### THE SENATE TWENTY-EIGHTH LEGISLATURE, 2015 STATE OF HAWAII

S.B. NO. 1320

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JAN 29 2015

### A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO EDUCATION.

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

1 SECTION 1. All persons in Hawaii deal with money issues 2 throughout the course of their lives. However, few students in 3 Hawaii's public schools are taught basic concepts of financial 4 literacy. Hawaii's public schools devote a great deal of time 5 to preparing students for future employment, which provides them 6 with a paycheck, but relatively little time on how to manage the 7 earnings in that paycheck. This lack of knowledge leaves young 8 people unprepared for the financial reality that they will need 9 to navigate.

Within a lifetime, a person may likely need to manage student and credit card debt, save for a wedding, save for a down payment on a home purchase, and save for retirement. Due to the power of compounding interest, these large expenditures are best managed as early as possible. Therefore, it is even more important for students to receive education in financial literacy from a young age.



1 Studies have shown that two of the leading causes of stress 2 and unhappiness in life are work- and money-related. Both are 3 subsets of an individual's ability to control his or her financial livelihood. Such stress affects marriages; families; 4 5 friendships; health; job satisfaction; and, most importantly, a 6 person's self-worth and self-esteem. 7 In addition, financial literacy is one of the most 8 important skills needed to help individuals leave poverty. Often, persons from the poorest households and neighborhoods 9 10 receive the least amount of exposure to financial literacy 11 education. Educating all students, particularly those in lower 12 socioeconomic groups, can be one of the most effective public 13 policy tools for alleviating short- and long-term poverty. 14 Financial literacy can teach young people how to think 15 critically. It forces them to be more disciplined and more 16 organized and allows them to quantify their future goals in a 17 practical way. Furthermore, financial literacy helps explain to 18 students the importance of trade-offs, which can help them reach 19 more thoughtful and informed decisions.

20 Personal finance concepts taught to a young person can help21 spark an interest in fields such as business and



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entrepreneurship. A more financially-savvy entrepreneur is
likelier to create successful businesses. In the long run,
these successful businesses can contribute to a more prosperous
and robust local economy for future generations.

5 Although many agree about the importance of financial literacy education for all students, there are detailed 6 challenges that need to be addressed before the implementation 7 of such a program. Some of these issues include legal and 8 cultural concerns, identification of curriculum, the amount of 9 time devoted to teaching, acquiring the financial resources for 10 such a program, and a lack of trained and qualified financial 11 literacy teachers. A group of key stakeholders is needed to 12 collaborate and develop effective solutions. Therefore, the 13 purpose of this Act is to establish a Hawaii public schools 14 15 financial literacy task force.

16 SECTION 2. (a) The department of education shall convene17 a Hawaii public schools financial literacy task force.

18 (b) The task force shall:

19 (1) Consider the importance and challenges of implementing
20 financial literacy education for all public school
21 students through the department of education



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1		curr	iculum via input from industry experts, such as	
2		education regulators, administrators, teachers, and		
3		advo	cates; and	
4	(2)	Deve	lop recommendations and a process for what actions	
5		need to be taken to have every public school student		
6		participate in a financial literacy course prior to		
7		graduating from high school. These actions include:		
8		(A)	Identifying and addressing legal and cultural	
9			concerns about teaching financial literacy	
10			education;	
11		(B)	Determining how much financial literacy education	
12			students should receive;	
13		(C)	Identifying existing programs within department	
14			of education schools and what curriculum	
15			currently exists;	
16		(D)	Determining the amount of time required for each	
17			student's participation in financial literacy	
18			education;	
19		(E)	Identifying the best and most relevant curriculum	
20			for students to understand, apply, and retain the	
21			concepts of financial literacy;	



1		(F)	Developing a plan to obtain the required	
2			financial and political support, such as trained	
3			teachers to teach the selected curriculum;	
4		(G)	Developing data metrics to determine the	
5			effectiveness of the financial literacy	
6			curriculum among students over time;	
7		(H)	Developing a process for making adjustments based	
8			upon the data metrics; and	
9		(I)	Identifying any other issues that need to be	
10			addressed, as determined by the task force.	
11	(c)	The	task force shall elect a chair from among its	
12	members a	nd ad	opt rules and procedures as needed. The task	
13	force shall consist of the following members:			
14	(1)	A re	presentative from the department of education;	
15	(2)	A re	presentative from the board of education;	
16	(3)	A re	presentative from the department of commerce and	
17		cons	umer affairs;	
18	(4)	A re	presentative from the Hawaii State Teachers	
19		Asso	ciation;	
20	(5)	A re	presentative from the Hawaii Association of	
21		Inde	pendent Schools;	



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1	(6)	A representative from the Hawaii Public Charter
2		Schools Network;
3	(7)	A representative from the Hawaii Council on Economic
4		Education;
5	(8)	A representative from Junior Achievement;
6	(9)	A representative from the Hawaii Bankers Association;
7	(10)	A representative from the University of Hawaii Shidler
8		college of business;
9	(11)	A representative from the University of Hawaii
10		economic research organization;
11	(12)	A representative from the Hawaii Association of
12		Insurance Professionals;
13	(13)	A representative from the Hawaii Independent Insurance
14		Agents Association;
15	(14)	A representative from the Hawaii Association of
16		Realtors;
17	(15)	A member of the house of representatives, to be
18		appointed by the speaker of the house of
19		representatives;
20	(16)	A member of the senate, to be appointed by the
21		president of the senate;



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1 A principal of a public school; and (17)2 A teacher at a public school. (18) 3 (d) No member of the task force shall be made subject to chapter 84, Hawaii Revised Statutes, solely because of that 4 5 member's participation as a member of the task force. 6 The task force shall submit a report of its findings (e) 7 and recommendations, including any proposed legislation, to the 8 legislature no later than twenty days prior to the convening of 9 the regular session of 2016. The report shall be prepared by 10 the department of education. Copies of the report shall be 11 distributed to the board of education, governor, speaker of the 12 house of representatives, and president of the senate. In 13 addition, the report shall be posted on the website of the 14 department of education for viewing by interested stakeholders 15 and the general public. 16 The task force shall cease to exist on June 30, 2016. (f) 17 There is appropriated out of the general SECTION 3. 18 revenues of the State of Hawaii the sum of \$ or so much 19 thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year 2015-2016 for the 20 Hawaii public schools financial literacy task force to develop 21 the criteria established in section 2(b) of this Act.



1 The sum appropriated shall be expended by the department of 2 education for the purposes of this Act.

3 SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2015.

INTRODUCED BY: Spranne Chun Clapland Michille Filini Breene Hait



#### Report Title:

Financial Literacy; Public Schools; Task Force; Appropriation

#### Description:

Establishes the Hawaii Public Schools Financial Literacy Task Force. Appropriates funds.

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