MAR 0 8 2018

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

REQUESTING THE HONOLULU POLICE DEPARTMENT TO REPORT ON HOW MUCH FUNDING IS REQUIRED FOR ON-CAMPUS SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICERS.

WHEREAS, recently, mass shootings at schools have become an epidemic in America, striking fear into students, parents, and teachers throughout the country; and

WHEREAS, the recent school shooting at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, Florida, is another saddening event that illustrates how severe school shootings have become and demonstrates the importance of creating a safe environment in all educational institutions; and

WHEREAS, in an attempt to better secure and protect schools, states have been utilizing local law enforcement officers by stationing the officers in schools; these officers have come to be known as school resource officers; and

WHEREAS, school resource officers are well-trained officers who are skilled in handling armed weaponry and specifically stationed in schools to prevent any crime, gang related activity, and address any issue that could threaten the safety of the students and faculty; and

WHEREAS, the school resource officers work with the school administration and teachers to not only protect students and faculty, but to also teach topics related to law enforcement geared toward positive student behavior and act as informal counselors for students; and

WHEREAS, in 1999, the federal government established the "Cops in Schools" grant program that awarded over \$750,000,000 to hire school resource officers throughout the United States; and

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WHEREAS, the funding that was provided by the federal government to maintain school resource officers has since been depleted; and

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WHEREAS, the lack of funding has not prevented other counties from providing a safe environment in schools by continuing to support school resource officers; and

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WHEREAS, because of the value that the officers had on the campuses, schools in the counties of Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui have maintained school resource officers in certain schools despite the lack of federal funding; now, therefore,

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BE IT RESOLVED by the Senate of the Twenty-ninth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2018, the House of Representatives concurring, that the Honolulu Police Department is requested to report on the costs of funding on-campus school resource officers, including but not limited to manpower, amount of officers necessary, and any other costs required for officers to be stationed in intermediate and high schools on the island of Oahu and to provide a report to this body no later than twenty days prior to the convening of the 2019 Legislature; and

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BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that certified copies of this Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the Chairperson of the Board of Education, Superintendent of the Department of Education, Mayor of the City and County of Honolulu, Chair of the City Council of Honolulu, and Chief of Police of the Honolulu Police Department.

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OFFERED BY:

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S.C.R. NO. 65

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Margue le Prishikan

DR. CHRISTINA M. KISHIMOTO

SUPERINTENDENT

DAVID Y. IGE GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAI'I DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

P.O. BOX 2360 HONOLULU, HAWAI`I 96804



Date: 04/13/2018 Time: 02:00 PM Location: 309

Committee: House Education

Department: Education

Person Testifying: Dr. Christina M. Kishimoto, Superintendent of Education

Title of Resolution: SCR 065 REQUESTING THE HONOLULU POLICE DEPARTMENT

TO REPORT ON HOW MUCH FUNDING IS REQUIRED FOR

ON-CAMPUS SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICERS.

Purpose of Resolution:

Department's Position:

The Hawaii Department of Education (HIDOE) is in strong support of SCR 065 requesting the Honolulu Police Department (HPD) to report on how much funding is required for on-campus School Resource Officers. There are a total of 48 HIDOE intermediate, middle, and high schools on Oahu.

The Hawaii State Department of Education seeks to advance the goals of the Strategic Plan which is focused on student success, staff success, and successful systems of support. This is achieved through targeted work around three impact strategies: school design, student voice, and teacher collaboration. Detailed information is available at www.hawaiipublicschools.org.





Committee: House Committee on Education Hearing Date/Time: Friday, April 13, 2018, 2 p.m.

Place: Conference Room 309

Re: <u>Testimony of the ACLU of Hawai'i in opposition to S.C.R. 65.</u>

<u>Requesting the Honolulu Police Department to Report the Cost of Funding On-Campus School Resource Officers in Intermediate and High Schools on Oahu</u>

Dear Chair Woodson, Vice Chair Kong, and Committee Members:

The American Civil Liberties Union of Hawai'i ("ACLU of Hawai'i") writes in opposition to S.C.R. 65, which, in light of recent school shootings, including the recent shooting in Parkland, Florida, requests the Honolulu Police Department to report the costs of funding on-campus school resource officers in intermediate schools and high schools on the island of Oahu.

The ACLU of Hawai'i supports taking a hard look at the systems designed to protect children in Hawai'i and there are a number of effective measures that do not raise any civil rights concerns, including investing in community mental health services, adding more school counselors, and expanding programs to help our youth develop the skills to navigate crises.

Students, however, should not bear the burden of additional measures. Already, kids in Hawai'i— especially Native Hawaiians, Filipino, Marshallese, Palauan, Micronesian, and students with disabilities—are being referred to law enforcement for misbehavior once handled by school administrators. Adding more school resource officers without defining their role will inevitably increase such referrals, which in Hawai'i already appear to be high according to U.S. Department of Education data. Indeed, in Kaua'i, where they already have school resource officers in high schools, minors are around ten times more likely to be arrested than in the rest of Hawai'i.

School shootings and school violence is a complex problem that requires a thoughtful response. Over policing students—just as arming teachers—is neither effective nor fair to the students. For example, in Florida, eighty percent of districts already have an officer at every high school; many have more than one. And yet, they are too often involved in routine discipline, resulting in increased youth interaction with the criminal justice system.

In summary, hastily reacting to tragedy without examining the current system to keep students safe would be counterproductive. Therefore, before going down the path of placing school resource officers in schools on Oahu, we respectfully request that your Committee defer the matter to consider what set of measures would be most effective to keep Hawai'i students safe without compromising their civil rights.

¹ Based on the latest publicly available information from 2012 and using demographic information from the United States Census Bureau. *See* Office of the Attorney General, *Juvenile Delinquency Trends in Hawaii* at 10 & 98 (May 2014), *available at* https://ag.hawaii.gov/cpja/files/2013/01/Data-Book-for-2003 2012.pdf.

April 13, 2018 S.C.R. 65 Page 2 of 2

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Sincerely,

Mateo Caballero Legal Director ACLU of Hawai'i

The mission of the ACLU of Hawai'i is to protect the fundamental freedoms enshrined in the U.S. and State Constitutions. The ACLU of Hawai'i fulfills this through legislative, litigation, and public education programs statewide. The ACLU of Hawai'i is a non-partisan and private non-profit organization that provides its services at no cost to the public and does not accept government funds. The ACLU of Hawai'i has been serving Hawai'i for over 50 years.



<u>SCR-65</u> Submitted on: 4/13/2018 8:25:40 AM

Testimony for EDN on 4/13/2018 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Christine Russo	Individual	Support	No

Comments: