
Higher Education Committee

SSB 5355

Brief Description: Modifying the definition of resident student to comply with federal requirements established by the veterans access, choice, and accountability act of 2014.

Sponsors: Senate Committee on Higher Education (originally sponsored by Senators Bailey, Kohl-Welles, Roach, Conway, Braun, Baumgartner, Rolfes, O'Ban, McAuliffe and Chase; by request of Governor Inslee).

Brief Summary of Substitute Bill

- Modifies the definition of resident student for veterans of the uniformed services, including spouses and dependents receiving veterans administration educational benefits, to comply with the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014.
- Adds definitions for "active duty service" and "uniformed services."
- Adds an emergency clause with an effective date of July 1, 2015.

Hearing Date: 3/18/15

Staff: Megan Mulvihill (786-7304).

Background:

Resident Student Qualifications for Veterans.

In order for a veteran to qualify as a resident student, the veteran needs to have separated from the military under honorable conditions after serving for two years, needs to have entered an institution of higher education within one year of separation, and needs to have either:

- designated Washington as his or her intended place of residence at the time of separation;
- made Washington his or her official home of record; or
- moved to Washington and established a domicile.

The spouse or dependent of a veteran, who separated from the military under honorable conditions after at least two years of service, qualifies as a resident student if he or she designates

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Washington as their intended place of residence and their primary domicile, and the spouse or dependent enters an institution of higher education in Washington within one year of their partner's separation from the military.

Resident students are eligible for resident tuition rates at institutions of higher education in Washington. With some exceptions, resident students are charged tuition rates that are generally much lower than the tuition rates charged to non-resident students.

The Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act.

The Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act (Act) was enacted in 2014. Under the Act, public institutions of higher education are required to provide in-state tuition to eligible veterans and dependents by July 1, 2015, in order for the institution to remain eligible to receive payments under the All-Volunteer Force Education Assistance Program (Montgomery GI-Bill) and Post-9/11 Educational Assistance (Post-9/11 GI Bill).

The Act defines a covered individual eligible to receive in-state tuition as: (1) a veteran who was discharged or released from a period of not fewer than 90 days of service in the active military, naval, or air service less than three years before the date of enrollment in the course concerned; or (2) an individual who is entitled to educational benefits due to the individual's relationship to a veteran described in (1).

Under Title 38 U.S.C. Veterans' Benefits, the phrase "active military, naval, or air service" is defined to include individuals on active duty, which means serving full-time in the Armed Forces, commissioned officers of the Regular or Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service, and commissioned officers of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. "Armed Forces" means the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard, including the reserve components thereof.

Summary of Bill:

A student qualifies as a resident student if one of the following three conditions is met:

1. He or she separated from the uniformed services with any period of honorable service after at least 90 days of active duty service and entered an institution of higher education in Washington within three years of the date of separation.
2. He or she is the spouse, former spouse, or child entitled to veterans administration educational benefits based on their relationship to an individual who has separated from the uniformed services with any period of honorable service after at least 90 days of active duty service, and he or she enters an institution of higher education in Washington within three years of the date of separation.
3. He or she is a student entitled to veterans administration educational benefits based on their relationship with a deceased member of the uniformed services who completed at least 90 days of active duty service and died in the line of duty, and he or she enrolls at an institution of higher education in Washington within three years of the service member's death.

A student meeting one of these conditions who stays continuously enrolled in an institution of higher education will retain their resident student status. None of the qualifications listed above apply to students, or the student's spouse or parent, who received a dishonorable discharge unless the student is receiving veterans administration educational benefits.

"Active duty service" means full-time duty, other than active duty for training, as a member of the uniformed service of the United States. Active duty service as a National Guard member for the purpose of organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing, or training and active service for the purpose of responding to a national emergency is recognized as active duty service.

"Uniformed services" is defined by federal law, which consist of the United States Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard, Public Health Service Commissioned Corps, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Commissioned Officer Corps.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Available.

Effective Date: The bill takes effect 90 days after adjournment of the session in which the bill is passed.