H. B. NO. 994

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION.

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

SECTION 1. The purpose of this Act is to prohibit the
suspension and expulsion of children participating in the
executive office on early learning public prekindergarten
program, except in very limited circumstances.

Every year, as many as 8,710 three- and four-year-olds may
be expelled from or pushed out of their state-funded preschool
or prekindergarten classroom - these expulsions are happening at
a rate more than three times that of their peers in kindergarten
through grade 12, according to a joint statement drafted by the
National Association for the Education of Young Children, with
support from a host of other national organizations known as
leaders in addressing early childhood education.

Many more children are suspended, with the data reflecting
severe racial disparities. Data from the federal Department of
Education Office for Civil Rights indicates a significant
percentage of these children are also suspended more than once,
leaving them with few supports and fewer options to ensure they
are able to participate in high-quality early learning.

EDN-01(19)
This is particularly troubling given such suspensions and expulsions occur during a critical period in a child's development, when their brains are developing rapidly. The earliest years of a child's life are critical to laying the foundation of learning and wellness needed for success in school and beyond. It is especially during these years that systems should ensure our youngest children have access to opportunities that will set them up to reach their highest potential. By suspending or expelling them, we instead set our youngest off in the wrong direction, before they even reach kindergarten.

Well-established research indicates that school suspension and expulsion practices are associated with adverse educational and life outcomes. Suspension and expulsion early in a child's life predicts suspension and expulsion later in school. Children who are suspended or expelled from school are as many as ten times more likely to drop out of high school, experience academic failure, hold negative school attitudes, and face incarceration than their peers who were never suspended or expelled.

Though each case is different, suspensions and expulsions may be the result of the lack of, or misguided, policies, or insufficient training and support services for staff, especially
in managing challenging behaviors, recognizing trauma, and
promoting socioemotional development. The office makes it a
priority to provide professional learning support to executive
office on early learning public prekindergarten program staff as
well as work with school leadership on staffing, and has been
partnering with the University of Hawaii system to strengthen
the pipeline of early childhood educators, in these areas. The
office makes this a focus of its work because the target
population for the executive office on early learning public
prekindergarten program is underserved or at-risk children—
those who stand to benefit the most from high-quality early
learning and should be assured of the opportunity for such,
rather than be denied due to suspension or expulsion.

In December 2014, the federal Department of Health and
Human Services and federal Department of Education issued a
joint policy statement and recommendations to assist states and
their public and private local early childhood programs to
prevent and severely limit suspensions and expulsions in early
learning settings. The policy statement affirmed the
departments' efforts to prevent and eventually eliminate
suspension and expulsion in all early childhood settings and
support young children's social, emotional, and behavioral development.

The federal Head Start Program has already prohibited its programs from expelling or un-enrolling children due to a child's behavior. It also requires its programs to prohibit or severely limit the use of suspension due to a child's behavior. Programs are required to partner with families, consult with specialists, help the child and family obtain additional services as appropriate, and take all possible steps to ensure the child's successful participation in the program.

Therefore, the purpose of this Act is to prohibit the suspension and expulsion of children participating in the executive office on early learning public prekindergarten program, except in very limited circumstances, in alignment with national best practices and the federal government's efforts along these lines to most appropriately support our youngest children.

SECTION 2. Section 302A-1134, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

"(a) If for any reason a child becomes a detriment to the morals or discipline of any school, the child may be precluded from attending school by the principal, with the approval of the
complex area superintendent[―]; provided that this section shall
not apply to children participating in the executive office on
early learning public prekindergarten program pursuant to
section 302L-7. The department shall seek the active
participation of other public and private agencies in providing
help to these children before and after they have left school.
An appeal may be taken on behalf of the child to the
superintendent of education within ten days from the date of
such action."

SECTION 3. Section 302L-7, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
amended to read as follows:

"§302L-7 Executive office on early learning public
prekindergarten program; public preschools. (a) There is
established within the early learning system an early childhood
education program to be known as the executive office on early
learning public prekindergarten program and to be administered
by the office pursuant to rules adopted by the office. The
program shall:

(1) Be provided through the executive office on early
learning, which may partner with the department of
education;
(2) Prepare children for school and active participation in society through the use of either of the State's two official languages; and

(3) Provide access to high-quality early learning that addresses children's physical, cognitive, linguistic, social, and emotional development.

(b) The program shall serve children in the year prior to the year of kindergarten eligibility, with priority extended to underserved or at-risk children, as defined in section 302L-1. Enrollment priority shall be given but is not limited to children who attend prekindergarten at schools to which the children will be assigned upon entering kindergarten under section 302A-1143.

(c) Enrollment in the program shall be voluntary. A child who is enrolled in, or is eligible to attend, a public elementary school, or who is required to attend school pursuant to section 302A-1132, shall not be eligible for enrollment in the program.

(d) The program shall incorporate high-quality standards pursuant to rules adopted by the office. High-quality standards shall be research-based, developmentally-appropriate practices
associated with better educational outcomes for children, such as:

(1) Positive teacher-child interactions;

(2) Use of individual child assessments that are used for ongoing instructional planning, based upon all areas of childhood development and learning, including cognitive, linguistic, social, and emotional approaches to learning and health and physical development;

(3) Family engagement; and

(4) Alignment with the Hawaii early learning and development standards, which align with department of education standards, state content and performance standards, and general learner outcomes for grades kindergarten to twelve, to facilitate a seamless and high-quality educational experience for children.

The office shall monitor implementation of the high-quality educational experience for children.

(e) Prior to opening a public prekindergarten class in a school, the principal, and other school personnel as required by the office, shall participate in an early learning induction program.
(f) The office shall provide support to incorporate the high-quality standards developed pursuant to subsection (d), including support related to teacher-child interactions, individual child assessments, and family engagement.

(g) The office shall coordinate with other agencies and programs to facilitate comprehensive services for early learning.

(h) The use of suspension due to a child's behavior shall be prohibited; provided that a temporary suspension may be used when there is a serious safety threat that cannot be reduced or eliminated by the provision of reasonable modifications, to be determined as follows:

(1) Before a principal determines whether a temporary suspension is necessary, the principal shall consider the recommendation of the program staff who shall have collaborated with the child's parents or guardians, and other public resources, which may include behavioral health specialists, psychologists, clinical psychologists, and other specialists as appropriate, and any private resources consulted by the child's parents or guardians as appropriate, to determine no other reasonable option is appropriate; and
(2) If a temporary suspension is determined to be necessary, program staff, in collaboration with the child's parents or guardians and the appropriate public and private resources specified in paragraph (1), shall develop and implement a written plan that documents the actions and supports needed to help the child return to full participation in all program activities while ensuring child safety, including the time required to transition the child to full participation, and consideration for whether a referral to special education services is appropriate.

(i) The expulsion or un-enrolling of a child due to the child's behavior shall be prohibited; provided that when a child exhibits persistent and serious challenging behaviors, program staff shall explore all possible steps and document all steps taken to address such behaviors, while facilitating the child's continued and safe participation in the program, including, at a minimum:

(1) Collaborating with the child's parents or guardians and the appropriate public and private resources specified in subsection (h)(1);
(2) Considering the appropriateness of providing appropriate services and supports under section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act to ensure that the child who satisfies the definition of disability in 29 U.S.C. 705(9)(b) of the Rehabilitation Act is not excluded from the program on the basis of disability;

(3) Consulting with the department of education to ensure the child receives the needed support services if the child has an individualized education program; and

(4) Collaborating, with the consent of the child's parents or guardians, with the department of education to determine the child's eligibility for services, if the child does not have an individualized education program.

The program staff shall provide the principal with all of the information from its exploration of all possible steps and documentation of all steps taken to address the child's behaviors pursuant to this section. If the principal, after considering all of this information, determines that the child's continued enrollment presents a continued serious safety threat to the child or other enrolled children and determines the program is not the most appropriate placement for the child,
program staff shall determine and provide the child's parents or guardians with options for more appropriate placement of the child, and collaborate with the provider of the option selected by the child's parent or guardians to facilitate the child's transition.

(j) For the purposes of this section, "program staff" means the principal, teacher, educational assistant, early learning resource teacher, and educational specialist associated with the executive office on early learning public prekindergarten program being implemented at a particular school.

(k) The office shall collect data to:

(1) Evaluate the services provided;

(2) Inform policy; and

(3) Make any improvements to the program.

(1) The department of education and any public charter school existing pursuant to chapter 302D, may use available classrooms for public preschool programs statewide. The office shall give priority to public charter schools that serve high populations of underserved or at-risk children. Preschool classrooms established pursuant to this section shall be in addition to any classrooms used for the pre-plus program
established pursuant to rules adopted by the department pursuant
to chapter 91.

(m) All processes involved in the implementation of this
section related to students with special needs shall comply with
federal law.

[{+}] (n) The office shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter
91 necessary to carry out the purposes of this section,
including compliance with all applicable state and federal
laws."

SECTION 4. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

INTRODUCED BY: ____________

BY REQUEST

JAN 22 2019
Report Title:
Executive Office on Early Learning Public Prekindergarten Program; Suspension and Expulsion

Description:
Prohibits the suspension and expulsion of children participating in the Executive Office on Early Learning Public Prekindergarten Program, except in limited circumstances.

The summary description of legislation appearing on this page is for informational purposes only and is not legislation or evidence of legislative intent.
DEPARTMENT: EDUCATION

TITLE: A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION.

PURPOSE: To prohibit the suspension and expulsion of children participating in the Executive Office on Early Learning Public Prekindergarten Program, except in limited circumstances.

MEANS: Amend sections 302A-1134 and 302L-7, Hawaii Revised Statutes.

JUSTIFICATION: Across the nation, children are expelled from or pushed out of their State-funded preschool or prekindergarten classroom at a rate more than three times that of their peers in kindergarten through grade 12. Many more children are suspended, with the data reflecting severe racial disparities. A significant percentage of these children are also suspended more than once, leaving them with few supports and fewer options to ensure they are able to participate in high-quality early learning.

Such suspensions and expulsions occur during a critical period in a child’s development. The earliest years of a child’s life are critical to laying the foundation of learning and wellness needed for success in school and beyond. It is especially during these years that systems should ensure our youngest children have access to opportunities that will set them up to reach their highest potential. School suspension and expulsion practices are associated with adverse educational and life outcomes.

Suspensions and expulsions may be the result of the lack of or misguided policies, or insufficient training and support services.
for staff, especially in managing challenging behaviors, recognizing trauma, and promoting socioemotional development.

The federal Department of Health and Human Services and federal Department of Education issued a joint policy statement in 2014 to affirm their efforts to prevent and eventually eliminate suspension and expulsion in all early childhood settings and support young children's social, emotional, and behavioral development. They also issued recommendations to assist states and their public and private local early childhood programs accordingly. The federal Head Start Program has already prohibited its programs from expelling or un-enrolling children due to a child's behavior, and requires its programs to prohibit or severely limit the use of suspension due to a child's behavior.

This bill would align the EOEL Public Prekindergarten Program with national best practices and the federal government’s efforts along these lines to most appropriately support our youngest children.

Impact on the public: This bill will be beneficial to the public because it will help ensure our youngest children are most appropriately supported during a critical period in their development. The bill may also impact the public through the engagement of parents and private resources which may be needed to prevent suspension or expulsion, or to facilitate a child's transition to a more appropriate placement if, in extraordinary circumstances, it is found that the EOEL Public Prekindergarten Program is determined not to be the most appropriate placement for the child.

Impact on the department and other agencies: This bill will impact the Executive Office on Early Learning since it administers the EOEL Public Prekindergarten Program. The
bill will also impact the Department of Education because the EOEL Public Prekindergarten Program is offered on public school campuses, and staff in EOEL Public Prekindergarten Program classrooms, though funded by EOEL, are DOE employees. Other DOE resources may also be engaged if necessary, such as behavioral health specialists, psychologists, clinical psychologists, and other specialists as appropriate.

GENERAL FUND: None.

OTHER FUNDS: None.

PPBS PROGRAM DESIGNATION: None.

OTHER AFFECTED AGENCIES: Executive Office on Early Learning and Department of Education.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon approval.