

Multiple Agency Fiscal Note Summary

Bill Number: 6043 SB	Title: Resident undergrad tuition
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Estimated Cash Receipts

Agency Name	2013-15		2015-17		2017-19	
	GF- State	Total	GF- State	Total	GF- State	Total
University of Washington	Non-zero but indeterminate cost. Please see discussion."					
Washington State University	Non-zero but indeterminate cost. Please see discussion."					
Eastern Washington University	Non-zero but indeterminate cost. Please see discussion."					
Central Washington University	Non-zero but indeterminate cost. Please see discussion."					
The Evergreen State College	Non-zero but indeterminate cost. Please see discussion."					
Western Washington University	Non-zero but indeterminate cost. Please see discussion."					
Total \$	0	0	0	0	0	0

Estimated Expenditures

Agency Name	2013-15			2015-17			2017-19		
	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total
University of Washington	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Washington State University	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Eastern Washington University	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Central Washington University	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.								
The Evergreen State College	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.								
Western Washington University	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.								
Total	0.0	\$0	\$0	0.0	\$0	\$0	0.0	\$0	\$0

Estimated Capital Budget Impact

NONE

Prepared by: Cherie Berthon, OFM	Phone: 360-902-0659	Date Published: Final 2/ 3/2014
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* See Office of the Administrator for the Courts judicial fiscal note

** See local government fiscal note

FNPID: 36930

FNS029 Multi Agency rollup

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 6043 SB	Title: Resident undergrad tuition	Agency: 360-University of Washington
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Part I: Estimates

☐ No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

Non-zero but indeterminate cost. Please see discussion.

Estimated Expenditures from:

NONE

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

The cash receipts and expenditure estimates on this page represent the most likely fiscal impact. Factors impacting the precision of these estimates, and alternate ranges (if appropriate), are explained in Part II.

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

- ☒ If fiscal impact is greater than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete entire fiscal note form Parts I-V.
- ☐ If fiscal impact is less than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete this page only (Part I).
- ☐ Capital budget impact, complete Part IV.
- ☐ Requires new rule making, complete Part V.

Legislative Contact: Gwen Stamey	Phone: 786-7415	Date: 01/15/2014
Agency Preparation: Becka Johnson	Phone: 206-616-7203	Date: 01/16/2014
Agency Approval: Becka Johnson	Phone: 206-616-7203	Date: 01/16/2014
OFM Review: Cherie Berthon	Phone: 360-902-0659	Date: 01/16/2014

Request # 2014-03-1

Part II: Narrative Explanation

II. A - Brief Description Of What The Measure Does That Has Fiscal Impact

Briefly describe by section number, the significant provisions of the bill, and any related workload or policy assumptions, that have revenue or expenditure impact on the responding agency.

Under SB 6054, beginning in the 2015-16 academic year, full-time tuition fees for resident undergraduate students in public baccalaureates would not exceed 10 percent of the most current average annual wage, as reported by the Employment Security Department.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Briefly describe and quantify the cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency, identifying the cash receipts provisions by section number and when appropriate the detail of the revenue sources. Briefly describe the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explain how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguish between one time and ongoing functions.

The bill states that, beginning in the 2015-16 academic year, full-time tuition fees for resident undergraduate students in public baccalaureates would not exceed 10 percent of the most current average annual wage, as reported by the Employment Security Department (ESD).

To determine the foregone revenue (or negative cash receipts) associated with this bill, we compared the amount of revenue we would expect to receive under the provisions of the bill with the revenue we would expect to receive under the following assumptions:

- We assume the UW's resident undergraduate tuition rate for 2015-16 (FY16) will be 3 percent higher than it currently is (current rate is \$11,305);
- And we assume the UW's resident undergraduate tuition rate will increase by 3 percent per year in all subsequent fiscal years.

According to ESD, the average annual wage in 2012 was \$51,966 (Source: <https://fortress.wa.gov/esd/employmentdata/reports-publications/industry-reports/quarterly-census-of-employment-and-wages>). To determine future average annual wages, we assumed annual increases of 4.4 percent—which is the average growth figure from the ERFC's estimates on Total Wage & Salary Disbursements for 2013 through 2017. Since the average annual wage was \$51,966 in 2012, we assume it will be \$56,640 in 2014 (which would inform 2015-16 tuition rates), \$59,132 in 2015 (which would inform 2016-17 tuition rates), and so forth. Thus, resident undergraduate tuition would be \$5,664 in 2015-16, \$5,913 in 2016-17, and so forth.

Based on these assumptions, the following numbers describe our estimated foregone revenue as a result of the bill.

Forgone revenue from Account #064 (University of Washington Building Account):

FY 2014: 0
FY 2015: 0
FY 2016: (6,728,000)
FY 2017: (6,841,000)
FY 2018: (6,952,000)
FY 2019: (7,063,000)

Forgone revenue from Account #149 (Inst of HI ED-Operating Fees Acct):

FY 2014: 0

FY 2015: 0
FY 2016: (119,305,000)
FY 2017: (121,302,000)
FY 2018: (123,290,000)
FY 2019: (125,264,000)

Total forgone revenue:

FY 2014: 0
FY 2015: 0
FY 2016: (126,033,000)
FY 2017: (128,143,000)
FY 2018: (130,242,000)
FY 2019: (132,327,000)

Thus, the UW's cumulative loss of revenue over the two biennia (2015-17 and 2017-19) would be approximately \$517 million.

II. C - Expenditures

Briefly describe the agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), identifying by section number the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings). Briefly describe the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explain how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguish between one time and ongoing functions.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Identify provisions of the measure that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 6043 SB	Title: Resident undergrad tuition	Agency: 365-Washington State University
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Part I: Estimates

☐ No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

Non-zero but indeterminate cost. Please see discussion.

Estimated Expenditures from:

NONE

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

The cash receipts and expenditure estimates on this page represent the most likely fiscal impact. Factors impacting the precision of these estimates, and alternate ranges (if appropriate), are explained in Part II.

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

- ☒ If fiscal impact is greater than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete entire fiscal note form Parts I-V.
- ☐ If fiscal impact is less than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete this page only (Part I).
- ☐ Capital budget impact, complete Part IV.
- ☐ Requires new rule making, complete Part V.

Legislative Contact: Gwen Stamey	Phone: 786-7415	Date: 01/15/2014
Agency Preparation: Sue Hasbrouck	Phone: 509-335-0699	Date: 01/17/2014
Agency Approval: Kelley Westhoff	Phone: 5093350907	Date: 01/17/2014
OFM Review: Cherie Berthon	Phone: 360-902-0659	Date: 01/17/2014

Request # 2014-7-1

Part II: Narrative Explanation

II. A - Brief Description Of What The Measure Does That Has Fiscal Impact

Briefly describe by section number, the significant provisions of the bill, and any related workload or policy assumptions, that have revenue or expenditure impact on the responding agency.

Section 1(2) limits full-time tuition fees for resident undergraduate students to 10% of the average annual wage reported by the Employment Security Department (ESD), effective with 2015-16 academic year.

Sections 1(3), 1(4), and 1(8) are amended to strike the current language defining the parameters for changes in tuition in the 2014-15 through 2019-20 academic years.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Briefly describe and quantify the cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency, identifying the cash receipts provisions by section number and when appropriate the detail of the revenue sources. Briefly describe the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explain how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguish between one time and ongoing functions.

This bill caps resident undergraduate tuition rates to 10% of the current average annual wage reported by the Employment Security Department (ESD). Accordingly, this analysis is restricted to the impact on resident undergraduate operating and building fees only; no assumptions have been made about rate changes to other tuition categories. Furthermore, the analysis is based on FY13 enrollment patterns and assumes no change in existing waiver and financial aid policies. A 3% annual increase in resident undergraduate tuition rates was assumed, per the lead agency and OFM instructions; the actual rate increase (if any) that will be adopted by WSU for FY15 forward is unknown at this time, and is dependent upon legislative and/or WSU Regent actions that have not yet occurred. Therefore, the estimated fiscal impact is deemed to be nonzero but indeterminate.

Currently, the bill's prescribed tuition cap is about half of WSU's annual rate for building and operating fees. For illustrative purposes only, and in accordance with the lead agency's assumptions, a 3% increase in resident undergraduate tuition rates and a 4.4% increase in the average annual wage reported by ESD results in a cumulative estimated net reduction of approximately \$359 million in operating fees and \$19 million in building fees over the next two biennia (\$378 million total), if this legislation were enacted. Under these assumptions, the cap would result in less tuition revenue per year of:

Operating Fee:

2015-16: (\$87.6M)
2016-17: (\$89.0M)
2017-18: (\$90.4M)
2018-19: (\$91.7M)

Building Fee:

2015-16: (\$4.6M)
2016-17: (\$4.6M)
2017-18: (\$4.7M)
2018-19: (\$4.8M)

Total:

2015-16: (\$92.2M)
2016-17: (\$93.6M)

2017-18: (\$95.1M)

2018-19: (\$96.5M)

The bill does not provide an appropriation of funds to replace projected lost revenues.

II. C - Expenditures

Briefly describe the agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), identifying by section number the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings). Briefly describe the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explain how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguish between one time and ongoing functions.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Identify provisions of the measure that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 6043 SB	Title: Resident undergrad tuition	Agency: 370-Eastern Washington University
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Part I: Estimates

☐ No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

Non-zero but indeterminate cost. Please see discussion.

Estimated Expenditures from:

NONE

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

The cash receipts and expenditure estimates on this page represent the most likely fiscal impact. Factors impacting the precision of these estimates, and alternate ranges (if appropriate), are explained in Part II.

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

- ☒ If fiscal impact is greater than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete entire fiscal note form Parts I-V.
- ☐ If fiscal impact is less than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete this page only (Part I).
- ☐ Capital budget impact, complete Part IV.
- ☐ Requires new rule making, complete Part V.

Legislative Contact: Gwen Stamey	Phone: 786-7415	Date: 01/15/2014
Agency Preparation: Alexandra Rosebrook	Phone: (509) 359-7364	Date: 02/03/2014
Agency Approval: Alexandra Rosebrook	Phone: (509) 359-7364	Date: 02/03/2014
OFM Review: Cherie Berthon	Phone: 360-902-0659	Date: 02/03/2014

Request # -2

Part II: Narrative Explanation

II. A - Brief Description Of What The Measure Does That Has Fiscal Impact

Briefly describe by section number, the significant provisions of the bill, and any related workload or policy assumptions, that have revenue or expenditure impact on the responding agency.

Section 1 of the bill caps resident undergraduate tuition fees at ten percent of the most current average annual wage reported by the employment security department.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Briefly describe and quantify the cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency, identifying the cash receipts provisions by section number and when appropriate the detail of the revenue sources. Briefly describe the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explain how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguish between one time and ongoing functions.

Eastern assumed the "annual average wage" was the state average annual wage rate, with a 4.4% annual wage growth rate.

Per OFM's instructions, to determine the forgone revenue (or negative cash receipts) associated with this bill, we compared the amount of revenue we would expect to receive under the provisions of this bill with the revenue we would expect to receive if Eastern's resident undergraduate tuition fees increased by a modest 3% per year. Ultimately, however, the fiscal impact of this bill is indeterminate as we do not know the tuition rates that will be proposed in future years. The foregone revenue includes only tuition fees, which consist of operating and building fees.

Forgone revenue from Account #061 (Eastern Washington University Building Account):

FY 2016 - (\$559,000)
FY 2017 - (\$560,000)
FY 2018 - (\$562,000)
FY 2019 - (\$554,000)

Forgone revenue from Account #149 (inst of HI ED-Operating Fees Acct):

FY 2016 - (\$14,120,000)
FY 2017 - (\$14,164,000)
FY 2018 - (\$14,165,000)
FY 2019 - (\$14,124,000)

Eastern's total cumulative loss of tuition fees over the two biennia (2015-17 and 2017-19) would be approximately \$59 million.

FY 2016 - (\$14,679,000)
FY 2017 - (\$14,724,000)
FY 2018 - (\$14,727,000)
FY 2019 - (\$14,678,000)

II. C - Expenditures

Briefly describe the agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), identifying by section number the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings). Briefly describe the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explain how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguish between one time and ongoing functions.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Identify provisions of the measure that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 6043 SB	Title: Resident undergrad tuition	Agency: 375-Central Washington University
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Part I: Estimates

☐ No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

Non-zero but indeterminate cost. Please see discussion.

Estimated Expenditures from:

Non-zero but indeterminate cost. Please see discussion.

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

The cash receipts and expenditure estimates on this page represent the most likely fiscal impact. Factors impacting the precision of these estimates, and alternate ranges (if appropriate), are explained in Part II.

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

- ☒ If fiscal impact is greater than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete entire fiscal note form Parts I-V.
- ☐ If fiscal impact is less than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete this page only (Part I).
- ☐ Capital budget impact, complete Part IV.
- ☐ Requires new rule making, complete Part V.

Legislative Contact: Gwen Stamey	Phone: 786-7415	Date: 01/15/2014
Agency Preparation: Shelly Baird	Phone: (509) 963-2340	Date: 02/03/2014
Agency Approval: Shelly Baird	Phone: (509) 963-2340	Date: 02/03/2014
OFM Review: Cherie Berthon	Phone: 360-902-0659	Date: 02/03/2014

Request # -4

Part II: Narrative Explanation

II. A - Brief Description Of What The Measure Does That Has Fiscal Impact

Briefly describe by section number, the significant provisions of the bill, and any related workload or policy assumptions, that have revenue or expenditure impact on the responding agency.

Section 1 (2) of this bill strikes existing statute requiring that resident undergraduate tuition be provided in the omnibus appropriations act. It is amended to require that resident undergraduate tuition, starting in 2015-2016, shall not exceed ten percent of the most current average annual wage reported by the employment security department.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Briefly describe and quantify the cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency, identifying the cash receipts provisions by section number and when appropriate the detail of the revenue sources. Briefly describe the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explain how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguish between one time and ongoing functions.

This fiscal note is indeterminate because future tuition levels cannot be predicted.

In accordance with lead agency assumptions resident undergraduate tuition rate increase assumed in this fiscal note is 3% annually starting in 2015-2016. To determine the forgone revenue (or negative cash receipts) associated with this bill we compared the amount of revenue we would expect to receive under the provisions of this bill i.e. resident undergraduate tuition set at ten percent of the most current average annual wage reported by the employment security department to the revenue earned.

Operating Fee Revenue Loss - Fund 149

Fiscal 2016	(13,505,000)
Fiscal 2017	(13,188,000)
Fiscal 2018	(12,831,000)
Fiscal 2019	(12,429,000)
Total:	(51,953,000)

CWU Buidling Fee Loss - Fund 063

Fiscal 2016	(563,000)
Fiscal 2017	(550,000)
Fiscal 2018	(535,000)
Fiscal 2019	(518,000)
Total:	(2,166,000)

Total Foregone Revenue

Fiscal 2016	(14,068,000)
Fiscal 2017	(13,738,000)
Fiscal 2018	(13,366,000)
Fiscal 2019	(12,947,000)
Total	(54,119,000)

II. C - Expenditures

Briefly describe the agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), identifying by section number the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings). Briefly describe the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explain how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguish between one time and ongoing functions.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Identify provisions of the measure that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 6043 SB	Title: Resident undergrad tuition	Agency: 376-The Evergreen State College
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Part I: Estimates

☐ No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

Non-zero but indeterminate cost. Please see discussion.

Estimated Expenditures from:

Non-zero but indeterminate cost. Please see discussion.

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

The cash receipts and expenditure estimates on this page represent the most likely fiscal impact. Factors impacting the precision of these estimates, and alternate ranges (if appropriate), are explained in Part II.

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

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- ☐ If fiscal impact is less than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete this page only (Part I).
- ☐ Capital budget impact, complete Part IV.
- ☐ Requires new rule making, complete Part V.

Legislative Contact: Gwen Stamey	Phone: 786-7415	Date: 01/15/2014
Agency Preparation: Steve Trotter	Phone: (360) 867-6185	Date: 01/17/2014
Agency Approval: Steve Trotter	Phone: (360) 867-6185	Date: 01/17/2014
OFM Review: Cherie Berthon	Phone: 360-902-0659	Date: 01/17/2014

Request # TESC-002-2

Part II: Narrative Explanation

II. A - Brief Description Of What The Measure Does That Has Fiscal Impact

Briefly describe by section number, the significant provisions of the bill, and any related workload or policy assumptions, that have revenue or expenditure impact on the responding agency.

SB 6043 would set a new upper limit for resident undergraduate tuition levels. The new upper limit for resident undergraduate tuition specified in Section 1 (2) would be set at no more than 10% of the most current average annual wage report by the employment security department beginning in FY 2015-16.

Since current tuition levels already exceed this new upper limit we do know that this would result in less tuition revenue that supports college operations. However, we are unable to accurately forecast what that level of revenue shortfall would be in the future given that we don’t know what future wage or tuition increase may. In addition, we can’t accurately predict the level of undergraduate resident students we will serve in the in the future.

We can, however, provide a generalized estimate of the potential impact by making a few assumptions. According to the employment security department the 2012 average annual wage was \$51,966 and we can assume that wages will increase by 4.4% consisting with the average growth figures they have published for the period 2013 through 2017. In addition, we will assume that tuition increases could increase by 3% per year in this model and that level resident undergraduate enrollments remain static at current service levels. Based on these assumptions, the new resident undergraduate tuition cap would result in less tuition collection amount amounting to:

Operating Fee Revenue loss (fund 149 Higher Education Operating Fee Account)	
2015-16	(4,481,360)
2016-17	(4,377,556)
2017-18	(4,261,135)
2018-19	(4,130,376)

TESC Building Fee Revenue loss (fund 055 TESC Capital Projects Account)	
2015-16	(186,724)
2016-17	(182,398)
2017-18	(177,547)
2018-19	(172,099)

Total Combined Tuition & Fee Revenue loss	
2015-16	(4,668,084)
2016-17	(4,559,954)
2017-18	(4,438,682)
2018-19	(4,302,475)

In summary, the potential revenue loss over the next two biennia could amount to approximately \$17.7 million dollars.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Briefly describe and quantify the cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency, identifying the cash receipts provisions by section number and when appropriate the detail of the revenue sources. Briefly describe the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explain how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguish between one time and ongoing functions.

II. C - Expenditures

Briefly describe the agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), identifying by section number the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings). Briefly describe the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explain how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguish between one time and ongoing functions.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Identify provisions of the measure that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Revised

Bill Number: 6043 SB	Title: Resident undergrad tuition	Agency: 380-Western Washington University
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Part I: Estimates

☐ No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

Non-zero but indeterminate cost. Please see discussion.

Estimated Expenditures from:

Non-zero but indeterminate cost. Please see discussion.

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

The cash receipts and expenditure estimates on this page represent the most likely fiscal impact. Factors impacting the precision of these estimates, and alternate ranges (if appropriate), are explained in Part II.

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

- ☒ If fiscal impact is greater than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete entire fiscal note form Parts I-V.
- ☐ If fiscal impact is less than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete this page only (Part I).
- ☐ Capital budget impact, complete Part IV.
- ☐ Requires new rule making, complete Part V.

Legislative Contact: Gwen Stamey	Phone: 786-7415	Date: 01/15/2014
Agency Preparation: Kirk England	Phone: 360-650-4694	Date: 02/03/2014
Agency Approval: Linda Teater	Phone: 360-650-4762	Date: 02/03/2014
OFM Review: Cherie Berthon	Phone: 360-902-0659	Date: 02/03/2014

Request # -3

Part II: Narrative Explanation

II. A - Brief Description Of What The Measure Does That Has Fiscal Impact

Briefly describe by section number, the significant provisions of the bill, and any related workload or policy assumptions, that have revenue or expenditure impact on the responding agency.

SB 6043 as written would have a sizable, but indeterminate, fiscal impact on WWU.

Sec 1(2) states that “Beginning in the 2015-16 academic year full-time tuition fees for resident undergraduate students at the state universities, the regional universities, The Evergreen State College, and community and technical colleges shall not exceed ten percent of the most current average annual wage reported by the employment security department.”

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Briefly describe and quantify the cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency, identifying the cash receipts provisions by section number and when appropriate the detail of the revenue sources. Briefly describe the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explain how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguish between one time and ongoing functions.

This bill caps the resident undergraduate tuition fee starting in 2015-16 to ten percent of the most current average annual wage reported by the employment security department. WWU would be required to reduce the tuition fee for resident undergraduates by \$1,590 per student resulting in a first year loss of revenue of \$18.8M. Per lead agency request, WWU assumes a 3% year over year increase in tuition fees over the reported period as well as a 4.4% increase in the average annual wage. The fiscal impact is indeterminate.

Capital Building Fee:

2015-16:(\$.74M)

2016-17:(\$.84M)

2017-18:(\$.95M)

2018-19:(\$1.1M)

Operating Fee:

2015-16:(\$18.1M)

2016-17:(\$20.7M)

2017-18:(\$23.4M)

2018-19:(\$26.1M)

Total Capital Building and Operating Fee:

2015-16:(\$18.8M)

2016-17:(\$21.5M)

2017-18:(\$24.4M)

2018-19:(\$27.2M)

II. C - Expenditures

Briefly describe the agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), identifying by section number the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings). Briefly describe the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explain how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguish between one time and ongoing functions.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Identify provisions of the measure that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.