111TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION

S. 3061

To amend part B of title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to improve 21st Century Community Learning Centers.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

March 3, 2010

Mr. Dodd (for himself and Mr. Ensign) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

A BILL

To amend part B of title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to improve 21st Century Community Learning Centers.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
- 4 This Act may be cited as the "Improving 21st Cen-
- 5 tury Community Learning Centers Act of 2010".
- 6 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.
- 7 Congress makes the following findings:
- 8 (1) More than 28,000,000 children in the
- 9 United States have parents who work outside the

- home and 15,100,000 children in the United States
 are unsupervised after the school day ends.
 - (2) 8,400,000 children are in after school programs but an additional 18,500,000 would participate if such a program were available.
 - (3) After school programs inspire learning. In academic year 2006–2007, 43 percent of all 21st Century Community Learning Centers program participants had improved their reading grades, and 49 percent improved their mathematics grades.
 - (4) In academic year 2006–2007, teachers reported that a majority of students who participated in 21st Century Community Learning Centers programs demonstrated improved student behavior, particularly in the areas of academic performance, homework completion, and class participation.
 - (5) A growing body of research also suggests that children who participate in after school programs attend school more regularly, are more likely to stay in school, and are better prepared for college and careers.
 - (6) Benefits of after school programs extend beyond the classroom. Communities with after school programs have reported reduced vandalism and juvenile crime.

- (7) After school programs help working families. One study estimates that decreased worker productivity due to stress and absenteeism caused by issues related to after school care arrangements costs employers \$496 to \$1,984 per employee, per year, depending on the annual salary of the employee. The total cost to the business industry is estimated to be between \$50,000,000,000 and \$300,000,000,000 annually in lost job productivity.
 - (8) While students in the United States are falling behind in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM), more than 90 percent of after school programs funded by 21st Century Community Learning Centers offer STEM activities, providing more time for children and youth to gain skills and build interest in the STEM fields. Evaluations of after school programs offering STEM activities to students have found increases in the reading, writing, and science skills proficiency of these students. Children who participate in such programs show more interest in science careers, and are more likely to have engaged in science activities just for fun.
 - (9) Data from 73 after school studies indicate that after school programs employing evidence-based

- approaches to improving students' personal and social skills were consistently successful in producing multiple benefits for students, including improvements in students' personal, social, and academic skills, as well as students' self-esteem.
 - (10) Teens who do not participate in after school programs are nearly 3 times more likely to skip classes than teens who do participate. The teens who do not participate are also 3 times more likely to use marijuana or other drugs, and are more likely to drink alcohol, smoke cigarettes, and engage in sexual activity. In general, self care and boredom can increase the likelihood that a young person will experiment with drugs and alcohol by as much as 50 percent.
 - (11) It is estimated that over 15 percent of all children in the United States are overweight and 1 in 7 low-income, preschool-aged children is obese. After school programs provide children and youth with opportunities to engage in sports and other fitness activities.
 - (12) After school programs have been identified as effective venues for improving nutrition, nutrition education, and physical activity at a time when less

than 10 percent of high school youth consume the recommended daily servings of fruits and vegetables.

(13) After school programs also provide children and youth with opportunities for service learning, a teaching and learning approach that integrates student-designed service projects that address community needs with academic studies. With structured time to reflect on their service experience, these projects can strengthen student engagement, enhance students' academic achievement, lower school dropout and suspension rates, and help develop important workforce skills that employers are looking for, including leadership skills, critical thinking, teamwork, and oral and written communication.

(14) Studies show that every dollar invested in after school programs will save taxpayers approximately 3 dollars. Investments in after school programs have resulted in less criminal activity by, and greater educational attainment and higher lifetime earnings for, the students participating in the after school programs.

22 SEC. 3. REFERENCES.

Except as otherwise expressly provided, wherever in 24 this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms 25 of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provi-

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sion, the reference shall be considered to be made to a
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   section or other provision of the Elementary and Sec-
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   ondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.).
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   SEC. 4. 21ST CENTURY COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTERS.
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        (a) Purpose.—Section 4201 (20 U.S.C. 7171) is
 6
   amended—
 7
             (1) in subsection (a)(2)—
 8
                 (A) by inserting "service learning, nutri-
             tion education," after "youth development ac-
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             tivities,"; and
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                 (B) by striking "recreation programs" and
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             inserting "physical fitness and wellness pro-
             grams"; and
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14
             (2) in subsection (b)—
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                 (A) by striking paragraph (2); and
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                 (B) by redesignating paragraphs (3) and
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             (4) as paragraphs (2) and (3), respectively.
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        (b) Allotments to States.—Section 4202 (20
   U.S.C. 7172) is amended—
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             (1) in subsection (a)—
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                 (A) by striking paragraph (1); and
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                 (B) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and
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             (3) as paragraphs (1) and (2), respectively; and
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             (2) in subsection (c)(3)—
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1	(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph
2	(A), by striking "3 percent" and inserting "5
3	percent"; and
4	(B) by adding at the end the following:
5	"(E) Supporting State-level efforts and in-
6	frastructure to ensure the quality and avail-
7	ability of after school programs.".
8	(c) Award Duration.—Section 4204(g) (20 U.S.C.
9	7174(g)) is amended by striking the period and inserting
10	", and are renewable for a period of not less than 3 years
11	and not more than 5 years based on grant performance.".
12	(d) Authorization of Appropriations.—Section
13	4206 (20 U.S.C. 7176) is amended to read as follows:
14	"SEC. 4206. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.
15	"There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out
16	this part such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year
17	2011 and each of the 5 succeeding fiscal years.".

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