Our Commitment

To **ensure access** to every qualified Hawai‘i resident, **to keep college affordable** and to **invest in our facilities** so that our students have modern classrooms and learning facilities.
Sources of Revenues That Fund Campus Operations

There are only two sources of revenues to pay for campus operations (including instruction):

- General funds (State appropriations)
- Tuition

Although the amount of general funds UH receives has stabilized, the cost of living / doing business has increased. This has forced the University to rely more heavily on tuition.

Tuition Proposal

- A 3-year tuition schedule from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with dollar increases ranging from $0–$312 per year
- Non-resident tuition to be raised the same $ amount increases as resident tuition
- No increases for UH Mānoa Professional Schools
- No increases in UH Community College apprenticeship fees
Tuition Proposal

UH Mānoa

- **Full-Time Resident Undergraduates**: $216 / year
- **Full-Time Resident Graduates**: $312 / year
- **Full-Time Non-Resident Undergraduates and Graduates**: Same $ amount increases as residents ($216 and $312 per year, respectively)
- **Professional Schools**: No increases

Tuition Proposal

UH Hilo

- **Full-Time Resident Undergraduates**: $0 in Year 1; $72 in each of Years 2-3
- **Full-Time Resident Graduates**: $0 in Year 1; $120 increase in each of Years 2-3
- **Non-Resident Undergraduates and Graduates**: Same $ amount increases as residents ($0 in Year 1, then $72 and $120, respectively, in each of Years 2-3)
- **Graduate Nursing**: $0 in Year 1; $192 increase in each of Years 2-3
- **College of Pharmacy**: $240 / year
Tuition Proposal

UH West O‘ahu and UH Community Colleges

- **Full-Time Residents**: $0 in Year 1; $72 increase in each of Years 2-3
- **Full-Time Non-Residents**: Same $ amount increase as residents ($0 in Year 1; $72 in each of Years 2-3)
- **Apprenticeship Fees (UHCC only)**: No increases

Use of Tuition Revenues

The funds generated by tuition can be split into two parts and will be used in the following manner:

- The portion that is based on the $0–$312 per year tuition increases will be used to address deferred maintenance
- The portion that is based on 2016–17 rates will be used to pay for campus operations (including instruction)

(See illustration on next slide)
Use of Tuition Revenues

An Example of How the Tuition Will Be Split:
UH Mānoa Resident Undergraduate Annual Tuition
2017-2018

Used for deferred maintenance

Used for campus operations
(instruction, support services, etc.)

Investing in Our Facilities

To ensure our students have safe, modern classrooms and learning facilities, we need to address the current $500M deferred maintenance backlog.

Note: No backlog at UH West O'ahu
Leveraging Tuition Revenues

The amount of money generated from the tuition increases is small, but it can be leveraged to purchase revenue bonds, which is like a down payment on a loan.

How the Increases in Tuition Revenues Will Be Used

UH Mānoa

- Reduce deferred maintenance backlog using revenue bonds.

UH Hilo and UH West O’ahu

- Establish sinking funds for capital renewal and maintenance, consistent with national best practices

UH Community Colleges

- Eliminate deferred maintenance backlog by Year 3. Funds from prior years will be used for Year 1, given the 0% increase in tuition.
Mahalo!

For more details, see the full presentation at www.hawaii.edu/offices/aa/tuition.html

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