

## 2001 REPORT ON RECIPROCITY AGREEMENTS AND OTHER STUDENT EXCHANGE OPTIONS

January 2001

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB) is required by law to prepare a report every two years on Washington State reciprocity agreements with Idaho, Oregon, and the province of British Columbia. Reciprocity agreements allow some residents of Washington to attend college in another state/province **at reduced tuition rates**, with similar arrangements for students coming to Washington institutions.

By statute, the HECB may negotiate yearly reciprocity agreements with other state-level higher education agencies in the three states/province. Institutions administer the agreements and have discretion on whether or not to participate, and in the number of out-of-state students who will participate.

This report reviews the current status of reciprocity with British Columbia, Idaho and Oregon and examines other student exchange arrangements.

### STATE-LEVEL RECIPROCITY AGREEMENTS

#### *Washington/British Columbia*

Beginning in the mid-1980s, British Columbia participated in reciprocity agreements involving several universities and community colleges on both sides of the border. These agreements waived out-of-state tuition for a specified number of students at higher education institutions on both sides of the border. In the mid-1990s, British Columbia requested that reciprocity be phased out; 1998-1999 was the final year of a written agreement.

The highest participation occurred in the early 1990s, when approximately 80 Washington residents enrolled annually in British Columbia institutions. Although formal agreements are no longer negotiated, institutions on both sides of the border have continued to grant reciprocity status to a **few** students who are finishing their programs of study.

#### *Washington/Idaho*

Under a reciprocity agreement with the Idaho State Board of Education, Washington and Idaho each waive a total of \$850,000 in tuition annually. In Idaho, four institutions participate; in Washington, three institutions are involved. (In addition, there is a separate agreement with a two-year college in Idaho.)

Although total dollar amounts are specified, each institution determines the amount to be waived for individual students. In most cases, a portion of out-of-state tuition is waived. About 200 Washington residents receive tuition reductions through Idaho reciprocity, and similar reductions are provided to Idaho residents at several Washington institutions.

Idaho likely will continue state-level reciprocity agreements in the future, but may reduce their scope.

### ***Washington/Oregon***

In the past, reciprocity agreements between Washington and Oregon specified the number of students who would receive waivers and the amount of tuition that would be waived. The 1999-2001 agreements, which cover both reciprocity and other exchange arrangements, do not specify either dollar amounts to be waived or the number of students to be accommodated. Instead, the agreements outline a list of available options for Washington and Oregon residents. It should be noted that, although reciprocity must be facilitated through a state-level agreement, the other exchange options listed in the 1999-2001 agreements are available to institutions without state agency involvement. Overall, several thousand Washington and Oregon students receive some type of tuition reduction through the various options in the 1999-2001 agreements.

In the future, Oregon has indicated that exchange arrangements for out-of-state students will continue through vehicles such as the Western Undergraduate Exchange (WUE), and Portland State University will provide scholarships covering a portion of nonresident tuition for some Washington residents from border counties. In addition, Washington residents will continue to pay in-state tuition at Oregon community colleges, and pay in-state tuition at Portland State University and Oregon Institute of Technology if taking eight credits or less. However, reciprocity as negotiated through state-level agreements will be terminated.

The following table outlines the various elements in the 1999-2001 exchange agreements between Washington and Oregon.

## 1999-2001 Washington/Oregon Agreements

### Exchange Options for Oregon Residents at Washington Institutions

#### *Reciprocity*

Two four-year institutions and several community colleges participate with a limited number of students.

#### *Border County Pilot Project\**

WSU-Vancouver applies in-state tuition for eight credits or less.  
Three community colleges in southwest Washington charge in-state tuition to Oregon residents.

#### *Western Undergraduate Exchange\**

WUE is coordinated through the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE). Three four-year institutions are authorized to participate. Oregon residents are eligible to participate in WUE. Tuition is 150 percent of in-state rates.

#### *“Open” Waiver\**

Some community colleges and four-year institutions use the “open” waiver (SB 6010) to reduce tuition for Oregon residents.

### Exchange Options for Washington Residents at Oregon Institutions

#### *Reciprocity*

Two four-year institutions participate with a limited number of students. 2000-2001 is likely to be the last year.

#### *Border County\**

Portland State University and Oregon Institute of Technology charge in-state tuition for eight credits or less.

#### *Oregon Community Colleges\**

Under state statute, community colleges charge in-state tuition to all Washington residents.

#### *Western Undergraduate Exchange\**

Several four-year institutions participate and charge Washington residents 150 percent of in-state rates.

\* Although part of the current agreements, these programs are not dependent on a negotiated state-level reciprocity agreement.

## ADDITIONAL STUDENT EXCHANGE ARRANGEMENTS

In addition to exchange options outlined in state-level reciprocity agreements, several other programs are available for Washington residents wishing to study out-of-state or for out-of-state students wishing to study in Washington. These include graduate and professional exchange programs coordinated through WICHE and exchange programs for students from foreign nations.

## **THE FUTURE OF RECIPROCITY AND OTHER STUDENT EXCHANGE AGREEMENTS**

Over the past several years, reciprocity agreements have become less restrictive. States are moving away from formal reciprocity agreements while continuing to participate in other exchange programs, such as the Western Undergraduate Exchange.

British Columbia has discontinued reciprocity. Although the agreement with Idaho will likely continue, it may be reduced in scope. Oregon is reviewing its exchange agreements with Washington and will likely discontinue reciprocity while continuing to participate in other exchange programs, such as WUE.

Overall, the trend is toward continued or even greater use of tuition waivers for selected non-resident students, both in Washington and in neighboring states. Though formal reciprocity agreements may diminish, other types of student exchange opportunities across states will likely continue and flourish.

## **2001 REPORT ON RECIPROCITY AGREEMENTS AND OTHER STUDENT EXCHANGE OPTIONS**

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### **OVERVIEW**

Exchange agreements among states allow some students to attend college in another state at a reduced cost. Under exchange agreements, students are charged a lower tuition than the published nonresident rates, which are generally much higher than rates for residents of a state.

Both state governments and citizens benefit from exchange agreements. For a participating state, access to outside programs might eliminate the need to maintain separate and possibly costly programs in some fields. Out-of-state enrollments also may give colleges and universities the critical mass to ensure stability of certain programs and contribute to a wider range of cultural and ideological diversity at a state's higher education institutions.

For students, opportunities to study beyond a state's borders may provide access unavailable within the state, especially for those whose nearest college may be across a border in another state. For students with limited resources, out-of-state tuition may be too costly without an exchange program that reduces tuition or other fees.

This report will examine (1) state-level reciprocity agreements between Washington and British Columbia, Washington and Idaho, and Washington and Oregon, and (2) other student exchange agreements between individual colleges and universities

### **STATE-LEVEL RECIPROCITY AGREEMENTS**

State statutes authorize the Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB) to enter into reciprocity agreements with Oregon, Idaho and British Columbia.\* Since the early 1980s, the HECB has negotiated separate annual agreements with each of these entities, specifying the number of students and/or dollar amounts to be waived. Agreements were designed to provide tuition waivers for a limited number of Washington residents attending college in another state, with equal (or nearly equal) waivers for Oregon, Idaho or British Columbia residents enrolling in Washington institutions. In the early 1990s, over 1,000 Washington residents accessed higher education in a neighboring state/province, and as many nonresidents attended college in Washington under reciprocity provisions.

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\* Oregon reciprocity: RCW 28B.15.730 – 736  
Idaho reciprocity: RCW 28B.15.750 – 754  
British Columbia reciprocity: RCW 28B.15.756 – 758

In the current biennium, significant changes have occurred. British Columbia has discontinued involvement in reciprocity, and the agreements with Oregon are less prescriptive.

Following is a brief history and overview of current agreements, including an estimate of the number of students participating under the agreements. It should be noted that many Washington residents study at out-of-state institutions and pay nonresident tuition (and many nonresidents pay out-of-state tuition in Washington); these students are not reflected in the numbers presented here. Only students who receive tuition reductions through reciprocity agreements are included in this summary.

### *Washington/British Columbia*

Starting in the mid-1980s, the province of British Columbia participated in reciprocity agreements involving several universities and community colleges on both sides of the border. Through these agreements, a specified number of residents attended higher education institutions across the border at in-state tuition rates. In the mid-1990s, British Columbia requested that reciprocity be phased out; 1998-99 was the final year of a written agreement.

The highest participation occurred in the early 1990s, when approximately 80 Washington residents each year enrolled in British Columbia institutions under the agreements. Although formal agreements are no longer negotiated, institutions on both sides of the border have continued to grant reciprocity status to a **few** students who are finishing their programs of study.

### *Washington/Idaho*

Two agreements are negotiated with the state of Idaho: one with the Idaho State Board of Education and another with North Idaho College (a two-year institution). In the past, both numbers of students and dollar amounts to be waived were specified. However, at the suggestion of the Idaho State Board of Education, the agreements now reflect the total value of tuition to be waived, but waiver amounts for individual students and numbers of students who receive waivers are at the discretion of each institution.

Washington and Idaho agree to waive the same amount of tuition. In 2000-2001, each state agreed to provide about \$850,000 in tuition waivers for residents of the other state. (Additional waiver amounts of \$111,500 are specified in the second agreement between Washington and a two-year college in Idaho.) In total, approximately 200 Washington residents and 200 Idaho residents receive a waiver of some portion of nonresident tuition charges under the current reciprocity agreements.

Specifics of the Idaho agreements for 1999-2000 and 2000-2001, including dollar amounts to be waived by each participating institution, as well as numbers of students expected to receive waivers in each state, are displayed in **Appendix A**. It should be noted that the Idaho/Washington agreements are balanced to reflect dollars waived. Numbers of students receiving waivers, and amounts waived for individual students, vary depending on institutional decisions. Furthermore, although institutions endeavor to reach the agreed-upon waiver amounts, in some instances this is not possible.

***Washington/Oregon***

For nearly two decades, reciprocity agreements between Oregon and Washington had specified numbers of students and dollar amounts to be waived for each student. Waiver amounts reflected the full difference between resident and nonresident tuition, which resulted in Oregon reciprocity recipients paying in-state tuition rates in Washington, with similar arrangements for Washington residents enrolled in participating Oregon institutions. Since the early 1990s, reductions in numbers of reciprocity students at four-year institutions occurred because several colleges/universities on both sides of the border elected to discontinue participation.

In 1998-1999, over 600 residents from Washington and 600 from Oregon continued to benefit from tuition reductions at both four-year and two-year institutions. (The agreement for 1998-1999 provided that approximately \$3 million be waived by each state for residents of the other state.)

In 1999-2000 and 2000-2001, Washington/Oregon reciprocity was broadened significantly. The two agreements, one for four-year institutions and one for two-year institutions, maintain the spirit of reciprocal tuition reductions, but specify neither dollar amounts nor numbers of students. **The agreements include reciprocity as well as several other student exchange opportunities.** They conclude that tuition policy is “reasonably consistent” for residents wishing to access higher education across the borders.

Specifics of the two agreements, and current levels of student participation (if available), are displayed in **Appendix B**. The following is an overview of the elements in each of the two agreements. (Note: Although reciprocity must be facilitated through a state-level agreement, the other exchange options listed in the 1999-2001 agreements are available to institutions without state-agency involvement.)

**WASHINGTON/OREGON FOUR-YEAR AGREEMENT: 1999-2001****Washington Four-Year Institutions:  
Options for Oregon Residents**

- Reciprocity: Two four-year institutions participate for a limited number of students.
- Border County Pilot Project: WSU-Vancouver applies in-state tuition for eight credits or less.
- Western Undergraduate Exchange (WUE): Three four-year institutions are authorized to participate. Oregon residents are eligible to participate in WUE (tuition charged at 150% of in-state rates).
- “Open” Waiver: Some four-year institutions use the “open” waiver (SB 6010) to reduce tuition for Oregon residents.

**Oregon Four-Year Institutions:  
Options for Washington Residents**

- Reciprocity: Two four-year institutions participate for a limited number of continuing students. Oregon has indicated that 2000-2001 is likely the last year for reciprocity agreements.
- Portland State University and Oregon Institute of Technology charge in-state tuition for eight credits or less (similar to Border County provisions in Washington).
- Western Undergraduate Exchange (WUE): Several four-year institutions participate and charge Washington residents 150 percent of in-state rates.

**WASHINGTON/OREGON TWO-YEAR AGREEMENT: 1999-2001****Washington Two-Year Institutions:  
Options for Oregon Residents**

- Reciprocity: Several community colleges participate for a limited number of students.
- Border County Pilot Project: Three community colleges in southwest Washington charge in-state tuition to Oregon residents.
- “Open” Waiver: Some community colleges use the “open” waiver (SB 6010) to reduce tuition for Oregon residents.

**Oregon Two-Year Institutions:  
Options for Washington Residents**

- Community colleges charge in-state tuition to all Washington residents. (Note: This is a state statute.)



***Summary of Washington / Oregon Reciprocity Agreements***

Several student exchange options are delineated in the Washington/Oregon reciprocity agreements – for both two-year and four-year institutions. For Washington institutions, these options include formal reciprocity, the Western Undergraduate Exchange, the Border County Pilot Project, and provisions of the “open waiver.” The following estimates the number of full-time equivalent students participating in all of the exchange options authorized under the current Washington/Oregon reciprocity agreements.

**2000-2001:**

	<u>Estimated Number of Oregon Residents at Washington Institutions</u>	<u>Estimated Number of Washington Residents at Oregon Institutions</u>
Reciprocity	340	290
Other Exchange Options (WUE/Border/Open Waiver)	600	2,200

These estimates of participation in the various exchange programs indicate that reduced-tuition status is available for a significant number of students wishing to study in the neighboring state of Oregon or Washington. Although Oregon has indicated that reciprocity will be discontinued in the future, other exchange options described above will still be available. Furthermore, Portland State University has indicated that, in lieu of reciprocity, some Washington residents will be eligible for scholarships to cover a portion of nonresident tuition.

**ADDITIONAL STUDENT EXCHANGE / TUITION REDUCTION PROGRAMS FOR NONRESIDENTS (NOT DEPENDENT ON STATE-LEVEL AGREEMENTS)**

In addition to state-level reciprocity agreements negotiated by the HECB, institutions are also permitted to participate in other types of student exchange programs, or to reduce tuition for selected nonresidents. State statutes authorize various programs for institutions to grant waivers for all or a portion of nonresident tuition; these statutes do not require yearly state-level agreements. And, in most cases, waivers are granted at the discretion of the institution.

Following is a review of various student exchange/tuition reduction programs, which are not dependent on state-level agreements.

***WICHE Student Exchange Programs***

Three types of student exchange arrangements are facilitated by the consortium of 15 states (including Washington) represented in the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education . In addition to the Western Undergraduate Exchange (included as part of Oregon’s current reciprocity agreement), WICHE also coordinates graduate and professional exchange programs.

The following is an overview of three WICHE exchange programs. (Data are derived from: "WICHE Student Exchange Programs, The Statistical Report, Academic Year 1999-2000," WICHE, November 1999, and preliminary data for Academic Year 2000-2001 provided by WICHE.)

- **Western Undergraduate Exchange (WUE):** This exchange program includes some institutions from nearly all WICHE states. Students pay 150 percent of a state's resident tuition, which is usually much lower than full nonresident tuition charges. Washington's participation began in 1998; therefore, exchanges facilitated through WUE are a recent addition to the list of student exchange options. (*Note: WUE data for Oregon, reported in the discussion of Washington/Oregon reciprocity elsewhere in this paper, are included in the total statistics presented here.*)

Three Washington institutions are authorized by statute to participate – Eastern Washington University, Central Washington University, and Washington State University. Among the other states, numbers of institutions participating and eligible programs at each institution vary.

In 1999-2000, Washington **received 312** students from the 15 WICHE states and **sent 578** students to other WICHE states. (*Note: WICHE estimates that Washington residents received tuition reductions totaling over \$2 million in 1999-2000.*)

In 2000-2001, Washington **received 400** students and **sent 980** students out-of-state.

- **Western Regional Graduate Program (WRGP):** Students pay resident tuition through this program. Two Washington institutions participate – Eastern Washington University and Washington State University, with a total of six graduate programs eligible for the WRGP.

In 1999-2000, Washington **received 63** students from other WICHE states and **sent 40** students.

- **Professional Student Exchange Program (PSEP):** This exchange facilitates enrollment in out-of-state professional programs. In addition to a tuition reduction for the student, the sending state pays a support fee to the receiving school. Washington sends students to out-of-state WICHE programs to study in two fields – optometry and osteopathic medicine. Several institutions in Washington (both public and private) accept professional students and receive support from the sending state.

In 1999-2000, Washington **received 73** students and **sent 13** students.

### ***Border County Pilot Project***

This pilot project was enacted by the 1999 Legislature and will expire June 30, 2002. Under provisions of this pilot, WSU-Vancouver may charge in-state resident tuition to Oregon residents taking eight credits or less. Three community colleges – Lower Columbia, Grays Harbor, and

Clark – may charge resident tuition to Oregon residents. To be eligible, Oregon residents must reside in one of five northwest counties – Columbia, Multnomah, Clatsop, Clackamas, or Washington. (*Note: Statistics on current participation in the Border County Pilot Project are included elsewhere in this paper in the discussion of Washington/Oregon reciprocity. HECB will submit to the Legislature a full report on the pilot project by November 2001.*)

**The following delineates other tuition-reduction programs available to institutions. However, statistics on numbers of students receiving benefits under these waiver categories is not presented.**

***Students of Foreign Nations: Four-Year Institutions***

State statute permits four-year institutions to waive all or a portion of tuition and fees for students of foreign nations. Waivers, to the extent possible, should “promote reciprocal placements and waivers in foreign nations for Washington residents,” and priority is designated for exchanges sponsored by “recognized international education organizations.”

Research institutions (University of Washington and Washington State University) may grant 100 waivers each year; other four-year institutions may grant 20 each year (RCW 28B.15.555-556).

***Students of Foreign Nations: Community Colleges***

State statute also permits community colleges to waive all or a portion of tuition and fees for students of foreign nations, with a limit of 100 foreign students each year. The waiver is designed to promote reciprocal placements of Washington residents in study programs abroad. (RCW 28B.15.526-527)

***Home Tuition Programs: Four-Year Institutions***

Four-year institutions are permitted under state statute (RCW 28B.15.725) to negotiate agreements with out-of-state institutions (provided no loss of tuition and fee revenue is incurred). Participating students enroll in an out-of-state institution and pay the equivalent of regular resident tuition and fees in their home state. The total number of participants is not specified in statute. However, each individual student is limited to one academic year in the program.

***Non-Specific Tuition Waivers***

Senate Bill 6010 passed by the Washington Legislature in 1999 allows institutions to “waive all or a portion of the operating fees [tuition] for any student.” Although not limited to waivers of nonresident tuition, this waiver authority can be used for this purpose.

As noted elsewhere in this paper in the discussion of the Washington/Oregon reciprocity agreement, this waiver authority was included as one means available to Washington institutions to reduce tuition for Oregon residents.

It is likely that many of Washington’s institutions have used this waiver to reduce nonresident tuition for students from other states. However, complete data are not available at this time. By

January 31, 2001, a formal report from the institutions is due to the Legislature regarding use of this non-specific waiver authority.

### ***School of Medicine and Dentistry***

Both the University of Washington (and Washington State University to some extent) are permitted to exempt nonresident tuition for students from several western states, pursuant to contracts with Alaska, Montana, Idaho or Wyoming (for medicine) and Utah and Idaho (for dentistry) to regionalize medical education.

### ***Active Military Personnel and Families***

Statutory provisions designate as residents, for tuition purposes, active military personnel who are residents in another state but stationed in Washington, and their spouses and dependents.

### ***Students Holding Graduate Service Appointments***

Nonresident graduate students holding graduate service appointments may be exempted from all or a portion of nonresident tuition and fees.

### ***Other Exemptions***

- Employees of higher education institutions who are not residents of Washington may be exempted from nonresident tuition and fees.
- Some classifications of refugees may be exempted from nonresident tuition.

## **IN SUMMARY**

State policy in Washington, and in other states, has provided several avenues for tuition reductions that facilitate exchanges of students across borders. The most formal of these have been the “reciprocity agreements” between Washington and Oregon, between Washington and Idaho, and between Washington and British Columbia. These agreements have provided some level of tuition waivers for neighboring states’ residents studying in Washington, with similar waivers for Washington residents who cross the borders to attend colleges/universities.

Over the last several years, the specificity of the reciprocity agreements has evolved toward less restrictive exchange arrangements between states. British Columbia has discontinued reciprocity. Idaho will likely continue reciprocity but agreements may be reduced in scope. Oregon is in the process of reviewing its exchange agreements with Washington and will likely discontinue reciprocity while continuing to participate in other exchange programs such as the Western Undergraduate Exchange. (In addition, Washington residents taking eight credits or less at two four-year institutions pay in-state tuition, and Washington residents pay in-state tuition at Oregon community colleges.)

For students coming into Washington, institutions may implement reciprocity as long as a state-level agreement is in effect. Furthermore, other exchange options are available which do not require a state-level agreement, including the Western Undergraduate Exchange which allows

several hundred students from 15 WICHE states to study at three Washington institutions (and which also allows a number of Washington residents to study in other WICHE states – including Idaho and Oregon).

Overall, the trend may be toward continued or even greater use of tuition waivers for selected nonresident students, both in Washington and in neighboring states. Though formal reciprocity agreements may diminish, other types of student exchange opportunities across states will likely continue and flourish.

**APPENDIX A****CURRENT RECIPROCITY AGREEMENTS: WASHINGTON/IDAHO****Washington/Idaho State Board of Education Reciprocity Agreement**

<b><u>State of Idaho</u></b>	<b><u>1999-2000</u></b>	<b><u>2000-2001</u></b>
Boise State University	\$ 93,500	\$ 93,500
Idaho State University	\$ 93,500	\$ 93,500
Lewis-Clark State College	\$229,500	\$229,500
University of Idaho	<u>\$433,500</u>	<u>\$433,500</u>
<b>Total \$ Waived (approximate)</b>	<b>\$850,000</b>	<b>\$850,000</b>
# of Washington Students (estimate)	130	130

**State of Washington**

Washington State University	\$240,000	\$240,000
Eastern Washington University	\$310,000	\$310,000
Walla Walla Community College	<u>\$300,000</u>	<u>\$300,000</u>
<b>Total \$ Waived (approximate)</b>	<b>\$850,000</b>	<b>\$850,000</b>
# of Idaho Students (estimate)	210	240

**Washington/North Idaho College Reciprocity Agreement****North Idaho College**

<b>Total \$ Waived (approximate)</b>	<b>\$126,000</b>	<b>\$111,500</b>
# of Washington Students (estimate)	80	68

**State of Washington**

Eastern Washington University	\$ 66,000	\$ 66,000
Community Colleges of Spokane	<u>\$ 60,000</u>	<u>\$ 45,500</u>
<b>Total \$ Waived (approximate)</b>	<b>\$126,000</b>	<b>\$111,500</b>
# of Idaho Students (estimate)	55	40

**APPENDIX B****CURRENT RECIPROCIITY AGREEMENTS: WASHINGTON/OREGON**

Because the agreements no longer focus on waived tuition revenue, dollar amounts are not displayed. However, in order to gauge whether the current reciprocity agreement continues to provide student exchange opportunities, numbers of participating students are estimated for each of the various exchange options specified in the agreements. Separate information is provided for the four-year agreement and for the two-year agreement.

***Four-Year Washington/Oregon Reciprocity Agreement – Current Biennium***

The four-year agreement includes several exchange options: reciprocity, border county arrangements, Western Undergraduate Exchange program, and it mentions the non-specific waivers that institutions may grant. Following is a description of the various elements of the current Oregon/Washington agreement for 1999-2000 and 2000-2001.

- **Reciprocity:**

**Oregon** – Two institutions previously involved in reciprocity are permitted to award reciprocity waivers to continuing students:

Portland State University: reciprocity

1999-2000: **259** FTE students (Washington residents) receive nonresident tuition waivers

2000-2001: **259** FTE students (Washington residents) receive nonresident tuition waivers

Oregon Institute of Technology: reciprocity

1999-2000: **45** Washington residents received nonresident waivers

2000-2001 (estimate): **28** Washington residents received nonresident waivers

**Washington** – Two universities previously involved in reciprocity may continue to grant waivers. Following are the estimated number of students receiving a reduction in tuition:

Washington State University: reciprocity

1999-2000: **56** Oregon residents

2000-2001: **45** Oregon residents

Eastern Washington University: reciprocity

1999-2000: **31** Oregon residents

2000-2001: **30** Oregon residents

- **“Border County” Pilot Project** (expires June 2002). In 1999, the Washington Legislature authorized several institutions in southwest Washington to charge resident tuition for Oregon residents (who reside in several counties in northwest Oregon), comparable to policies in effect for Washington residents enrolled in Oregon colleges/universities. Students (residents of the other state) enrolled for eight credits or less at specified four-year institutions pay resident tuition rates. This border county provision is included in the current reciprocity agreement.

### Oregon

#### Portland State University

Washington students may attend for eight credits or less at Oregon resident rates, but **no data are available** on exact numbers of participating Washington residents.

#### Oregon Institute of Technology

1999-2000: **38** Washington residents enrolled for eight credits or less  
 2000-2001: **21** Washington residents (estimate) enrolled for eight credits or less

### Washington

#### WSU-Vancouver

Oregon residents enrolled for eight credits or less pay Washington resident tuition. (Oregon participants must reside in five Oregon counties: Columbia, Multnomah, Clatsop, Clackamas, or Washington.)

1999-2000: approximately **38** Oregon residents pay in-state rates  
 2000-2001: approximately **60** Oregon residents pay in-state rates

*Note: Because it is a pilot, this border county project – as it affects Washington institutions – will expire June 30, 2002. The Higher Education Coordinating Board will submit by November 30, 2001, a full report on the impact of the project to the Governor and Legislature.*

- **Western Undergraduate Exchange (WUE)** functions under the auspices of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE). **WUE policy prescribes tuition for nonresidents to be 150 percent of the state’s resident tuition.** Beginning in 1998, the Washington Legislature authorized three institutions to participate in the WUE program: Eastern Washington University, Washington State University, and Central Washington University. Because selected institutions in both Washington and Oregon now participate in WUE, this exchange opportunity is included in the current Washington/Oregon reciprocity agreement. Following are participation statistics for the current biennium (data source: WICHE):



**Oregon**

- 1999-2000: **46** Washington students enrolled in various Oregon institutions under WUE
- 2000-2001: **167** Washington students at Oregon institutions

**Washington**

- 1999-2000: **47** Oregon students enrolled in three Washington institutions (including branch locations) under WUE
- 2000-2001: **60** Oregon students at Washington institutions

- **Non-Specific Waiver Authority:** Senate Bill 6010 passed by the Washington Legislature in 1999 allows institutions to “waive all or a portion of the operating fees (tuition) for any student.” This waiver is not specifically intended for nonresident reductions, however, it can be used for that purpose and was included as part of the Washington/Oregon reciprocity agreement.

It is likely that several four-year institutions have used the new waiver authority to reduce tuition for some types of nonresidents. Although difficult to estimate, perhaps **100** Oregon residents receive reduced-tuition benefits. Full data for the entire state are not available at this time. By January 31, 2001, institutions must report to the Legislature on use of this waiver, which can be used for any purpose; nonresident tuition reductions are only one possibility.

***Two-Year Washington/Oregon Reciprocity Agreement – Current Biennium***

This agreement includes several exchange options for Washington institutions: reciprocity, border county pilot project, and non-specific waiver authority (SB 6010). Again, there is no dollar amount, nor numbers of students, attached to reciprocity or other exchange options.

**Oregon** – Oregon community colleges have implemented a policy of charging in-state resident Oregon tuition for all Washington residents. The following displays total Washington enrollment in all Oregon community colleges:

- 1999-2000: **8,335** total Washington students are enrolled at Oregon community colleges. This equals approximately **2,000** full-time students who paid in-state tuition at community colleges.
- 2000-2001: It is estimated that numbers of Washington residents continue to be the equivalent of approximately **2,000** full-time students

**Washington**

- **Reciprocity:** In prior biennia, five community colleges participated in reciprocity and are authorized to continue to grant waivers under this authority. These colleges are Clark, Columbia Basin, Lower Columbia, Walla Walla, and Yakima Valley.
 

1999-2000: **781** students from Oregon enrolled in eligible community colleges. On a yearly basis, approximately **260** full-time Oregon students paid in-state tuition under reciprocity.

2000-2001: Similar participation is expected – **260** full-time students.

- **Border County Pilot Project:** (expires June 2002) In 1999, the Washington Legislature authorized several institutions in southwest Washington to charge resident tuition for Oregon residents (who reside in several counties in northwest Oregon) – comparable to policies in effect for Washington residents enrolled in Oregon colleges/universities.

**Washington:** Three Washington community colleges (Lower Columbia, Grays Harbor, and Clark) are authorized to charge in-state tuition to residents of five Oregon counties: Columbia, Multnomah, Clatsop, Clackamas, and Washington.

The following estimates participation in the pilot project:

1999-2000: Equivalent of **300** full-time students from Oregon charged resident tuition.

2000-2001: Equivalent of **300** full-time students from Oregon charged resident tuition.

*Note: Because it is a pilot, this border county project will expire June 30, 2002. The Higher Education Coordinating Board will submit by November 30, 2001, a full report on the impact of the project to the Governor and Legislature.*

- **Non-Specific Waiver Authority:** Senate Bill 6010 passed by the Washington Legislature in 1999 allows institutions to “waive all or a portion of the operating fees [tuition] for any student.” This waiver is not specifically intended for nonresident reductions, however, it can be used for that purpose and was included as part of the Washington/Oregon reciprocity agreement.

**Washington:** In total, community colleges have reduced tuition for approximately 800 full-time students, i.e., residents of other states, under provisions of the non-specific waiver authority. It is estimated that **about 80 (10 percent) of these would be from Oregon.**

*Note: By January 31, 2001, institutions must report to the Legislature on use of this waiver.*

**RESOLUTION NO. 01-04**

WHEREAS, The Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board is directed by statute to submit by January of odd-numbered years a report on reciprocity between Washington and Idaho, Washington and British Columbia, and Washington and Oregon; and

WHEREAS, The report outlines the history and current status of reciprocity agreements, including the intention of British Columbia and Oregon to discontinue reciprocity; and

WHEREAS, The report reviews other student exchange opportunities, in addition to reciprocity available to Washington residents and residents of neighboring states;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board adopts the "2001 Report on Reciprocity Agreements and Other Student Exchange Options" and directs that the report be transmitted to the Governor and appropriate committees of the Legislature.

Adopted:

January 24, 2001

Attest:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Bob Craves, Chair

\_\_\_\_\_  
Kristianne Blake, Secretary