

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL OFFICE
Fiscal Note



Fiscal Note On: **SB 80** SLS 16RS 294

Bill Text Version: **ENGROSSED**

Opp. Chamb. Action: **w/ HSE FLOOR AMD**

Proposed Amd.:

Sub. Bill For.:

| | | |
|---|----------|-----------------------------------|
| Date: June 3, 2016 | 12:54 PM | Author: MORRISH |
| Dept./Agy.: Higher Education | | Analyst: Matthew LaBruyere |
| Subject: Tuition and Fee Authority | | |

POSTSECONDARY ED EGF INCREASE SG RV See Note Page 1 of 1
 Constitutional amendment to authorize the postsecondary education management boards to establish tuition and fee amounts charged by institutions under their supervision and management. (2/3-CA13sl(A))

Present constitution provides that any new fee or civil fine or increase in an existing fee or civil fine imposed or assessed by the state or any board, department, or agency of the state shall require the enactment of a law by a two-thirds vote of the elected members of each house of the legislature.

Proposed constitutional amendment provides that, notwithstanding any constitutional provision or any other law to the contrary, the Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, the Board of Supervisors of Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, the Board of Supervisors for the University of Louisiana System, and the Board of Supervisors of Community and Technical Colleges shall have the authority to establish the tuition and fee amounts charged by institutions under its supervision and management, without legislative approval.

| EXPENDITURES | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 5 -YEAR TOTAL |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| State Gen. Fd. | SEE BELOW | SEE BELOW | SEE BELOW | SEE BELOW | SEE BELOW | |
| Agy. Self-Gen. | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Ded./Other | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Federal Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Local Funds | <u>\$0</u> | <u>\$0</u> | <u>\$0</u> | <u>\$0</u> | <u>\$0</u> | <u>\$0</u> |
| Annual Total | | | | | | |

| REVENUES | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 5 -YEAR TOTAL |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| State Gen. Fd. | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Agy. Self-Gen. | INCREASE | INCREASE | INCREASE | INCREASE | INCREASE | |
| Ded./Other | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Federal Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Local Funds | <u>\$0</u> | <u>\$0</u> | <u>\$0</u> | <u>\$0</u> | <u>\$0</u> | <u>\$0</u> |
| Annual Total | | | | | | |

EXPENDITURE EXPLANATION

There will be no material impact on SGF expenditures as a result of this measure. Typically, tuition increases result in increased SGF expenditures for TOPS recipients. However, since the passage of SB 174 (Act 18 of 2016), which caps the amount of the TOPS awards per student to amounts awarded in FY 17, SGF expenditures will not increase as a result of tuition increases unless such increases are approved by the legislature. Thus, any projected growth in TOPS would be the result of normal student enrollment and is not expected to significantly impact SGF expenditures.

The proposed constitutional amendment will be considered by voters at the statewide election to be held on November 8, 2016. The Secretary of State may incur minimal ballot printing costs associated with this measure. However, as a regular practice, the Secretary of State typically budgets for up to 10 constitutional amendments for the fall statewide elections.

REVENUE EXPLANATION

Self-generated revenues from tuition and mandatory fees will likely increase to the extent that management boards approve increases as authorized by the proposed Constitutional amendment. However, public colleges and universities face market factors that affect their ability to raise tuition per authority granted by the proposed Constitutional amendment. Some institutions have seen enrollment declines as tuition goes up, decreasing overall revenues from students. Other institutions may choose not to impose significant increases in order to maintain access for low-income students. Actual collections of tuition and mandatory fees may also be reduced by hardship waivers, fee exemptions or other forms of student aid.

According to the Board or Regents, each of the following types of public institutions in the state had the following average annual tuition amounts in FY 16: 2-year schools (\$3,820), 4-year schools (\$7,820), and graduate programs (\$8,044). Regents also reported the following number of full-time equivalent (FTE) students attended the following types of public institution in the state in FY 15 (latest information currently available): 2-year schools (48,307 students), 4-year schools (101,816 students), and graduate programs (15,997 students). Using these average tuition amounts and FTE counts, a 1% increase in tuition would generate approximately \$11.9 M in additional revenues; before reductions for hardship waivers, fee exemptions or other forms of student aid. This estimate is to illustrate the general magnitude of potential tuition/fee increases. However, there is no way to estimate the actual amount of increases in tuition/fees attributable to the proposed Constitutional amendment.

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| <u>Senate</u> | <u>Dual Referral Rules</u> | <u>House</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 13.5.1 >= \$100,000 Annual Fiscal Cost {S&H} | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.8(F)(1) >= \$100,000 SGF Fiscal Cost {H & S} | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 13.5.2 >= \$500,000 Annual Tax or Fee Change {S&H} | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6.8(G) >= \$500,000 Tax or Fee Increase or a Net Fee Decrease {S} | |

Evan Brasseaux

Evan Brasseaux
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