Checklist for Running Circle Developed by Lauren Fardig-Diop based on a variety of sources

	Best	Good	Could be Better
Preparation	 Chairs arranged in circle, Talking piece utilized, Centerpiece present and connected to topic of the day. 	 Chairs arranged in circle, every student present in circle (even if they don't participate), Talking piece utilized most of the time. 	 Chairs not in circle Students out of the circle. Talking piece not present or not utilized. Clearly, more preparation is needed.
Content	 Thoughtful opening ceremony, Community standards (rules of conduct) are made clear. Clear outline of discussion posted so students can see, Closing ceremony that pulls the circle together. 	 Evidence of opening ceremony OR closing ceremony, Circle-keeper speaks about focus/topic of the day's circle. 	 While there may be focus for the discussion, the purpose of the circle is unclear, Circle is not clearly opened or closed.
Management	 Circle-keeper utilizes silent body language to redirect behavior and encourages listening from all circle participants. Few disruptions to the circle's procedure and flow. 	 Circle-keeper attempts to use silent redirection in circle but needs to interrupt to refocus the whole class of scholars more than 5 times. 	 The flow of the circle is often interrupted by the circle-keeper in order to manage behavior. Circle- keeper does not wait for talking piece to speak. Students don't get to speak.

As you build your practice, add bullets to help you practice your art of circle-keeping!