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 were
- 16 of Native Hawaiian background.

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 cent of Hawaii's school-aged youth, or approximately 36,500 15 children, are responsible for taking care of themselves. States 16 17 have supported policies that expand learning opportunities to 18 advance a range of state education and youth goals. 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.

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1 provide a range of enrichment and learning activities in various subjects, including arts; civic engagement; language; and 2 science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. 3 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 much thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year 2018-2019 for 12 13 intermediate and middle school after-school programs, to be allocated as follows: 14 for after-school programs at Kalanianaole 15 (1) 16 elementary and intermediate school; 17 (2) \$ for after-school programs at Kapaa middle 18 school:

for after-school programs at Konawaena

middle school; and

(3)

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(4) \$ for after-school programs at Waimea Canyon 1 2 middle school. The sum appropriated shall be expended by the department of 3 education for the purposes of this Act. 4 SECTION 3. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2050.

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Report Title:

After-school Programs; Native Hawaiian Students; Appropriation

Description:

Appropriates funds for after-school programs at Kalanianaole Elementary and Intermediate School, Kapaa Middle School, Konawaena Middle School, and Waimea Canyon Middle School. Effective 7/1/2050. (SD1)

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