

Fiscal Note H.B. 182 2016 General Session Concurrent Enrollment Education Amendments - As Amended by Peterson, V.



General, Education, and Uniform School Funds

JR4-5-101

	Ongoing	One-time	Total
Net GF/EF/USF (revexp.)	\$0	\$0	\$0

State Government UCA 36-12-13(2)(b)

Enactment of this legislation will increase revenue for the State Board of Regents by enabling them to charge a one-time fee for a student to apply to participate in the concurrent enrollment program. The State Board of Regents anticipates charging a \$5 fee per student. During the 2014-2015 school year, 28,551 distinct students participated in Concurrent Enrollment. Accounting for an increase in participation (Concurrent Enrollment increased by 1,672 students from FY 2014 to FY 2015) and assuming about half will be new participants in the program, it is estimated that the revenue generated for the State Board of Regents will be about \$75,000 ongoing beginning in FY 2017.

Revenues	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Dedicated Credits	\$0	\$75,000	\$75,000
Total Revenues	\$0	\$75,000	\$75,000

Enactment of this legislation requires the State Board of Regents to create and run a higher education concurrent enrollment participation form that includes a parental permission form. The fees generated by the State Board of Regents will cover the cost of running the form including any IT/Maintenance needs and also staff capacity to answer calls from students.

\$0	\$75,000	\$75,000
\$0	\$75,000	\$75,000
\$0	\$0	\$0
	\$0 \$0	

Local Government UCA 36-12-13(2)(c)

Enactment of this legislation likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments.

Individuals & Businesses

UCA 36-12-13(2)(d)

Enactment of this legislation could cost students taking concurrent enrollment courses approximately an additional \$5 each in concurrent enrollment fees. Assuming 15,000 students per year, the total statewide cost per year would be about \$75,000.

Performance Note

No performance note required for this bill

Notes on Notes

Fiscal notes estimate the direct costs or revenues of enacting a bill. The Legislature uses them to balance the budget. They do not measure a bill's benefits or non-fiscal impacts like opportunity costs, wait times, or inconvenience. A fiscal note is not an appropriation. The Legislature decides appropriations separately.