

FINAL BILL REPORT

HB 1224

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Synopsis as Enacted

Brief Description: Regarding cost savings on course materials for community and technical college students.

Sponsors: By Representatives Kelley, Sells, Pedersen, Fromhold, Ormsby, Hasegawa, Upthegrove, Skinner, Appleton, Wallace, Roberts, Kagi, Kenney, P. Sullivan, Darneille, Simpson, McDonald, Moeller, Schual-Berke, Morrell, Green, Barlow and Lantz.

House Committee on Higher Education
Senate Committee on Higher Education

Background:

Textbook Pricing.

A 2005 study by the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) found that since 1986, textbook prices have nearly tripled, increasing by 186 percent. The GAO reports that the price of textbooks has increased in recent years largely due to increases in costs associated with new features, such as websites and other instructional supplements. Publishers told the GAO they have increased their investments in the development of supplements to meet the demands of a changing post-secondary market. For example, publishers surveyed cited increases in part-time faculty who need additional teaching support as a key factor that has increased demand for instructional supplements. Publishers also said instructors are requesting more supplements, such as web-based tutorials and self-assessment tools, to enhance student learning. However, wholesalers, retailers, and others suggest that while supplements may be of value to students, the increasing practice of packaging them with textbooks effectively limits the students' ability to purchase less expensive used books.

Other factors that affect pricing include production costs, availability of used books, and the demand for textbooks. Publishers may also be revising textbooks more frequently. More frequent revisions limit students' opportunity to reduce their costs by purchasing used textbooks and selling their textbooks back to bookstores at the end of the term. According to the GAO study, while publishers generally agreed that the revision cycle for many books is three to four years, compared with four to five years as was standard 10 to 20 years ago, the publishers said that revisions were necessary to keep the materials current for faculty and to recoup their investments.

Textbook Cost Savings at Four-Year Public Institutions.

In 2006 the Legislature passed Substitute House Bill 3087 to give students more choices when purchasing educational materials and to encourage faculty and staff to work with bookstores

and publishers to implement the least costly option to students without sacrificing educational content.

The 2006 legislation applies only to four-year public institutions and requires the Boards of Regents of state universities and the Boards of Trustees of regional universities and The Evergreen State College to adopt rules requiring affiliated bookstores to: (1) provide students the option of purchasing unbundled materials when possible; (2) disclose the costs of the materials; (3) disclose how new editions vary from previous editions; and (4) actively promote and publicize book buy-back programs. Rules must also be adopted that require faculty and staff members to consider least costly practices in assigning course materials when educational content is comparable, and to work closely with publishers and local bookstores to create bundles and packages if they deliver cost savings to students.

Summary:

The Boards of Trustees of each community and technical college district must adopt rules requiring their affiliated bookstores to:

- provide students with the option of buying unbundled course materials when possible;
- promote and publicize book buy-back programs;
- provide for the disclosure of changes between a new edition of a book and the previous edition; and
- require disclosure of the retail costs of course materials on a per course basis to faculty, staff, and the public.

Community and technical college faculty and staff must consider the least costly practices in assigning course materials when educational content is comparable.

Votes on Final Passage:

House	91	3	
Senate	47	0	(Senate amended)
House	93	1	(House concurred)

Effective: July 22, 2007