

HOUSE BILL REPORT

SSB 5139

As Reported by House Committee On:
Higher Education

Title: An act relating to remedial postsecondary education.

Brief Description: Concerning student preparation for college-level work.

Sponsors: Senate Committee on Higher Education (originally sponsored by Senator Carlson).

Brief History:

Committee Activity:

Higher Education: 2/18/04, 2/27/04 [DPA].

Brief Summary of Substitute Bill
(As Amended by House Committee)

- Directs the Higher Education Coordinating Board, the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges, and the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to adopt standards for the knowledge and skills students need to be ready for college-level work.
- Beginning September 1, 2009, public higher education institutions cannot report recent high school graduates in precollege courses as state-supported enrollment, and these students cannot use Promise Scholarships or state-supported tuition waivers for precollege courses.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON HIGHER EDUCATION

Majority Report: Do pass as amended. Signed by 10 members: Representatives Kenney, Chair; Fromhold, Vice Chair; Cox, Ranking Minority Member; Boldt, Chase, Condotta, Jarrett, McCoy, Morrell and Ormsby.

Staff: Barbara McLain (786-7383).

Background:

A precollege class refers to academic work taken by postsecondary students that is required for college-level study in English and mathematics. Precollege classes do not

carry credit and are not accepted for transfer into baccalaureate or transfer associate degree programs.

Of the high school graduating class of 2002, approximately 29 percent (18,022 students) enrolled immediately in a community or technical college for the 2002-03 academic year. More than half (57 percent) of these students enrolled in one or more precollege classes in their first year of attendance at the college. An additional 19 percent (11,675 students) of graduates enrolled in a community or technical college within one or two years after graduation, where more than one-third (35 percent) take a precollege class.

For 2003, the public four-year institutions reported the following number of students within three years of high school graduation enrolled in precollege classes:

University of Washington:	101
Washington State University:	35
Central Washington University:	549
Eastern Washington University:	1,437
Western Washington University:	88
The Evergreen State College:	Not Applicable

In part, the lower numbers are due to competitive admission standards, but institutions also have different ways of providing remedial services for students. Some require students to take precollege classes through a community or technical college; one provides supplemental tutoring rather than requiring the student to enroll in a separate class.

For Fiscal Year 2003, the estimated cost from the state general fund and tuition for precollege classes for recent high school graduates was \$16.8 million for the community and technical colleges and \$530,000 for the four-year institutions.

Summary of Amended Bill:

Within current budgets, the Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB), the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC), and the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) must adopt standards for the knowledge and skills students need to be ready for college-level work. They will also develop strategies for communicating the standards in all Washington high schools. To accomplish these tasks, a college preparation work group will be convened including representatives of two and four-year institutions of higher education and school districts. A progress report is due to the House and Senate Education and Higher Education Committees by January 1, 2005.

Beginning September 1, 2009, public institutions of higher education cannot include in

official enrollment reports any student who graduated from a Washington high school within the previous three years and is enrolled in precollege courses. These students also cannot be considered in any enrollment statistics that would affect budget determinations.

Also beginning in 2009, a recipient of a Promise Scholarship who graduated from a Washington high school within the previous three years cannot apply the award toward the cost of tuition for precollege courses. Institutions cannot provide state-supported tuition waivers to these students.

The restrictions on reporting state-supported enrollment and use of financial aid apply only to the proportion of a student's total enrollment that is in precollege classes.

Amended Bill Compared to Substitute Bill:

Rather than directing the education sectors to engage in an organized strategy to reduce remediation before the 2005 legislative session, the HECB, SBCTC, and OSPI are specifically directed to adopt standards for college-level work and develop strategies for communicating them in high schools. A progress report is due January 1, 2005. The Washington State Institute for Public Policy is no longer directed to study the extent that high schools are able to offer classes necessary for students to be ready for college-level work.

Beginning September 1, 2009, public higher education institutions cannot report recent high school graduates in precollege courses as state-supported enrollment, and these students cannot use Promise Scholarship or state-supported tuition waivers for precollege courses.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Requested on February 27, 2004.

Effective Date of Amended Bill: Sections 3 through 6, prohibiting reporting of precollege courses as state-supported enrollment and restricting Promise Scholarship and tuition waivers for precollege courses, take effect September 1, 2009. The remainder of the bill takes effect 90 days after adjournment of session in which the bill is passed.

Testimony For: (In support of substitute bill) The various education agencies have helped craft a bill to continue their current work and provide an explanation for why we have a remediation problem among recent high school graduates. Students, families, and high school counselors need better information. There is a need to update curriculum, advising strategies, and teaching skills in the high schools, particularly around math. First, however, we need to know the size of the problem and figure out how to fill those gaps. The study will look at whether high schools have sufficient resources to provide

more math or English for students. Alignment of high school expectations and college entrance expectations is the current hot topic among colleges and universities and school districts.

Testimony Against: None.

Persons Testifying: (In support of substitute bill) Senator Carlson, prime sponsor; Kyra Kester, Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction; and Loretta Seppanen, State Board for Community and Technical Colleges.

Persons Signed In To Testify But Not Testifying: (In support of substitute bill) Terry Teale, Council of Presidents.