

SB2336



**TESTIMONY OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
TWENTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE, 2010**

ON THE FOLLOWING MEASURE:

S.B. NO. 2336, RELATING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

BEFORE THE:

SENATE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND HOUSING

DATE: Monday, February 08, 2010 **TIME:** 1:45 p.m.

LOCATION: State Capitol, Room 225

TESTIFIER(S): Mark J. Bennett, Attorney General, or
Holly T. Shikada, Deputy Attorney General, or
Joanna B.K.F. Yeh, Deputy Attorneys General

Chair Sakamoto and Members of the Committee:

The Department of the Attorney General provides these comments regarding a legal problem in this bill.

The bill requires all public schools, including charter schools, to provide a minimum of one hundred ninety instructional days per school year to students. The effective date of this bill is July 1, 2010.

Our concern is that the requirement for public schools to provide a minimum of 190 school days may conflict with the current collective bargaining agreements between the Department of Education and the Hawaii State Teachers Association (HSTA) that are in effect until June 30, 2011. The current collective bargaining agreements provide that the work year for HSTA employees is to be no more than a total of 190 days, inclusive of institute days and professional development days. The minimum number of instructional days per school year proposed by this bill will conflict with the existing collective bargaining agreement. Moreover, there is a question whether it would be subject to negotiation.

We respectfully ask this Committee to either hold this bill or amend this bill to be effective after June 30, 2011. Should the bill be effective prior to June 30, 2011, it should provide for negotiations to occur.

Date: 02/08/2010

Committee: Senate Education and Housing

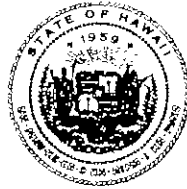
Department: Education

Person Testifying: Kathryn S. Matayoshi, Interim Superintendent of Education

Title of Bill: SB 2336 Relating to the Department of Education

Purpose of Bill: Requires that all public schools, including charter schools, offer a minimum of one hundred ninety instructional days per school year.

Department's Position: The Department of Education (DOE) supports this bill with its focus on the importance of teaching and learning. Consideration must be given to the cost and other resource implications associated with increasing the number of classroom instructional days. Additionally, successful implementation of standards-based education is correlated with the quality of teaching and learning rather than the quantity of instruction. Major cost implications are related to the terms and conditions of employment through collective bargaining, facilities use, and before and after school instructional supports for students. Although increasing the minimum number of instructional days and instructional hours for students may be provided through legislation, doing so will most likely require negotiations with various bargaining units regarding compensation.



LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

MARIE C LADERTA
CHIEF NEGOTIATOR

STATE OF HAWAII
OFFICE OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
235 S. BERETANIA STREET, SUITE 1201
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

February 6, 2010

TESTIMONY to the
SENATE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND HOUSING
For Hearing on Monday, February 8, 2010
1:45 p.m., Conference Room 225

By

MARIE C. LADERTA
CHIEF NEGOTIATOR

**Senate Bill No. 2336
Relating to the Department of Education**

WRITTEN TESTIMONY ONLY

CHAIRPERSON SAKAMOTO AND MEMBERS OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON
EDUCATION AND HOUSING:

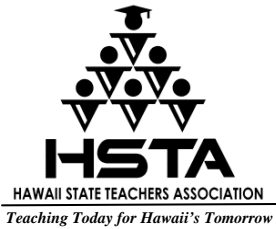
The purpose of S.B. No. 2336 is to require that all public schools, including charter schools, offer a minimum of 190 instructional days per school year.

The Office of Collective Bargaining has **comments** on the proposed amendments to Chapters 302A and 302B, HRS.

The public employer and the Hawaii State Teachers Association (HSTA) have historically negotiated collective bargaining agreements which contain the number of instructional days and hours within each school year. This is based upon Chapter 89, HRS, where the public employer and the public employee union are required to negotiate on matters of wages, hours, and conditions of employment. This bill could impact future negotiations on a new collective bargaining agreement because the HSTA and other affected unions with members employed in the department of education and charter schools are likely to negotiate for higher wages if additional instructional days are required to meet the statutory minimum set forth in this bill. It may

also remove the flexibility of the public employer to negotiate the number of instructional days as may be necessary to adjust for prevailing fiscal conditions.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this measure.



1200 Ala Kapuna Street λ Honolulu, Hawaii 96819
Tel: (808) 833-2711 λ Fax: (808) 839-7106 λ Web: www.hsta.org

Wil Okabe
President

Karolyn Mossman
Vice President

Joan Kamila Lewis
Secretary-Treasurer

Jim Williams
Interim Executive Director

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON
EDUCATION & HOUSING

RE: SB 2336 – RELATING TO EDUCATION.

February 8, 2010

WIL OKABE, PRESIDENT
HAWAII STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

Chair Sakamoto and Members of the Committee:

The Hawaii State Teachers Association does not object to a 190-day school year for students but believes that setting the number of student instructional days falls within the purview of the Board of Education.

We believe the Board of Education should set the minimum number of student instructional days, while the number of teacher work days is subject to collective bargaining. Article XVI of the Unit 5 agreement contains a provision which sets the work year for teachers to no more than one hundred ninety days. Without furloughs the instructional year for students is 180 days. If you increase the instructional year for students, you will need to increase the work year for teachers. Increasing the number of teacher work days is clearly a subject of collective bargaining.

The legislature has the broad discretion in setting the parameters for collective bargaining as long as it does not impinge upon the constitutional rights of public employees to negotiate core subjects of collective bargaining such as wages, hours, and other conditions of employment.

HSTA has always been open to extending the work year for teachers and negotiated additional work days during the Waihee and Cayetano administrations. Other attempts to increase the work year for teachers have met with failure, not because we were opposed to them, but because the state was not willing to pay for the additional work time.

This bill, along with others that propose extending the instructional year for students, was no doubt introduced in response to the furlough situation. However, we believe the issue of furloughs is not the main problem but a symptom of a much larger problem – inadequate school funding. Even if this bill were enacted, it would prove difficult to implement given the fragile state of our economy. If there is not enough money to pay for 180 instructional days, where will the additional funding come from to pay for 190 days? Clearly, the state must find other sources of revenue. We believe there are ways to generate this additional revenue, including our proposal, SB 2922, which provides for measures to increase revenue while reducing the inequities in the tax burden born by Hawaii residents from different income groups.

We appreciate the concern the legislature has shown for addressing many issues facing our educational system, but without adequate funding for education, establishing a 190-day student instructional year by statute will come to naught.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.



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www.hgea.org

The Twenty-Fifth Legislature, State of Hawaii
Hawaii State Senate
Committee on Education and Housing
Testimony by
Hawaii Government Employees Association
February 08, 2010

S.B. 2336 – RELATING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Hawaii Government Employees' Association, AFSCME Local 152, AFL-CIO supports the intent of S.B. 2336.

If the legislature decides to statutorily require a minimum number of instructional days in the public school system, we are prepared to discuss this matter in negotiations. During the tenure of Governor Cayetano seven instructional days were added to the school year and this was achieved through negotiations. We respectfully remind the legislature that matters related to wages, hour and working conditions are negotiable with the exclusive representatives.

We appreciate the opportunity to testify in support of S.B. 2336.

Respectfully submitted,

Leiomalama Desha
Executive Assistant



Monday, February 8, 2010
1:45 p.m.
Conference Room 225

TESTIMONY TO
THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

RE: SB 2336 – Relating to the Department of Education

Chair Sakamoto, Vice Chair Kidani, and Members of the Committee:

My name is Robert Witt and I am executive director of the Hawaii Association of Independent Schools (HAIS), which represents 99 private and independent schools in Hawaii and educates over 33,000 students statewide.

The Association is in strong support of Senate Bill 2336 – Relating to Education which requires that all public and charter schools offer a minimum of 190 instructional days in each school year.

HAIS believes that the interest and education of Hawaii's children should be our first priority. Today's students are expected to know more, to meet higher standards, and to achieve proficiency in higher level skills so they can flourish in a highly competitive economic global marketplace. It is an economic imperative that we increase the number of school days to promote the achievement and attainment of Hawaii public school students sufficient for success in college, career and citizenship in the 21st century.

We are in support of interim steps to implement this measure and ultimately to reach the goal of a minimum 200 days of classroom instruction within the next three to five years, returning first – as soon as possible – to a minimum of 180 days of classroom instruction, and then incrementally increasing to 190 days and thereafter, within a period of three to five years to a minimum of 200 days of classroom instruction, thus bringing Hawaii into alignment with both emerging national standards, and, even more importantly, current international standards for advanced nations.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify in support of this measure.



S E A C
Special Education Advisory Council
919 Ala Moana Blvd., Room 101
Honolulu, HI 96814
Phone: 586-8126 Fax: 586-8129
email: spin@doh.hawaii.gov

February 8, 2010

**Special Education
Advisory Council**

Ms. Ivalee Sinclair, *Chair*
Mr. Steve Laracuente, *Vice
Chair*

Ms. Brendelyn Ancheta
Ms. Sue Brown
Ms. Deborah Cheeseman
Ms. Annette Cooper
Ms. Phyllis DeKok
Ms. Mary Ellis
Ms. Debra Farmer
Ms. Gabriele Finn
Ms. Martha Guinan
Mr. Henry Hashimoto
Dr. Martin Hirsch
Ms. Tami Ho
Ms. Barbara Ioli
Ms. Shanelle Lum
Ms. Rachel Matsunobu
Ms. Kristy Nishimura
Ms. Connie Perry
Ms. Barbara Pretty
Ms. Kau'i Rezentes
Dr. Patricia Sheehy
Mr. August Suehiro
Ms. Judy Tonda
Ms. Cari White
Ms. Jasmine Williams
Mr. Duane Yee
Mr. Shawn Yoshimoto

Jan Tateishi, Staff
Susan Rocco, Staff

Senator Norman Sakamoto, Chair
Senate Committee on Education and Housing
State Capitol
Honolulu, HI 96813

RE: SB 2336 - RELATING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Dear Chair Sakamoto and Members of the Committee,

The Special Education Advisory Council (SEAC), Hawaii's State Advisory Panel under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), **strongly supports the intent** of SB 2336 which would require that all public schools, including charter schools, offer a minimum of one hundred ninety instructional days per school year.

Hawaii is one of only a handful of states that does not set a minimum of instructional time statutorily, but rather relies on collective bargaining with the Hawaii State Teachers Association. It has been well publicized that the imposition of 17 furlough days for SY 09-10 and SY 10-11 gives Hawaii the shortest instructional year in the nation. According to the Education Commission of the States, Hawaii also has one of the shortest school days in the country. This reality is counter to the direction taken by the U.S. Department of Education of encouraging states to increase learning time for students by offering financial incentives.

Students with disabilities typically underperform their non-disabled peers on student achievement tests. SEAC believes they would realize greater educational benefit and have a better opportunity to close the achievement gap through more quality instructional time, either through the addition of school hours or additional days in the school year.

Having said this, SEAC is well aware of the State's financial crisis and recognizes the difficulty of funding additional classroom instruction. It may be necessary to phase in additional instructional time. What policymakers and educators can do now is to try to optimize the instructional opportunities our students have today.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony on this issue. Should you have any questions, I would be happy to answer them.

Sincerely,

Ivalee Sinclair, Chair

Mandated by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act



HAWAII TECHNOLOGY ACADEMYSM

Hawaii Public Charter School #551

94-810 Moloalo Street
Waipahu, Hawaii 96797
808-676-5444
808-676-5470 (Fax)

February 8, 2010

Honorable Norman Sakamoto, Chair
Senate Committee on Education and Housing

Re: SB2336, Relating to the Department of Education - Support with Amendments
EDH Committee – February 8, 2010, Conference Room 225, 1:45 PM

Aloha Chair Sakamoto, Vice Chair Kidani and Committee members:

On behalf of the Hawaii Technology Academy (HTA), a public charter school which serves students in Oahu, Kauai, Hawaii Island and parts of Maui, thank you for the opportunity to offer testimony.

We support the intent to establish a minimum number of instructional days for all public schools, including charter schools. However, we ask that the committees consider including a technical amendment for public schools, including charter schools, providing virtual or online education.

We respectfully request that the following bracketed provision be added to Section 1:
§302A- Minimum instructional days required.

(c) For the purposes of this section:

“Instructional day” shall mean a day in the school year when students, faculty, and staff are present on campus and regular classroom instruction [or virtual education instruction] or standardized testing that is required by law occurs; provided that “instructional day” shall also include any days in the school year where field trips, mandatory off-campus instruction, curriculum-related recreation, or other curriculum-related activities occur; provided further that “instructional day” shall not include professional development days, waiver days, or any other days that students are not present in school.”

Section 2 of this bill recognizes that charter schools have “the flexibility and independent authority to implement alternative frameworks with regard to curriculum...” and recognizes “virtual education, length of school, day or week...” So, this amendment would be in line with recognizing the various educational offerings that Hawaii’s public charter schools provide.

HTA is one of several charter schools that provide a hybrid of online learning at home or wherever and internet connection can be found through online and offline course work supervised by certified teachers in which students meet face-to-face at the school for courses and activities. We document student instruction through their login which keeps accurate accounting of their attendance and participation for coursework and other learning activities.

HTA is one of Hawaii's 31 public charter schools that are part of the state public school system. Like Hawaii Department of Education (DOE) schools, charters comply with federal and state education standards. We support efforts like this to improve Hawaii's public education system.

Most of all, we endorse changes that create equitable funding and a supportive environment for all DOE and public charter schools to better position Hawaii in competition for U.S. Department of Education Race to the Top (RTT) grants. States with policies in place supporting equitable funding for all public school students are at greater competitive advantage to qualify for RTT and other federal grant programs.

For these reasons, we respectfully urge members to support the passage of this bill with technical amendments to address virtual education issues.

Sincerely,

Jeff Piontek
Hawaii Technology Academy Head of School

TRANSMITTAL COVER

TESTIFIER: Jessica Perez-Mesa, Parent
Melanie Bailey, Parent

To: THE SENATE
THE TWENTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE
REGULAR SESSION OF 2010

Attn: Committee on Education and Housing
Senator Norman Sakamoto, Chair
Senator Michelle Kidani, Vice Chair

Re: SB 2336 RELATING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Hearing Date February 8, 2010 1:45pm

Date: February 4, 2010

Dear Senator Sakamoto:

We support the intent of this bill but would like to focus on instructional hours as well as days.

As parents of Hawaii's public school children, we feel it incumbent upon us to express our deep concern for our children's education. We have conducted national research and found the following shocking statistics:

Instructional Hours:

88% of schools contacted have a longer school day.

Hawaii's students in public schools average less than 6 ½ hours a day.

Number of Instructional Days:

Hawaii schools have the LOWEST number of school days in the U.S. At a mere 163 days, the next lowest States at 173 are not even close. 75% of schools contacted have 180 days or more of instructional time!

Money spent per student:

80% of U.S. schools spend LESS than Hawaii at \$10,200 per student yet we have less instructional time than any other state in the nation.

Can Hawaii students really afford to be in LAST PLACE? The current situation is quite simply shortchanging our children and our future. For the money we are spending for each student we feel the school year must have at least 180 instructional days per year but include an extra hour of instructional time per day.

At 180 school days an extra hour would equal six additional weeks of school. In addition, this extra learning comes at minimal expense. Adding an additional hour does not require extra transportation, meal preparation, or payroll for salaried employees.

(One hour a day) * (180 school days) = 180 hours
(180 hours) / (6 hour school day) = 30 days = 6 weeks
Additional Expense: Minimal

Hawaii parents would like to see our children have the same length of instructional time as their counterparts on the mainland. We are looking to our elected representatives to work with the Governor, the Board of Education and the HSTA to make this happen.

See the attached spreadsheet which shows our findings. Please contact Jessica Perez-Mesa at 220-9863 or Melanie Bailey at 277-5121 with any questions.

Aloha.

ANALYSIS OF HIGH SCHOOL HOURS ACROSS THE COUNTRY

INSTRUCTIONAL HOURS ACROSS THE NATION:

Hawaii Public Schools all have less than a 6 1/2 hour day.

| | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Less than 6 1/2 hours/day | 12% |
| 6 1/2 - 7 hours/day | 47% |
| Greater than 7 hours/day | 41% |

INSTRUCTIONAL DAYS ACROSS THE NATION:

Hawaii Public Schools at 163 days have 10 days less than the any other State.

| | |
|---------------|-----|
| Less than 180 | 25% |
| 180 or more | 75% |

AVERAGE COST PER STUDENT ACROSS THE NATION:

Hawaii Public Schools average cost per student is \$10,200-\$11,300 yet they have less instructional time than any other state in the nation.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Less than \$10,200 per student | 80% |
| Greater than \$10,200 per student | 20% |

| State | Average Cost Per Student | High School | Hours Students are in Class | Minutes Per Week | Hours Per Week | Hours Per Day | School Days | Phone |
|-------------|--------------------------|------------------|--|------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| Hawaii | 10,200-11,300 | Baldwin-Maui | 7:45am-2:05pm MTRF 7:45am-1:15pm W | 1850 | 30.8 | 6.2 | 163-180 | |
| Hawaii | 10,200-11,300 | Kailua | 8:20am-1:50pm MTRF 8:20am-1:20pm W | 1660 | 27.7 | 5.5 | 163-180 | |
| Hawaii | 10,200-11,300 | Roosevelt | 8am-2:00pm M 8am-2:20pm TWR 8am-2:40pm F | 1900 | 31.7 | 6.3 | 163-180 | |
| Alabama | 6,500-7,000 | Akron East | 8am-3:12pm | 2160 | 36.0 | 7.2 | 180 | 205-372-3787 |
| Alaska | 9,300-10,200 | Bartlett | 7:30am-2pm | 1950 | 32.5 | 6.5 | - | 907-742-1814 |
| Arizona | 6500 | Alhambra | 7:45am-2:37pm | 2060 | 34.3 | 6.9 | 180 | 602-764-6022 |
| Arkansas | 6500 | J.D. Leftwich | 7:55am-3:15pm | 2200 | 36.7 | 7.3 | 182 | 479-969-2640 |
| California | 8,700-9,300 | Abraham Lincoln | 8:00am-3:04pm | 2120 | 35.3 | 7.1 | 190 | 323-441-4600 |
| Colorado | 7,400-7,800 | Boulder | 7:30am-3:00pm MTRF 7:30am-2:05pm W | 2195 | 36.6 | 7.3 | 173 | 720-561-2200 |
| Connecticut | 11,300-13,000 | Amity Regional | 7:34am-2:18pm | 1880 | 31.3 | 6.3 | 181 | 203-397-4830 |
| Delaware | 8,700-9,300 | Alexis I. DuPont | 7:40am-2:25pm | 2025 | 33.8 | 6.8 | - | 302-552-3700 |
| Florida | 7,400-7,800 | Alonso Sr | 7:24am-3:05pm | 2305 | 38.4 | 7.7 | - | 813-356-1525 |
| Georgia | 9,300-10,200 | Clarke Central | 8:35am-2:35pm | 1800 | 30.0 | 6.0 | 180 | 706-357-5200 |
| Idaho | 7,800-8,200 | Borah | 7:50am-2:56pm | 2120 | 35.3 | 7.1 | 180 | 208-854-4370 |
| Illinois | 6500 | Auburn | 9:15am-3:20pm | 1825 | 30.4 | 6.1 | 180 | 815-966-3300 |
| Indiana | - | Arlington | 7:30am-2:30pm | 2100 | 35.0 | 7.0 | 180 | 317-226-2345 |
| Iowa | 8,200-8,700 | Ames | 7:50am-3:05pm MTRF 9:15am-3:05pm W | 2090 | 34.8 | 7.0 | 180 | 515-817-0600 |
| Kansas | 6,500-7,000 | Abilene | 7:55am-3:05pm | 2150 | 35.8 | 7.2 | - | 785-263-1260 |
| Kentucky | 7,400-7,800 | Ballard | 7:40am-2:20pm | 2000 | 33.3 | 6.7 | 180 | 502-485-8206 |
| Louisiana | 7,400-7,800 | Alexandria | 7:19am-2:34pm | 2175 | 36.3 | 7.3 | 174 | 318-448-8234 |
| Maine | - | Cheverus | 8:00am-2:20pm | 1900 | 31.7 | 6.3 | 185 | 207-774-6238 |
| Maryland | 10,200-11,300 | Atholton | 7:20am-2:10 | 2050 | 34.2 | 6.8 | 186 | 410-313-7065 |

| State | Average Cost Per Student | High School | Hours Students are in Class | Minutes Per Week | Hours Per Week | Hours Per Day | School Days | Phone |
|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| Massachusetts | 8,200-8,700 | Barnstable | 7:25am-2:00pm | 1975 | 32.9 | 6.6 | 180 | 508-790-6445 |
| Michigan | 7,000-7,400 | Cadillac | 8:00am-2:50pm | 2050 | 34.2 | 6.8 | 178 | 231-876-5800 |
| Minnesota | 11,300-13,000 | Arlington | 7:30am-2:00pm | 1950 | 32.5 | 6.5 | 175 | 651-293-6900 |
| Mississippi | 7,000-7,400 | Callaway | 8:20am-3:30pm | 2150 | 35.8 | 7.2 | 180 | 601-987-3535 |
| Missouri | 8,200-8,700 | Rock Bridge Sr | 7:50am-3:00pm | 2150 | 35.8 | 7.2 | 176 | 573-214-3100 |
| Montana | 7,000-7,400 | Capital | 8:00am-2:20pm | 1900 | 31.7 | 6.3 | 180 | 406-324-2500 |
| Nebraska | 7,400-7,800 | Allen | 8:15am-3:35pm | 2200 | 36.7 | 7.3 | 180 | 402-635-2484 |
| Nevada | 7,000-7,400 | Arbor View | 7:00am-1:30pm | 1950 | 32.5 | 6.5 | 180 | 702-799-6660 |
| New Hampshire | 9,300-10,200 | Belmont | 7:25am-2:15pm | 2050 | 34.2 | 6.8 | 180 | 603-267-6525 |
| New Jersey | 13,000+ | Abraham Clark | 8:12am-2:42pm | 1950 | 32.5 | 6.5 | 182 | 908-298-2000 |
| New Mexico | 7,000-7,400 | Bloomfield | 8:24am-3:36pm | 2160 | 36.0 | 7.2 | 180 | 505-634-3400 |
| New York | 13,000+ | Albany | 7:50am-3:50pm | 2400 | 40.0 | 8.0 | 180 | 518-454-3987 |
| North Carolina | 9,300-10,200 | Alleghany | 8:00am-2:55pm | 2075 | 34.6 | 6.9 | 180 | 336-372-4554 |
| North Dakota | 10,200-11,300 | Burke Central | 8:30am-3:25pm | 2075 | 34.6 | 6.9 | 173 | 701-933-2821 |
| Ohio | 8,200-8,700 | Anderson | 7:20am-2:15pm | 2075 | 34.6 | 6.9 | 180 | 513-232-2772 |
| Oklahoma | 7,000 | Berryhill | 8:00am-2:35pm | 1975 | 32.9 | 6.6 | 175 | 918-446-1636 |
| Oregon | 7,000-7,400 | Corvallis | 7:40am-3:10pm | 2250 | 37.5 | 7.5 | 177 | 541-757-5871 |
| Pennsylvania | 8,700-9,300 | Altoona Area | 8:00am-2:55pm | 2075 | 34.6 | 6.9 | 180 | 814-946-8273 |
| Rhode Island | - | Barrington | 7:40am-2:11pm | 1955 | 32.6 | 6.5 | 180 | 401-247-3150 |
| South Carolina | 7,000 | Aiken | 8:00am-3:15pm | 2175 | 36.3 | 7.3 | 181 | 803-641-2500 |
| South Dakota | 6,500-7,000 | Centerville | 8:15am-3:20pm | 2125 | 35.4 | 7.1 | 176 | 605-563-2291 |
| Tennessee | 8,700-9,300 | Alcoa | 8:00am-3:00pm | 2100 | 35.0 | 7.0 | 180 | 865-982-4631 |
| Texas | 7,800-8,200 | Anderson | 9:00am-4:15pm | 2175 | 36.3 | 7.3 | 175 | 512-414-2538 |
| Utah | 7,500 | American Fork | 7:45am-1:15pm M 7:45am-2:15pm TWRF | 1890 | 31.5 | 6.3 | 180 | 801-756-8547 |
| Vermont | 10,200-11,300 | Burlington | 8:05am-3:00pm | 2075 | 34.6 | 6.9 | 176 | 802-864-8411 |
| Virginia | 10,200-11,300 | McLean | 7:20am-2:10pm | 2050 | 34.2 | 6.8 | 183 | 703-714-5700 |
| Washington | 8,700-9,300 | Ballard | 8:05am-2:35pm | 1950 | 32.5 | 6.5 | 180 | 206-252-1000 |
| West Virginia | 7,800-8,200 | Buffalo | 8:03am-3:27pm | 2220 | 37.0 | 7.4 | 186 | 304-937-2661 |
| Wisconsin | 8,700-9,300 | Almond | 8:10am-3:20pm | 2150 | 35.8 | 7.2 | 180 | 715-366-2941 |
| Wyoming | 11,300-13,000 | Central | 7:30am-3:28pm MTF 8:00am-3:26pm WR | 2326 | 38.8 | 7.8 | - | 307-771-2680 |

Average Cost Per Student was from My College Options which does a Board of Education survey annually.

To receive a copy of this information or discuss the findings in more detail please contact jessicaperezmesa@yahoo.com or alohamelaniebailey@yahoo.com

Survey conducted January 2010

Testimony in Support of SB 2336

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND HOUSING

Senator Norman Sakamoto, Chair
Senator Michelle Kidani, Vice Chair

Hearing Monday, February 8, 2010
Conference room 225 1:45pm

Gene Zarro
LSB Chair
Kihei Charter School
808 385 1197

Dear Chair Sakamoto, Vice Chair Kidani and members of the committee,

I strongly support SB 2336 in its intent to provide a minimum of 190 instructional days per school year for all public schools.

This bill will show a commitment on the part of the State of Hawaii to stand behind its students and give them an opportunity to be competitive in the 21st century economy with the rest of our nation and begin to close the gap with the top performing countries around the globe.

Kihei Charter School will be presenting to the students and their families a 200 academic day student calendar for the upcoming school year. We are committed to trying our very best for our community.

I would like to point out a potential conflict in the current wording in the bill.

The definition of “instructional days” page one line 17 and page two line one present opportunities for students to be doing credited educational work without being present in school, something I truly support. Examples may be foreign language through Rosetta Stone, distance learning opportunities, internships, job shadowing etc. However if you read further down this section to page two lines 3 and 4 it seems a day may not be counted as an instructional day if a student is not present in school.

I see this as a conflict with the definition of what is an instructional day, recognizing that all education does not occur in a building but in many places around a community vs a school day is only when a student is present on campus.

I might suggest that this section read: that an instructional day shall not include days where there is not a teacher available to provide instructional support. This teacher may be available a number of different ways other than both parties being in the same building at the same time.

I look forward to this bill making its way through the session to a successful conclusion.

Sincerely

Gene Zarro
gene.zarro@gmail.com