

hitech QUEST 2.0

FEBRUARY 20, 2009

MEMO

TO: Sen. Roz Baker, Members of WAM
FROM: Jim Shon, Executive Director - HiTech Quest

RE: SB 2822 SB 1 RELATING TO NON-SCHOOL HOUR PROGRAMS.
Thursday, Feb 21, 2008 9:30 Am Room 211

POSITION: Hi Tech Quest Support the INTENT of SB 2822, with the following strong Reservations.

- A. You need to ALSO follow-thru on last year's STEM initiatives, which are mostly after school programs.
- B. You need to coordinate funding for after school initiatives with other issues such as schools in status, and teacher workforce retention and professional development schools.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

1. ENCOURAGE THIRD-PARTY FACILITATORS TO ENSURE THAT ALL AFTER SCHOOL INITIATIVES, INCLUDING STEM and CREATIVITY ACADEMIES CAN MOVE FORWARD; AND
2. PRIORITIZE AFTER SCHOOL STEM, CREATIVITY AND TEACHER WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT TO TARGET SCHOOLS THAT NEED ALL.
3. ACCOMPLISH ALL OF THESE IN THE FINDINGS AND PURPOSES OF VARIOUS RELATED BILLS, AND BY ADDING "PROVIDED THAT..." LANGUAGE TO THE FUNDING SECTIONS OF BILLS TO REQUIRE COORDINATION AND TARGETING OF LIMITED RESOURCES.

For a number of years HiTech Quest has been involved in facilitating project-based learning in Hawaii's schools AND promoting technology literacy. (Please see attached sheet for a summary of our activities.)

The HiTech Quest would like to address two current initiatives, namely, (1) successful follow through of the STEM initiatives of 2007, and (2) the linking of ongoing programs such as the STEM initiatives, the Science Fair Project EAST, etc. and teacher turnover data with workforce development.

Workforce Development linking STEM and Hi Tech Businesses.

We have observed that the time and financial constraints on schools often inhibits efforts to bring innovative programs to students that are often best delivered **outside of the**

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experiences in conjunction with the secondary education and business communities to help
build a strong technology workforce in Hawaii.

traditional school day. Recently, the State of Hawaii embarked on an ambitious effort to promote Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM) in our public schools and college campuses. The following table lists the specific items and their appropriations.

Initiatives	Act number	FY 08	FY 09
1. FIRST Academy middle schools (includes robotics, botball, RET) UH College of Engineering	Act 111 (SB 885)	\$1,402,230	\$1,402,230
2. Hi-EST Academy pilot Program UH Community Colleges	Act 111	\$287,750	\$287,750
3. Applied Learning High School Academies	Act 111	\$110,000	\$110,000
4. Business/Education Internships	Act 111	\$110,000	\$110,000
5. Teacher Professional Development in STEM subjects	Act 111	\$175,000	\$175,000
6. Recruiting STEM graduates to teaching	Act 111	\$175,000	\$175,000
7. Expansion of Project EAST	Act 271	\$1,100,000	
8. Matching state funds for dual-use companies (jobs for STEM grads)	Act 267	\$5,000,000	
9. "Kama 'aina Come Home" recruitment.	Act 213	\$125,000	
10. Office of Aerospace Development and PISCES at UH Hilo (jobs for STEM grads)	Act 149	\$500,000	
11. Support for UH School of Medicine, cancer Research Center of Hawaii	Act 213	\$3,634,725	\$3,953,817
12. Support for SOEST/College of Engineering	Act 213	\$830,000	\$830,000
13. Funding to continue the Science Fair	Act 213	\$250,000	

In order for this to bear real fruit in the near term, there is the need for a third party to facilitate, coordinate, and broker the partnerships between schools, colleges, client organizations, and the business community. We have found that while continued growth in STEM-related school activities is expected, there may be many schools, teachers and students who do not have the contacts, time or knowledge of how to reach out and partner with local business and technology mentors and project sponsors.

HiTech Quest has found that the assistance of **third party facilitators** can be a welcome component to these initiatives. HiTech Quest is currently exploring opportunities to incorporate project based learning into the Senior Project, getting feedback from communities along the projected rapid transit corridor, as well as to assist in the State's efforts to promote STEM learning. We are sure there are other organizations that can play a similar role.

A brief review of participation in the **State level science fair** provides some indication of the challenges that many schools may face in evaluating their ability to add STEM experiential learning programs to already overburdened efforts to comply with NCLB.

DOE High School Participation in the 2007 State Science Fair

Complex	Participating	Not Participating
Central	2	5
Hawaii	4	5
Honolulu	2	4
Kauai	2	1
Leeward	3	4

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Maui	2	5
Windward	2	2
TOTALS	17	26

As you can see, a presumably feeder system for workforce development in the sciences still leaves many high schools without representatives at the highest level of scientific project-based learning.

DOE Intermediate/Middle Participation

Complex	Participating	Not Participating
Central	2	3
Hawaii	4	4
Honolulu	0	9
Kauai	3	0
Leeward	2	4
Maui	4	2
Windward	1	3
TOTALS	16	25

The Hawaii Educational Policy Center report on teacher workforce development referenced includes a comprehensive list of hard to staff schools. **These should also be considered in targeting your resources for after school programs.** This chart can be used to identify Title I schools in status (such as restructuring) that have higher teacher turnover. These middle/intermediate and high schools, might be candidates for the highest priority of resources and support in STEM related experiential activities. Title I schools would also have students eligible for TANF funding.

Teacher Demographics in Hard-to-Staff Schools

School	2005 % Class Not Taught by HQT	2006 % Class Not Taught by HQT	2006 % Teacher Transfer	2006 % Teacher Leaving	Total % Turnover	DOE Hard-to-Staff School	DOE District	DOE Complex	DOE NCLB Status
Hilo Intermediate	31.9%	32.4%	12.8%	12.8%	25.5%		Hawai'i	Hilo	Restruct.
Nanakuli HS	58.3%	41.6%	7.7%	11.0%	18.7%	x	Leeward	Nanakuli	Restruct.
Waianae Intermediate	48.3%	45.9%	6.5%	11.7%	18.2%	x	Leeward	Waianae	Restruct.
Waianae HS	57.7%	41.7%	5.4%	12.2%	17.7%	x	Leeward	Waianae	Restruct.
Wahiawa MS	49.6%	19.6%	4.6%	12.1%	16.7%		Central	Leilehua	Restruct.
Kapaa HS	39.3%	30.7%	5.0%	11.3%	16.3%		Kauai	Kapaa	Correct Action
Molokai HS	71.3%	21.5%	5.3%	10.6%	15.8%	x	Maui	Molokai	Plan for Restruct
Kapaa MS	42.9%	37.6%	1.9%	13.5%	15.4%		Kauai	Kapaa	Correct Action
Konawaena MS	53.3%	22.2%	10.0%	5.0%	15.0%		Hawai'i	Konawaena	

Kohala MS	11.6%	25.5%	14.3%	0.0%	14.3%	x	Hawai'i	Kohala	Correct Action
Central MS	11.9%	15.7%	14.3%	0.0%	14.3%		Honolulu	McKinley	Restruct.
Mililani HS	28.5%	20.0%	5.0%	9.3%	14.3%		Central	Mililani	Restruct.
Lahaina Intermediate	59.3%	41.7%	4.7%	9.3%	14.0%		Maui	Lahaina-luna	Correct Action
Honokaa HS	40.8%	13.7%	8.3%	5.0%	13.3%		Hawai'i	Kohala	Correct Action
Konawaena HS	29.7%	26.4%	7.2%	5.8%	13.0%		Hawai'i	Konawaena	Correct Action
Kalakaua MS	24.3%	21.4%	11.3%	1.6%	12.9%		Honolulu	Farrington	Plan for Restruct.
Waiakea HS	25.3%	19.1%	5.7%	6.9%	12.6%		Hawai'i	Waiakea	
Campbell HS	34.3%	31.1%	4.1%	8.3%	12.4%		Leeward	Campbell	Correc Action
Niu Valley MS	16.1%	7.7%	11.1%	0.0%	11.1%		Honolulu	Kaiser	
Molokai MS			0.0%	10.5%	10.5%	x	Maui	Molokai	Restruct.
Washington MS	9.9%	21.7%	5.7%	4.3%	10.0%		Honolulu	Kaimuki	Correct Action

In examining this type of data set, it may be possible to **prioritize limited funding**, and to leverage existing funding sources (TANF, Title I, STEM, after school hour program funds, etc.) An important challenge this year is that many of the educational initiatives are not coordinated. Should HB 2959 pass in one form or another, efforts should be made to link the implementation of various program initiatives to maximize leverage and effectiveness of fund.

List of Educational Initiatives in 2008

1. After school programs
2. Early Education
3. Additional STEM funding, creativity academies, some thru through TANF
4. Teacher workforce development: College Capacity
5. Teacher workforce retention: mentoring and other support
6. Infrastructure, repair and maintenance of higher education, esp. College of Education
7. New infrastructure and facilities K-12 DOE.
8. New ways to assist charter schools in leveraging public and private funds for facilities.
9. Tracking students through the P-20 pipeline and providing transition programs.
10. Workforce Development in Hi Tech fields.

Most of these are compartmentalized. Funding and implementation are often not connected, and prioritization is often at the subsystem level. Legislative treatment does not appear to attempt linkages, even during a year with fiscal challenges.

Sincerely,
Jim Shon
 Executive Director

See Attachment further explaining HiTech Quest

A non –profit organization whose mission is to use contextual and project-based learning experiences in conjunction with the secondary education and business communities to help build a strong technology workforce in Hawaii.

About HiTech Quest

Over the past five years HTQ has sponsored more than 250 projects involving 649 students from 33 schools (public, private and home school). More than \$100,000.00 in scholarship money and software prizes has been awarded in recognition of the student's accomplishments.

The 2007 HiTech Quest Strategic Plan calls for:

- Recruiting Teacher Coordinators with Project Learning Teams
- Coordination and execution of HTQ Project Showcase Technology-focused enrichment programs to enable youth to develop additional skills that will enable them to be successful in the technology industry.
- The technology-focused enrichment programs will challenge students to develop additional technical skills. Because the programs are project-based in a real-world context, the participants develop an understanding of what will take to be successful in a career in this highly competitive, ever changing industry.

In this context HiTech Quest serves as a "case manager" to facilitate partnerships between businesses, sponsors and foundations willing to invest in education, client organizations needing a service, a teacher with a student project learning team, and a business mentor for the learning team. Specifically, HTQ provides:

- Administration support and technical assistance for Project Learning Teams in High Schools
- Recruiting & coordination for Volunteer Business Mentors
- Funding for Teacher Coordinators
- Recruiting client organizations and sponsor organizations
- Recruiting Teacher Coordinators with Project Learning Teams
- Coordination and execution of HTQ Project Showcase
-

For High School Teachers and Learning Teams, HiTech Quest Provides

- Project-based, real-world, hands-on educational experiences
- Ties to local business community – the viability of a career in Hawai'i
- Leadership skills in technology
- Teacher Training in project-based learning strategies and techniques
- Additional income
- Investment in technologies and capabilities for the classroom
- Opportunities for after school and vacation engagement

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Date of Hearing: February 21, 2008

Committee: Ways and Means

Department: Education

Person Testifying: Patricia Hamamoto, Superintendent

Title: S.B. No. 2822, SD 1, DOE, Non-school-hour Programs; Safe Haven; Task Force; Coordinator; Appropriations.

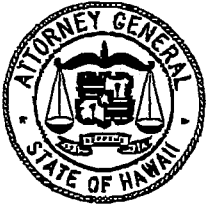
Purpose: Appropriates TANF funds for non-school-hour programs to be expended by the DOE, OYS, and the counties; appropriates funds for the Safe Haven after-school program in Hawaii county; establishes a task force on non-school-hour programs; and appropriates general funds for non-school-hour activities and a program coordinator,

Department's Position: The Department of Education (Department) supports and strongly recommends passage of Part I of this Bill, recognizing the importance of continuing the establishment of safe and structured learning environments for school-age children during non-school hours, but suggests that because there is already established a Non-School Hour Educational Specialist II in the Department, that reference to establishment of a non-school-hour program coordinator be deleted from Part III section 9. Reference to program coordinator under (c) in Sections 11 and 12 should be amended to Educational Specialist II. The Department has collaborated with the Departments of Human Services and Parks and Recreation, Hawaii State Student Council, and community agencies for program planning, implementation, and

evaluation of non-school hour programs and will continue this collaboration should Part I of the Bill be funded.

Given that the office of youth services coordinates, prepares and submits the annual report to the legislature, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) funds originate from the Department of Human Services which houses the office of youth services, and that the scope of the recommended task force is on community programs, the Department recommends that should a task force be convened that the task force be established within the office of youth services.

While the Department supports Part I of this Bill, we do not support the funding requests in Parts II and III at this time due to Hawaii's impending fiscal austerity and priority for the current Board of Education's budget requests.



TESTIMONY OF THE STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE, 2008

ON THE FOLLOWING MEASURE:

S.B. NO. 2822, S.D. 1, RELATING TO NON-SCHOOL-HOUR PROGRAMS.

BEFORE THE:

SENATE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

DATE: Thursday, February 21, 2008 **TIME:** 9:30 AM

LOCATION: State Capitol, Room 211
Deliver to: Committee Clerk, Room 210, 1 copy

TESTIFIER(S): WRITTEN TESTIMONY ONLY

(For further information please contact James W. Walther,
Deputy Attorney General, at 587-3050.)

Chair Baker and Members of the Committee:

The Attorney General takes no position on this bill, but points out legal flaws that would affect its implementation.

Part I of the bill appropriates money to the Department of Education (DOE), the Office of Youth Services (OYS), and the county departments of parks and recreation, from the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant. The stated purpose of part I is to fund non-school-hour programs for school-aged children.

The TANF block grant is money given to the State under the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. chapter 7, subchapter IV-A. The Department of Human Services (DHS) is the sole authorized expending agency identified in the State plan submitted to and approved by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §602(a)(4). Thus, under the terms of the TANF grant, only DHS is authorized to expend TANF money for the State. The provisions for expenditures of TANF funds by DOE, and the county parks and recreation departments, would not be authorized under the terms of the TANF grant.

Additionally, TANF money can only be used for one of four purposes:

- (1) to provide assistance to needy families so that children may be cared for in their own homes, or in the homes of relatives;
- (2) to end the dependence of needy parents on government benefits by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage;
- (3) to prevent and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies and establish annual numerical goals for preventing and reducing the incidence of these pregnancies; and
- (4) to encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.

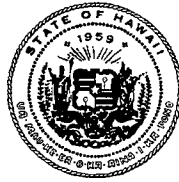
42 U.S.C. §601(a).

For the first and second enumerated purposes, TANF money may only be used to serve eligible needy families. For the third and fourth purposes, TANF money may be used to serve a broader population, but the purposes for which it can be used are obviously more narrowly drawn.

The purpose for which the money is appropriated by part I of this bill does not, on its face, clearly relate to one of the four allowed purposes, and may violate the terms of the Social Security Act and the TANF grant. Even inadvertent or unintentional violations of the TANF requirements could result in substantial financial penalties to the State if expenditures are found ineligible by the the federal Department of Health and Human Services.

In order to comply with the Social Security Act and the terms of the TANF grant, the bill must designate any TANF funds to be expended by DHS only. In addition, the bill should include more information regarding its purpose, and specifically how the purpose satisfies one of the allowed purposes for which TANF money may be used. Alternatively, it should at least make clear that the money will only be expended in accordance with the applicable TANF requirements.

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR
HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P. O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

February 21, 2008

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Honorable Rosalyn H. Baker, Chair
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

FROM: Lillian B. Koller, Director

SUBJECT: **S.B. 2822, S.D. 1 RELATING TO NON-SCHOOL HOURS
PROGRAMS**

Hearing: Thursday, February 21, 2008; 9:30 a.m.
Conference Room 211, State Capitol

PURPOSE: This bill would: 1) appropriate TANF funds for non-school hour programs to be expended by the Department of Education (DOE), the Office of Youth Services, (OYS), and the Counties; 2) appropriate general funds for a demonstration after-school program, "Safe Haven", in Hawaii county; 3) establish an after-school program task force; and 4) appropriate general funds for the establishment of an after-school program coordinator, and after-school programs in the Department of Education.

DEPARTMENT'S POSITION: The Department of Human Services must respectfully oppose this bill as written. The Department would like to clarify that Federal law restricts expending of TANF Block Grant funds to the State's designated TANF agency which is DHS. Direct expending of TANF funds is not permissible by any other agency or entity such as the Department of Education, or local counties. In addition, the Legislature will need to work closely with DHS to identify any available TANF funds for

these expansion purposes and raise the TANF cap on the Department's TANF expenditures to use TANF funds to implement this bill.

DHS agrees that it is important to establish safe and structured learning environments for school-age children during non-school hours. The Department currently provides a great deal of funding for non-school activities - approximately \$6 million per year in TANF MOE State funds spent on A+ services on DOE elementary school campuses and approximately \$20 million per year in TANF Federal funds spent on positive youth development programs in DOE middle and intermediate school campuses and elsewhere in our communities Statewide providing services to Hawaii's children.

DHS is funding through TANF, many positive youth development programs via the Office of Youth Services (OYS) and the Department of Defense (DOD) that are providing services during the non-school hours in various communities statewide to children attending middle or intermediate schools. The Department is also funding with TANF, the Uniting Peer Learning Integrating New Knowledge (UPLINK) Program, a non-school hour program, in thirteen DOE middle/intermediate schools and we are currently working on funding two more DOE sites on the Big Island and one on Kauai. DHS is also funding with TANF, non-school hour programs in Native Hawaiian Charter Schools. The TANF expenditures on these non-school hour positive youth development programs total approximately \$20 million per year.

There are also services funded by the various Counties and OYS to provide services and support for non-school hour programs. The Department of Education (DOE) and the DHS are already funding the A+ program in almost all public elementary schools (K-5, and in some cases also 6th grade), during the non-academic after-school hours of the elementary school day. The General Fund expenditure on A+ is

approximately \$6 million per year. DOE also spends another \$6 million of State funds on A+ services from their budget.

The Department respectfully requests that the passage of this bill does not replace nor adversely impact the priorities in the Executive Supplemental Budget and the existing beneficial programs currently funded with TANF.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on this bill.