sHB-7248
AN ACT CONCERNING IN-STATE STUDENT STATUS FOR SPOUSES AND CHILDREN OF CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency Affected</th>
<th>Fund-Effect</th>
<th>FY 20 $</th>
<th>FY 21 $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Higher Education Constituent Units</td>
<td>Tuition Fund - Potential Revenue Loss</td>
<td>Potential Minimal</td>
<td>Potential Minimal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Municipal Impact: None

Explanation

The bill, which further extends in-state tuition rates to immediate family members of active duty military who have moved out-of-state, results in a potential minimal tuition revenue loss to the higher education constituent units. The potential revenue loss on a per-student basis is equal to the difference between in-state and out-of-state tuition revenue, which is anticipated to be the following amounts for undergraduates in FY 20: (1) $22,667 for the University of Connecticut, (2) $11,802 on average for the state universities, and (3) $8,020 for the community colleges. The bill affects spring 2020 tuition and future semesters; the first year of annualized effects will be FY 21.

Any tuition revenue loss is likely to be minimal because the in-state tuition expansion under the bill is not anticipated to affect many students. The University of Connecticut, which has 19 military family members currently receiving in-state tuition, is not aware of any
students over the past three years that changed to out-of-state tuition due to situations addressed by the bill. (Information from the Board of Regents was unavailable.) The bill expands in-state tuition at the constituent units to: (1) children of military members whose military parent moves out-of-state in the period between acceptance and enrollment (currently in-state tuition is retained if the military parent moves away while the child is enrolled), and (2) spouses of those military members who move out-of-state any time from the spouse’s acceptance through enrollment.

**The Out Years**

The annualized ongoing fiscal impact identified above would continue into the future subject to changes in the difference between in- and out-of-state tuition rates and the number of students affected.