

**LEGISLATIVE EDUCATION STUDY COMMITTEE
BILL ANALYSIS**

Bill No: HB 80

49th Legislature, 1st Session, 2009

Short Title: Taos County After-School Program

Sponsor(s): Representative Roberto “Bobby” J. Gonzales and Others

Analyst: James Ball

Date: January 26, 2009

Bill Summary:

HB 80 makes an appropriation for the town of Taos to provide after-school programs, through collaborative partnerships, to assist students and schools in Taos County to improve academic performance in order to make adequate yearly progress (AYP).

Fiscal Impact:

\$128,000 is appropriated from the General Fund to the Local Government Division of the Department of Finance and Administration for FY 10, contingent upon receipt of \$500,000 in matching funds from sources other than the state.

HB 80 contains a reversion clause.

The LESC, the Legislative Finance Committee, and the Executive budget recommendations for FY 10 include \$3.3 million for after-school enrichment programs.

Fiscal Issues:

The 2008 Legislature appropriated \$3.3 million for:

- before- and after-school physical activity and nutrition;
- after-school enrichment programs; and
- state 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC).

According to the Public Education Department (PED), the Taos Municipal Schools applied for after-school program funding for school year 2008-2009 and received \$58,000 through the state 21st CCLC project. The district also carried forward \$69,000 from 2007-2008 for after school programs for a total of \$127,000 available in 2008-2009. Of the total amount available in the current school year, to date the district has spent \$40,800.

Issues:

According to PED, the purpose of after-school program is to:

- produce connections with individuals or activities that are healthy and supportive of positive growth and development of life skills;
- emphasize healthy relationships and behaviors so that students are less likely to engage in risk-related relationships and behaviors;

- promote relationships with supportive adults as well as positive peer-bonding opportunities within the school;
- provide extracurricular activities that appeal to different interests;
- support obesity prevention initiatives; and
- enhance school attendance, graduation rates and student performance by helping to increase the number of students performing at grade level in math and reading.

Background:

A provision of both state law and the federal *No Child Left Behind Act of 2001*, AYP is a prescribed degree of improvement, primarily in student achievement, that schools are expected to make each year – not only for their entire student populations but also for certain subgroups of students: economically disadvantaged students, major racial or ethnic groups, students with disabilities, and English language learners. Schools that fail to make AYP for two consecutive years face a series of increasingly prescriptive sanctions in the school improvement cycle until they make AYP for two consecutive years. The ultimate goal is that all students, including those in all the subgroups, will be proficient in reading and math by school year 2013-2014.

Related Bills:

SB 96 *Taos After-School Program* (Identical)
SB 168 *Gadsden Community Education Center*