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FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

LS 7166

BILL NUMBER: HB 1188

NOTE PREPARED: Feb 24, 2009

BILL AMENDED: Feb 19, 2009

SUBJECT: College Head Start Program.

FIRST AUTHOR: Rep. Porter

FIRST SPONSOR: Sen. Lubbers

BILL STATUS: As Passed House

FUNDS AFFECTED: **GENERAL**
 DEDICATED
 FEDERAL

IMPACT: State & Local

Summary of Legislation: This bill establishes the College Head Start Program to enable certain students in Grades 11 and 12 to complete certain dual credit courses while in high school.

Effective Date: July 1, 2009.

Explanation of State Expenditures: (Revised) The bill would require the Department of collect the following information on dual credit courses:

1. The name of each course offered.
2. The number of students enrolled in each course.
3. The number of teachers who meet the criteria to teach each course.

The Department could incur some additional expense in developing the database and collecting the information. The major expense would be to develop the database The additional expense would probably be minor.

Subject to appropriation by the legislature, the bill could increase state expenditures for higher education. The bill would require the Higher Education Commission to identify up to 30 courses from the Common Transfer Library to be included in the courses offered by the College Head Start Program.

The state currently provides an adjustment for state institutions with a history of enrollment growth. The adjustment is based on a four-year rolling average. The adjustment for enrollment change was \$1,750 per student for FY 2008 and \$3,500 for FY 2009. Stable campuses, Indiana University Bloomington, Purdue University West Lafayette, Ball State University, and Indian State University, may request funding for dual credit growth. The increase in expenditures would depend on the increase in enrollments. If an estimated

additional 17,100 students enroll in colleges eligible for growing enrollment funding, then the increased cost could be about \$1.5 M. Any increase in expenditures would be subject to appropriation. State education institutions would not be allowed to charge the student or the student's parent tuition or other fees. The impact on state education institutions would depend if the enrollment growth adjustment was at least equal to the additional cost of providing the course.

Background: The Indiana Concurrent Enrollment Partnership established by the 2008 General Assembly has met several times during the summer and fall to collect information and make recommendation to the legislature on concurrent enrollment. Based on data they have collected, about 32,000 students take concurrent enrollment classes at 312 high schools and public and private colleges. There are a maximum of about 166 high schools currently not offering classes. The Partnership estimates that about 17,100 additional students in the 166 high schools might take concurrent enrollment classes.

Public schools receive funding for the students taking concurrent enrollment classes through the school formula, and universities receive funding from enrollment growth and tuition charged to students.

Universities cannot charge tuition for students eligible for free or reduced lunch. The tuition charged by universities for other students for concurrent enrollment courses vary from nothing at Ivy Tech Community College to \$89 per credit hour. The cost is below the tuition charged for a full-tuition student, which ranges from \$132 to \$263 per credit hour.

Explanation of State Revenues:

Explanation of Local Expenditures: Local schools may have some additional expenses associated with concurrent enrollment classes. Schools could have to hire qualified teachers or provide professional development for current teachers to become qualified. The additional cost is unknown.

(Revised) School might also incur some additional expense in reporting to the Department of Education the required information to the Department of Education. The additional cost would probably be minor or each school corporation.

Explanation of Local Revenues:

State Agencies Affected: State educational institutions.

Local Agencies Affected: Local schools.

Information Sources: Indiana Concurrent Enrollment Partnership.

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