Program - OSPI 2013-14 data	Students[1] Credits	Site	Teacher	Curriculum	Evidence of Attainment	College Credit: When awarded, how applied.	Eligibility	Cost to Students; funding or waivers[2]	Cost to HS/IHE; funding models	Key Issues Relevant RCW/WAC
Credit by Standardized Exam										
Advanced Placement (AP) 302 schools	58,842 173,309	HS	HS	College-level curriculum approved by College Board/AP	Standardized Exam	Upon college evaluation of AP exam results. Amount of credit varies from institution to institution, AND whether credit applies as elective or to general education requirements.	Grades 9-12. Placement determined locally.	Exams $91 (FRPL waivers available, reduced fee of $18; will be $12 in 2015)	No cost to HS, beyond teacher training.	Inconsistent award of credits, both number and type.
International Baccalaureate (IB) 16 schools	7,760 40,824	HS	HS	Standard Level and Higher Level courses; course syllabi are established via international collaboration.	Course completion, plus Standardized Exam	Upon college evaluation of IB exam results. Amount varies.	Grades 9-12. Placement determined locally.	Registration fee $151, Exams $94;(FRPL Reg. fee $15, exam $18; will be $12 in 2015))	Annual school fee for diploma program. Initial training costs for teachers.	SL not accepted as college-level work.
Cambridge International (CI) 2 schools	1,087 5,741	HS	HS	Int'l curriculum aligned with Cambridge University in the UK.	Standardized Exam	Upon college evaluation of CI exam results. Amount varies.	Grades 9-12. Placement determined locally.	Exams; (FRPL reduced fee of $18; $12 in 2015)		
Credit by Articulation										
Tech Prep (TP) 22 consortia 34 community and technical colleges 373 high schools 13 skill centers	120,848[3] 208,287	HS	HS	HS, approved for articulation to IHE. Identified as CTE classes. Academics are integrated with technical skills.	Course completion.	Students must earn a "B" or better in course, register for TP credit in statewide enrollment and reporting system (SERS) and complete the local college administrative process. Award is based upon articulation agreements between each HS and IHE.	Grades 9-12. Placement determined locally.	No cost, or minimal registration cost (dependent on local consortium) or transcription cost (paid to IHE), to students	Fee to participate in consortium.	On July 1, 2011, the federal Carl D. Perkins Title II funds (Tech Prep) were eliminated. Washington State's portion of Tech Prep funding, $2,036,850, was lost by this action. Many students enroll in Tech Prep to fulfill a HS CTE requirement, without intending to apply for college credit.
Credit by Course Completion										
Running Start (RS) All public HS are eligible 440 HS (2011-12)	20,292 137,721	IHE[4]	IHE faculty	IHE, regular course in catalog. Class usually includes non-RS, adult college students	Course completion.	Upon completion of course. Same as other regular/non-RS students completing course. 1,900 students earned AA degrees	Grades 11-12. Same placement requirements as other college students.	Statute allows for charge of up to 10% of tuition, currently, no tuition if student does not exceed 1.2FTE. Student pays transport, books, fees.	Based on BEA. 93% goes to IHE; 7% stays with district.	Student may not understand the implications of (potentially poor) grades on a college transcript. Students are more self-directed on campus. RCW 28A.600.300–400 WAC 392-169 Special Service Programs RS program
College in the HS (CHS) 112 (2011-12)	17,273 36,914	HS	HS[5]	IHE, same as regular course in college catalog. Class includes high school students, only.	Course completion.	Upon successful completion of course. Same as other college students completing course on college campus. "…college credit shall be applied toward general education requirements or major requirements."	Grades 11-12. "…HS and IHE together shall define the criteria for student eligibility."	Fees. Ex. $188/Everett CC; $350/UW. Some districts cover cost to students.	District retains full 1.0 FTE/BEA. Schools may have to purchase required books.	Student may not understand the implications of (potentially poor) grades on a college transcript. RCW 28A.600.290

Legend

HS: High School
IHE: Institute of Higher Education (college or university)
HL: High Level (International Baccalaureate exams)
SL: Standard Level (International Baccalaureate exams)
OSPI provides program briefs for each dual credit option.
OSPI provides slides explaining the RS (in the HS setting) funding formula.

Financial Aid Considerations

- Dual credit students are generally not eligible for state or federal financial aid, while they are still in high school.
- Credits earned in dual credit programs will be considered in the **satisfactory academic progress** evaluation for determining financial aid eligibility.
  - The grades received in dual credit courses will be included in the GPA and credit completion standards as part of the evaluation.
  - Dual credit coursework, like any coursework regardless of the source of tuition payment, will count toward the maximum credit level permitted for financial aid eligibility. The student can acquire up to 125 percent or 150 percent of the total credits required for their degree or certificate program.
- Federal student loan programs permit higher awards for second and third-year students than for first-year students. Dual credit students may qualify for the higher loan amounts upon achieving second or third year status after graduating high school.

[1] Non-duplicated headcount. OSPI program brief cites CEDARS as the data source. Counts provided by Becky McLean, OSPI. Credits=Total credits enrolled, not completed.
[2] Title I, Part G, the federal advanced placement test fee program. Source: Barbara Dittrich, OSPI.
[3] Tech Prep-eligible. Many students enroll in Tech Prep to fulfill a HS CTE requirement, without intending to apply for college credit. Source: OSPI 2013 Dual Credit Legislative Report
[4] Several institutes of higher education, including CWU and EWU, are offering courses taught by HS teachers, in the HS classroom (College in the High School instructional model), using the Running Start funding model. Those programs are called Running Start in the High School. Cost/funding: no cost to student for first course, fee to student for subsequent courses. 93/7 split of BEA per student/per class, with a negotiable amount of the 93% back to the district. See OSPI Running Start page for further details, including the formula counselors must use each quarter, with each student to determine continued eligibility for dual credit programs.
[5] In practice, HS teachers are teaching these courses. RCW 28A.600.290 states: "…Full-time and part-time faculty at institutions of higher education, including adjunct faculty, are eligible to teach program courses."