



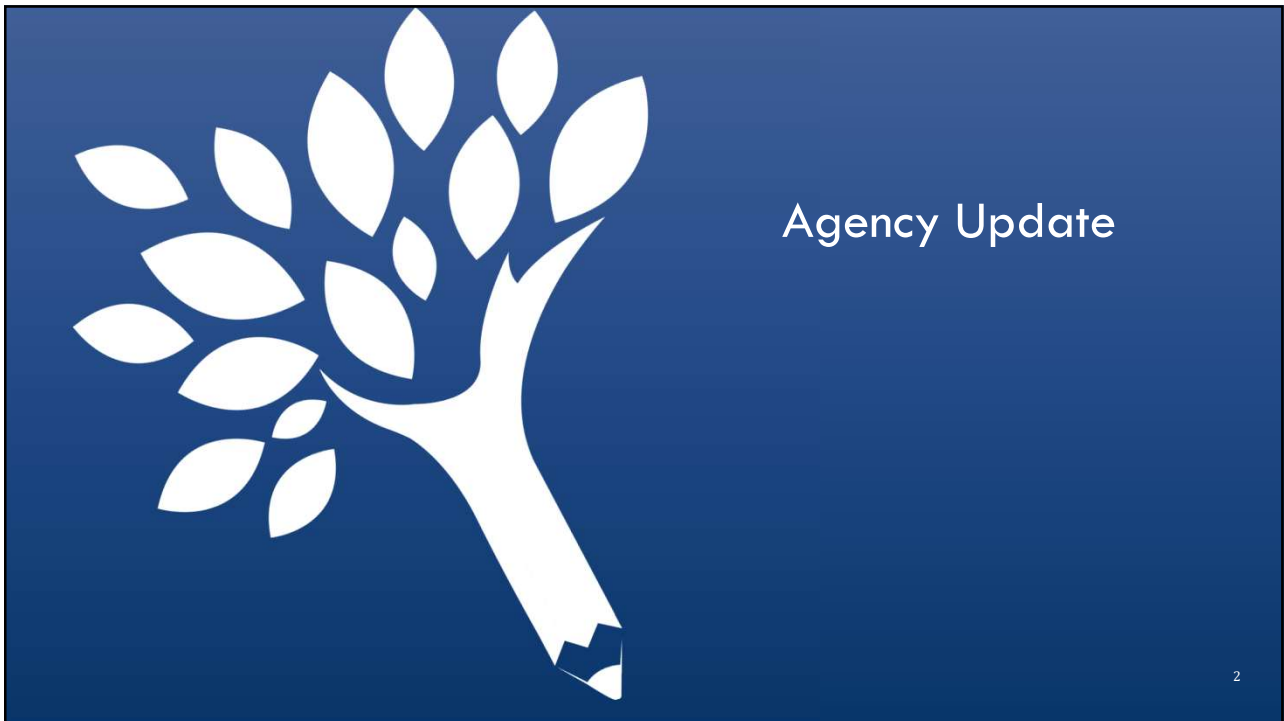
WSAC Update for WACTE

October 23, 2019

J. Lee Schultz, Associate Director of External Affairs



WASHINGTON STUDENT
ACHIEVEMENT COUNCIL
EDUCATION · OPPORTUNITY · RESULTS





The Council

 <p>Jeff Vincent, Chair President & CEO Laird Norton Company</p>	 <p>Karen Lee, Vice Chair CEO, Pioneer Human Services Western Washington University Trustee</p>	 <p>Paul Francis, Secretary Executive Director Council of Presidents</p>
 <p>Jeff Charbonneau Principal Zillah School District</p>	 <p>Chris Reykdal Superintendent Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction</p>	 <p>Dr. Terri Standish-Kuon CEO & President Independent Colleges of Washington</p>
 <p>Payton Swinford Student Central Washington University</p>		 <p>Jan Yoshiwara Executive Director State Board for Community and Technical Colleges</p>



Council mission



Our Mission:

We advance educational opportunities and attainment in Washington. In pursuit of our mission, the **Washington Student Achievement Council**:

- Leads statewide strategic planning to improve educational coordination and transitions.
- Supports Washingtonians through the administration of financial aid, a college savings plan, and support services.
- Advocates for the economic, social, and civic benefits of postsecondary education.



Washington's educational attainment goals for 2023

THE ROADMAP

A Plan to Increase Educational Attainment in Washington

Ensure our residents can compete for the best jobs in Washington

2017 rate: 90%
2013 baseline: 89%

100% of adults* will have a high school diploma or equivalent.

2017 rate: 52%
2013 baseline: 50%

At least 70% of adults* will have a postsecondary credential.

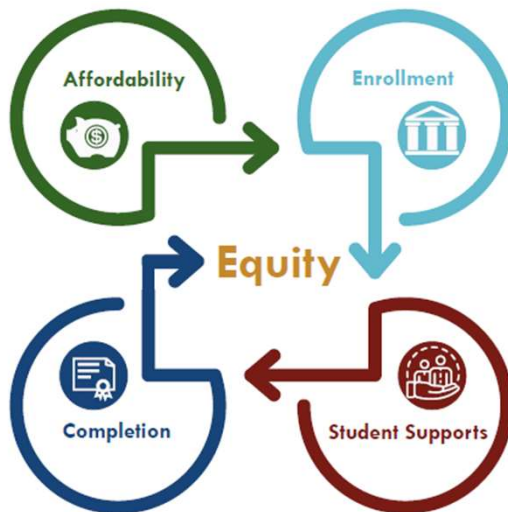
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*Adults in Washington aged 25-44

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Strategic framework



If we build an **affordable** and **supportive** educational environment, more Washington residents will **enroll** in and **complete** a credential-bearing program.

Washington Student Achievement Council

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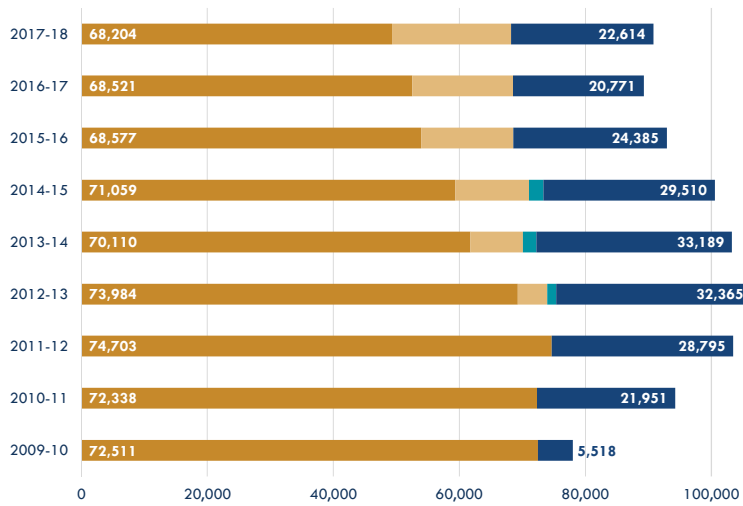


State Need Grant

- Flagship program serves about 70,000 low-income students each year
- Nationally recognized for flexibility
 - Age
 - Institution
 - Enrollment level
 - Credential type
- Funding limitations have meant not all eligible students receive grants



State Need Grant service levels: *All sectors*



Large numbers of students remain unserved.

■ SNG & CBS ■ CBS Only
■ SNG Served ■ SNG Unserved

Source: Data from Interim Report



Workforce Education Investment Act – HB 2158

- Historic investment creates dedicated revenue source for higher education
 - Three-tiered increase to state's business-and-occupation tax paid by professions that depend on higher education
 - Oversight board
- Revenue for 2019-20 estimated at \$373.8M
- Used on higher education operations, compensation, programs, and student aid





Washington College Grant

- Replaces the State Need Grant
- Two year phase-in

2019-20

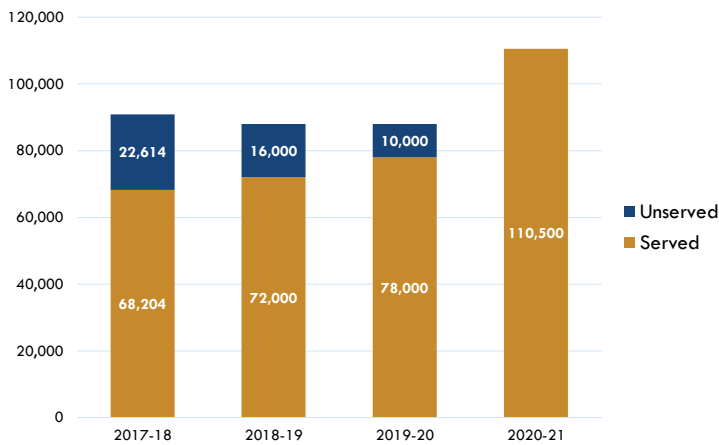
- Additional funding to serve about 6,000 more students
- Maximum award amounts for public institutions increase to cover full tuition and fees

2020-21

- Guaranteed funding for eligible students
- Expanded eligibility to 100% MFI (previously 70%)
- Registered apprenticeships added



Impact on service level: *All sectors*



Note. Estimates for illustration purposes only. Projections shown are based on the characteristics of the current population of students who have completed a financial aid application and enrolled. The Caseload Forecast Council is developing a more sophisticated forecasting model.



Washington College Grant: Award amounts

- Maximum award amounts for public institutions increase to cover full tuition and fees (see chart) – from \$4,000 at two-year colleges to \$10,000 at research institutions
 - Amounts for eligible private institutions generally tied to the public amounts
- Not “last dollar”
 - Combines with federal and other aid
 - Can be used to cover non-tuition expenses
 - Packaging determined by financial aid administrator
- Award amount is prorated based on income eligibility (MFI level) and enrollment level



Washington College Grant: Income eligibility

Income level (% of WA Median Family Income)	Income at MFI cap for a family of 4 (2019-20 levels)	Award proration (% of max award)	
		Current through 2019-20	Starting in 2020-21
0 – 50	\$46,000	100%	100%
51 – 55	\$50,500	70%	100%
56 – 60	\$55,000	65%	70%
61 – 65	\$59,500	60%	60%
66 – 70	\$64,000	50%	50%
71 – 75	\$69,000	Not eligible	24.5%
76 – 100	\$92,000	Not eligible	10%

Source: [WSAC MFI Chart for 2019-20 WCG](#)
See also: [WSAC MFI Chart for 2020-21 WCG](#)



Washington College Grant: Award examples

Example	Income level (% of WA Median Family Income)	Income at MFI cap for a family of 4 (2019-20 levels)	Current through 2019-20		Starting in 2020-21	
			Award proration	Award amount	Award proration	Award amount
Ex.1	51 – 55	\$50,500	70% of max award	\$4,611	100%	\$6,587
Ex.2	76 – 100	\$92,000	Not eligible	Not eligible	10%	\$659

Note. Examples for illustration purposes only. Based on full-time CTC Applied Bachelor's student and 2019-20 award amounts.



Washington College Grant – Key Messages (wsac.wa.gov/wcg)

The new **Washington College Grant** gives **more money** to **more students** for **more kinds** of education after high school.

Washington State has made a groundbreaking commitment to financial aid for low- and middle-income people of all ages with the new **Washington College Grant**.

Welding
 or
Nursing?

English
 or
Computer Science?

18-month apprenticeship
 or
4-year college degree?

Whatever the goal, Washington College Grant can help.



Opportunity Pathways (wsac.wa.gov/pathways)

Think you don't qualify for financial aid? Think again.

Washington College Grant

The new Washington College Grant gives more money to more students for more kinds of education after high school.

Class of 2020 Action Plan

Any education after high school—college, apprenticeship, or other training—expands career options and increases earning potential.

Learn More and Apply for Financial Aid

There are affordable college and career training opportunities for everyone. The first, best step is to apply for financial aid.



Teacher Scholarships Update

Implementation of House Bill 1139



Recent legislation

Governor Inslee signs into law E2SHB 1139, an omnibus bill on the educator workforce, sponsored by Representative Santos

Parts:

1. Recruitment
2. Financial incentives, assistance, supports
3. Retention
4. The Collaborative



Field Placement Report

- Due to State Legislature by December 1, 2019
- WSAC to work with preparation programs, WSSDA, and WSU's Rural Education Center
- Report must include policy recommendations to encourage or require prep programs to support student teacher placements in school districts that are not in the general geographic area of the prep program
 - Develop relationships with districts
 - Provide supervisory support
- Intent is to help recruit and retain teacher candidates to serve in rural and remote areas



Approach to developing report



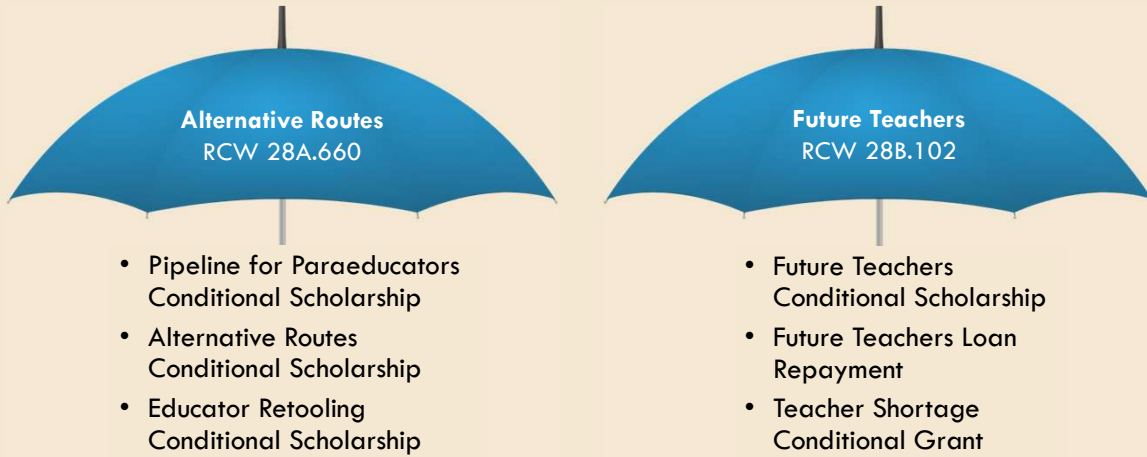
Legislative intent

Educator conditional scholarship and loan repayment (Sec. 210)

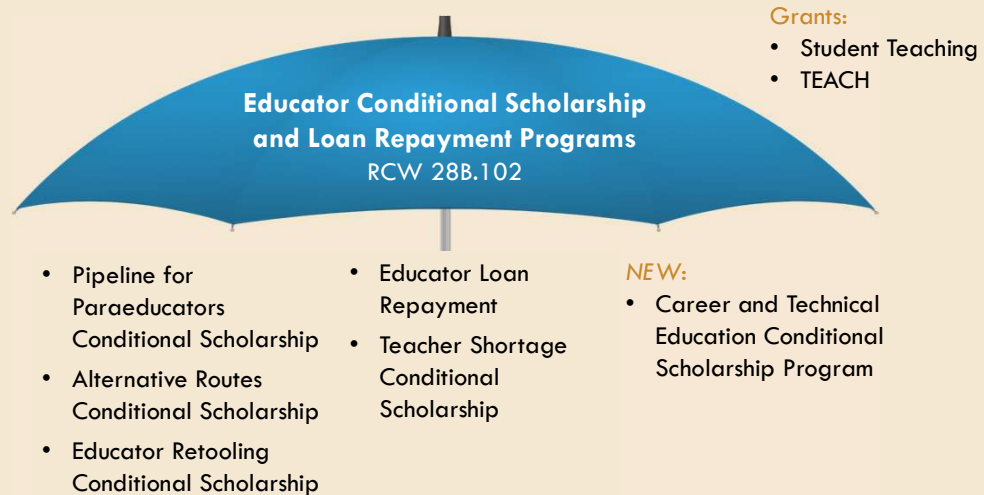
- Provide assistance to a broad range of educators
- Attract and retain potential educators, especially to meet areas of educator shortage
- Streamline the administration of the programs
- Make the use of state appropriations more flexible



Previous structure



New structure streamlines admin. and requirements





Awards

- Maximum of \$8,000 per academic year
- To be used on cost of attendance
- “Last dollar” – cannot reduce other federal or state aid
- Service obligation
 - Two full-time school years for each year of funding received
 - Or one full-time school year if serving in shortage area



Flexible use of state appropriations

- WSAC may adjust the number, amounts, and types of awards made each year
- Maximize the impact of the awards in light of:
 - Shortage areas
 - The trending financial needs of the applicant pool



New shortage definition

- “Shortage area” means an endorsement or geographic area as defined by PESB, in consultation with OSPI, with a shortage of certificated employees
- Defined biennially using quantitative and qualitative measures

<https://www.pesb.wa.gov/workforce/educator-shortage/>



Other impacts of HB 1139 on aid programs

- Student Teaching Grant
 - For student teachers at Title I public common schools in WA
 - Removes the word “residency”
- Teacher Endorsement and Certification Help (TEACH)
 - Covers cost of testing fees for initial certification
 - Makes it a permanent program rather than pilot
- Clarifies that Pipeline for Paraeducators candidates must express intention to enroll in any PESB-approved teacher prep program following AA completion
- Adds reporting requirements



Stakeholder input

- Defining the awards
- Developing the selection priorities
- Consider:
 - The purpose of each financial assistance program
 - The total cost of attendance to complete an educator preparation program
 - The needs of the education system, including the need for educators in shortage areas



Teacher workforce financial aid programs

Early Pipeline

- Pipeline for Paraeducators Conditional Scholarship

Pre-Service

- Alternative Routes Conditional Scholarship
- Career and Technical Education Conditional Scholarship
- Teacher Shortage Conditional Scholarship
- Student Teaching Grant
- TEACH Grant

In-Service

- Educator Retooling Conditional Scholarship
- Federal Student Loan Repayment in Exchange for Teaching Service



Collaborative approach to program development

WSAC Centralized Administration

Foundational Research	Stakeholder Workgroup	Consulting Partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Literature review Administrative experience: lessons learned and best practices Focus groups with target audiences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School districts, prep programs, state agencies, education associations, and non-profit organizations Defining awards Developing selection priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PESB and OSPI Shortage areas Publicizing Financial aid administrators Awarding



Funding for Biennium 2019 – 2021

Source	Programs	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	BI 2019-21
GF-S ¹	All 8 programs	\$1.65 M	\$1.65 M	\$3.3 M
WEIA ²	Teacher Shortage	\$1 M	\$1 M	\$2 M
Total		\$2.65 M	\$2.65 M	\$5.3 M

¹Operating Budget, ESHB 1109.SL, Sec. 613(15)

²Workforce Education Investment Act, E2SHS 2158.SL, Sec.4(4)



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- Fulfills WSAC's budget request
- Will fund about 125 candidates each year at \$8,000
- Still expected to fund only about 15% of the demand



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- Opting to exclude Teacher Shortage given WEIA funding
- Question of how to distribute funding across remaining 7 programs



How much funding would be needed to maintain status quo?

Program	Last Cycle	Budgeted	Expected N	Actual Expenditures	Actual N
Alternative Routes	FY 19	\$1,040,000	130	\$1,040,000	130
Pipeline for Paras	FY 19	\$250,000	63	\$83,340	21
Retooling	FY 19	\$110,000	37	\$108,000	36
Student Teaching	FY 17	\$468,000	70	\$465,825	68
Total		\$1,868,000	300	\$1,697,165	255

Excludes due to no recent history: CTE, loan repayment, TEACH



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Excludes due to no recent history: CTE, loan repayment, TEACH

Compare to new appropriation of **\$1.65 M** for these programs plus three more



Balancing funds distribution (Intent Sec. 210 & Awards Sec. 215)

- The legislature intends for WSAC to adjust and balance the number, amount, and type of awards distributed
- Maximize the impact of the awards in light of:
 - Shortage areas
 - The trending financial needs of the applicant pool
- WSAC shall consult with stakeholders to consider:
 - The purpose of each financial assistance program
 - The total cost of attendance
 - The needs of the education system, including the need for educators in shortage areas



Fund distribution: Key takeaways

- Lump sum appropriation
- Intended to be flexible and responsive
 - Not to be siloed
- Adjust based on:
 - Needs of education system
 - Shortage areas
 - Applicant demand
 - The trending financial needs of the applicant pool



Alternative Route Block Grant funding

	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21
Other grant funds (\$6k per candidate)	\$780,000	\$780,000	\$600,000	\$600,000
Number of candidates	130	130	100	100
Scholarships (\$8k per candidate)	\$1,040,000	\$1,040,000	TBD	TBD



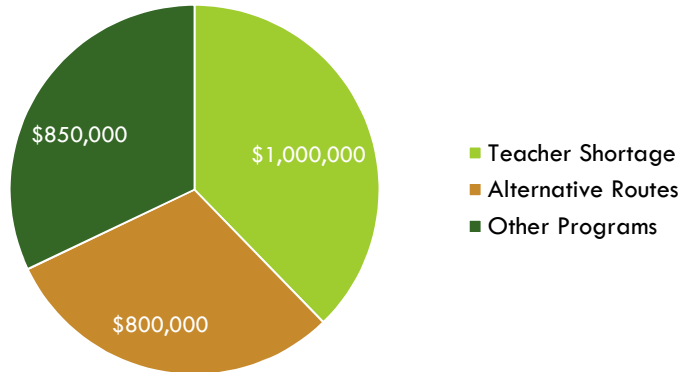
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↓
Transition biennium








Annual funding in transition biennium



Other legislative highlights








Other WEIA investments

- 
Funding to public institutions. Foundational support, compensation and high demand fields.
- 
Guided Pathways at CTCs (\$32.1 M). Research-based approach incorporating clear course-taking pathways, targeted advising, and student support.
- 
Career Connected Learning (\$24 M). Cross-agency work group. Grant program to support regional networks and program intermediaries. School district support for student participation in career launch programs.
- 
WA Student Loan Refinancing Program (\$2.2 M). WSAC to contract with private financial institutions to refinance student loans.
- 
Statewide campaign to increase financial aid application (\$1.2 M). Digital engagement tools. Expanded training. Increased events at high schools.



Other passed legislation

- 
E2SHB 1311. College Bound expansion.
- 
2SHB 1973. Dual enrollment scholarship pilot.
- 
2SSB 5800. Addressing college student homelessness.
- 
2SHB 1893. Emergency grant program at CTCs.
- 
2SHB 1303 and WEIA. Increased access to Working Connections child care subsidy.



Continue the conversation

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