

Chart Comparing Provisions of Three Bills Related to Dual Credit
January 23, 2023

	HB 1003 - Stokesbary	HB 1316 - Paul	HB 1146 - Paul
Notifications about Dual Credit Programs	Substantially the same as HB 1146, except for not requiring notification "prior to course scheduling" and adding notification about the dual credit incentive rebate	Identical to HB 1146	Requires public high schools to notify students and their parents, prior to course scheduling for the next term, about available dual credit programs and any financial assistance available to reduce the cost of these programs
Subsidy Program for Low-Income Dual Credit Costs	Directs the OSPI to administer a program to subsidize dual credit course-based and exam-based costs for eligible low-income students	Directs the OSPI to administer a program to subsidize only dual credit course-based costs for eligible low-income students	N/A
College in the High School	Reduces maximum per college credit tuition fee for a CHS course from \$65 to \$42.50	Specifies that an institution of higher education is eligible for the subsidy program if its maximum per college credit tuition fee for a CHS course is \$42.50; maintains \$65 maximum	N/A
Running Start	Makes the RS summer school program permanent and, subject to state funding, expands it from 3 to 7 institutions of higher education Allows high school graduates who have 10 or fewer college credits to earn before meeting associate degree requirements to continue participation in the RS program and earn up to 10 college credits during the summer academic term following their high school graduation	Allows students participating in RS programs to be funded up to a combined maximum enrollment of 1.6 full-time equivalents, including enrollment during the summer academic term With regard to the high school graduates, the provision is the same, except it allows for 15 college credits instead of 10.	N/A
Dual Credit Incentive Rebate	Provides for a one-time rebate of \$1,000 to a Washington college grant recipient who earned at least 24 quarter college credits at the postsecondary level through dual credit programs and who earned at least an additional 24 quarter credits at the postsecondary level after graduating high school	N/A	N/A

*Note: These are the high-level similarities and differences between the bills. Please see the relevant bills their bill analysis for additional details.