Fiscal Estimate - 2019 Session

☑ Original	Upo	dated	ected	Supplemental		
LRB Number	er 19-3803/1	Introduc	ction Number	SB-343		
Description University of W	isconsin System reside	ent undergraduate tuition		·		
Fiscal Effect		· ·				
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Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations GPR PRO PRO SEG SEGS						
Agency/Prepa	red By	Authorized Sigr	nature	Date		
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Fiscal Estimate Narratives UWS 8/22/2019

LRB Number 19-3803/1	Introduction Number SB-343	Estimate Type	Original				
Description							
University of Wisconsin System resident undergraduate tuition							

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Beginning in the 2021-22 academic year, this bill prohibits the Board of Regents of the UW System from increasing resident undergraduate tuition by more than the increase in the consumer price index. The bill defines "resident undergraduate tuition" to include differential tuition.

The bill also institutes cohort tuition beginning in 2021-22, regardless of whether the student was previously enrolled at any UW institution or a non-UW institution of higher education.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

A cohort tuition model would significantly increase the complexity of the tuition setup in the campus' Student Information Systems. Costs are related to reconfigurations of the various implementations of the Student Information Systems at each campus to accommodate the cohort tuition model proposed by the bill. Estimated costs for all campuses, except UW-Madison, are \$2.5-3 million for one-time expenses. Estimated costs for UW-Madison are \$522,720 for one-time expenses and \$243,875 for ongoing operational costs.

There would be increased revenue due to a tuition increase, however the cohort tuition model would impact those revenues compared to an increase to the full base. For example, increasing base tuition for state-supported resident undergraduate students, including differential, by 1 percent would generate an estimated \$8.5 million in tuition revenues annually. In the cohort tuition model, any tuition increase would generate approximately 25 percent of the overall amount as tuition would only increase for new, incoming students and remain static for others. The impact of this would most likely be that UW System would continue to have tuition revenue shortfall when considering factors such as pay plan and fringe benefits, which are funded in part with tuition revenue.