HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TWENTY-SIXTH LEGISLATURE, 2011 STATE OF HAWAII

H.B. NO. ⁶¹⁴ H.D. 2 S.D. 1

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO CHILDREN.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1 SECTION 1. Hawaii has long been a leader in early childhood services, reflecting an understanding of the 2 3 importance of early childhood development that has resulted in 4 proactive legislation to ensure the safety and well-being of 5 infants, toddlers, and pre-schoolers. Unfortunately, many of these services have been eliminated or drastically cut over the 6 7 past two years. Hawaii's healthy start program is one of the services that have been affected. 8

9 The healthy start program was designed to prevent child 10 abuse and neglect and promote child development among high-risk 11 infants and toddlers. Although healthy start was deployed 12 statewide in 2001, cuts to the program have resulted in the elimination of assessment capacity and home visiting services 13 14 for most of the State. Restoration of these critical services 15 is the first step toward the establishment of an effective, 16 coordinated continuum of early childhood services.

17 Research has shown that a combination of factors, such as 18 abuse of the parent in childhood, social isolation, lack of 2011-2071 HB614 SD1 SMA.doc

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social support and life skills, substance abuse, domestic 1 2 violence, and mental health problems place parents at risk for 3 abuse and neglect of their children. Poverty and unemployment 4 can also be major contributing factors. The healthy start 5 approach uses research-based interview procedures to reach out to parents who may be at risk. Intensive home visits, which 6 seek to strengthen protective factors, reduce risk, promote 7 child and family development, and avert abuse and neglect, are 8 also provided. Restoration of universal screening and home 9 10 visitation services is a vital step in offering culturally responsive, evidence-based services to address different levels 11 of family needs and risks and ensuring that the State meets its 12 public health responsibility of surveillance for needs 13 14 assessment.

A recent renaissance in research and national-level policy on early childhood underscores the foresight of the legislature in focusing on early childhood issues. For example, the National Scientific Council on the Developing Child published "The Science of Early Childhood Development: Closing the Gap Between What We Know and What We Do" (Harvard University, 2007). Composed of leading neuroscientists, pediatricians,

22 developmental psychologists, and economists, the National



Scientific Council on the Developing Child reviewed all current
 research and literature on early childhood development. Based
 on this research, the publication presents the following core
 concepts of development and considers their implications for
 policy and practice:

6 Brain architecture is built from the bottom up, with (1)7 simple circuits and skills providing the scaffolding for more advanced circuits and skill over time; 8 Toxic stress in early childhood is associated with 9 (2) 10 persistent effects on the nervous system and stress 11 hormonal systems that can damage developing brain 12 architecture and lead to lifelong problems in 13 learning, behavior, and mental and physical health; Policy initiatives that promote safe, supportive 14 (3) 15 relationships and rich learning opportunities for 16 children create a strong foundation for later 17 learning, followed by greater productivity in the workplace and solid citizenship in the community; 18 19 (4) Substantial progress in proper child development can 20 be achieved through growth-promoting experiences 21 provided by a range of sources, including parent

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1		education, family support, early intervention
1		education, family support, early intervention
2		services, and early childhood education;
3	(5)	Later remediation for highly vulnerable children will
4		produce less favorable outcomes and cost more than
5		appropriate early intervention, beginning in the
6		earliest year of life;
7	(6)	Responsible investment is needed to produce results;
8		it is not profitable to use interventions that may be
9		less costly but fail to produce needed results; and
10	(7)	Child development is the foundation for community and
11		economic development; capable children become the
12		foundation for a prosperous, sustainable society.
13	Give	n the foregoing findings, the legislature finds it
14	prudent t	o reinstate hospital-based screening and assessments
15	and inten	sive home visiting for families at highest risk, along
16	with refe	rrals of other families to existing home visiting
17 .	services.	The legislature further finds that utilizing moneys
18	from the	Hawaii tobacco settlement special fund and temporary
19	assistanc	e for needy families funds is appropriate and necessary
20	to ensure	e that public health interests and the health and safety
21	of at-ris	k children of the State are met.



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1	The purpose of this Act is to reinstate hospital-based		
2	assessments, target improved intensive home visiting services to		
3	the highest-risk families of newborns in communities across the		
4	State of Hawaii, and appropriate moneys from the Hawaii tobacco		
5	settlement special fund and from the federal appropriation of		
6	temporary assistance for needy families funds for the purposes		
7	of this Act.		
8	SECTION 2. Chapter 321, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is		
9	amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated		
10	and to read as follows:		
11	"§321- Hospital-based screening and assessment and		
12	intensive home visitation program; established. (a) Within the		
12 13	intensive home visitation program; established. (a) Within the limits of available funds, there is established within the		
13	limits of available funds, there is established within the		
13 14	limits of available funds, there is established within the department of health a hospital-based screening and assessment		
13 14 15	limits of available funds, there is established within the department of health a hospital-based screening and assessment and intensive home visitation program. This program may follow		
13 14 15 16	limits of available funds, there is established within the department of health a hospital-based screening and assessment and intensive home visitation program. This program may follow the guidelines of the department's improved healthy start		
13 14 15 16 17	limits of available funds, there is established within the department of health a hospital-based screening and assessment and intensive home visitation program. This program may follow the guidelines of the department's improved healthy start program.		
 13 14 15 16 17 18 	<pre>limits of available funds, there is established within the department of health a hospital-based screening and assessment and intensive home visitation program. This program may follow the guidelines of the department's improved healthy start program. (b) The hospital-based screening and assessment services</pre>		



1	(3) Referrals for families, based on the needs of the			
2	family, for home visitation services.			
3	(c) Services provided pursuant to this section may be			
4	initiated on an incremental basis, with geographic priority to			
5	be determined by the department's needs assessment, and shall be			
6	implemented as funding becomes available."			
7	SECTION 3. There is appropriated out of the Hawaii tobacco			
8	settlement special fund the sum of \$ or so much			
9	thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year 2011-2012 and the			
10	same sum or so much thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year			
11	2012-2013 for hospital-based screening and assessment and			
12	intensive home visitation program services.			
13	The sums appropriated shall be expended by the department			
14	of health for the purposes of this Act.			
15	SECTION 4. Of the federal appropriation for the department			
16	of human services, there is appropriated temporary assistance			
17	for needy families funds in the sum of \$ or so much			
18	thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year 2011-2012 and the			
19	same sum or so much thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year			
20	2012-2013 for intensive home visitation services.			
21	The sums appropriated shall be transferred by the			
22	department of human services by interdepartmental transfer			
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(U fund) to the department of health, to be expended by the
 department of health for the purposes of this Act.
 SECTION 5. New statutory material is underscored.
 SECTION 6. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2030.



Report Title:

Healthy Start; Home Visitation; Department of Health; Appropriation

Description:

Establishes a hospital-based screening and assessment and intensive home visitation program within the Department of Health. Appropriates funds from the Hawaii tobacco settlement special fund for hospital-based screening and assessment and intensive home visitation services. Appropriates Temporary Assistance for Needy Families funds for intensive home visitation services. Effective July 1, 2030. (SD1)

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