

JAN 18 2023

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO STRENGTHENING ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that access to higher
2 education plays an important role in individual and societal
3 success. According to the College Board, there is a correlation
4 between higher levels of education and higher earnings for all
5 racial and ethnic groups, as well as both men and women. The
6 College Board has noted that the income gap between high school
7 graduates and college graduates has increased significantly over
8 time, while higher levels of education also correspond to lower
9 levels of unemployment, poverty, public health risks, and
10 incarceration throughout society.

11 The legislature further finds that in April 2016, the
12 Institute for Research on Higher Education at the University of
13 Pennsylvania Graduate School of Education issued a study that
14 analyzed college costs in relation to family income level. The
15 study revealed that while Hawaii ranks high in college
16 affordability, higher education costs remain a major expense for
17 working families, especially those earning less than \$30,000



1 annually. The department of education also reported that the
2 college-going rate for the class of 2021 high school students is
3 fifty-one per cent, with Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, and
4 Filipino students continuing to enroll in college at rates that
5 are lower than other ethnic groups.

6 Additionally, the legislature finds that the Hawaii
7 community college promise program was established to alleviate
8 the high cost of obtaining a college education for low-income
9 families. Yet the program, along with other financial aid
10 policies, has not made community college fully affordable for
11 all students who wish to enroll in a community college.
12 Currently, the State provides minimal need-based assistance to
13 offset the unmet direct cost of community college for qualified
14 students enrolled at any community college campus within the
15 University of Hawaii system, with the financial assistance
16 through the program contingent upon available funding.

17 The legislature also finds that some states have
18 implemented programs to make community college free for all or
19 most students, including California, Delaware, Nevada, New York,
20 Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, and Washington. The
21 legislature finds that expanding access to the Hawaii community



1 college promise program to all qualified applicants would
2 increase Hawaii's college-going rate, especially for students
3 and families who are economically disadvantaged. Expanding
4 access would also provide the educational opportunities that are
5 necessary for the development of a sustainable and diversified
6 twenty-first century economy in the State.

7 The legislature notes that the cost of making community
8 college tuition free can be estimated using data obtained from
9 the University of Hawaii's institutional research, analysis, and
10 planning office. For the fall 2022 semester, the University of
11 Hawaii reported that 12,449 classified students with Hawaii
12 residency were enrolled in community college, 4,930 of whom were
13 registered as full-time students and 7,519 of whom were
14 registered as part-time students. The University of Hawaii also
15 reported that approximately forty-two per cent of community
16 college students received financial aid to cover the cost of
17 their tuition in the most recent year for which data is
18 available and that part-time residential community college
19 students enroll in 6.6 credits per semester on average. When
20 these data points are considered, the cost of making community
21 college tuition free for Hawaii residents can be estimated at



1 less than \$20,000,000, even after accounting for first-year
2 enrollment increases experienced by other states that have
3 implemented free community college programs. Moreover, the
4 actual cost of making community college tuition free would
5 likely be even lower than these numbers suggest, since many
6 students received financial assistance from the military or from
7 other scholarship programs.

8 Accordingly, the purpose of this Act is to expand access to
9 higher education for qualified Hawaii residents by:

- 10 (1) Expanding eligibility for the Hawaii community college
11 promise program to include all qualified students; and
12 (2) Appropriating funds to expand access to community
13 college to qualified Hawaii residents through
14 scholarships under the Hawaii community college
15 promise program.

16 SECTION 2. Section 304A-506, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
17 amended by amending subsections (a), (b), and (c) to read as
18 follows:

19 "(a) Notwithstanding section 304A-501, there is
20 established the Hawaii community college promise program to be
21 administered by the board of regents. The program shall provide



1 financial assistance in the form of scholarships for the unmet
2 direct cost needs of all qualified students enrolled at any
3 community college campus of the University of Hawaii.

4 (b) [A] Every student enrolled at a community college
5 campus shall be eligible for [~~scholarship consideration~~] and
6 shall receive financial assistance through scholarships for a
7 maximum of eight semesters [~~if~~] through the Hawaii community
8 college promise program; provided that the student:

- 9 (1) Qualifies for Hawaii resident tuition;
- 10 (2) Completes and submits the Free Application for Federal
11 Student Aid for each academic year and accepts all
12 federal and state aid, grants, scholarships, and other
13 funding sources that do not require repayment;
- 14 (3) Is enrolled in a classified degree or certificate
15 program with six or more credits per semester;
- 16 (4) Maintains satisfactory academic progress, as defined
17 by federal requirements established pursuant to Title
18 IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended,
19 and determined by the campus at which the student is
20 enrolled; and



1 (5) Has been determined by the campus to have unmet direct
2 cost needs.

3 (c) [~~Scholarships shall be awarded to the extent possible~~
4 ~~based on available funds and on a greatest need basis.~~] An
5 award granted to a student shall be equal to the student's unmet
6 direct cost need, based on the Free Application for Federal
7 Student Aid calculation of need, less the amounts available to
8 the student from Pell grants and other scholarships."

9 SECTION 3. There is appropriated out of the general
10 revenues of the State of Hawaii the sum of \$20,000,000 or so
11 much thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year 2023-2024 and
12 the same sum or so much thereof as may be necessary for fiscal
13 year 2024-2025 to expand access to community college to all
14 qualified Hawaii residents through scholarships under the Hawaii
15 community college promise program.

16 The sums appropriated shall be expended by the University
17 of Hawaii for the purposes of this Act.

18 SECTION 4. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
19 and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

20 SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect upon its approval;
21 provided that section 3 shall take effect on July 1, 2023.



S.B. NO. 172

1

INTRODUCED BY:

Kal Rhoads



S.B. NO. 172

Report Title:

UH; Hawaii Community College Promise Program; Community College Access; Financial Assistance; Appropriation

Description:

Expands eligibility for the Hawaii community college promise program to all qualified students. Appropriates funds to expand access to community college to qualified Hawaii residents through Hawaii community college promise program scholarships.

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