

What is... Option A? This option permits students/families to “self-pay” for college courses and to decide if the student wants to earn college and high school credit or college credit only.

Option B? This option is the standard method of “state-pay” for college courses using state of Ohio funds and students earn both college and high school credit.

Students will inform the college and the secondary school of the selected Option when registering for courses.

The following scenarios are based on specific situations in which the student wants to differ from the standard College Credit Plus enrollments.

<p style="text-align: center;">Student chooses to enroll in more than 30 credits</p> <p>Public schools students are permitted to enroll in a maximum of 30 credits which includes both secondary school units and college credits.</p> <p>If the student chooses to enroll for more than 30 credits in an academic year, the secondary school must inform the student that course(s) over 30 credits must be dropped from the student’s schedule or the student/family must pay for the course(s) that are over 30 credits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the student is informed of this information, the student/family can choose Option A as the self-pay method for the extra course(s). • The student can choose both high school credit and college credit or only college credit. • The secondary school must apply the course credit to the student’s record and assign appropriate grant weighting, etc. <p>If the student has not been properly informed of the maximum 30 credit hour information, then the college or secondary school (whichever is responsible for lack of notification) is financially responsible and the student’s courses fall under Option B.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Student chooses to enroll in courses that exceed the funding award amount</p> <p>Nonpublic/private school students and homeschooled students receive a specific funding award based on number of credit hours.</p> <p>When a student enrolls in college courses using the funding award, those courses fall under Option B.</p> <p>If the student wants to enroll in courses that exceed the funding award, the student can do so under Option A.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nonpublic secondary school must grant the high school credit (if the student chooses) since the funding award amount was outside of the student’s control. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Student chooses to enroll in college courses that are not permissible based on the course eligibility rule</p> <p>Students choosing nonallowable courses or courses that are not in the appropriate level are making choices that are “beyond the scope” of College Credit Plus.</p> <p>When a student chooses this, the student/family must self-pay for the courses; however, this is not Option A since the choice is beyond the scope of College Credit Plus.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student is not entitled to the granting of high school credit; however, a secondary school can determine the final decision on this. • The course is not to be included in the College Credit Plus GPA calculation. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Student chooses to enroll in additional courses or courses in the same subject when on CCP Probation or CCP Dismissal</p> <p>These choices are “beyond the scope” of College Credit Plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students on CCP Probation who choose to take more than one course or a course in the same subject in which the student earned a D or F. or • Students on CCP Dismissal who choose to take any college courses. <p>When a student chooses one of these, the student/family must self-pay for the course(s); however, this is not Option A since these are beyond the scope of College Credit Plus.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student is not entitled to granting of high school credit; however, a secondary school can determine the final decision on this. • This course is not to be included in the College Credit Plus GPA calculation.
---	--	--	---

- For self-pay scenarios, the student/family is responsible for the cost of the credit hours for the entire course, not partial credit hours. The cost is at the college’ standard tuition rate, fees, and books.
- “State-pay” for public school students is a redirection of funds from the secondary school to the college based on the credit hours of courses. For nonpublic/private and homeschooled students, state-pay is based on an allocation of state funds for which the family/student must apply annually.