

JAN 19 2018

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAMS.

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

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that funding for after-
2 school programs is needed for intermediate and middle school
3 students. Approximately half of first time juvenile arrests are
4 in the middle and intermediate school age group, and most of the
5 behaviors resulting in arrest occur between 3:00 P.M. and 6:00
6 P.M. Investing in after-school programs is a tremendous
7 opportunity, as it currently costs Hawaii taxpayers \$200,000 per
8 year for each child housed at the youth correctional facility.

9 The legislature also finds that students of Native Hawaiian
10 background are being arrested at a higher rate than any other
11 ethnic background. According to the State of Hawaii's juvenile
12 justice information system, Native Hawaiian youths had the most
13 number of juvenile arrests and individual youths arrested
14 between 2000 and 2010: forty-two per cent of all juvenile
15 arrests and thirty-three per cent of individuals arrested during
16 that time period were of Native Hawaiian background.



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

14 However, each day after the school day ends, seventeen per
15 cent of Hawaii's school-aged youth, or approximately 36,500
16 children, are responsible for taking care of themselves. States
17 have supported policies that expand learning opportunities to
18 advance a range of state education and youth goals. These
19 opportunities, known as Expanded Learning Opportunities offer
20 structured learning environments outside the traditional school-
21 day hours through before- and after-school programs. They



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1 provide a range of enrichment and learning activities in various
2 subjects, including arts; civic engagement; language; and
3 science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

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

10 SECTION 2. There is appropriated out of the general
11 revenues of the State of Hawaii the sum of \$ or so
12 much thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year 2018-2019 for
13 intermediate and middle school after-school programs, to be
14 allocated as follows:

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

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

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



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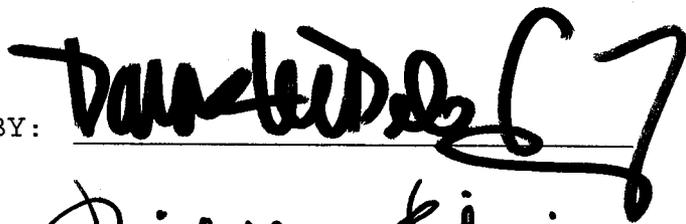
1 (4) \$ for after-school programs at Waimea Canyon
2 middle school.

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

5 SECTION 3. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2018.

6

INTRODUCED BY:



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Report Title:

After-school Programs; Native Hawaiian Students; Appropriation

Description:

Appropriates funds for after-school programs at Kalaniana'ole Elementary and Intermediate School, Kapaa Middle School, Konawaena Middle School, and Waimea Canyon Middle School.

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