

# HIGHER EDUCATION IN OHIO

PRESENTATION FOR  
THE HOUSE HIGHER EDUCATION & WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE  
MARCH 2017

**Legislative Service Commission:**  
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# HISTORY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

1963

- Board of Regents created by the General Assembly
- Purpose: To coordinate the state's higher education programs
- Board members appointed by the Governor
- Chancellor appointed by the Board

2007

- Board of Regents made an advisory board to the Chancellor
- Coordinating duties of the Board transferred to the Chancellor
- Chancellor appointed by the Governor

2015

- Department of Higher Education established by the General Assembly
- Chancellor maintains name and duties
- Board of Regents maintains its advisory role

# BOARDS OF TRUSTEES

- Each institution remains largely autonomous.
- Each institution has its own board of trustees.
- Generally, each board has the "full power and authority on all matters relative to the administration" of the institution.
- Additionally, statutory law provides specific authority over certain matters, such as:
  - Issuance of bonds for public improvements
  - Ownership and transfer of intellectual property
  - Acceptance and holding of donations and bequests
  - Maintenance of law and order on campus
  - Compensation plans for employees

STATE SHARE OF  
INSTRUCTION (SSI)

# STATE SHARE OF INSTRUCTION

- State Share of Instruction (SSI) serves as Ohio's main subsidy program for the state's 61 public universities and colleges.
- Since FY 2014, SSI formula largely based on recommendations of Ohio Higher Education Funding Commission, convened by the Governor in early FY 2013.
- Current SSI formula continues trend of providing funds through an "outcome-based" model (i.e. degree attainment); old formula based on "inputs" (i.e. enrollment).
- Estimated expenditures of \$1.98 billion in FY 2017; approximately 77.3% of DHE's GRF budget.

# STATE SHARE OF INSTRUCTION – UNIVERSITIES AND REGIONAL CAMPUSES

- SSI formula for university and regional campuses combined in FY 2015.

University SSI Allocations by Component		
Component	FY 2013	FY 2017
Degree Attainment	20.0%	50.0%
Course Completion	58.5%	30.3%
Doctoral Models	12.9%	11.8%
Medical II FTEs	7.0%	6.4%
Medical I FTEs	1.6%	1.5%

- Other earmarks and adjustments: Access Challenge, POM Adjustment, and Capital Component.
- “At-risk” weights applied at student level; applied at campus level through campus index in FY 2013.

# STATE SHARE OF INSTRUCTION - COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES

- Current SSI formula for community and technical colleges (two-year colleges) established in FY 2015 (H.B. 484/130<sup>th</sup> GA).

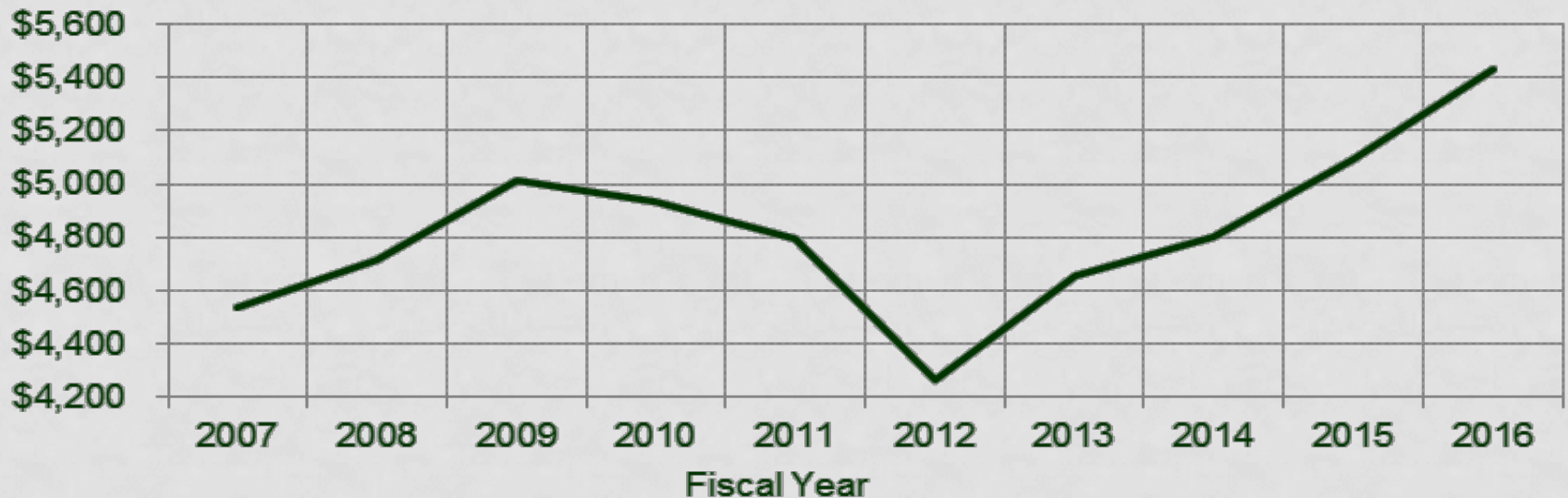
Community College SSI Allocations by Component		
Component	FY 2014	FY 2017
Course Completion	25%	50%
Student Success Factors	25%	25%
Completion Milestones	N/A	25%
Course Enrollment	50%	N/A

- **Course Completion** distributed based on the proportion of total statewide completed course cost attributable to each institution.
- **Student Success Factors** measured on a point system based on (1) credit accumulation and (2) math and English developmental course completion and subsequent enrollment in a college-level course in those subjects.
- **Completion Milestones** includes three measures: (1) completion of an associate degree; (2) completion of a technical certificate; (3) transfer to a 4-year institution after completing at least 12 hours of college-level courses at two-year college.

# HISTORICAL SSI PER STUDENT

- SSI reached a decade high of \$5,434 in FY 2016
- Since FY 2012, SSI per student has increased 27.5% due to declining enrollment (-14.0%) and increased SSI appropriations (+9.7%).

**SSI Per FTE Student, FY 2007-FY 2016**





# STATE SHARE OF INSTRUCTION - PROPOSED CHANGES IN H.B. 49

- Increases SSI funding by 1.0% in each fiscal year over the next biennium.
- Retains most component/earmark percentages used in the current formula.
- Does not provide Access Challenge and POM adjustments (each phased-out in FY 2017).
- Adds a fifth "at-risk" category for the degree attainment component for students that are classified as "first generation postsecondary status based on neither parent completing any education beyond high school"; redefines four access categories under Community College formula.
- Requires study on the use of STEMM and graduate weights.

# OHIO COLLEGE OPPORTUNITY GRANTS

FORMERLY OHIO INSTRUCTIONAL GRANTS

# OHIO COLLEGE OPPORTUNITY GRANT

## PRIOR TO OCOG - OHIO INSTRUCTIONAL GRANT

- OCOG replaced the Ohio Instructional Grant (OIG) in H.B. 66 of the 126<sup>th</sup> General Assembly.
- OIG awarded grants based on the following :
  - Whether a student was financially independent or dependent;
  - The combined family income of the student, if dependent, or combined income of the student and spouse income, if independent;
  - The number of dependents in the family;
  - The type of institution (public, private nonprofit, private for-profit) in which the student was enrolled.
- Students who enrolled in the 2005-2006 academic year were the last to qualify for OIG.

# OHIO COLLEGE OPPORTUNITY GRANTS

## STUDENT CHOICE GRANTS

- Student Choice Grant Program provided grants to full-time Ohio resident students enrolled in bachelor's degree programs at Ohio nonprofit private institutions. (Former R.C. 3333.27, repealed in H.B. 1 of the 128.)

# OHIO COLLEGE OPPORTUNITY GRANT (OCOOG)

- Student eligibility
  - Ohio residents in an associate's degree, first bachelor's degree, or nurse diploma program at a public college or university, Ohio private, non-profit college or university, and Ohio private, for-profit institution with an EFC (Expected Family Contribution) of \$2,190 or less and a maximum household income of \$75,000. (source Department of Higher Education website)
  - Students are limited to 10 semesters or 15 quarters of state, need-based grant aid (including combination of OCOOG and OIG).

# OHIO COLLEGE OPPORTUNITY GRANT (OCOOG)

- Who is ineligible?
  - Prisoners;
  - Any student in a course of study in theology, religion, or other field of preparation for a religious profession unless such course of study leads to an accredited bachelor of arts, bachelor of science, associate of arts, or associate of science degree;
  - Any student enrolled in an institution with a cohort default rate determined by the United States Secretary of Education equal to or greater than 30% for each of the preceding two fiscal years.

# OHIO COLLEGE OPPORTUNITY GRANT (OCOOG)

- Calculation in statute (not used in practice)
  - State cost of attendance – (EFC + Pell Grant) = OCOOG grant amount
  - However, if a student is enrolled in a two-year institution of higher education and is eligible for an education and training voucher through the Ohio education and training voucher program that receives federal funding under the John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program, the amount of a grant may exceed the total state cost of attendance to additionally cover housing costs.

# OHIO COLLEGE OPPORTUNITY GRANT (OCOOG)

- Actual practice

- ORC 3333.122(C)(1) says:

"If, for any academic year, the amounts available for support of the program are inadequate to provide grants to all eligible students, the Chancellor shall do one of the following:

**(a)** Give preference in the payment of grants based upon expected family contribution, beginning with the lowest expected family contribution category and proceeding upward by category to the highest expected family contribution category;

**(b)** Proportionately reduce the amount of each grant to be awarded for the academic year under this section;

**(c)** Use an alternate formula for such grants that addresses the shortage of available funds and has been submitted to and approved by the Controlling Board."

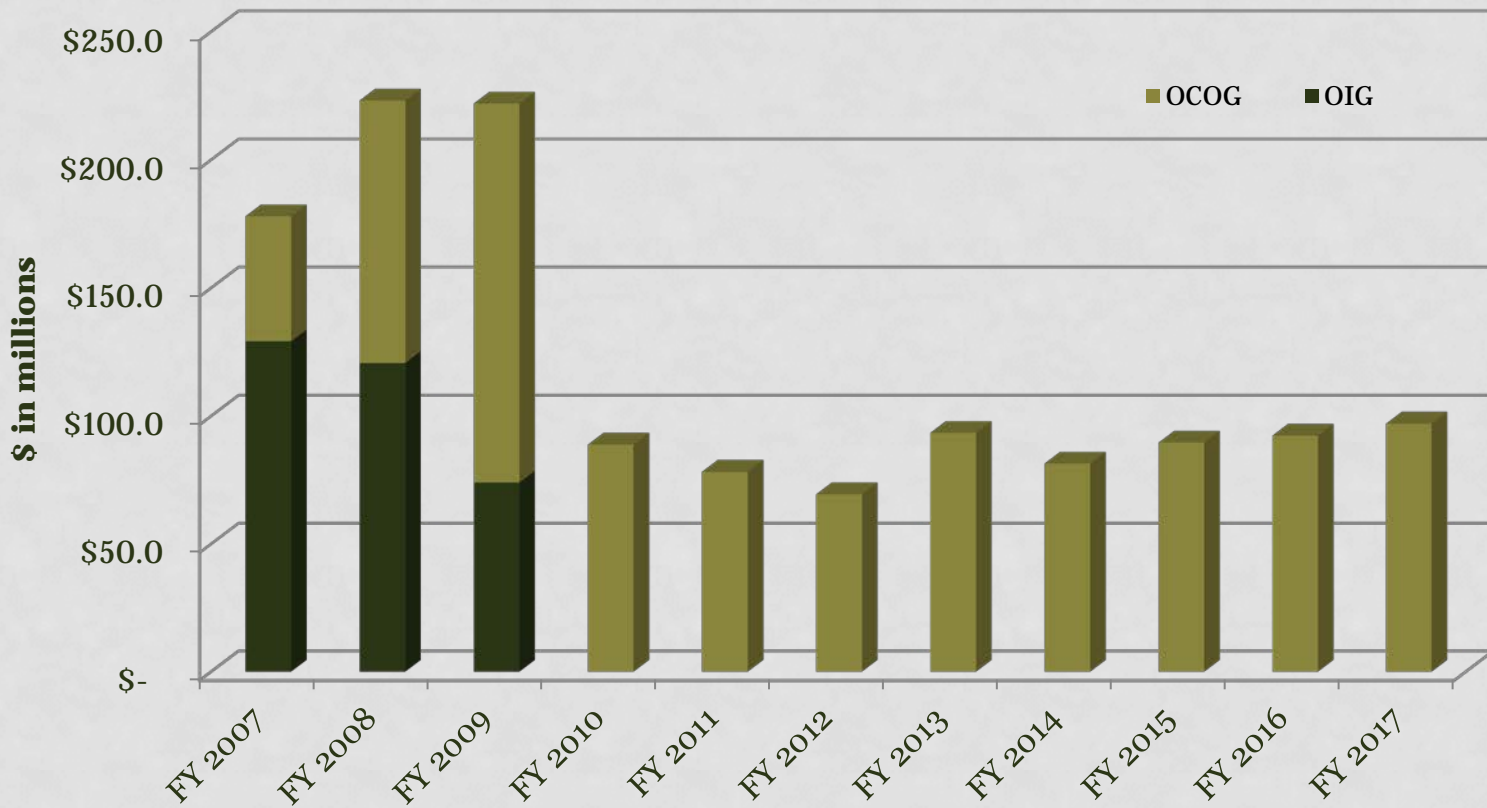


# OHIO COLLEGE OPPORTUNITY GRANTS (OCOOG)

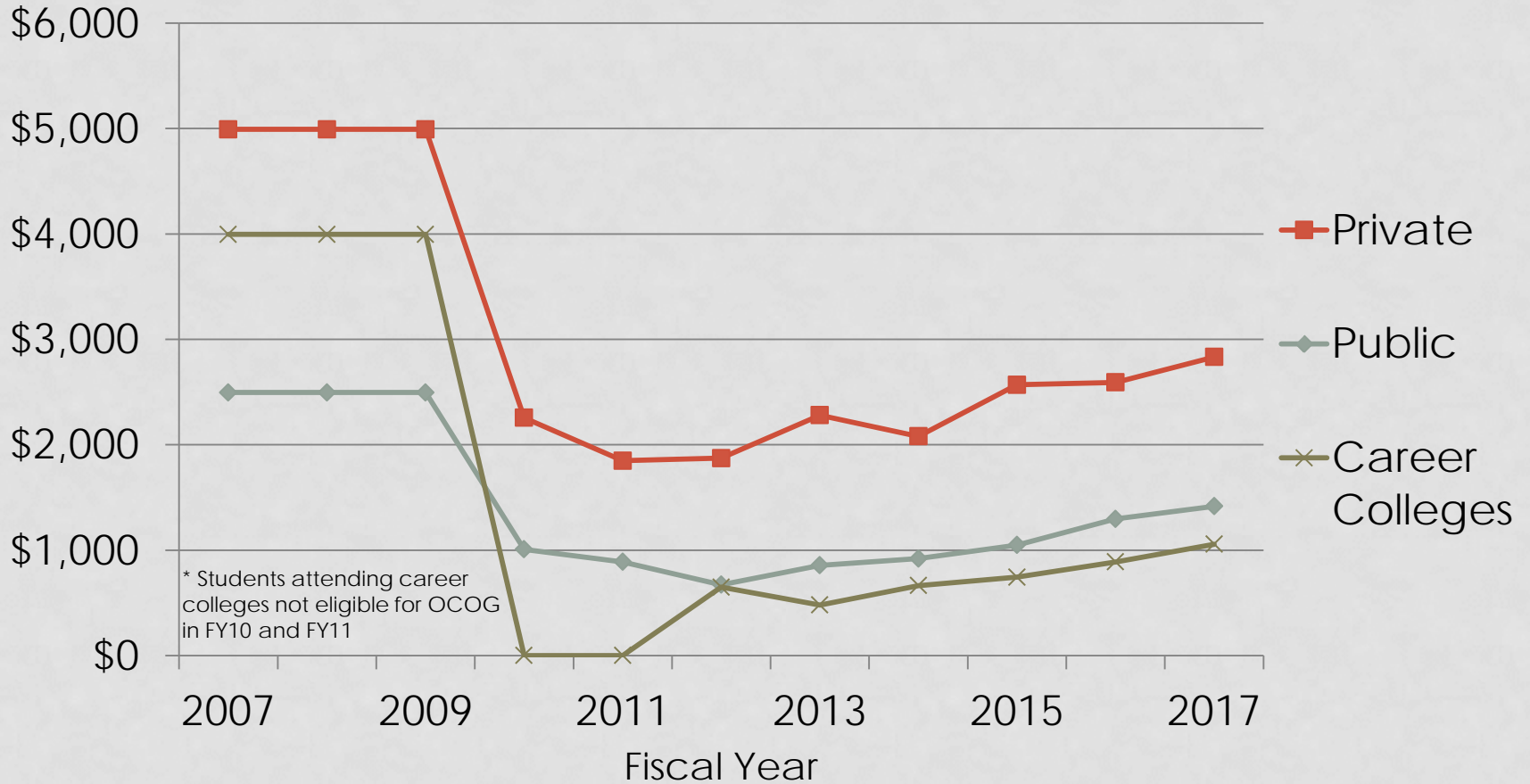
- H.B. 1/128<sup>th</sup> G.A. required Chancellor to develop formula for OCOOG distribution, if appropriations were insufficient to cover statutory formula.
- Since FY 2010, OCOOG distributed through “alternate” formula.
- Prior to FY 2016, public and private, non-profit institutions separate GRF earmarks; H.B. 64/131<sup>st</sup> G.A. combined them.
- Remainder of OCOOG funds left to private, for-profit institutions; additional non-GRF funding support for this sector in FY 2012 and FY 2013.
- Awards for private, nonprofit twice the rate of public.
- Students attending year-round receive awards on annual basis; mostly benefits community college students.

# OHIO COLLEGE OPPORTUNITY GRANTS (OCOOG)

## State Spending for Need-Based Financial Aid, FY 2007-FY 2017



# MAXIMUM OCOG GRANTS FY 2007 THROUGH FY 2017



# MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM AWARD LEVELS FOR OIG AND OCOG - FY 2007 THROUGH FY 2017

Program/Sector	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
<b>Ohio Instructional Grants</b>											
Public - Maximum	\$ 2,190	\$ 2,190	\$ 2,190	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Public - Minimum	\$ 174	\$ 174	\$ 174	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Private - Maximum	\$ 5,466	\$ 5,466	\$ 5,466	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Private - Minimum	\$ 444	\$ 444	\$ 444	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Career-colleges - Maximum	\$ 4,632	\$ 4,632	\$ 4,632	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Career-colleges - Minimum	\$ 372	\$ 372	\$ 372	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Ohio College Opportunity Grants</b>											
Public - Maximum	\$ 2,496	\$ 2,496	\$ 2,496	\$ 1,008	\$ 888	\$ 672	\$ 856	\$ 920	\$ 1,048	\$ 1,296	\$ 1,416
Public - Minimum	\$ 78	\$ 78	\$ 78	\$ 252	\$ 222	\$ 168	\$ 214	\$ 230	\$ 262	\$ 324	\$ 354
Private - Maximum	\$ 4,992	\$ 4,992	\$ 4,992	\$ 2,256	\$ 1,848	\$ 1,872	\$ 2,280	\$ 2,080	\$ 2,568	\$ 2,592	\$ 2,832
Private - Minimum	\$ 150	\$ 150	\$ 150	\$ 564	\$ 462	\$ 468	\$ 570	\$ 520	\$ 642	\$ 648	\$ 708
Career-colleges - Maximum	\$ 3,996	\$ 3,996	\$ 3,996	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 648	\$ 480	\$ 664	\$ 744	\$ 888	\$ 1,056
Career-colleges - Minimum	\$ 120	\$ 120	\$ 120	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 162	\$ 120	\$ 166	\$ 186	\$ 222	\$ 264

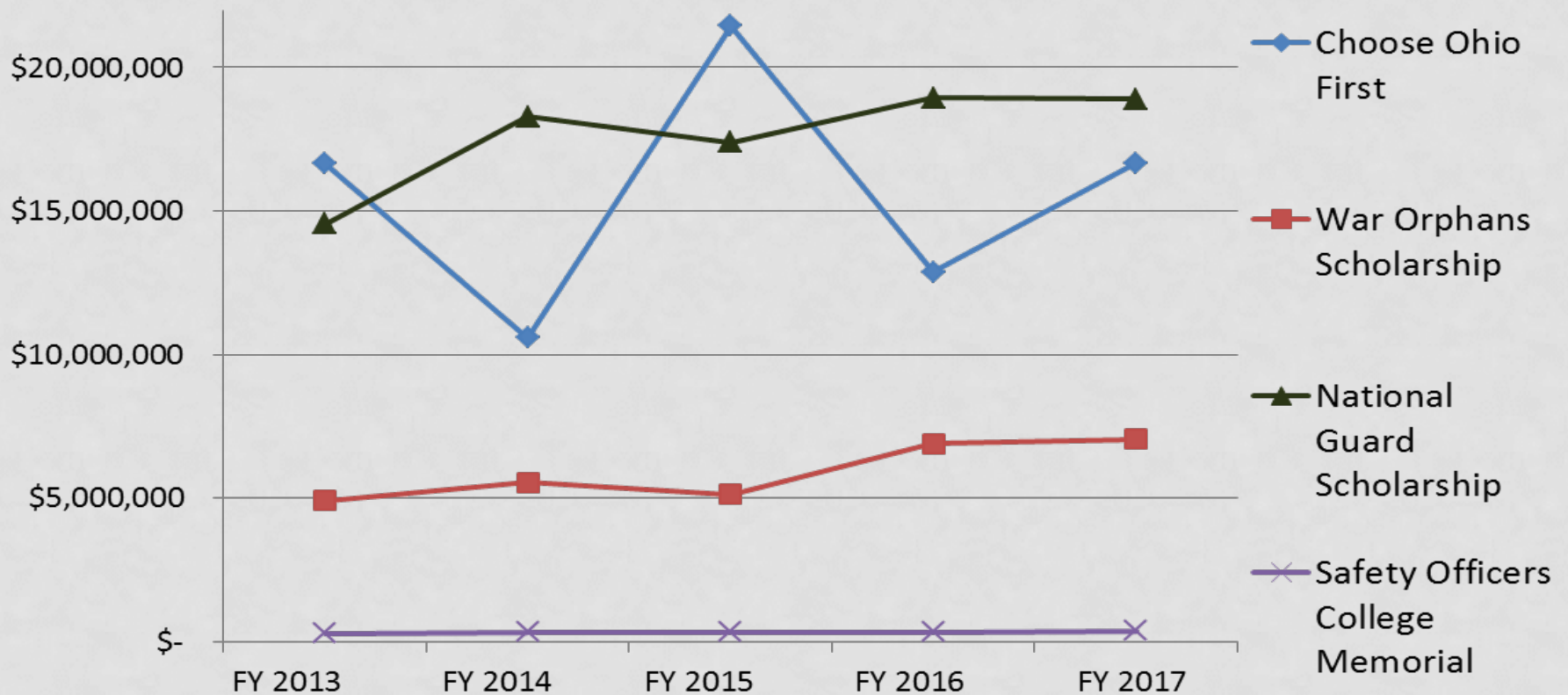
# OTHER SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMS

# OTHER SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMS

- Choose Ohio First Program
  - Scholarships for Ohio students studying science, technology, engineering, mathematics, or medicine (STEMM) or STEMM education.
- Ohio War Orphans Scholarship Program
  - Tuition assistance for children of deceased or severely disabled Ohio veterans who served in the armed forces during a period of declared war or conflict.
- Ohio National Guard Scholarship Program
  - Tuition assistance for members of the Ohio National Guard.
- Ohio Safety Officers College Memorial Fund
  - Tuition assistance for children and spouses of peace officers, firefighters, and safety officers who were killed in the line-of-duty.

# OTHER SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMS

## Expenditures for Other Scholarship Programs – FY 2013 – FY 2017



# LOAN PROGRAMS



# LOAN PROGRAMS

- Nurse Education Assistance Loan Program
  - Loans for Ohio students enrolled in an approved nurse education program in the state.
- OhioMeansJobs Workforce Development Revolving Loan Program
  - Loans for students enrolled in approved workforce training and educational programs for in-demand jobs.
- John R. Justice Student Loan Repayment Program
  - Loan repayment assistance for public defenders and state prosecutors who serve as public defenders or prosecutors for at least 3 years.

TUITION TRUST AUTHORITY  
(TTA)

# TUITION TRUST AUTHORITY (TTA)

1989

- Tuition Trust Authority established as an independent state agency
- Purpose: To administer programs to help families save for their children's college education
- Sold pre-paid tuition credits, a state-backed, tax-advantaged savings option for future college tuition

2000

- Permitted to offer federally tax deferred college savings investment plans (529 Savings Program)

2003

- Tuition credit program suspended
- Reason: No longer actuarially sound for the state to guarantee future tuition credits due to rapidly rising college costs and market conditions at the time

2009

- Tuition Trust Authority became part of the Department of Higher Education
- TTA Investment Board continues to approve investment plans offered by the Authority

# TTA ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT

	Direct Plan	Advisor Plan	Guaranteed Savings Plan	Total
Investable Assets Under Management	\$4.63 B	\$4.72 B	\$338 M	<b>\$9.7 B</b>
Account-Owner Value held by Ohioans	75%	38%	92%	<b>n/a</b>
# of Accounts	271,321	337,253	32,580	<b>641,154</b>
FY16 Contributions	\$499.6 M	\$418.0 M	\$0	<b>\$917.6 M</b>
FY16 Redemptions	\$273.6 M	\$455.8M	\$59.3 M	<b>\$788.7 M</b>
FY16 Net Cash Flows	\$226.0 M	(\$37.8) M	(\$59.3) M	<b>\$128.9 M</b>

- All operations are funded through fee revenue – no expenditures are made from the GRF

# DIRECT PLAN VS. ADVISOR PLAN

	Direct Plan	Advisor Plan
Description	Self-directed investment options through collegeadvantage.com; Online tools available to assist in selecting funds or savings options	Investors work with a financial advisor to determine plan and strategy; Managed by BlackRock; Advisors provide guidance on market and review of additional financial holdings and risk analysis
Annual Fees	Total annual fees range from 0.18% to 0.55%, depending on fund selection	Total annual fees range from 0.53% to 2.42%, depending on fund selection; Annual \$25 account maintenance fee for out-of-state investors
Tax Advantages	Up to a \$2,000 annual state tax deduction with unlimited carry-over; Investment earnings exempt from federal and state income tax	Up to a \$2,000 annual state tax deduction with unlimited carry-over; Investment earnings exempt from federal and state income tax

# OTHER PROGRAMS

# COLLEGE CREDIT PLUS (CCP)

FORMERLY POST-SECONDARY ENROLLMENT OPTIONS (PSEO)

- Purpose: High school students enroll in college courses to receive high school and college credit (dual credit)
- Eligibility:
  - Students in grades 7-12
  - Students enrolled in public or nonpublic high schools
  - Home-instructed students
- Public high schools and colleges must participate
- Nonpublic high schools, private colleges, and eligible out-of-state colleges may choose to participate

# COLLEGE CREDIT PLUS (CCP)

FORMERLY POST-SECONDARY ENROLLMENT OPTIONS (PSEO)

- Funding:
  - Option A – student is responsible for all costs
  - Option B – payments made by the state (Department of Education) on student's behalf
- Payment amounts depend upon several factors:
  - Type of high school
  - Type of college
  - Method of course delivery
  - Whether the high school and college are operating under:
    - The default payment structure; or
    - An agreement specifying an alternative payment structure



# HIGH SCHOOL/ COLLEGE PROGRAMS

- Tech Prep
  - Federal funds given to states → states then award grants to consortia of schools and colleges to provide career-technical education
  - Program consists of the last two years of high school and at least two years of post-secondary education
  - Credit is granted as articulated credit
  - Successful completion of the program leads to an associate degree or two-year certificate
- Early College High Schools
  - Program operated by a district or school and an associated college that provides both high school and college-level coursework
  - Enables students to earn a high school diploma and an associate degree, or the equivalent number of transcribed credits
  - Typically serve students who are underrepresented with regard to completing post-secondary education; students who are economically disadvantaged; and students whose parents did not earn a college degree

# HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION PATHWAYS

1

State tests

- Earn at least 18 points on 7 end-of-course exams

2

Workforce  
readiness

- Earn an industry-recognized credential or license
- Obtain at least 13 points on the WorkKeys assessment

3

College and  
career readiness

- Earn “remediation-free” scores in both English and math on a nationally recognized assessment used for college admission (such as the ACT or SAT)

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# EXECUTIVE PROGRAMS

- Ohio Task Force on Affordability and Efficiency in Higher Education
  - February 2015: Established by Governor Kasich
  - Purpose: To review and recommend ways in which state colleges can be more efficient and decrease costs, while still offering an education of equal or higher quality
  - Report available at:  
<https://www.ohiohighered.org/affordability-efficiency/task-force>
- Advisory Group on Student Loan Debt Collection
  - September 2016: Established by Attorney General DeWine
  - Purpose: To examine issues regarding debt collection practices for unpaid student loans at Ohio public colleges

# BUDGET FLASHBACK

RECAP OF ENACTED PROVISIONS FROM THE  
PAST THREE BIENNIAL BUDGET ACTS

H.B. 153  
(129<sup>TH</sup> GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

# H.B. 153/129<sup>TH</sup> GA

## (BIENNIAL BUDGET ACT)

- Changed the Chancellor's term of office from five years to the term of the appointing Governor, and made the Chancellor's removal at the pleasure of the Governor.
- Limited annual increases in in-state undergraduate tuition for fiscal years 2012 and 2013 to (1) 3.5% for state universities, university branches, and the Northeast Ohio Medical University and (2) \$200 for community colleges, state community colleges, and technical colleges.
- Granted residency status to Ohio high school graduates who re-establish domicile in the state.
- Excluded from residency status anyone who is not a U.S. citizen, U.S. national, or greencard holder.
- Required each state institution of higher education to submit a plan to reduce the costs of textbooks.
- Required the Chancellor to develop a plan for "charter universities."
- Required all state institutions of higher education that offer baccalaureate degrees to issue a statement describing a method of earning those degrees in three years.
- Required the presidents of the state institutions of higher education jointly to establish uniform statewide standards in math, science, reading, and writing for a student to be considered as having a "remediation-free" status.
- Allowed colleges and universities to propose Choose Ohio First initiatives that award scholarships for a STEM teacher education master's program to students who establish domicile in Ohio and commit to teach for at least three years in a hard-to- staff Ohio school district.

H.B. 59  
(130<sup>TH</sup> GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

# H.B. 59/130<sup>TH</sup> GA

## (BIENNIAL BUDGET ACT)

- For fiscal years 2014 and 2015, limited the increases of in-state undergraduate instructional and general fees for:
  - (1) State universities and the Northeast Ohio Medical University to 2% or \$188, whichever is higher, over the previous year;
  - (2) Regional campuses to 2% or \$114, whichever is higher, over the previous year; and
  - (3) Community colleges, state community colleges, and technical colleges to \$100 over the previous year.
- Authorized the board of trustees of a state university to establish an undergraduate tuition guarantee program under which the university guarantees a cohort of students a set rate for general and instructional fees for four years.
- Required the board of trustees of each state institution of higher education to adopt an institution-specific strategic completion plan designed to increase the number of degrees and certificates awarded to students and to submit it to the Chancellor.
- Created the Ohio College Opportunity Grant Program, Choose Ohio First Scholarship, and War Orphans Reserve Funds in the state treasury, along with the National Guard Scholarship Donation Fund.



H.B. 64  
(131<sup>ST</sup> GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

# H.B. 64/131<sup>ST</sup> GA

## (BIENNIAL BUDGET ACT)

- Prohibited increases in tuition and fees at state colleges for FY 16-17
- Required state colleges to develop plan to reduce the cost of earning a degree by 5%
- Required state colleges to annually report to the Chancellor any increase in, or addition of, auxiliary fees and the justification for the change
- Generally prohibited state colleges from charging overload fees
- Prohibited a state university from requiring a student to live in on-campus housing, if the student lives within 25 miles of campus
- Required the OSU board of trustees to adopt a resolution to grant or not grant voting power to student members

# HIGHER EDUCATION BUDGET OVERVIEW

EXECUTIVE PROPOSALS IN H.B. 49

# TUITION AND FEES

- Tuition and fees:
  - Continues current prohibition of permitting state colleges to increase in-state undergraduate tuition and fees.
    - Includes “all other fees”
    - Exempts room and board
    - Per Revised Code, does not apply to tuition guarantee programs
- Textbooks:
  - Requires state colleges to provide textbooks as a mandatory service to undergraduate students for the 2018-2019 academic year.
  - Permits each institution to charge a textbook fee of up to \$300 per year for each full-time student; pro-rated fee for part-time students based on the number of credit hours.

# DEGREE OFFERINGS AND MODELS

- Applied bachelor's degrees at two-year colleges:
  - Permits the Chancellor to approve community colleges and technical colleges to offer applied bachelor's degrees if (among other requirements):
    - No bachelor's degree program that meets the workforce needs addressed by the proposed program is offered by a state university or private college within 30 miles.
- 3+1 degree model:
  - Requires the Chancellor to develop a "3+1" baccalaureate degree program model.
  - Under the 3+1 model, a student earns a bachelor's degree by:
    - Attending a two-year college for three years; and
    - Attending a university for one year.
- Competency-based education programs:
  - Permits the Chancellor to enter into a partnership with an eligible institution of higher education, created by the governors of several states (i.e. Western Governor's University), for the purpose of providing competency-based education programs.
  - Institution is a "state institution of higher education," but cannot receive SSI assistance or capital bill funding; enrolled students would be eligible for OCOG.

# STUDENT ASSISTANCE

- Ohio College Opportunity Grant (OCOOG):
  - Requires that OCOG be applied toward the total state cost of attendance and the student's housing and living expenses, if the student is also receiving federal veterans' education benefits under the G.I. Bill.
- Ohio National Guard Scholarship Program:
  - Authorizes the Adjutant General and Chancellor to require that federal educational financial assistance, for which eligibility is based on military service, be used and applied to a recipient's eligible expenses prior to the recipient's scholarship funds.
- Accelerated Completion in Technical Studies (ACTS):
  - Supports two-year colleges in developing highly structured programs to accelerate associate degree completion in fields that either are emerging or have in-demand jobs.
- Finish for Your Future Scholarship Program:
  - Provides scholarships, which must be matched by both the institution and individual, for eligible individuals who have withdrawn from a college to re-enroll and complete their first postsecondary or certification programs.
- Ohio CARES Program:
  - Provides financial support to in-state undergraduate students who are in jeopardy of withdrawing due to short-term lack of financial resources.

# WORKFORCE EDUCATION

- Inventory of noncredit programs and credentials:
  - Requires the Chancellor to create an inventory of noncredit certificate programs and industry-recognized credentials that align with in-demand jobs in Ohio.
- OhioMeansJobs Workforce Development Revolving Loan Fund:
  - Requires the Chancellor to give preference to noncredit certificate programs that support adult learners.
  - Increases the maximum award amount from \$100,000 to \$250,000 per workforce program per year.
- Workforce education and efficiency compacts:
  - Requires all state colleges located in the same region to enter into a workforce education and efficiency compact.
- Regional workforce collaboration:
  - Requires the Governor's OWT, the Department of Education, and the Chancellor to develop a regional workforce collaboration model to provide career services to students.
  - Requires OWT to oversee the creation of workforce partnerships.

# REMEDIAL EDUCATION

- Establishes the College-Ready Program to provide high school students who do not yet meet remediation-free thresholds with college-ready transitional courses.
- Requires the Chancellor and state Superintendent to convene a workgroup to develop models for a College-Ready Program in math and make recommendations for the program's overall plan and administration.
- Requires each state university president to issue an annual report on the number of students that require remedial education, the costs of remediation, and other related information.



# BOARDS OF TRUSTEES AND TENURE

- Terms of office for state university trustees:
  - For trustees appointed after the bill's effective date, reduces the length of terms of office from 9 to 6 years.
  - Does not affect the length of terms of office for student trustees.
- Tenure policies at state colleges:
  - Requires each state college to update its faculty tenure policy to promote excellence in instruction, research, service, and commercialization.
  - Requires inclusion of the commercialization pathway as condition to receive certain Third Frontier research funds.

# COLLEGE CREDIT PLUS (CCP)

## Student eligibility

- Beginning with the 2018-2019 school year, requires a student, as a condition of eligibility, to either :

1

Be remediation-free on at least one college readiness assessment.

2

Be within a specified range of the remediation-free threshold.

*AND EITHER:*

Have at least a 3.0 GPA.

Obtain an advisor's recommendation.

## Underperforming students

- Requires the Chancellor to adopt rules specifying conditions under which "underperforming" participants may continue participating in the CCP Program.

# COLLEGE CREDIT PLUS (CCP)

## Payments by the Department of Education

- Prohibits payments from exceeding the college's standard rate (under both default and alternative payment structures).
  - The college's standard rate is the per credit hour amount for an in-state, undergraduate student not participating in CCP.
- Prohibits payments from being below the default floor amount.

## Course eligibility for funding

- Requires the Chancellor to adopt rules specifying which CCP courses are eligible for funding from the Department.
- Specifies that only courses considered eligible for funding may be taken under 'Option B' of the program.

# COLLEGE CREDIT PLUS (CCP)

## Textbooks (beginning with the 2018-2019 SY)

- Requires each public and participating nonpublic high school to enter into a textbook agreement with each college enrolling the school's participants under 'Option B'.
- Generally, under each textbook agreement:
  - The college must provide all textbooks to participants.
  - The high school must pay for textbooks (either \$10 per credit hour per participant or an agreed upon amount).
  - The participant must return textbooks upon course completion.
- Requires home-instructed participants to either:
  - Pay the college \$10 per credit hour to rent textbooks; or
  - Buy the required textbooks.

# INTRODUCED HIGHER EDUCATION BILLS

FROM THE PAST THREE GENERAL ASSEMBLIES  
AND THE CURRENT GENERAL ASSEMBLY

See additional presentation/handout.

QUESTIONS?