

# FINAL BILL REPORT

## E2SHB 1599

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### PARTIAL VETO C 288 L 11 Synopsis as Enacted

**Brief Description:** Establishing the pay for actual student success dropout prevention program.

**Sponsors:** House Committee on Ways & Means (originally sponsored by Representatives Probst, Haler, Maxwell, Orwall, Haigh, Santos, Dammeier, Seaquist, Liias, Reykdal, Kagi, Roberts, Kenney and Ormsby).

**House Committee on Education**  
**House Committee on Ways & Means**  
**Senate Committee on Early Learning & K-12 Education**  
**Senate Committee on Ways & Means**

#### **Background:**

A 2007 report entitled *The Costs and Benefits of an Excellent Education for All of America's Children* found that the benefit to taxpayers of a prevented dropout, over the adult working lifetime of the individual, has a present value of approximately \$236,000 in 2009 dollars. This represents a savings of public expense of approximately \$10,500 per year for that individual.

There are a number of ways to represent high school dropout and graduation rates. According to the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI), in the 2009-10 school year:

- An average of 4.6 percent of students in each of grades nine through 12 drop out each year.
- Annual drop-out rates are higher for 12th grade students (7.3 percent) than for ninth grade students (3.4 percent).
- For the class of 2010, 76.5 percent of students graduated with a high school diploma within four years of entering high school.
- If students who took longer than four years to earn a diploma are included, the extended graduation rate for the class of 2010 was 82.6 percent.
- There are significant differences in dropout and graduation rates across groups of students and across school districts.

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*This analysis was prepared by non-partisan legislative staff for the use of legislative members in their deliberations. This analysis is not a part of the legislation nor does it constitute a statement of legislative intent.*

The Building Bridges Dropout Prevention and Intervention Program (Building Bridges) has provided state grants to local consortia of high schools and community-based organizations. An evaluation of the grant projects in 2009 found that key interim measures associated with reduced dropout rates include:

- increased earned credits towards graduation;
- increase in the percentage of students on track for on-time graduation; and
- reduction in school risk behaviors (suspensions).

In 2009 the Opportunity Internship Program was created to provide financial incentives for consortia of businesses, high schools, workforce development councils, and others to provide mentoring, internships, and counseling for low-income high school students to encourage them to pursue postsecondary education and high-demand occupations. In 2010 funds were appropriated to the OSPI to support a national dropout prevention program called Jobs for America's Graduates, which includes instruction, employability skills, mentoring, job placement, and leadership training. The College Success Foundation is a Washington non-profit organization that has received state funds to administer various college scholarship programs and provide college and career advising, counseling, and community mentor programs for high school students.

In 2009 the K-12 Data Governance group was established to develop policies, protocols, and definitions for collecting data from school districts and for adding new collection requirements through the student information system.

#### **Summary:**

The Pay for Actual Student Success Program (PASS) is created to invest in proven dropout prevention and intervention programs and to provide an annual financial award for high schools that demonstrate improvement in dropout prevention indicators.

*Dropout Prevention Programs.* If funds are appropriated for this purpose, funds are allocated as specified in the budget to support the PASS through the following programs:

1. the Opportunity Internship Program;
2. the Jobs for America's Graduates Program;
3. the Building Bridges, to be used to expand programs that have been determined to be successful in reducing dropout rates or to replicate these programs in new partnerships; and
4. individual student support services provided by a college scholarship organization with expertise in managing scholarships for low-income high potential students, including college and career advising, counseling, and community mentor programs.

*Dropout Prevention Indicators.* The OSPI, in consultation with the State Board of Education, must annually calculate the following for each high school:

1. the extended graduation rate, which may be statistically adjusted for student demographics in the school;
2. the proportion of students at grade level, calculated based on earned credits and using a standard definition;
3. the proportion of students who are suspended or expelled, not including in-school suspensions; and

4. a student attendance measure, beginning in 2012-13, using an indicator adopted by the OSPI and a standard definition of a student absence.

The OSPI may add indicators to the list, but must rely on data collected through the student information system to the maximum extent possible. The K-12 Data Governance group must establish parameters for the collection of student attendance data and student discipline data. School districts must submit attendance and discipline data for high school students for purposes of the PASS beginning in 2012-13.

*Performance Metric.* The OSPI must develop a metric for measuring performance on the dropout prevention indicators that assigns points and results in a dropout prevention score. The score must be weighted so that no high school qualifies for an award without an increase in its extended graduation rate. The OSPI may establish a minimum level of improvement to qualify for a PASS award.

*Award.* If funds are appropriated for this purpose, each year beginning in the 2011-12 school year, a high school that demonstrates improvement in its dropout prevention score compared to a baseline year is eligible to receive a PASS award. The award amount is determined by the OSPI based on appropriated funds and eligible high schools. The Legislature's intent is to provide an award commensurate with the degree of improvement and the size of the school. A minimum award amount must be established. The OSPI must establish objective criteria to prioritize awards to high schools with the greatest need for assistance if there are not sufficient funds to provide an award for each school. High schools receiving awards may be required to demonstrate a community match.

*Use of Award.* Ninety percent of an award is allocated to the high school, and 10 percent is allocated to the school district. Award funds may be used on a variety of listed activities, including strategies to close the achievement gap, graduation coaches, comprehensive guidance and planning programs, parent engagement activities, dropout early warning data systems, and early learning programs for pre-kindergarten students.

Award recipients are encouraged to implement dropout prevention and reengagement strategies in a comprehensive and systematic manner. Graduation coaches are defined as staff who work in consultation with counselors and are assigned to identify and provide specified early intervention services to students.

*Support and Accountability.* The OSPI regularly informs schools about the PASS and the activities likely to increase the PASS awards. Within available funds, the OSPI develops strategies for identifying and disseminating successful programs and may offer support and assistance through regional networks.

Award funds may be withheld if the OSPI finds that schools or districts have willfully manipulated their dropout prevention indicators. A non-appropriated High School Completion Account (Account) is established to receive legislative appropriations for the PASS, federal funds, gifts, or grants. Expenditures of funds in the Account are authorized by the OSPI and are used to make investments in the four specified prevention programs and to make PASS awards.

This act is null and void if not funded in the State Omnibus Operating Appropriations Act.

**Votes on Final Passage:**

House	54	42	
Senate	40	6	(Senate amended)
House	56	41	(House concurred)

**Effective:** July 22, 2011

**Partial Veto Summary:** The Governor vetoed the intent section of the act.