a case-by-case basis.

“(2) CONSTRUCTION. – Nothing in this title shall be construed to prevent a State from allowing a local educational agency that has expelled a student from such a student’s regular school setting from providing educational services to such student in an alternative setting.

“(3) SPECIAL RULE. – (A) Any State that has a law in effect prior to the date of enactment of the Improving America’s Schools Act of 1994 which is in conflict with the not less than one year expulsion requirement described in paragraph (1) shall have the period of time described in subparagraph (B) to comply with such requirement.

“(B) The period of time shall be the period beginning on the date of enactment of the Improving America’s Schools Act and ending one year after such date.

“(4) DEFINITION. – For the purpose of this section, the term ‘weapon’ means a firearm as such term is defined in section 921 of title 18, United States Code.

“(c) SPECIAL RULE. – The provisions of this section shall be construed in a manner consistent with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

“(d) REPORT TO STATE. – Each local educational agency requesting assistance from the State educational agency that is to be provided from funds made available to the State under this Act shall provide to the States, in the application requesting such assistance –

“(1) an assurance that such local educational agency is in compliance with the State law required by subsection (b); and

“(2) a description of the circumstances surrounding any expulsions imposed under the State law required by subsection (b), including –

“(A) the name of the school concerned;

“(B) the number of students expelled from such school; and

“(C) the type of weapons concerned.

“(e) REPORTING. – Each State shall report the information described in subsection (c) to the Secretary on an annual basis.

“(f) REPORT TO CONGRESS. – Two years after the date of enactment of the Improving America’s Schools Act of 1994, the Secretary shall report to Congress if any State is not in compliance with the requirements of this title.

“SEC. 14602. POLICY REGARDING CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM REFERRAL.

“(a) IN GENERAL. – No funds shall be made available under this Act to any local educational agency unless such agency has a policy requiring referral to the criminal justice or juvenile delinquency system of any student who brings a firearm or weapon to school served by such agency.

“(b) DEFINITIONS. – For the purpose of this section, the terms ‘firearm’ and ‘school’ have the same meaning given to such terms by section 921(a) of title 18, United States Code.

“SEC. 14603. DATA AND POLICY DISSEMINATION UNDER IDEA

“The Secretary shall –

“(1) widely disseminate the policy of the Department in effect on the date of enactment of the Improving America’s Schools Act of 1994 with respect to disciplining children with disabilities;

“(2) collect data on the incidence of children with disabilities (as such term is defined in section 602(a)(1) of the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act) engaging in life threatening behavior or bringing weapons to schools; and

“(3) submit a report to Congress not later than January 31, 1995, analyzing the strengths and problems with the current approaches regarding disciplining children with disabilities.

Appendix B

GUN-FREE SCHOOLS ACT REPORT

Expiration Date: 8/31/2003

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless such collection displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 1810-0602. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 8 hours per response, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed, and complete and review the information collection. **If you have any comments concerning the accuracy of the time estimate or suggestions for improving this form, please write to:** U.S. Department of Education, Washington, DC 20202-4651. **If you have comments or concerns regarding the status of your individual submission of this form, write directly to:** Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Washington, DC 20202-6123.

RESPONDENT INFORMATION

State Name:
Name of Agency Responding:
Name and Title of Individual Completing this Report:
Mailing Address:
E-Mail Address:
Telephone and Fax Number of Individual Completing this Report:
Phone: Fax:

GUN-FREE SCHOOLS ACT REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA), Part F of Title XIV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) of 1965 requires that each State have in effect a State law requiring local educational agencies (LEAs) to expel from school for a period of not less than one year a student found to have brought a weapon to school. In addition, under the GFSA, LEAs receiving ESEA funds must adopt a policy requiring referral to the criminal justice or juvenile delinquency system of any student who brings a firearm to school.

Each State's law also must allow the chief administering officer of the LEA to modify the expulsion requirement on a case-by-case basis. The GFSA also states that nothing in the GFSA shall be construed to prevent a State from allowing a local educational agency that has expelled a student from such student's regular school setting from providing educational services to that student in an alternative setting.

The GFSA also requires States to provide annual reports to the Secretary of Education concerning implementation of the Act's requirements. The Secretary is required to report to Congress if any State is not in compliance with the GFSA.

PLEASE USE THE ATTACHED FORM TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GFSA.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT

1. The time period covered by this report is the 2000-2001 school year.
2. Please complete this entire form. If questions are left blank, we will not be able to interpret the results and will have to follow up with a phone call. If a response to a question is "0" or "none," be sure to enter "0" or "none." If information is not available, please indicate by using the following abbreviation: MD = Missing Data
3. Please retain a copy of the completed form for your files so that you will have a copy on hand to refer to if we have questions about your responses.
4. Please complete the attached form and mail no later than December 1, 2001 to:

Westat
1650 Research Boulevard, Room RA 1238
Rockville, MD 20850

If questions arise about completing any of the items on the attached form, please do not hesitate to contact the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program at (202) 260-3954 for clarification.

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

LEA	local educational agency
GFSA	Gun-Free Schools Act
IDEA	Individuals with Disabilities Education Act
ESEA	Elementary and Secondary Education Act
Elementary school	A school classified as elementary by state and local practice and composed of any span of grades not above Grade 6. Combined elementary/junior high schools are considered junior high schools and combined elementary and secondary schools (e.g., K-12 buildings) are classified as high schools for this report.
Junior high school	A separately organized and administered school intermediate between elementary and senior high schools, which might also be called a middle school, usually includes Grades 7, 8, and 9; Grade 7 and 8; or Grades 6, 7, and 8. Combined elementary/junior high schools are considered junior high schools for this report; junior/senior high school combinations are defined as senior high schools.
Senior high school	A school offering the final years of school work necessary for graduation, usually including Grades 10, 11, and 12; or Grades 9, 10, 11, and 12. Combined junior and senior high schools are classified as high schools for this form; combined elementary and secondary schools (e.g., K-12 buildings) are classified as high schools.
Other firearms	<p>Firearms other than handguns, rifles or shotguns as defined in 18 USC 921. According to Section 921, the following are included within the definition: (Note: This definition does not apply to items such as toy guns, cap guns, bb guns, and pellet guns)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-- any weapon (including a starter gun) which will or is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of any explosive;-- the frame or receiver of any weapon described above;-- any firearm muffler or firearm silencer;-- any destructive device, which includes:<ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas<ul style="list-style-type: none">(1). Bomb;(2). Grenade,(3). Rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces,(4). Missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce,(5). Mine, or(6). Similar device(b) any weapon which will, or which may be readily converted to, expel a projectile by the action of an explosive or other propellant, and which has any barrel with a bore of more than one-half inch in diameter(c) any combination or parts either designed or intended for use in converting any device into any destructive device described in the two immediately preceding examples, and from which a destructive device may be readily assembled.

FIREARMS INCIDENTS

1. Please indicate the number of students in your State who were found to have brought a firearm to school. Include in your answer all infractions. *[Any student found to have brought a firearm (meeting the definition at 18 U.S.C. 921) to school should be reported as an infraction, even if the expulsion is shortened or no penalty is imposed. Any incidents in which a student covered by the provisions of IDEA brings a firearm to school should also be included, even if it is determined that the incident is a manifestation of the student's disability. Modifications of the one-year expulsion requirement should also be reported in Question 2 of this report.]*

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary School				
Junior High School				
Senior High School				
Total				

2. How many of the incidences reported in item #1 were shortened to a term of less than one year by the chief administering officer of an LEA under the case-by-case modification provisions of Section 14601(b)(1) of the GFSA? *[Include in your response to this question only cases where the expulsion was shortened or no penalty was imposed. Do not include modifications other than those that shortened the term of the expulsion to less than one year.]*

Number of modifications:

3. How many of the modifications reported in item #2 were for students who are not students with disabilities as defined in Section 602(a)(1) of the IDEA?

Number of modifications in #2, NOT disabled:

[The GFSA explicitly states that the Act must be construed in a manner consistent with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). Compliance with the GFSA can be achieved consistent with the IDEA as long as discipline of such students is determined on a case-by-case basis under the GFSA provision that permits modification of the expulsion requirement on a case-by-case basis. A student with a disability who brings a firearm to school may be removed from school for ten school days or less, and in accordance with State law, placed in an interim alternative educational setting that is determined by the student's individualized education program team, for up to 45 calendar days. If the student's parents initiate due process proceedings under the IDEA, the student must remain in that interim alternative educational setting during authorized review proceedings, unless the parents and school district can agree on a different placement. Before an expulsion can occur, the IDEA requires a determination by a group of persons knowledgeable about the student on whether the bringing of a firearm to school was a manifestation of the student's disability. A student with a disability may be expelled only if this group of persons determines that the bringing of a firearm to school was not a manifestation of the student's disability, and the school follows applicable IDEA procedural safeguards before the expulsion occurs. Under IDEA, students with disabilities who are expelled in accordance

with these conditions must continue to receive educational services during the expulsion period. Under Section 602 (a)(1) of the IDEA, the term "children with disabilities" is defined as:

children --

(i) with mental retardation, hearing impairments including deafness, speech or language impairments, visual impairments, including blindness, serious emotional disturbance, orthopedic impairments, autism, traumatic brain injury, other health impairments, or specific learning disabilities; and

(ii) who, by reason thereof, need special education and related services.]

4. How many of the incidences reported in item #1 resulted in a referral of the student to an alternative school or program?

Number of students in item #1 referred to an alternative placement:

LEA COMPLIANCE

5. List the name and address of each LEA that has not provided an assurance that it is in compliance with the State law that requires that a student who brings a firearm to school be expelled for one year. (If all LEAs have provided the necessary assurance, please indicate "none" in response to this item.)

(Attach a separate sheet if more space is required to list LEAs.)

6. List the name and address of each LEA that has not provided an assurance that it is in compliance with the requirement in Section 14602 that an LEA receiving ESEA funds have in place a policy requiring referral to the criminal justice or juvenile delinquency system of any student who brings a firearm to a school. *(If all LEAs have provided the necessary assurance, please indicate "none" in response to this item.)*

(Attach a separate sheet if more space is required to list LEAs.)

7. A. Please indicate the percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State in response to this annual data collection.

Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State:

%

- B. Of those LEAs, what percentage had reported one or more students for an offense under the GFSA related to firearms (as defined by Title 18 U.S.C. 921)?

Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense:

%

8. If applicable, please provide information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted to us. What information can the State share with us that will help us to more accurately interpret the data submitted on this GFSA report form (e.g., fewer than 100% LEAs responded to the State; figures reported included all weapons, not only firearms)?

STATE COMPLIANCE WITH GFSA

9. Please indicate whether your State law related to GFSA has changed in the past 12 months.

Yes, our State law has changed in the past 12 months. If “yes”, please attach a brief description of the changes or provide a copy of the new/revised statute.

No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.

10a. How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?

State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

State law requires LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

State law does not address the need for educational services in an alternative setting.

b. Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

Yes, State funds are provided.

No, State funds are not provided.