
A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO EDUCATION.

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

PART I

SECTION 1. The legislature finds that schools have a responsibility to prepare students for success in a globally competitive world.

During the 2013-2014 school year, the legislature appropriated \$8,200,000 to the department of education to implement the access learning pilot program. In 2013, teachers in eight schools were provided laptop computers and professional development opportunities to assist in integrating technology into their classrooms. In 2014, laptop computers were provided to students. A study of the pilot program by the University of Hawaii West Oahu found that teachers, students, and parents believed that classroom technology significantly enhanced the quality of public education in Hawaii.

The purpose of this part is to appropriate funds to ensure that students have fair access to technology in all public schools.



1 SECTION 2. There is appropriated out of the general
2 revenues of the State of Hawaii the sum of \$ or so
3 much thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year 2018-2019 for
4 laptop computers or tablets, as deemed necessary by the
5 department of education, to be used by teachers and students for
6 digital teaching and learning.

7 The sum appropriated shall be expended by the department of
8 education for the purposes of this part.

9 PART II

10 SECTION 3. The legislature finds that funding for after-
11 school programs is needed for intermediate and middle school
12 students. Approximately half of first time juvenile arrests are
13 in the middle and intermediate school age group, and most of the
14 behaviors resulting in arrest occur between 3:00 P.M. and
15 6:00 P.M. Investing in after-school programs is a tremendous
16 opportunity, as it currently costs Hawaii taxpayers \$200,000 per
17 year for each child housed at the youth correctional facility.

18 The legislature also finds that students of Native Hawaiian
19 background are being arrested at a higher rate than any other
20 ethnic background. According to the State of Hawaii's juvenile
21 justice information system, Native Hawaiian youths had the most



1 number of juvenile arrests and individual youths arrested
2 between 2000 and 2010: forty-two per cent of all juvenile
3 arrests and thirty-three per cent of individuals arrested were
4 of Native Hawaiian background.

5 The legislature further finds that more than a decade of
6 research confirms that quality after-school programs inspire and
7 motivate children to learn, support children's social and
8 emotional growth, and help raise academic achievement. A study
9 of outcomes associated with participation in after-school
10 programs found that students regularly participating in after-
11 school programs during their elementary school years showed a
12 variety of gains including narrowing the math achievement gap at
13 grade five between high- and low-income students, improving work
14 habits and self-sufficiency, and reducing the number of school
15 absences. Furthermore, seventy-two per cent of parents surveyed
16 in Hawaii agree that after-school programs help working parents
17 keep their jobs.

18 However, each day after the school day ends, seventeen per
19 cent of Hawaii's school-aged youth, or approximately 36,500
20 children, are responsible for taking care of themselves. States
21 have supported policies that expand learning opportunities to



1 advance a range of state education and youth goals. These
2 opportunities, known as Expanded Learning Opportunities, offer
3 structured learning environments outside the traditional school-
4 day hours through before- and after-school programs. They
5 provide a range of enrichment and learning activities in various
6 subjects, including arts; civic engagement; language; and
7 science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

8 The purpose of this part is to fund after-school programs
9 at intermediate and middle schools designated as Title I schools
10 pursuant to the federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act,
11 as amended, that have a high number of Native Hawaiian students
12 and that currently do not receive state or federal funding for
13 after-school programs.

14 SECTION 4. There is appropriated out of the general
15 revenues of the State of Hawaii the sum of \$ or so
16 much thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year 2018-2019 for
17 intermediate and middle school after-school programs, to be
18 allocated as follows:

19 (1) \$ for after-school programs at Kalaniana'ole
20 elementary and intermediate school;



(2) \$ for after-school programs at Kapaa middle school;

(3) \$ for after-school programs at Konawaena middle school; and

(4) \$ for after-school programs at Waimea Canyon middle school.

The sum appropriated shall be expended by the department of education for the purposes of this part.

PART III

SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2050.



Report Title:

Public Schools; Access to Technology; Laptop Computers and Tablets; After-school Programs; Native Hawaiian Students; Appropriation

Description:

Appropriates funds for laptop computers or tablets to be used by teachers and students for digital teaching and learning. Appropriates funds for after-school programs at Kalanianaʻole Elementary and Intermediate School, Kapaa Middle School, Konawaena Middle School, and Waimea Canyon Middle School. Takes effect 7/1/2050. (SD1)

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