

## **Department of Planning and Budget**

### **2014 Fiscal Impact Statement**

**1. Bill Number:** HB 59

<b>House of Origin</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Introduced	<input type="checkbox"/> Substitute	<input type="checkbox"/> Engrossed
<b>Second House</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> In Committee	<input type="checkbox"/> Substitute	<input type="checkbox"/> Enrolled

**2. Patron:** Kory

**3. Committee:** Education

**4. Title:** Provides in-state tuition eligibility for childhood arrivals.

**5. Summary:** This bill declares a student eligible for in-state tuition if the student has:

- attended a public or private high school in the Commonwealth for at least three years;
- graduated from a public or private high school or received a General Education Development (GED) certificate in the Commonwealth;
- registered as an entering student or is enrolled in a public institution of higher education in the Commonwealth;
- provided an I-797 Approval Notice for Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and
- submitted evidence that he or, in the case of a dependent student, at least one parent, guardian, or person standing in loco parentis has filed, unless exempted by state law, Virginia income tax returns for at least three years prior to the date of enrollment.

**6. Budget Amendment Necessary:** No.

**7. Fiscal Impact Estimates:** Indeterminate short-term impact. No anticipated long-term impact. (See item 8 below.)

**8. Fiscal Implications:** In the short-term, the bill may result in a fiscal impact due to a reduction in out-of-state tuition revenue if students who are currently enrolled or registered as entering students, classified as out-of-state, become eligible for in-state tuition. However, the magnitude of a potential short-term impact cannot be determined because the number, and tuition status, of undocumented individuals attending Virginia colleges and universities and meeting the requirements of this bill, is presently unknown.

In the long-term, there should be little or no fiscal impact. Colleges and universities can accept additional out-of-state students to offset any lost revenue from any presently enrolled students impacted by this legislation. Furthermore, for all future enrollment decisions after the enactment of this bill, the affected students' statuses will be known as in-state to the colleges and universities, allowing them to make acceptance decisions accordingly.

**9. Specific Agency or Political Subdivisions Affected:** Virginia's institutions of higher education.

**10. Technical Amendment Necessary:** No.

**11. Other Comments:** SB 249, SB 327 and HB 88 are similar to HB 59.

Date: 01/17/14 cmk  
Document: G:\HB59.rtf  
C: Secretary of Education