

<p>1. Are schools ever responsible for transportation or transportation costs?</p>	<p>The Ohio Department of Education is looking into requirements on transportation.</p>
<p>2. 30 credit hours of College Credit Plus under the new 3 hours = 1 Carnegie unit could actually be 10 HS credits: is there any guidance as to if we must count all 10 as HS credits or can we limit it to the number of bells that we offer for other students (7 periods/day)?</p>	<p>No. Student attainment of high school credit cannot be limited due to their participation in the College Credit Plus program.</p>
<p>3. Did I understand that College Credit Plus opportunities should be free to students? Some districts currently charge a fee for dual enrollment either at the college or at the HS. Parents are not made aware that districts should not be charging course fees.</p>	<p>Schools may not charge a fee to students who are taking College Credit Plus at an Ohio public college. There may be a limited charge for those students who attend an Ohio private college. If you are referring to practices currently under way, it is not under College Credit Plus. CCP will be operational in the 2015/16 school year.</p>
<p>4. In order to be in compliance with College Credit Plus, does a district have to offer a College Credit Plus course at its high school, or is it acceptable to have students participate in courses only at the partnering college and university?</p>	<p>School districts are not required to host College Credit Plus courses within their district.</p>
<p>5. What happens if a College Credit Plus senior meets all graduation requirements by his or her 7th semester of high school? Is the school district still responsible to pay for College Credit Plus in the 8th semester of college since the student has already met the district's graduation requirements?</p>	<p>Yes. Students are allowed to participate in College Credit Plus for all four years of high school.</p>
<p>6. If a student wanted to take courses outside of a pathway that were not aligned to a specific degree, are they allowed? For instance, a student wanted to take several physical education courses or computer courses.</p>	<p>Yes. All students who participate in College Credit Plus are required to meet Ohio's high school graduation requirements and can use credits earned at the high school, at the college, or at a combination of the two. A student may choose any (non-remedial) course s/he is qualified to take that is in a college course catalogue and that applies toward a college degree or workforce certification.</p>
<p>7. Is every student previously admitted to PESO automatically admitted to College Credit Plus at the same institution? What conversion information will be necessary from a reporting perspective?</p>	<p>No. Students must reapply to the college(s) they wish to attend regardless of previous PSEO or dual enrollment experience. There is no conversion from PSEO to College Credit Plus.</p>
<p>8. Can a high school still require a student to complete English 1, 2, 3 at the high school?</p>	<p>No, high schools cannot require students to take certain courses either at the high school or at the college.</p>
<p>9. Why would school districts pay for college courses if students can take a class at their local school that satisfies their graduation requirements?</p>	<p>College Credit Plus courses provide students with both college credit high and school credit. Courses taken through College Credit Plus also satisfy high school graduation requirements.</p>
<p>10. A student's class has graduated. The law states the student can still enroll in the high school if they live in the district even after this. Are they eligible to still participate in College Credit Plus?</p>	<p>In most cases, no. Students whose class has reached its graduation date are no longer eligible to participate in College Credit Plus, even if they have not earned a high school diploma. Students with an IEP may be one exception to this situation.</p>
<p>11. What if the college course does not meet all of the standards/expectations of the graduation requirement? (Example: a three-hour college composition course to replace English 12)</p>	<p>Under College Credit Plus, any college course in a given subject will by definition satisfy a high school graduation requirement. When an institution of higher education admits a student, they are certifying that the student has the pre-requisite high-school level academic skills needed to be successful in that college course.</p>
<p>12. Can high schools determine which College Credit Plus courses are appropriate substitutions for HS requirements? For example, can ANY literature course be used in place of the ELA HS requirement?</p>	<p>High schools cannot determine which College Credit Plus courses are appropriate substitutions. School counselors should make recommendations based upon the student's career path.</p>

<p>13. Can the high school require teacher recommendation for participation in HS College Credit Plus courses? ... Or do college-readiness test scores give the student the right to participate?</p>	<p>High schools may not place any restrictions upon student participation in College Credit Plus, including requiring high school teacher recommendations. Each institution of higher education sets its own standards for measuring students' college-readiness. Each institution of higher education applies its admission standards and selects data to be considered.</p>
<p>14. Is this meeting mandatory for them to attend. If they don't attend can they not do College Credit Plus?</p>	<p>While students and parents are strongly encouraged to attend your high school's College Credit Plus meeting, attendance is not mandatory for College Credit Plus program participation.</p>
<p>15. As a school can you "block" a student if you feel s/he is not prepared or not performing in school even if s/he tests college ready? Can a building implement its own requirements as to which students will be allowed to test?</p>	<p>No. Schools cannot enact participation requirements beyond those stated in law. However, school counselors should work with parents to discuss options and share teacher feedback as families consider the College Credit Plus option.</p>
<p>16. Can we make the deadline earlier if we need to for other scheduling purposes?</p>	<p>The deadline dates are in Ohio Revised Code and cannot be changed.</p>
<p>17. What if a student comes to us after the April 1 deadline? Do we still have to let him or her participate in College Credit Plus for the following school year?</p>	<p>A school may - but does not have to - accept a student who applies after April 1. If denied, the student may appeal to the State Board of Education.</p>
<p>18. If a student wants to take a college level math course such as calculus, will s/he have to supply documentation that s/he has successfully completed the necessary math course pre-requisites?</p>	<p>The college determines in which college-level courses the student may enroll and any prerequisites.</p>
<p>19. We have heard that these transcribed credits can count against a student's federal financial aid time limits. Is that true?</p>	<p>The only impact would be if a student fails courses. This is the same consequence for all students.</p>
<p>20. Something that explains why the college credit hour to high school Carnegie credit is now 3 to 1</p>	<p>This was established to reduce the barriers from student participation in College Credit Plus and recognize student achievement at the college level so as to encourage continued learning.</p>