

Oregon Community College Association

2013 Legislative Session Highlights

For Oregon's community colleges, three developments provide the backdrop for the final funding allocation for the 2013 session. First, Governor Kitzhaber set the tone for this session by indicating that Oregonians must have clear priorities when it comes to state spending: Invest in children and education, focus on job creation and innovation, and reduce the cost of government. Second, legislative leaders made it clear that community college funding was a top priority when and if additional funding could be found. Third, OCCA and community college advocates made a strong case that additional funding is required if the state is to meet its strategic objective to invest wisely in education and job creation.

OCCA focused much of its advocacy on the need to ensure student access for all Oregonians, limit tuition hikes, and help displaced workers get the skills they need to get back into the workforce. Legislators responded positively to the message that unemployed Oregonians and recent high school graduates were turning to community colleges to learn new skills and/or secure the courses they needed to transfer to four-year institutions. This became the session where the state finally began to add additional resources to the community college support fund.

Capital construction was the strong exception to this session's conservative allocations. Buoyed by an increase in the state's bonding capacity, the governor proposed \$244,000,000 for community colleges and the Oregon University System for capital projects designed to support the 40-40-20 goals.

As Oregon's economy began to strengthen during winter and spring, the intense lobbying effort by the supporters of Oregon's community colleges and OCCA began to yield positive results. This began in November when the governor proposed a balanced budget for 2013-15 and recommended \$428.4 million for the community college support fund. The governor set outcomes-based budget targets on investments designed to meet specific 10-year goals. The five guiding principles included a common statewide vision; defined outcomes; fiscal sustainability; innovative solutions; and informed decision making.

Then in March, the Joint Ways and Means Committee Co-Chairs Senator Richard Devlin and Representative Peter Buckley released the Oregon legislative budget using the Governor's recommended budget for community colleges as a base but emphasizing that community colleges should receive additional funding if more revenue could be identified. Their conservative budget proposal reflected the sober tone of the February revenue forecast, where the Office of Economic Analysis predicted little change in the 2011-13 general fund revenue. The Office of Economic Analysis noted that Oregon's economy is expanding slowly, but at a glacial pace.

The May 2013 forecast finally provided some additional funding opportunities. The Office of Economic Analysis issued a projection that Oregon's revenue outlook would increase 1 percent in the 2011-2013 biennium and 1 percent in the 2013-15 biennium. Economic growth slowly began to pick up and unemployment began to edge downward. This set the tone for the significant funding and capital increases passed in June and early July to support community colleges.

Community College Legislative Priorities

FUNDING

Community College Support Fund

After 5 years of budget cuts throughout the recession, the Community College Support Fund (CCSF) received a significant increase in the 2013 legislative session. With the passage of the HB 5019, the budget for the Department of Community Colleges and Workforce Development, the CCSF will increase from \$395.5 million to \$450 million. This was also an increase over both the Governor's Recommended Budget and the initial budget of the Co-Chairs of Ways and Means, both of which allotted \$428 million for the CCSF. Overall, the total budget for CCWD, which includes office operations and a few other targeted programs, comes to just over \$465 million, for a total increase of 15.5 percent.

To advocate for such an increase, OCCA took an approach of providing legislators with three separate budget scenarios to inform legislators what the result of funding at \$428 million, \$460 million, and \$510 million meant to colleges and students in terms of making progress toward the state's educational attainment goals. \$510 million was based off a model developed by the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS) showing what it would take for community colleges to reach the state's 40/40/20 goal by 2025. OCCA also argued that community colleges would need an increase in similar proportion to K-12 to keep students moving through the education pipeline.

<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2013R1/Downloads/MeasureAnalysisDocument/22157>

Capital Construction

Community colleges had a significant win with the funding of all 16 community college projects at the requested levels. In addition, Clackamas and Umpqua were granted a two-year extension to expend funds for a project each college had approved in an earlier appropriation. As a result, more than \$125 million in bonding authority was authorized for community colleges for the 2013-15 biennium. The bill allows colleges four years to expend the funds for their project.

There were several limitations on future community college capital projects that will impact requests in the future. The most significant limitation is language contained in SB 5507 stating that community colleges, with XI-G projects funded in this 2013 session, have a four year window before they are able to request additional state funding for capital construction projects. However, if a college withdraws an "already funded project" then the college is permitted to request a new project. In addition, for the biennium beginning after July 1, 2015, the aggregate amount authorized for projects at a single community college may not exceed \$8 million.

One error was made with regard to the project funded at Central Oregon Community College. Legislative leaders are aware of the issue and have committed to correcting the problem in the February 2014 session. This will allow COCC to go forward with purchasing a building currently leased on their campus by Oregon State University as a part of OSU's plans to create their own campus.

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/13reg/measpdf/sb5500.dir/sb5506.en.pdf>

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/13reg/measpdf/sb5500.dir/sb5507.en.pdf>

The Oregon Opportunity Grant

For the most part, discussions about the Oregon Opportunity Grant were eclipsed by the discussion around the Higher Education Coordinating Commission (HB 3120) and the successful efforts to create

local boards for the Oregon University System. While the usual legislation allowing for-profit schools to receive opportunity grants were introduced, these bills did not go anywhere. Efforts such as tying the Oregon Opportunity grant to Science Technology and Engineering and Math (STEM) programs received far more attention but ultimately did not move forward. Unlike past years, there were no efforts to tie the opportunity grant to high school grade point average. Overall, the Oregon Opportunity Grant received \$113.8 million, a 14.4 percent increase from 2011-13. The additional funds will increase the number of awards by approximately 3,000 from the 2011-13 biennium and allow a modest increase in award size to reflect increased education costs.

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/13reg/measpdf/hb5000.dir/hb5032.en.pdf>

GOVERNANCE REFORM PROPOSALS

For the last several years, the statewide structure of post-secondary education has been a major point of discussion among legislators, policy makers, and business leaders. This session saw the largest change in post-secondary education in decades. With the creation of institutional boards for public universities and the move to create a single commission for all of post-secondary education, including financial aid, the stage is set for significant educational reform and movement toward accomplishing the goal of 40-40-20. OCCA successfully navigated the statewide conversations, and worked to create a HECC that is focused on statewide issues while maintaining the local governance of community colleges.

(P) Restructures structure for post-secondary education at state level (HB 3120) – This bill restructures the Higher Education Coordinating Commission by repealing the current statutory language and rewriting the mission of the HECC to provide coordination at the state level of community colleges, universities, and the financial aid system. The new composition of HECC is a nine-member commission with five of the nine members to be appointed by congressional district. Additional, two faculty, two students, and one staff will be non-voting advisors. HECC is charged with creating a strategic plan for post-secondary education, recommend budgets and distribute money, oversee data systems, and recommend policies to benefit the movement of students through the system. Community colleges will move from under the State Board of Education to the HECC effective July 1, 2014.

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/13reg/measpdf/hb3100.dir/hb3120.en.pdf>

(P) Institutional Boards for universities (SB 270) – This bill creates institutional boards for University of Oregon and Portland State University while also providing a timeline should Oregon State University choose to have an institutional board as well. Further, a process is identified for regional university institutional boards. The powers of the new institutional boards are delineated as well as the continuation of specific shared services between the universities.

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/13reg/measpdf/sb0200.dir/sb0270.en.pdf>

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES AND POLICY BILLS

REVENUE

Discussion about the need for additional revenue to fund the budget proposed by the Co-Chairs of the Joint Ways and Means Committee began in earnest with consideration of HB 2456 by the House Revenue Committee. Amendments to the bill in April contained \$275 million in revenue raising measures that when combined with changes to the Public Employee Retirement System were a key

component of the Co-Chairs' budget recommendations. The bill as amended failed on the House floor and was replaced by amendments put forward in a minority report that included a far smaller package of tax measures. This began a new round of negotiations between Democrat and Republican leaders to try to find a compromise on revenue and PERS reforms. This effort in the end failed to garner the super majority of votes required to pass revenue measures.

(F) Declares legislative intent regarding distribution of increased revenues resulting from certain changes in tax law contained in Act (HB 2456) – The so-called “grand bargain” bill included \$20 million for the Community College Support Fund as a part of a package of targeted tax increases and means testing several current tax deductions, mostly targeted at higher income tax payers as well as a 10-cent cigarette tax. The bill failed on the Senate floor toward the end of session and was sent back to the Senate Revenue and Finance committee.

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/13reg/measpdf/hb2400.dir/hb2456.b.pdf>

PUBLIC EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM REFORM

Reform of the Public Employee Retirement System (PERS) became a priority for public employers and the business community after rates for the 2013-15 biennium were released in the fall. Most public entities saw large rate increases to make up for investment losses suffered in recent years. OCCA joined the League of Oregon Cities and Associated Oregon Counties in seeking a legal analysis of a number of proposed changes to PERS. Retired Supreme Court Justice Michael Gillette reviewed prior court decisions and provided an analysis of the constitutionality of proposals related to changes to cost-of-living (COLA) increases and money match calculations. This analysis combined with legal analysis provided by the Oregon Department of Justice and other outside counsel helped to set the parameters for a number of bills introduced and considered during the 2013 Session. After much discussion and negotiating among House and Senate budget leaders, SB 822 passed the House and Senate and was signed by the Governor. This bill reduces the COLA rate received by PERS retirees and ends the Oregon tax remedy provided to out of state retirees. In addition, a budget note was added directing the PERS board to further reduce rates for the 2013-15 biennium by 1.9 percent. As a result, most public entities will see only a small increase in their 2013-15 rates compared to the 2011-13 rates. A coalition of labor unions has already filed suit challenging the constitutionality of the changes enacted in SB 822. The case will go directly to the Oregon Supreme Court for expedited review.

Although many PERS reform bills were introduced, these were the primary vehicles for legislative changes:

(F) Modifies provisions relating to Public Employee Retirement (SB 754) – This bill was introduced by Senator Knopp and Representative Sprenger on behalf of the Oregon School Boards Association. It proposed significant changes to PERS, many of which came from a coalition of local public employers including school districts, cities, counties and community colleges. It was estimated to result in more than a billion dollars of PERS savings. The bill did not receive a public hearing.

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/13reg/measpdf/sb0700.dir/sb0754.intro.pdf>

(P) Modifies cost-of-living adjustment under Public Employees Retirement System (SB 822) – This bill modifies the cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) under the Public Employees Retirement System. It was put forward by the Co-Chairs of the Joint Ways and Means Committee as a necessary component of the 2013-15 budget proposal. In the first year of the 2013-15 biennium, the COLA rate limitation will drop from 2 percent to 1.5 percent for all retirees. Thereafter, the COLA rate will be based on a graduated (decreasing) COLA based on the level of a retiree's benefit plus a fixed payment at various benefit levels above \$20,000. It also eliminates the Oregon tax benefit to out of state retirees thereby reducing the

benefit paid to them. Finally, the bill directs the PERS board to reduce previously approved rates for 2013-15 by 1.9 percent. This rate collaring is estimated to result in a one-time of savings of \$350 million in the 2013-15 biennium. Total savings of SB 822 are estimated at more than \$810 million and a rate reduction on average of 4.4 percent.

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/13reg/measpdf/sb0800.dir/sb0822.en.pdf>

(F) Modifies cost-of-living adjustment under Public Employees Retirement System (SB 857) – In an attempt to reach a “grand bargain” on revenue and PERS savings, this bill was proposed to further reform PERS through additional changes to COLA rates and by changing the rate calculation for money match for inactive PERS members. The bill passed out of the Senate Finance and Revenue Committee but was sent back to Committee from the Senate floor after the companion revenue bill failed.

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/13reg/measpdf/sb0800.dir/sb0857.a.pdf>

WORKFORCE

The 2013 legislative session included an attempt to disconnect workforce issues from community colleges by removing the workforce component from the Department of Community Colleges and Workforce Development. OCCA opposed all efforts to sever that connection and worked hard to ensure that community colleges and workforce remaining strongly tied through CCWD.

(F) Appropriates moneys to Department of Education to be expended for purpose of awarding grants under Career and Technical Education Revitalization Grant Program (HB 2110) – HB 2110 was sponsored the Bureau of Labor and Industries Commissioner Brad Avakian to give funding to the Department of Education to award grants under the Career and Technical Education Revitalization Grant Program. The bill received a hearing but did not move out of committee. OCCA expressed concern and opposed the bill as introduced.

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/13reg/measpdf/hb2100.dir/hb2110.intro.pdf>

(P) Encourages partnerships related to Career and Technical Education (HB 2912) – This bill requires the Department of Education, the Department of Community Colleges and Workforce Development and the Bureau of Labor and Industries to develop and implement long-term goals that encourage establishment of joint advisory committees related to career and technical education and that address barriers inhibiting student movement from high schools to post-secondary school programs and workforce. The bill appropriates \$239,770 to the Department of Education for operations and an additional \$500,000 to the Career and Technical Student Organization Grant Program. OCCA took a neutral position on this bill.

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/13reg/measpdf/hb2900.dir/hb2912.en.pdf>

OTHER POLICY BILLS

Over the course of the legislative session, OCCA tracked several hundred bills. Most of the policy bills OCCA opposed failed and those that passed were modified to address concerns raised by community colleges. The following provides a highlight of several major bills with an impact on community colleges.

(P) = Passed (F) = Failed to Pass

Adverse Impact

(P) Repeals requirement that community colleges enter into agreement with for-profit institutions of higher education before implementing potentially duplicative new post-secondary programs (HB 3341) – Rep. Dembrow and Senator Hass worked with OCCA to pass this bill removing adverse impact. While the bill was passed and signed into law, Legislative Council only removed one of the two sections needed to accomplish this change in statute.

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/13reg/measpdf/hb3300.dir/hb3341.en.pdf>

(P) Eliminates adverse impact process for new publicly funded post-secondary programs or locations (HB 3079) – When the Legislative Counsel drafting error in HB 3341 was discovered, the original provisions of HB 3079 were removed and the bill was used as the vehicle to correct the error.

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/13reg/measpdf/hb3000.dir/hb3079.en.pdf>

Education Policy

(P) Authorizes ODOT to increase rate of reimbursement for reduced-tuition traffic safety education courses provided to low-income students (HB 2264) – This bill increases the reimbursement rate for drivers' education classes. OCCA supported the bill because it allows community colleges with drivers' education programs to provide additional access to underserved students.

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/13reg/measpdf/hb2200.dir/hb2264.en.pdf>

(F) Changes high school diploma requirements (HB 2290) – This bill would have required students to complete and submit application for apprenticeship program or post-secondary education institution, to complete and submit enlistment application in Armed Forces or National Guard, or to attend orientation related to apprenticeship or training opportunity, in order to receive high school diploma. OCCA opposed the bill and it did not receive a public hearing.

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/13reg/measpdf/hb2200.dir/hb2290.intro.pdf>

(P) Establishes the STEM Investment Council (HB 2636) – This bill creates a nine-member private sector council to advise the Chief Education Officer on how to increase student proficiency in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, with the goal of doubling the number of students who earn a post-secondary degree in STEM related fields. Recommendation of private sector membership will need to be made and colleges should engage in the work of this council.

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/13reg/measpdf/hb2600.dir/hb2636.en.pdf>

(P) Establishes the Task Force on High School and Transition Success for Students with Disabilities (HB 2743) – Introduced by Rep. Gelsler, this bill creates a 21-member task force to study and make recommendations regarding the transition of high school students with disabilities into post-secondary education or the workforce. Members include representatives from community colleges.

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/13reg/measpdf/hb2700.dir/hb2743.en.pdf>

(P) Directs HECC to develop standards for the associate of transfer degree (HB 2970) – This bill strengthens the transfer student bill of rights by directing HECC to make recommendations to minimize the number of credits transfer students need to complete a 4-year degree, and directs HECC to develop additional associate transfer degrees, including engineering. Colleges will need to participate with HECC to develop these recommendations.

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/13reg/measpdf/hb2900.dir/hb2970.en.pdf>

(F) Requires each institution of higher education to establish recognized student government (HB 3117) – Students from several community college student governments worked with Rep. Unger to draft this legislation, which would have mandated each college have a dedicated student fee and allow the recognized student government to allocate the fee, which the local board would ultimately have to approve. OCCA worked with students to deal with this issue at the local level. The bill did not receive a hearing.

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/13reg/measpdf/hb3100.dir/hb3117.intro.pdf>

(P) Establishes an Accelerated Learning Committee for dual enrollment (SB 222) – This bill establishes a seven-member committee to make recommend. The committee members will include the Chief Education Officer, two senators, two representatives, and two members-at-large appointed by the governor. Community colleges are also directed in the bill to work with their school districts to offer 2+2 and programs. OCCA will need to recommend members for the committee and colleges will need to engage in the work to help craft the recommendations.

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/13reg/measpdf/sb0200.dir/sb0222.en.pdf>

Financial Aid

(P) Provides that certain students are entitled to exemption from nonresident tuition and fees at public universities (HB 2787) – This version of “Tuition Equity”, which offers in-state tuition to undocumented students, passed and was signed into law. OCCA has supported the legislation since it was first introduced 10 years ago.

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/13reg/measpdf/hb2700.dir/hb2787.en.pdf>

(F) "Pay Forward, Pay Back" pilot program to replace current system of tuition and fees required to attend institution of higher education. (HB 2838) – This legislation was put forward by students working on a project at Portland State University and the Working Families Party. OCCA worked with advocates to amend the bill so a college would have to opt in to the pilot program. The bill eventually failed but language directing the HECC to look at the issue was included in another bill.

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/13reg/measpdf/hb2800.dir/hb2838.intro.pdf>

(F) Directs institutions of higher education to provide enrolled students receiving student loans information about total debt owed upon graduation. (HB 2975) – This bill did not receive a hearing as another bill, HB 3079, became the vehicle the House Higher Education committee used to try to mandate information colleges should provide for students. However, Representative Dembrow ultimately decided the Higher Education Coordinating committee (is it committee or Commission?) was not ready to deal with this issue at this time. HB 3079 eventually became the vehicle to fix a drafting error in the bill to remove adverse impact.

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/13reg/measpdf/hb2900.dir/hb2975.intro.pdf>

(F) Establishes Next Generation Fund. (HB 3025) – This legislation would have diverted a specific category of tax revenue to community colleges and the Oregon University System. While it passed the policy committee, it did not move forward after it was referred to Ways and Means.

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/13reg/measpdf/hb3000.dir/hb3025.a.pdf>

(F) Allows qualified students to apply Oregon Opportunity Grant moneys toward certain for-profit post-secondary institutions. (HB 3391) – For-profit advocates asked this bill to be referred to the committee on Transportation and Economic Development believing it would receive more favorable treatment in this committee than in the House Higher Education Committee. Nonetheless, it did not receive a hearing and died in committee.

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/13reg/measpdf/hb3300.dir/hb3391.intro.pdf>

(F) Provides that certain students are entitled to exemption from nonresident tuition and fees at public universities (SB 10) – This was the Senate version of “Tuition Equity”, which grants in-state tuition to students who cannot prove their immigration status. The House version, HB 2787, became the vehicle, which ultimately passed and was signed into law.

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/13reg/measpdf/sb0001.dir/sb0010.intro.pdf>

(F) Directs Oregon Student Access Commission to award at least 25 percent of Oregon Opportunity Grant moneys awarded each year to qualified students majoring in science, technology, engineering or mathematical fields (SB 702) – OCCA raised concerns that this approach could disadvantage community college students who often do not declare majors and also that it would disadvantage students in other fields of study. Senator Fred Girod, who sponsored the bill, made changes to address OCCA concerns, however the legislation was referred to Ways and Means after passing policy committees and did not move forward from there.

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/13reg/measpdf/sb0700.dir/sb0702.a.pdf>

(F) Proposes amendment to Oregon Constitution to allow indebtedness to finance corpus of Oregon Student Opportunity Fund. (SJR 10) – This concept was put forward by State Treasurer Ted Wheeler and is intended to use state bonding capacity to eventually replace general fund. It received a public hearing but did not move forward.

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/13reg/measpdf/sjr1.dir/sjr0010.intro.pdf>

Personnel/Operations

(P) Authorizes community colleges to invest in intermediate term fund (HB 2140) – This bill allows community colleges and other local governments to invest in the State Treasurer’s Intermediate Term Fund pool providing other options for investment returns. OCCA supported this bill.

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/13reg/measpdf/hb2100.dir/hb2140.en.pdf>

(P) Annual reviews of staffing to student ratios (HB 2152) – This bill amends statutory language passed in HB 2557 (2009) requiring community colleges and public universities to report annually on certain ratios of full-time to part-time faculty. The bill expands the categories of staff that must be included in the annual report but requires CCWD to determine the definitions for data to be used in the report. In addition, CCWD must use data available in IPEDS, moving responsibility for the report from the colleges to CCWD. The due date for the report was changed from October 1 to December 1 of each year. OCCA opposed the bill as introduced but participated in a workgroup with other interested parties and was able to add the IPEDS language to minimize the impact to colleges.

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/13reg/measpdf/hb2100.dir/hb2152.en.pdf>

(F) Requires binding arbitration at end of expedited bargaining period (HB 2448) – HB 2448 proposed changes to the Public Employee Collective Bargaining Act by deleting provisions which allow public

employers to implement mid-term contract changes at the end of the expedited bargaining period. The bill passed the House with an amendment that would have required mediation and then binding arbitration if no agreement was reached at the end of the 90-day period. OCCA joined other local public employers in opposing the bill.

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/13reg/measpdf/hb2400.dir/hb2448.a.pdf>

(P) Integrated pest management plan requirements (HB 2621) – Rep. Clem introduced this bill on behalf of OCCA. The bill clarifies that the integrated pest management plans community colleges’ are required to implement apply only to the community colleges’ own building and grounds maintenance and not academic programs.

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/13reg/measpdf/hb2600.dir/hb2621.en.pdf>

(P) Bonding by community college expansion districts (HB 3488) – This bill was a technical fix to a bill passed in 2009 that allows the four community college expansion districts to take bond measures to voters in one or more of their legislatively designated service areas or to the entire district. This statutory fix was specific to Blue Mountain Community College, which is made up of three service areas rather than two service areas as the other three expansion districts. OCCA worked with Rep. Jenson and Sen. Hansell to move this bill forward so that BMCC can take a bond measure to voters in Morrow and Umatilla counties in November of 2013.

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/13reg/measpdf/hb3400.dir/hb3488.en.pdf>

(P) Removes requirement to name dental director by dental hygiene/ dental assisting education programs (SB 802) – Senator Monnes-Anderson introduced SB 802 for OCCA. This bill removes the requirement to name an actively licensed dentist as the dental director of clinics operated by CODA-accredited education institutions. Instead, programs must keep a list of the licensed dentists acting as “dentists of record” in clinics and provide this information to the Board of Dentistry upon request. This change impacts community college dental hygiene and dental assisting education programs and was sought after efforts to address administratively failed.

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/13reg/measpdf/sb0800.dir/sb0802.en.pdf>

Public Contracting

(P) Creates new requirements for construction manager/ general contractor service contract exceptions (SB 254) – This bill specifies conditions under which contracting agency may use alternative contracting method to award public improvement contracts for construction manager/general contractor (CM/GC) services. This bill was developed by an interim workgroup tasked with putting stronger side boards on the criteria that can be used to justify use of this alternative contracting method. The bill represents a compromise struck between contractors and public entities. One major change is that public entities must use the Attorney General’s Model Rules instead of their own local contracting rules to use the CM/GC as an alternative contracting method.

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/13reg/measpdf/sb0200.dir/sb0254.en.pdf>

Veterans

(F) Directs Higher Education Coordination Commission to establish statewide policy to award college credit to veterans or person serving in Armed Forces of the United States for qualifying scores on college examinations (HB 2157) – This bill was withdrawn after supporters realized Oregon already has such a process.

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/13reg/measpdf/hb2100.dir/hb2157.intro.pdf>

(P) Non-resident veteran tuition (HB 2158) – This bill directs public universities and community colleges to charge non-resident veteran, who is an undergraduate student, tuition and fees no greater than resident rate if non-resident veteran received either honorable discharge or general discharge under honorable conditions and provides proof of physical presence in Oregon within 12 months of enrollment. The bill was amended to include an annual report by the State Board of Education and State Board of Higher Education on the number of veterans receiving reduced tuition rates and the amount of tuition moneys lost as a result.

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/13reg/measpdf/hb2100.dir/hb2158.en.pdf>