

# COLLEGE IN THE HIGH SCHOOL (CIHS) FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

DATE: December 2024

TO: High School Administrators, Counselors, Teachers, College/University Staff and Faculty

FROM:

- Council of Presidents (COP)
- Independent Colleges of Washington (ICW)
- Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)
- State Board for Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC)
- Washington Student Achievement Council (WSAC)

SUBJECT: College in the High School Program- Frequently Asked Questions and Answers

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College in the High School programs provide students an opportunity to enroll in college courses at their high school and earn high school and college credit.

Representatives from higher education and K-12 developed this document. The answers reflect how high schools and eligible institutions of higher education, as defined in [RCW 28B.10.016](#) and [RCW 28B.10.063](#) implement and administer various elements of College in the High School to ensure high quality and maintain compliance with state administrative codes.

This document does not provide legal guidance. If there are legal questions, an institution should reach out to the appropriate institutional legal contacts.

For this FAQ, the term **college** refers to both Washington community and technical colleges, as well as baccalaureate colleges and universities.

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## CiHS GENERAL INFORMATION

### 1. What is a CiHS program?

CiHS is a program in which an eligible, college-approved high school teacher offers a college course on a high school campus or in a high school environment, including a skills center and alternative learning experiences (ALE) or Open Doors program, and in which eligible high school students are given the opportunity to earn high school credit to be awarded by a district, charter school, or tribal compact school and college credit awarded by the participating college.

### 2. Is CiHS considered dual credit or dual enrollment?

CiHS is both a dual credit and a concurrent enrollment program.

“Dual credit” in Washington is the opportunity to earn college and high school credit awarded through one of the six dual credit programs in Washington. These include Advanced Placement (AP), Cambridge International (CI), College in the High School (CiHS), Career and Technical Education (CTE) Dual Credit, International Baccalaureate (IB), and Running Start.

“Concurrent enrollment” in Washington is a partnership between K-12 schools and higher education institutions through which credit-bearing college courses offered by a public or private college and taught by higher education faculty or college-approved high school teachers, are taken by high school students who have not yet received the credits required for the award of a high school diploma and for which earned credits are recorded on a college or university transcript. Courses may be offered either in high school through a CiHS program offered by a college or at a public college through Running Start and earned credits may be recorded on a college transcript. Washington has two concurrent enrollment programs, CiHS and Running Start.

CiHS is not considered as dual enrollment in Washington. “Dual enrollment” in Washington is generally defined as a student simultaneously enrolled in two different colleges.

### 3. What is the difference between CiHS and Running Start?

There are five main differences between CiHS and Running Start.

*Where the course is offered.* CiHS is taught or delivered (if online) on a high school campus or through an approved online school. Running Start is taught on a college campus in-person or online.

*Who teaches the course(s).* CiHS is taught by a college-approved high school teacher. Running Start courses are taught by college faculty.

*Who is eligible to enroll in the course(s).* Students eligible to be in the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade are eligible to enroll in Running Start. Students eligible to be in the 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> or 12<sup>th</sup> grade are eligible to enroll in CiHS courses.

*Credit transcription.* Students may take CiHS courses for high school credit without enrolling in the corresponding college class to earn the college credit. They may choose whether or not they wish to establish a college transcript through CiHS. On the other hand, enrollment in Running Start requires students to take courses for both high school and college credit and automatically establishes a college transcript.

*Funding.* Running Start students may enroll tuition-free up to the equivalent of a full-time student each term, and for a maximum of the equivalent of two years of full-time enrollment. CiHS students attending a public Washington high school may register and enroll at no cost to the student in CiHS courses offered by eligible institutions of higher education, as defined in [RCW 28B.10.016](#) and as defined in [RCW 28B.10.063](#) Students attending: (1) a public Washington high school that partners with an institution not defined in the RCWs cited or (2) a private Washington high school may be required to pay a CiHS fee.

**4. Are there statute and regulations for the CiHS program?**

Yes. [RCW 28A.600.287](#) describes the required components and [WAC 392-725 Chapter](#) describes the rules of the CiHS program.

## CiHS STUDENT PARTICIPATION, REGISTRATION AND ENROLLMENT

**5. What is the responsibility of the public school district, charter school or tribal compact school to inform potential CiHS students about the CiHS program?**

Per RCW [28A.600.287](#), a public school district, charter school or tribal compact school must provide general information about dual credit opportunities to all students in grades 8 through 12 and to the parents and guardians of those students.

For CiHS, public school districts and schools must notify parents and guardians of students in grades 8-12 by email, in the beginning of the school year packets, and in the high school catalog or equivalent about the following:

- There is no fee for students to enroll in a program course to earn only high school credit.
- There is no fee for students to register and enroll in a CiHS course for college credit.
- A notification that by enrolling in a CiHS course the student automatically creates an official college transcript with the college offering the program course regardless of student performance in the program course, and that college credit earned upon successful completion of a program course may count only as elective credit if transferred to another college.

**6. Which students are eligible for CiHS?**

Per RCW [28A.600.287](#) and [WAC 392-275-130](#), students must meet any course prerequisites or other requirements established by the college to ensure student readiness and must be considered a 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, or 12<sup>th</sup> grade student per school district grade placement policy. Students wishing to earn the available college

credit associated with a CiHS course must also officially enroll in the college course within stated deadlines.

**7. Can private school or homeschooled students participate in CiHS?**

A private school may enter into a local agreement with a college to establish a CiHS program. Many private schools already offer CiHS courses. However, due to the requirements set forth in [WAC 392-725 Chapter](#), a homeschool would not be able to establish that same agreement.

A private school or homeschooled student could enroll in a private or public school and participate in the CiHS courses offered by the school.

**8. Can students with an IEP participate in a CiHS course?**

Yes, all students can participate in a CiHS course. CiHS courses should be accessible for all students and principles such as Universal Design for Learning (UDL) can support students with various needs to engage and progress in content and rigorous learning.

IEP/504 teams and school counselors support students to make decisions about which CiHS are appropriate for their needs and postsecondary goals, determine support that may be needed and help to determine when a potential course modification may be needed. Students with an IEP or 504 plan may have individualized accommodations and modifications outlined in their IEP or 504 plans that can support them to access and make progress in courses. Colleges will review these accommodations and modifications and make a plan to support a student's success within a CiHS course, but the same accommodations and modifications may not be guaranteed (see final paragraph).

If the student is pursuing college-level credit and requires disability accommodation, it is recommended that the college's Disability Services (DS) office be informed by the high school staff to include the college DS office in the process as soon as possible. The student and high school staff are responsible for initiating contact with the college DS office to request services, which is one key difference from the K-12 environment.

The college's DS office uses an interactive intake process with the student to determine appropriate accommodations for the college setting on a case-by-case and individualized basis. It is important to note that the DS office will refer to the student's current 504 or IEP plans during the intake and determination process but may also request additional information about the student's disability and access needs if necessary. The DS office has the authority to determine if any of the accommodations present in a student's IEP or 504 plan create a fundamental alteration or reduce the standards of a college-level course. If so, those accommodations will not be approved by the college DS office and appropriate alternate accommodations or services will be discussed to meet the student's needs.

9. **If I am interested in obtaining data on CiHS participation rates, where should I go?**  
Visit the report card via [OSPI](#) and/or the annual Dual Credit Programs Report led by the [Office of Financial Management's Education Research & Data Center](#).
10. **Can a student take more than one College in the High School course during a high school trimester or semester?**  
Yes. Eligible students can enroll in as many CiHS courses as they choose, within institutional credit limit policies. Most colleges have credit limit policies that apply to all students, whether they are attending the college or not. Students should take into consideration their overall course load and available time to complete challenging, college-level coursework when they consider enrollment in CiHS. Students are strongly encouraged to connect with the colleges to learn more.
11. **Are students required to attend all CiHS class days?**  
Daily attendance rules apply to CiHS classes. Students who are absent would be reported to Comprehensive Education Data and Research System ([CEDARS](#)) as excused or unexcused. While attendance may not be part of the calculation of the final college grade on the college transcript, attendance may impact the high school grade on the high school transcript.
12. **Can a college impose a registration deadline for college credit for CiHS?**  
Yes. An eligible student seeking to earn college credit is responsible for registering for the college course on or before the deadline established by the college. Retroactive registration – students registering for college credit after the college course is over – is prohibited.
13. **Is there a verification form or paperwork a student must fill out to participate in a CiHS program?**  
Students choosing to enroll in a CiHS course must follow their high school's registration procedures. A student choosing to earn the college credit for a CiHS course must complete any required prerequisites and officially register and enroll with the college that is offering the CiHS course.
14. **Is registering for college credit for a CiHS course optional?**  
Yes. Students are not required to register for college credit in a CiHS course. Registering for college credit is optional, so a student could take a CiHS course for high school credit only.
15. **Does the high school student have to adhere to the drop, add and withdrawal deadlines for the college?**  
Yes. All deadlines established by the college for enrollment and withdrawal from the college course must be followed.
16. **What if my high school is on a semester system but the college is on a quarter system?**  
Depending upon the high school's master schedule, the college's course availability, and the local agreement between the college and high school, students must enroll in the college course at some point during the high school term in

which the CiHS course is being offered. Registration occurs at the beginning of the CiHS course. Final course grades are submitted by the high school according to the policies and procedures of the college.

**17. Can high schools limit a student's enrollment in CiHS courses?**

No, the high school may not limit a student's enrollment in the CiHS courses that it offers. As the number and variety of CiHS offerings varies by high school, however, the student may be limited to the CiHS courses available at the high school. Students must also meet college prerequisite requirements for some courses

**18. Can a school district or high school condition a student's eligibility to enroll in a CiHS course based on a determination by school district or building personnel that the student is academically qualified to take college course work?**

No. School districts and high schools may not condition a student's eligibility to enroll in a CiHS course based on a student's academic qualifications to take the college course work.

**19. Can a college condition a student's eligibility to enroll in a CiHS course?**

Yes. The college may require prerequisites or placement exams for a course to be completed prior to enrollment in the subsequent course. In addition, a student must be in good standing academically. Good standing is defined by the institution of higher education offering the CiHS course, students, families and others should reach out to the institution of higher education offering the CiHS course with any questions.

**20. May a school district or high school condition a student's eligibility for enrollment in the CiHS program upon the maintenance of a high school grade point average (GPA)?**

No. Districts and high schools may not condition a student's eligibility to enroll in a CiHS course based on a student's high school GPA.

## CiHS COSTS TO STUDENTS

**21. Is there a fee to take a CiHS course?**

Public high school students, as defined in [RCW 28A.150.010](#), enrolled for CiHS college credit at eligible institutions of higher education, as defined in [RCW 28B.10.016](#) and [RCW 28B.10.063](#) are enrolled at no cost to the student.

The following student populations may be required by the sponsoring college to pay a CiHS fee. The CiHS fee refers to the registration fee or fees charged by the participating college to register to earn college credit for the college course.

- Students who are enrolled in a CiHS course(s) and a private high school; or
- Students who are enrolled in a public high school as defined in [RCW 28A.150.010](#) and enrolled in a CiHS course(s) offered by an out-of-state or private institution of higher education not defined in [RCW 28B.10.063](#).

**22. How is the CiHS fee determined when a fee is charged?**

The fee is determined between the college offering the CiHS course and the school district or school and should be included as part of the CiHS Memorandum of Understanding. A fee may be required for: (1) Students who are enrolled in a CiHS course(s) and a private high school; or (2) Students who are enrolled in a public high school as defined in [RCW 28A.150.010](#) and enrolled in a CiHS course(s) offered by an out-of-state or private institution of higher education not defined in [RCW 28B.10.063](#).

**23. Are there funds to offset the costs to students?**

Students enrolled in a CiHS course not funded by the state may pay CiHS fees with advanced college tuition payment program tuition units at a rate set by the advanced college tuition payment program governing body. Click here for [information about Washington advanced college tuition payment programs](#).

**24. Are there state funded subsidies for districts or schools?**

State-funded subsidies are no longer available for 9th-12th grade students enrolling in CiHS classes based on the funding changes to CiHS in accordance with [RCW 28B.10.058](#) and [RCW 28B.10.063](#). OSPI's Consolidated Equity and Sustainability grant is available to address costs associated with dual credit expansion and improvement, in general, and out-of-pocket costs in other programs such as Running Start, CTE Dual Credit, and exam-based dual credit courses.

**25. Who is responsible for covering the costs associated with Section 504 accommodations or special education services as outlined in a student's Individualized Education Program (IEP)?**

Districts and high schools are responsible for providing reasonable accommodations to qualified students under the Section 504 and services outlined in an Individualized Education Program ([IEP](#)) for eligible students, as required by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act ([IDEA](#)).

The college is responsible for providing accommodations for students as required by the American Disabilities Act ([ADA](#)), which may not always align with IDEA.

School district staff should check with the offering college to determine if, in addition to the IEP, documentation on specific functional limitations and/or the need for specific accommodations is required.

**26. Do high schools have to buy textbooks for College in the High School courses?**

In some cases. If needed, districts and high schools are responsible for providing students with textbooks and materials required for a College in the High School course.

**27. Do students travel for College in the High School courses?**

No. College in the High School courses are taught on a high school campus. Travel is not required of students unless otherwise required to meet the learning outcomes of a specific course as noted in the course syllabus.



**28. Do students have to pay for the college credit for the class to count as part of their graduation pathway?**

No. Students do not have to pay fees or claim college credit to meet this pathway, but they must meet the state or local program criteria requirements.

## CiHS CREDITS, HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION PATHWAYS, GRADING AND TRANSCRIPTS

**29. What is the rate of high school credit granted to a CiHS course?**

[RCW 28A.230.090\(6\)](#) established that every five-quarter credit or three-semester credit college course that is designated 100-level or above equals 1.0 high school credit. Therefore, if an entire CiHS course's college curriculum is taught within a high school trimester or semester, students completing the course should receive the corresponding 1.0 high school credit instead of the usual 0.5 high school credit for that term.

**30. Can a one-quarter or one-semester college course be delivered over a full year as a CiHS course at the high school?**

Yes, provided the five- or three-credit (college) to one-credit (high school) conversion in [RCW 28A.230.090](#) is properly applied. Students taking a 5.0-credit, one-quarter college course (ENG 101) delivered over a full year at the high school would earn the typical 1.0 high school ELA credit, at 0.5 credits per semester. However, if ENG 101 was completed within the second semester of a year-long ELA course, the student would earn a total of 1.5 ELA credits for both semesters combined.

**31. What types of credit may a student earn for a CiHS course?**

A student may earn college credit in a CiHS course that transfers as a course equivalency credit, a general education credit or elective credit. Each of these types of credit are required to complete the total requirements for an associate or bachelor's degree.

**32. Are students able to take a full high school course load and earn the college credit for one or more College in the High School courses?**

Yes. A College in the High School course is considered a high school course for state funding purposes and would be part of the student's normal high school course load. There is no FTE limitation on the number of College in the High School courses a student can take with regards to college or high school credits earned. Students should be aware that most colleges have credit limit policies that apply to all students, whether they are matriculated or not. Students should connect with the college offering the CiHS course to learn more.

**33. Who determines the type of high school credit that will be awarded for a CiHS course?**

The high school or district will make the determination as to what type of high school credit will be awarded for a CiHS course.

**34. Who determines if college credit is accepted at the college the student attends after high school graduation?**

The transfer of transcribed college credit courses is determined by the receiving college. Students are encouraged to review credit transfer policies at their prospective college. If a student earned college credit in CiHS or Running Start, that college credit will be on the student's official college transcript from the sponsoring college(s), which should be sent by the student to the college where the student chooses to enroll.

**35. Who determines the college course equivalencies for college credit awarded for a CiHS course?**

Each college determines the course equivalency for college credit earned through a CiHS course. College credit may be awarded for general education, elective or major related credit to achieve the [required 180 quarter credits/120 semester credits for a baccalaureate degree or 90 quarter credits for an associate degree](#). Colleges offering CiHS courses must grant undergraduate college credit as appropriate and applicable to the students' degree requirements and provide course equivalencies for College in the High School courses and policy for awarding credit on the institution's website.

**36. Do college credits earned through CiHS affect a student's NCAA eligibility?**

[NCAA Bylaw 12.8.2.3](#) Joint College/High School Program states: "A student-athlete's eligibility under the five-year rule does not begin while a student is enrolled in a collegiate institution in a joint high school/college academic program for high school students in which the courses count as both high school graduation credit and college credit, provided the student has not officially graduated from high school and does not participate in intercollegiate athletics while enrolled in the joint program." (Revised: 11/01/2011 effective 08/01/2002, 7/41/2014).

**37. Are high school graduation pathways a high school and college admissions requirement?**

No. High school graduation pathways are only a high school graduation requirement. The graduation pathways and the thresholds to meet the pathways are only for purposes of meeting the pathway for high school graduation requirements. A student's high school graduation pathway is not considered in the admissions process at Washington public institutions of higher education.

**38. Do CiHS courses count as part of the high school graduation pathway?**

Yes. CiHS courses may count as part of the high school graduation pathway.

**39. What CiHS courses are eligible to meet high school graduation pathways?**

Students must earn at least one high school credit in English and one high school credit in math to meet this graduation pathway option. CiHS courses that qualify for this pathway are courses that earn high school graduation credit in English and math and that allow students to earn college credit at the 100-level or higher.

**40. How and by whom are grades determined for CiHS courses?**

Grades and credit earned through CiHS courses are transcribed to both the student's high school transcript and their college transcript at the sponsoring college for students who choose to enroll in the CiHS course for college credit. School districts are responsible for ensuring student grades on the high school transcript reflect the district's grading practices and policies.

The final college grades earned through completion of a CiHS course are determined by the college-approved teacher and follow the higher education institution's grading practices and policies. The college grading policy - including the grading scale and grade options - is solely up to the college and cannot be altered or modified by the school district's grading policy.

If there is a difference in the grading policies between the college and the school district, the district must adhere to their local policies for the high school grade and transcript while providing college grades to the college which adheres to the college's grading policy.

**41. Can a CiHS student retake a college course to improve their college grade?**

Maybe. A student who takes the same CiHS course in high school may improve their college grade if this is permitted by the high school or school district and the college allows repeating the course and the student follows all related college policies and procedures.

In addition, if a student takes the course once in high school, graduates from high school and retakes the course at the college this may improve their college grade if this is permitted by the college.

Note that retaking a college course may create an additional grade and not necessarily replace the original grade at some colleges.

**42. What if a student enrolls in a course but wants to drop from the course because they received a poor grade on their midterm?**

CiHS students are expected to follow the "drop/withdrawal" policies and deadlines of the college as well as their own high school's policy. Students should refer to the college's CiHS materials (e.g., handbook, website) for these specific policies prior to enrolling in a CiHS course. The student's college transcript will still list the college course, noting the drop and withdrawal, but with no college grade or credits.

**43. What is Satisfactory Academic Progress and how does this impact a high school student taking a college course?**

Satisfactory Academic Progress (SAP) standards are based on federal, state and institutional requirements students must maintain. Generally, SAP includes standards for a minimum number of credits to be completed, a maximum time frame to degree and a required minimum grade point average. The federal and state SAP will be the same for all colleges, however, institutional SAP may differ by institution.

It is critical for dual credit students to understand all prior college coursework that generated a college transcript, including that taken through dual credit, will potentially be evaluated for SAP. Depending on the college's SAP policy, they may apply prior credits, including those earned through dual credit, towards the cumulative academic progress percentage.

The SAP evaluation may find that students are not meeting the Satisfactory Academic Progress standards. Depending on the student's cumulative academic progress percentage the student may be placed on:

- Warning Status: The student can continue to receive state aid.
- Unsatisfactory or Denied Status: The student can no longer receive any state aid. This status is often given to students who remain in warning status for more terms than the college's policies allow.

If a student struggled in their dual credit coursework and it hurts their SAP evaluation, all of Washington's colleges and universities have an SAP appeals process in place. Appeals and reinstatement policies vary by institution.

**44. May a CiHS student “challenge” a course?**

No. The challenge process does not apply to high school students. In order to qualify to receive credit by demonstrating achievement commensurate with the expectations of a given course through a challenge exam, students must be regularly admitted and enrolled at a University.

**45. Are college credits earned in CiHS courses transferable to Washington public higher education institutions?**

Yes, CiHS courses transfer to Washington community and technical colleges and public four-year universities. [According to a recent performance audit by the Washington State Auditor's Office](#), 95% of concurrent enrollment courses – Running Start and CiHS – were accepted at a public Washington college or university.

**46. Are college credits earned in CiHS courses transferable in-state private and/or out-of-state colleges and universities?**

Studies and surveys consistently indicate that most students can successfully transfer credits earned through CiHS programs, both in-state and around the country. Parents and students are encouraged to educate themselves about the transferability of college credits to another college.

Each college offering a CiHS program must award college credit that is appropriate and applicable credit to meet a student's degree requirements for all students that choose to be enrolled in a CiHS course for college credit and create a college transcript of completion of the CiHS course.

Institutions of higher education must provide course equivalencies for CiHS courses and the institutions' policy for awarding credit on the institutions' website.

**47. Are all CiHS courses shown on the high school transcript?**

Yes. CiHS courses must be recorded on the public high school transcript. The standardized transcript must contain the college’s course title – not the title of a high school course – and the course designation of “C” for all CiHS courses. See OSPs [Transcript FAQ](#) for additional guidance. All students, regardless of whether they registered for college credit, must receive the same treatment on their high school transcript.

School districts are encouraged to also transcribe in the section for schools attended the higher education institution that offered the course on the student’s transcript as part of the CiHS transcription.

**48. What are the appropriate course designator codes to use for each type of dual credit course?**

High School Transcript Course Designators are below:		
A= Advanced Placement	C= College in the HS	I= Intl. Baccalaureate
R= Running Start	K= Cambridge Intl.	T= CTE Dual Credit (formerly Tech Prep)

[Transcript User Guide and FAQ](#) documents have been updated to Edition 11.0.

**49. If a student enrolls in a CiHS course, but does not choose to earn college credit, does their high school transcript still show the college course name and the CiHS (“C”) course designator?**

Yes. Any student who enrolls in a CiHS course, even if they do not register and enroll with the college to earn college credit, shall have the college course title and “C” course designator on their high school transcript to reflect that they engaged in college-level work.

**50. Are CiHS courses transcribed by the offering college?**

Yes. If a student registers to earn college credit, the student’s college transcript is created when the student registers with the college for the college credit. The college credit and grade for the CiHS course will be included on the student’s permanent college transcript and applied to the student’s college grade point average at that college. High schools are required in statute to ensure that families understand this process prior to enrolling for college credit in a CiHS course, and the colleges also communicate this information as part of student registration and general program information.

**51. What does “establish” a college transcript in high school mean for the student?**

To establish a college transcript in high school means when a student completes a CiHS course for credit, the credit earned, and grade will be posted to a transcript from the college offering the CiHS course. When a student applies for admission to a college, they will be asked, as part of their admissions application, to send all official college transcripts from any colleges or universities the student attended.

**52. If a student earns college credit for a CiHS course and college credit from another dual credit program, and those credits and/or exam scores transfer with the same equivalencies to a college, can the student earn duplicate college credit?**

No. A student will only earn college credit for a college course once. EX: If a student earns a qualifying score on the AP Psychology exam and the college they attend awards credits equivalent to PSYCH 101, the student cannot receive college credit twice for PSYCH 101 by also taking PSYCH 101 through a CiHS program.

However, if the two sets of credits are not equivalent, the student may be awarded more than one course’s credits, as also happens with some AP credit policies for single exams.

**53. Can parents access information have related to their students’ college transcripts and record?**

Under federal law, students who attend higher educational institutions hold the rights to their education records. They have the right to consent prior to any disclosure of information from education records held by the higher education institution.

However, an exception to the consent requirement allows the parents of dependent students to review their student's education records without the consent of the student. Proof of dependency is usually verified via a copy of the most recent year’s federal tax form showing that the parent claims the student as a dependent. Neither the age of the student nor the parent's status as a custodial parent is relevant. If a student is claimed as a dependent by either parent for tax purposes, then either parent may have access under this provision. See [34 CFR § 99.31\(a\)\(8\)](#).

**54. How do students transfer CiHS credits to the college they wish to attend?**

Students are responsible for requesting an official college transcript from the college offering the CiHS course and providing those records to the colleges or universities to which they are applying. Based on the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) regulations cited above, neither the high school nor college may release a student’s transcript or educational records directly to another institution of higher education.

When requesting the transcript(s), a student should indicate that it be sent to the specific college(s) of interest. The link to order a college transcript can usually be found on the college’s website under the Office of the Registrar, and a fee may be charged by the college to order an official transcript.

Students who are unsure of what college offered a course through which they received college credit may inquire with the high school to determine what college to contact for their official transcript. While research has demonstrated that CiHS college credits are highly transferrable, whether the college credits will be accepted and how they are applied is subject to the credit transfer policies of the receiving institution (particularly at private and out-of-state institutions).

## CiHS and FINANCIAL AID

### **55. How do college credits earned through CiHS programs impact a student's financial aid eligibility?**

Students with questions about the effect of CiHS on their student aid or scholarship packages should always check directly with the college's admissions, financial aid, and scholarship offices.

#### WA Grant (formerly the Washington College Grant)

Dual credit courses do not apply to the WA Grant maximum usage timeframe unless the student completes a bachelor's degree before the limit is up. Some types of financial aid have a maximum timeframe for eligibility that limits the length of time students can receive aid. The limit depends on the state, federal, and/or institutional policy. While there are some ways that dual credit participation can affect a student's access to financial aid, due to recent changes to Washington's [maximum timeframe rules](#) with the WA Grant expansion (formerly Washington College Grant, WCG), student accumulation of college credit through dual credit programs will NOT impact their ability to access state financial aid.

The new rules for the WA Grant expansion eliminate the [maximum timeframe](#) of 125% of the length of a program and replace it with maximum terms of eligibility. A maximum timeframe policy limits the length of time students are eligible to receive aid. This policy depends on the policies and practices for state, federal, and/or institutional aid.

The WA Grant maximum is defined as attending full time for a maximum of five-years (15 quarters/10 semesters or the equivalent of full-time enrollment). This full-time limit only applies to the quarters in which a student received the WA Grant.

Because dual credit students cannot receive state financial aid to pay for college credits earned through dual credit, no coursework taken in dual credit programs will apply to the WA Grant full-time limit.

*Students who earn an associate degree through dual credit programs can use WA Grant toward another associate degree. Students who already have an associate degree can use WA Grant toward a second associate degree if they are enrolled in an aid-eligible program. This means students who earn an associate degree or who earn college credit toward an associate degree through dual credit programs may apply for WA Grant to pursue a second aid-eligible associate degree.*

### College Bound Scholarship

The College Bound Scholarship (CBS) differs from the WA Grant's maximum timeframe policy and has a different length of eligibility requirement than the WA Grant. CBS recipients may be eligible to receive four years of funding to use within five years of high school graduation. Students must enroll in a college within one year of high school graduation. The four-year limit (12 quarters/8 semesters or the equivalent of full-time enrollment) applies regardless of whether students choose to enroll part- or full-time, or if they choose to take time off from school. The CBS maximum terms of eligibility are 12 quarters/8 semesters or the equivalent of full-time enrollment (15 quarters/10 semesters or the equivalent of full-time enrollment). Like the WA Grant, this full-time limit only applies to the quarters in which a student received the CBS. In other words, no coursework taken in dual credit programs will apply to the CBS full time limit.

CBS Scholars must also enroll in college within one academic year following their high school graduation to be eligible for CBS consideration. For example, a CBS Scholar who graduated high school in the spring of 2021 is required to enroll in college by the fall term of 2022. CBS Scholars who do not enroll in college within a year of high school graduation are not eligible to receive the scholarship – unless they completed transcribed college credit prior to high school graduation through a dual credit program. In this case, dual credit participation helps students access state financial aid because it fulfills the CBS enrollment deadline. For example: A CBS student completes a CiHS course their senior year. The student graduates in the spring of 2021 having already met the CBS enrollment deadline because they were enrolled at a college for their CiHS course. The student does not enroll in college until the fall term of 2023. The student is still eligible for CBS consideration because they met the enrollment deadline through CiHS participation. However, the student still only has five years after high school graduation to use CBS funding, meaning they would only have three years of remaining funding left.

### Federal and Institutional Aid

For federal financial aid, including the Pell Grant, the maximum timeframe policy limit is 150% of the published length of the student's program. Every credit on a student's college transcript is eligible to be counted towards the federal 150% maximum timeframe. This includes credits earned through dual credit programs.

Federal policies do allow for exceptions to be granted in the calculation of the limit and provide grant college/universities flexibility in determining which credits are to be applied to an individual student's maximum timeframe.

The term "published length of program" is an important one. It allows registrars and financial aid offices to implement a policy that counts only those credits that apply to the student's current program of study. However, how credits are applied is entirely at the discretion of the college credit transfer policy.

Specific institutional aid may also have differing maximum timeframe policy rules. Students who get close to the maximum timeframe will need to work closely with the financial aid representative at their college to maintain eligibility for federal and



institutional aid. This issue is most likely to occur for students who graduate with a high number of college credits.

### Satisfactory Academic Progress

For both state and federal and institutional financial aid, it is important to note that there is a requirement that students maintain Satisfactory Academic Progress (SAP). SAP is a measurement of academic performance in terms of GPA and completed credits. It differs slightly for state and federal aid.

Washington requires a per term SAP review. Recipients of state financial aid must earn at least one-half of the credits enrolled that they received aid for to demonstrate academic progress. This is known as the cumulative academic progress percentage. The federal SAP has a “pace” requirement instead where students must earn 67% of the credits attempted. Though specific SAP review standards may vary by institution, all SAP policies consider the maximum timeframe rules and evaluate the successful completion of a minimum number of credits or clock hours. For example, full time enrollment is successfully completing 12 credits or 300 clock hours.

It is critical for dual credit students to understand all prior college coursework that generated a college transcript, including that taken through dual credit, will potentially be evaluated for SAP. Depending on the college’s SAP policy, they may apply prior credits, including those earned through dual credit, towards the cumulative academic progress percentage.

The SAP evaluation may find that students are not meeting the Satisfactory Academic Progress standards. Depending on the student’s cumulative academic progress percentage the student may be placed on: (1) Warning Status: The student can continue to receive state aid or (2) Unsatisfactory or Denied Status: The student can no longer receive any state aid. This status is often given to students who remain in warning status for more terms than the college’s policies allow.

If a student struggled in their dual credit coursework and it hurts their SAP evaluation, all of Washington’s colleges and universities have an SAP appeals process in place. Appeals and reinstatement policies vary by institution.

### Private Donor and Institutional Scholarship

Policies surrounding private scholarships rest with the donor. How institutional scholarships are awarded is controlled by each college. It is up to each private donor or each college to determine how CiHS college credits impact consideration for scholarships that are reserved for freshman.

**56. Can a student receive financial aid assistance for CiHS?**

CiHS students may not apply for federal or direct state financial aid. Students attending a public Washington high school that partners with an institution not defined in the RCWs cited or a private Washington high school may be required to pay a CiHS fee. If a student is charged a CiHS fee in accordance with statute, the student may pay CiHS fees with advanced college tuition payment program tuition units at a rate set by the advanced college tuition payment program governing body. To learn more about [Washington advanced college tuition payment programs](#).

## HIGHER EDUCATION CiHS PROGRAM OFFERINGS AND APPROVAL PROCESS

**57. What colleges are eligible to offer CiHS programs?**

To be eligible to offer a CiHS program a college must:

- Meet the definitions in [RCW 28B.10.016](#).
- Meet the definitions in [RCW 28B.10.063](#)
- Be authorized or exempt under the requirements of [RCW 28B.85](#), or
- Be a public tribal college located in Washington as noted in [RCW 28A.600.290](#) and
- Meet the CiHS program standards outlined in [WAC 392-725-130](#) through [392-725-150](#).

**58. What CiHS programs are available?**

The Washington Student Achievement Council (WSAC) maintains a [current list](#) of eligible public Washington colleges offering a CiHS program. Districts and high schools should contact an eligible college directly to determine what courses are available or may be developed.

**59. If my district is interested in starting a CiHS course program, where can I get more information?**

OPSI, WSAC, COP, ICW and SBCTC staff maintain relevant information about all dual credit options in their sector. It may help to start by accessing the list of colleges offering a CiHS program, which is available on the [WSAC](#), [Council of Presidents](#) and [OSPI](#) websites. From there, exploring the program offerings and information on the websites of colleges of interest should lead interested high school staff to contact selected colleges and universities offering CiHS programs.

**60. Are all institutions of higher education required to offer a CiHS program?**

No. Offering a CiHS program is permissive. All institutions of higher education offering a CiHS program in Washington must meet the requirements and the review processes established in [RCW 28A.600.287](#) to be eligible to offer CiHS course(s) in Washington and be accredited by a national accrediting body for concurrent enrollment in accordance with ([RCW 28B.10.035](#)).

**61. How does a college onboard a new CiHS program?**

A college may begin a new CiHS program at any time by offering a CiHS course(s). Washington institutions of higher education should inform their respective state agencies or organizations. Washington institutions of higher education outside of the public sector or ICW or out-of-state institutions should inform the CiHS Standards Report Review Committee. The college is required to complete the state's review process the July following the academic year the college offered courses through a CiHS program and meet the requirements in statute and WAC to continue to offer the CiHS program. The review should only include the courses offered in the academic year leading to the July review. Future courses under consideration to be offered in a future year should not be included.

A new program will report to OFM the total number of CiHS courses administered on October 15 immediately following the academic year the CiHS course(s) were offered. For example, institutions of higher education offering a CiHS course(s) in the 2023-24 AY would report to OFM on October 15, 2024, the total number of CiHS courses administered to a public high school during the 2023-24 AY. The institution would receive state funding based on the funding model in 2024-25.

**62. What is the CiHS program approval process in Washington?**

As of the 2017-18 academic year and every year after until 2027-28, all colleges offering a CiHS program must submit an annual report for review and recommended approval by the CiHS Standards Report Review Committee. A college is required to provide evidence meeting the most recent NACEP student, curriculum, assessment, faculty, evaluation and partnership standards in [WAC 392-725-130](#) through [392-725-170](#) by July 1 each year to the CiHS review committee.

Institutions that have received NACEP accreditation may submit the certificate of accreditation in lieu of the annual report. Colleges that successfully complete the state review process are required to submit by July 1 every other year.

**63. What is the CiHS Standards Report Review Committee?**

The CiHS review committee consists of representatives from the State Board of Community and Technical Colleges, the Council of Presidents, Independent Colleges of Washington and the Washington Student Achievement Council. The Committee is responsible for informing colleges no later than August 15 whether the standards have been met. If the committee determines that standards have not been met an institution will have until October 15 to make any necessary reporting corrections and/or program adjustments to provide satisfactory evidence. The Committee has until November 1 to finalize all approvals.

**64. Do all institutions offering a CiHS program have to complete the state reporting of evidence requirement?**

Yes. All institutions of higher education must complete the state reporting process. Colleges that have attained NACEP accreditation must submit to the committee a certificate of accreditation that shows the institution is currently accredited by NACEP. Colleges that have not attained NACEP accreditation must complete the

state reporting of evidence requirement.

A college that has been approved through the state review process is required to submit a new review report to the committee every other year until or unless NACEP accreditation is achieved. For example, if a college provided evidence or a review report on July 1, 2023, and was approved during the review cycle, then the college would not be required to submit a new review report until July 1, 2025.

Submitted materials in spring of 2024 for NACEP accreditation	Submit state required annual report to review committee
Multiple years of programming	Submit application and evidence for immediate prior academic year
Only been operating fall-winter 2023-24	Submit application and evidence for terms the program has operated
Offered any CiHS courses in the 2023-24 AY	Submit state required annual report to review committee for terms the course was offered
Considering a CiHS program but is not offering a program	Do not apply

**65. Can a college offer a “pilot” CiHS program to meet the state review requirements?**

No. A college that offers a CiHS program must meet all of the standards required in statute and administrative rule. There is no allowable “pilot” or “onboarding period” as it pertains to the state required review.

**66. If an institution is in the process of attaining NACEP accreditation, are they exempt from the annual reporting of evidence requirement?**

No. To be exempt from the annual reporting of evidence requirement a college must provide a certificate of accreditation to the review committee that shows the institution is currently accredited by NACEP.

**67. Are colleges required to have an accredited CiHS program to offer a CiHS course in Washington?**

In accordance with RCW [28B.10.035](#), institutions of higher education that offered a CiHS program before or during 2019-20 academic year must be NACEP accredited by academic year 2027-28 to be eligible to offer a CiHS program in Washington. Institutions of higher education that implement CiHS programs after 2019-20 academic year must submit an application for accreditation for review 7 years from the beginning of the first term of classes.

**68. What is the National Alliance of Concurrent Enrollment Partnerships?**

The National Alliance of Concurrent Enrollment Partnerships ([NACEP](#)) is a professional organization and accrediting body that works to ensure that CiHS courses taught by high school teachers are as rigorous as courses offered on the college campuses.

Adherence to NACEP standards provides students with an experience like that of a college course and helps them gain the needed skills to continue their college experience. Washington's [WAC 392-725 Chapter](#) rules for the CiHS program are based primarily on NACEP's national standards for accreditation.

**69. What happens if a college does not successfully meet test standards required as part of the state review process?**

A college that does not meet the standards as determined by the review committee will be ineligible to offer the CiHS program the following academic year.

**70. Is there an appeal process for colleges that are ineligible to offer the CiHS program?**

No. The decision made by the review committee in November is final.

**71. If an institution is ineligible to offer CiHS program for an academic year, how does an institution regain eligibility?**

If a college is deemed ineligible to offer the CiHS program, they may regain eligibility by submitting evidence to meet the standards to the review committee for the following state review cycle. This may require an institution to develop new processes and materials or revise existing evidence to meet the standards in the future.

**72. Do CiHS programs require a local agreement?**

Yes, CiHS programs are governed by a local agreement between the school district and the participating college in compliance with [RCW 28A.600.287](#) and Washington Administrative Code ([WAC 392-725 Chapter](#)) rules adopted by the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI).

**73. When must a local agreement be established?**

Prior to the start of the CiHS course, a local agreement between the district or school and the participating college(s) must be developed and in place. The agreement shall be for one school year, meet the district or school board's policies, meet the college's policies regarding contracting agreements, and address the requirements identified in [WAC 392.725.050](#).

## HIGHER EDUCATION CiHS COURSE OFFERINGS, REQUIREMENTS AND CO-DELIVERY WITH OTHER DUAL CREDIT COURSES

**74. What are examples of Washington CiHS courses offered?**

CiHS courses range from computer science to psychology to world languages. CiHS courses are college courses that must mirror the course as offered on the college campus as it pertains to, but not limited to, prerequisites, departmental

designations, course descriptions, numbers, titles and credits, pedagogy, theoretical and philosophical orientation, and student standards of achievement and grading. A high school that identifies a need may work with a college to determine if the institution offers a course that would be appropriate as a CiHS course.

**75. What types of courses may be included in a CiHS program?**

A CiHS program may include both academic and career and technical education. The CiHS course must follow **all** CiHS course requirements as outlined in [RCW 28A.600.287](#) and [WAC 392-725 Chapter](#).

**76. How are CiHS courses determined?**

A CiHS course must be an established college course offered through a CiHS program per [RCW 28A.600.287](#). The college determines the courses eligible to be offered as CiHS courses at the district or school level. Colleges identify courses within their public catalogs that can be delivered on the high school campus. A high school course cannot be "converted" to CiHS.

**77. Is a CiHS course offered online required to meet the same CiHS standards as a course offered in-person?**

Yes. Regardless of modality, all CiHS courses must meet the required standards to offer CiHS. A course co-taught with college faculty does not meet the standards for CiHS.

**78. Can multiple colleges offer courses in one high school or district?**

Yes. A high school or district may work with more than one college to offer CiHS courses for their students. Each college will require its own local agreement for the courses it will be providing the school/district.

**79. How are college faculty involved in CiHS courses?**

College faculty are integral to the CiHS program. Faculty make all decisions in the approval of high school teachers to teach CiHS programs. They evaluate whether a course meets the required CiHS program standards, design and offer training and professional development for CiHS teachers and evaluate the fidelity of implementation for CiHS courses and teachers. Faculty are also expected to visit the high schools to perform classroom observations of CiHS courses.

**80. Can Open Doors programs offer CiHS courses?**

Yes. If an Open Doors school chooses to offer CiHS courses, there are no rules preventing them from doing so. Open Doors Youth Reengagement ([WAC 392-700 Chapter](#)) is a re-engagement system that provides education and services to older youth, ages 16-21, who have dropped out of school or are not expected to graduate from high school by the age of 21. Open Doors programs reengage disconnected youth through programs that encourage community partnerships, create multiple pathways for students to realize success, and provide an on-ramp to postsecondary achievement through a performance-based, individualized support model.

### **81. What is co-delivery of courses?**

Co-delivery occurs when a high school teacher has been approved by a college to teach a CiHS course while simultaneously teaching another **dual credit** course such as Advanced Placement, International Baccalaureate, Cambridge International or CTE Dual Credit.

Offering distinct courses in separate classrooms is considered best practice for instruction, transparency, and clarity. However, situations occur which may necessitate clustering two similar courses into one classroom. When necessary to ensure access and/or availability, some courses can be co-delivered with an established college course offered through a CiHS program simultaneously, in the same classroom, by one teacher. In these limited situations, only college courses offered on a college campus and in the college's course catalog can be offered through a CiHS program. A CiHS course is always a college course that a college has chosen to offer in a high school setting.

### **82. How is CiHS co-delivered with other courses implemented in Washington?**

For another dual credit course to be co-delivered with a CiHS course, the college that offers the CiHS course must assess curriculum alignment and approve the option to provide a co-delivered course. The college may determine that possible combinations of CiHS co-delivered courses conflict with curriculum alignment and cannot be approved. The high school should contact the CiHS program regarding specific courses and co-delivery options that have been approved.

To ensure adherence to legislated standards for quality, rigor and curriculum alignment of co-delivered courses, parameters and details to assist high schools appear below:

- The high school communicates clearly to students and families that high school designations, such as “honors” or “advanced”, do not indicate a course will be co-delivered with a CiHS course or permitted to earn college credit through a dual credit program.
- The college offering the course through a CiHS program determines if the proposed high school course may be co-delivered with the college course.
- The high school ensures the co-delivered courses are approved by the offering college (for CiHS and/or CTE Dual Credit) and the high school and/or third-party for AP/IB/Cambridge.
- The high school is responsible for ensuring the high school transcript reflects the co-delivered course as follows:
  - The course title must first reflect the college course title and curriculum number (e.g., SPAN 103 Elementary Spanish) and then as many characters of the other course title (e.g., AP Spanish Lang) as allowable within the system.
  - All applicable course designators (e.g., A for AP, C for CiHS) are applied.

An example of a co-delivered course would be college Psychology 101 and AP Psychology:

- If the course meets the CiHS program’s standards for Psychology 101; and
- If the instructor meets the CiHS program’s qualifications; and
- If the course meets the College Board’s standards for AP Psychology; and
- If the college offering the CiHS course has determined that co-delivery is an appropriate delivery method and provided approval for co-delivery then,
  - The course could be co-delivered; and
  - All students who choose to register for college credit for Psychology 101 through the CiHS program will have the credit and grade earned posted to their transcript from the college offering the CiHS course. All students would have a CiHS designator on their high school transcript; and
  - All students would have an AP designator on their transcript.

**83. What types of dual credit courses may be co-delivered with a CiHS course?**

The following types of dual credit courses may be co-delivered with a CiHS course if the specific course pairing is approved by the sponsoring CiHS program.

- Advanced Placement
- International Baccalaureate
- Cambridge International
- CTE Dual Credit

**84. Can a high school Honors course be co-delivered with a CiHS course?**

No. High school Honors classes are not a dual credit option and are therefore not classified as being co-delivered. However, a high school may “co-code” CiHS and Honors by choosing to post the Honors designator on students’ transcripts in accordance with district and state policies. In other words, a CiHS course may be *classified and coded* as an Honors course, but an Honors course may not be *converted to or co-delivered* with a CiHS course.

**85. Are there cases in which a high school course does not align with a CiHS course?**

Yes. CiHS course co-delivery with a high school course is not a practice that can be universally implemented. As a result, a case-by-case review at the course level by the college offering the college course through a CiHS program is necessary to ensure that CiHS program and instructor standards are met.

For a high school course to be co-delivered with a college CiHS course, the college that offers the CiHS program is responsible for determining, at the course level, if the course meets the CiHS course expectations and can be co-delivered with the CiHS course. Colleges have regular, faculty-driven review processes to align college course learning standards with other dual credit course learning standards.

**86. Can a student earn college credit through both dual credit courses that are being co-delivered?**

Students participating in CiHS co-delivered with other dual credit courses may opt to earn college credit through either or both dual credit options. A student should identify the college credit equivalency if the student chooses to earn credit for both options. A student cannot earn duplicate college credit and will only earn college credit for a college course once.



**87. If a high school teacher is teaching a high school course, can that teacher automatically also offer the course as a CiHS course?**

No. There are specific rules and processes for CiHS programs in WAC [Chapter 392.725](#), which include standards that must be met for teacher application, approval, and training, course curriculum and evaluation with oversight by college faculty, and student preparation. Additional information can be found under “CiHS Instructor Qualifications and Approval Process”.

## CiHS INSTRUCTOR QUALIFICATIONS AND APPROVAL PROCESS

**88. What policies determine CiHS instructor qualifications in Washington?**

All colleges that offer CiHS programs must meet the faculty qualification policies identified by the Northwest Commission on College and Universities (NWCCU) and NACEP.

[NWCCU](#) is the accrediting body for all colleges in Washington. NWCCU policy states CiHS teacher qualification must be “consistent with its mission, core themes, programs, services, and characteristics, the institution employs appropriately qualified faculty sufficient in number to achieve its educational objectives, establish and oversee academic policies, and assure the integrity and contiguity of its academic programs, wherever offered and however delivered.”

All CiHS programs in Washington must meet NACEP standards either through the state review process or NACEP accreditation. NACEP’s Faculty 1 Standard requires “all concurrent enrollment instructors are approved by the appropriate college academic leadership and must meet the minimum qualifications for instructors teaching the course on campus”.

**89. What are the qualifications for a CiHS instructor?**

The CiHS course curriculum, assessments, and the CiHS instructor must meet the requirements of the offering college, as well as the CiHS rules, which can be found in [WAC 392-725 Chapter](#). Specifically, [WAC 392-725-150](#) outlines instructor qualifications and requirements.

**90. Who determines the qualifications for a CiHS instructor?**

Each college department is responsible for determining the qualifications of all instructors teaching college course, including CiHS instructors.

Each application for a CiHS instructor is evaluated by faculty in the academic department sponsoring the CiHS course, and all approval decisions are made by faculty.

**91. How to apply to become a CiHS instructor?**

Each college determines the application process for CiHS instructors. In general, the application process includes a request to participate in the institution’s CiHS program; submission of a cover letter, curriculum vitae or resume, and transcripts

to the respective academic department; recommendations; and other materials such as authorization forms and course information. To learn more, visit the CiHS webpages for [community and technical colleges](#) and [public four-year institutions](#).

**92. Can an Instructor of Record be used in partnership with a CiHS instructor?**

No. An Instructor of Record is any teacher or staff member employed to teach courses and authorize credit for the successful completion of courses. CiHS instructors teaching the CiHS course must be approved by the offering college's respective academic department and meet that institution's requirements for teaching the course at the college. For a CiHS course, the CiHS instructor is the official Instructor of Record at the college or that college course.

## HIGHER EDUCATION CiHS STATE FUNDING

**93. Which colleges receive state funding and must provide CiHS courses free of charge for students?**

Washington higher education institutions defined in [RCW 28B.10.016](#) and [RCW 28B.10.063](#) are eligible to receive state funding and if the institution chooses to offer CiHS courses must offer CiHS courses at no cost to students attending a public high school as defined in [RCW 28A.150.010](#). All colleges that are NACEP accredited and/or approved by a multi-agency state committee to have met the same standards so they can offer CiHS in Washington are listed on the [WSAC Dual Credit Programs webpage](#). High schools and districts may enter into local agreements with private and out-of-state institutions offering CiHS; however, these private and out-of-state colleges and universities, not defined above, are not recipients of state funding and therefore may require schools, districts, and/or students to pay fees for course development, program administration, credit transcription, and other costs.

**94. How is funding provided to colleges offering a CiHS program?**

CiHS students enrolled in a CiHS program offered by an eligible institution of higher education, as defined in [RCW 28B.10.016](#) and [RCW 28B.10.063](#) may register and enroll at no cost to the student. Funding is directly appropriated to each [public baccalaureate institution](#), as defined in [RCW 28B.10.016](#), offering [CiHS courses](#) as defined in [RCW 28A.600.287](#). For [community and technical colleges](#), as defined in [RCW 28B.50.030](#), offering CiHS course(s), funding is appropriated to SBCTC. Funding for eligible institutions as defined in [RCW 28B.10.063](#) is appropriated through the Washington Student Achievement Council. Funding is provided based on CiHS courses at [public, secondary schools](#) as defined in [RCW 28A.150.010](#).

With the establishment of the state funding structure explained above, neither public high school students, as defined in [RCW 28A.150.010](#), nor local education agencies should be billed for CiHS enrollment at eligible institutions of higher education, as defined in [RCW 28B.10.016](#) and [RCW 28B.10.063](#).

**95. How is funding appropriated?**

Funding is calculated based on the total number of CiHS courses administered in the immediate prior academic year of the current fiscal year for eligible institutions

of higher education, as defined in [RCW 28B.10.016](#). Funding for eligible institutions as defined [RCW 28B.10.063](#) is calculated based on the total number of CiHS courses administered in the academic year of the current fiscal year. A course is defined in statute as a class taught under a contract between an institution of higher education and a single high school teacher on an articulated subject in which the student is eligible to receive college credit.

A public institution offering CiHS course(s) must report on October 15 to the Office of Financial Management the total number of CiHS courses administered the immediate prior academic year (AY).

For example, an institution of higher education offering a CiHS course in the 2022-23 AY would report to OFM on October 15, 2023, the total number of CiHS courses administered to a public high school during the 2022-23 AY. The institution would receive state funding based on the funding model in 2023-24.

An eligible institution as defined in [RCW 28B.10.016](#) and [RCW 28B.10.063](#) must report data to the Washington Student Achievement Council by November 1, 2025, but there is no specified date for funding purposes.

State funding for public colleges will be updated annually based on registration data submitted on October 15. The updated funding will be calculated by OFM and included in the Governor's budget proposals each year. Institutional budget requests will not be required.

Beginning with FY25 the rate per CiHS course offered must be adjusted annually for inflation as measured by the consumer price index.

**96. What is the funding formula for colleges offering a CiHS program?**

Funding is based on \$300 per student (i.e., registered with the college or university to earn college credit) up to a maximum rate as follows:

- \$6,000 per CiHS course offered by UW, WSU or an eligible institution as defined in [RCW 28B.10.063](#).
- \$5,000 per CiHS course offered by EWU, CWU, WWU or Evergreen.
- \$3,500 per CiHS course offered by a Washington community or technical college.

**97. How does this change in funding impact college state funding overall?**

The direct appropriation to colleges offering CiHS replaces the CiHS fee charged to students and families prior to September 1, 2023. The appropriations are not new funding for colleges.

**98. Are there reporting requirements for colleges offering a CiHS Program?**

Yes. Washington public, four-year institutions offering a CiHS program must coordinate with the Council of Presidents to prepare a report. Washington community and technical colleges must coordinate with the State Board of Community and Technical Colleges to prepare a report. The report must be

delivered to the Legislature by September 1 of each year beginning on September 1, 2024.

The report must disaggregate by each institution of higher education offering a CiHS program and includes the following:

- Data about student participation rates, award of high school credit, award of postsecondary credit at an institution of higher education, academic performance, and subsequent enrollment in an institution of higher education.
- Geographic data on CiHS courses, including the name, number, location of courses and student enrollment disaggregated by school districts and high schools.
- Data on CiHS student demographics, including race, ethnicity, gender, and receipt of free or reduced-price lunch; and recommendations on additional categories of data reporting and disaggregation.

## CONTACTS

For additional information, contacts are listed below. Questions related to higher education should be directed to one of the higher education sector leads and questions related to K-12 should be directed toward the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

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