

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT FOR

K.A.R. 88-3-8a

1. Summary of proposed regulations, including purposes.

The overall purposes for the proposed amendment to this regulation is to implement the provisions of 2016 House Bill 2567. This 2016 legislative action impacted the tuition rate available to and paid by veterans and their respective spouses or dependent children and was a companion piece of legislation to 2015 House Bill 2154. The Board has crafted and is proposing amendments to the existing regulation in order to provide for the residency status as set forth in the more recent piece of legislation.

K.A.R. 88-3-8a is being amended. The proposed amendment is necessitated by the provisions of 2016 HB 2567, which amended K.S.A. 76-729. This statute and regulation are used by state universities when determining whether veterans and current military personnel are considered Kansas residents for tuition and fee purposes. The current regulation reflects the previous version of the statute, which was amended by 2015 HB 2154. Because HB 2154 inadvertently removed eligibility for Kansas residency, 2016 HB 2567 reinstated eligibility for resident tuition and fees for those veterans who had established residency in Kansas while permanently stationed in Kansas or prior to service in the armed forces. The veteran, veteran's spouse or dependent, must live in Kansas at the time of enrollment in order to qualify for the resident tuition rate.

2. Reason or reasons the proposed regulation is required, including whether or not the regulation is mandated by federal law.

These proposed amendments implement and arise from the enactment of 2016 House Bill 2567, and are promulgated pursuant to the Board's authority under the residency and tuition statutes cited in the history to these regulations. The regulation is not mandated by federal law but is impacted by portions of federal law concerning the availability of federal tuition aid money to institutions that do not make in state residency rates available to certain veterans (*Section 702 of the Veterans Access, Choice and Accountability Act of 2014).

3. Anticipated economic impact upon the Kansas State Board of Regents.

There is no anticipated economic impact on the Board, as its duties to the universities will not significantly expand with the promulgation of this amendment to the regulation.

4. Anticipated financial impact upon other governmental agencies and upon private business or individuals.

The fiscal impact on the universities, community and technical colleges, and the impacted individuals who will now qualify for resident tuition rates will depend upon the number of non-residents who are veterans or their family members who would have not chosen to attend a Kansas school but for the resident tuition rate made available by this legislation and regulation. Any tuition and fees would be a gain to the institutions from these students. The fiscal impact would also depend on the number of students who are already attending Kansas institutions and who are paying the non-resident rate who will now begin paying the lower resident rate, resulting in lower tuition revenues. The Board

of Regents is unable to identify or predict the net tuition revenue change to the institutions. There will be no identifiable economic impact on other agencies as a result of these regulations.

5. Anticipated economic impact upon private citizens.

See response to paragraph number 4, above.

6. Less costly or intrusive methods that were considered, but rejected, and the reason for rejection.

See response to paragraph number 4, above.