

CENTRAL WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

EASTERN WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE EVERGREEN STATE COLLEGE

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY

WESTERN WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON STATE

Council of Presidents

ICRC Spring Meeting April 2018

Julie Garver, Director of Policy and Academic Affairs

2018 Legislative Session: What Happened

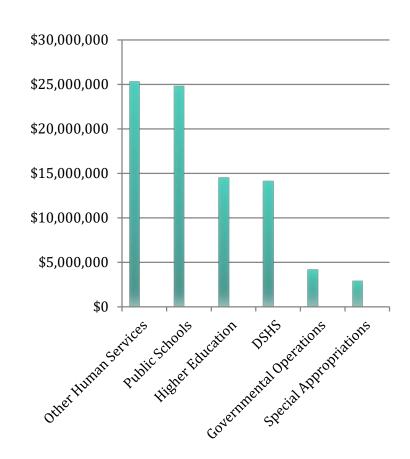


2018 Supplemental Operating Budget

Highlights:

- **State Need Grant: \$18.5 million** NGF-P. Reduces wait list by 25% in FY19 (approx. 4,600 students); with a reduction by 50% in FY20 and 75% by FY21. Full elimination of wait list targeted for FY22.
- WA Opportunity Scholarship: \$4.3 million
- New and expanded financial aid programs: \$1.46 million includes expansion of WA State Opportunity Scholarship program to students pursuing a 2yr certificate/degree, expansion of the Passport to College Promise Program and the administration of the Medical Student Loan Program.
- **Gold Star Family Stipends:** \$750k for all public institutions of higher education to provide annual textbook stipends for children/spouses receiving a tuition waiver because their parent or spouse died, became totally disabled, or is considered a prisoner of war or missing in action due to active military service.
- Institutional Investments
 - UW Compensation: \$9 million
 - UW Computer Science Enrollments: \$3 million
 - WWU New Degree Programs: \$2 million for early childhood education in collaboration with Olympic College and Integrated Marine and Coastal Sciences.

2018 Supplemental Operating Budget: Areas of Government



Source: Washington State Fiscal WA Gov: http://fiscal.wa.gov/BudgetO



Legislative Session 2018

Higher Education Legislation

- HB 1561: Requires WSAC to administer the open educational resources grant pilot program for the four-year institutions.
- HB 1600: Supports career and college readiness with the establishment of the Work-Integrated Learning
 Initiative (Initiative) to promote work-integrated learning experiences for students through programs at
 schools selected to participate in the Initiative.
- **HB 2685:** Promotes pre-apprenticeship opportunities for high school students.
- **HB 2686:** Establishes additional minimum content requirements for High School and Beyond Plans and requires OSPI in collaboration with stakeholders including institutions of higher education, to identify best practices for the Plans, subject to funding.
- SB 5917: The institutions of higher education must establish a coordinated, evidence- based policy for granting credit to students who successfully complete International Baccalaureate and Cambridge International examinations. The credit policy for all IB and Cambridge International exams must be posted on each institution of higher education's website effective for the 2018 fall academic term. The institutions of higher education must conduct biennial reviews of the IB and Cambridge International policy and report noncompliance to the appropriate committees of the Legislature by November 1, beginning November 1, 2020.
- SB 6133: Changes the development of CTE courses from those with STEM content equivalent to academic math
 and science courses to those CTE courses equivalent to academic courses in English language arts, math,
 science, social studies, arts, world languages, or health/PE.
- **SB 6136**: Removes requirement that a student be concurrently enrolled in or have successfully completed Algebra II for AP computer science to be counted as career and technical equivalent to high school math.
- SB 6582: Unless an institution of higher education is using a third-party application, they are prohibited from requesting information about the criminal history of an applicant. If the institution is using a third-party application, they must post a notice on their website stating that the institution of higher education may not automatically or unreasonably deny an applicant's admission or restrict access to campus based on an applicant's criminal history.

By the Numbers:

- **60**-Day Session
- New bills introduced:1,425
- Bills passed by the Legislature: 310 compared to 339 bills passed during the 2017 session
- 10-Year average: 427
 bills in regular sessions;
 292 bills in
 supplemental sessions



Transfer



Transfer

Since we last met:

- Transfer Degrees: Participate in review of Pre-Nursing DTA/MRP (working title Health Sciences DTA/MRP)
- Participated in JTC-led Transfer Degree 101 Webinar November 2017
 - 247 individuals registered for the webinar
 - 144 attended the webinar
 - The majority were from higher education institutions with slightly more from twoyear institutions than four-year institutions. Only a handful from state agencies
 - Link to the Webinar Recording: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jTEG6jhuiIY&feature=youtu.be
- Reverse Articulation: All six public baccalaureates have finalized agreements with the SBCTC (SB 6354, 2015) https://www.sbctc.edu/colleges-staff/programsservices/transfer/reverse-articulation/
- Partnering and participating in Mathways transfer and articulation work.



Dual Credit



Concurrent Enrollment and College Preparatory Programs with Exams

Since we last met:

- In the process of developing a sector statement
- Partnering to streamline and increase accuracy of WSAC Dual Credit Look-Up Tool
- Working towards sector-wide language for Cambridge A-Level Exams
- College in the High School/Running Start
 - Complete CHS state program review process
 - Continue to receive questions from the field
- Met collaboratively with AWSP, CTCs and PBIs
- Presented with OSPI and WSAC to Washington High School Counselors (WSCA)



Concurrent Enrollment and College Preparatory Programs with Exams: Implementation

- Credit policies for AP, IB, Cambridge must be posted on campus websites by fall 2017 for AP and fall 2018 for IB and Cambridge.
 - Current institutional policies for programs must be posted on websites as follows: AP fall 2017, IB fall 2018 and Cambridge fall 2018
- Institutions must conduct biennial reviews of AP, IB and Cambridge and report noncompliance to the appropriate committees of the legislature by November 1, 2019 for AP and November 1, 2020 for IB and Cambridge.
 - Institutions have until November 1, 2019 to complete the review of AP credit policy.
 - Institutions have until November 1, 2020 to complete the review of IB and Cambridge credit policy.



Concurrent Enrollment and College Preparatory Programs with Exams: Implementation

- **AP:** The institutions of higher education must establish a coordinated, evidence-based policy for granting as many undergraduate college credits to students who have earned minimum scores of three on AP exams as possible and appropriate.
- Cambridge/IB: The institutions of higher education must establish coordinated evidence-based policies for granting as many undergraduate college credits as possible and appropriate for general education requirements or the equivalent to students who have successfully completed International Baccalaureate (IB) or Cambridge International courses and demonstrated mastery of college-level curriculum, as shown by the students' examination scores or grades for those programs. The institutions shall take into account the evidence for student success and the relevance of the IB or Cambridge international curriculum and test scores or grades in consideration of granting college credit or waiving course requirements, with appropriate consideration of the institutions' degree distribution requirements or curriculum for specific degree programs. Policies may consider, for example: Whether a 4 on SL or HL IB examination and whether a grade of E on a Cambridge international examination indicates that the student has mastered college-level coursework for which undergraduate college credits may be granted; and What test score or grade for specific subjects indicates if graduation distribution requirements or prerequisite courses may be waived, while preserving the integrity of the institution's faculty process for determining degree and major curriculum requirements.
 - Institutions must review AP, IB (HL and SL) an Cambridge to determine equivalencies and provide evidence of why a student would not receive credit for the following:
 - AP score of 3
 - Cambridge grade of E A-Levels an AS-Levels
 - IB score of 4 HL and SL credit



Other Initiatives



Other Initiatives and Work

- Revised 11th Grade SBAC Sector Agreement and developing sector response to new 10th Grade SBAC Sector Agreement
- COP is directly engaging with several K-12 stakeholders including Association of ESDs, WA State School Directors, WEA, PSE, WA School Principals, WA State PTA, WA School Administrators and OSPI
- Working collaboratively with CTCs about the communication and development of BAS degrees
- Continuing to lead the ICAPP Committee regarding new academic programs and implementation of new program planning process
- Continuing to engage with WSAC adult re-engagement effort
- Updating public four-year sector fact sheets. Fact sheets updated to date include: Student Loan Debt, Financial Literacy, Success After Graduation, Veteran Services. To view go to: http://www.councilofpresidents.org/index-3_issues.html
- Representing COP on the WA Council



Questions

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WSAC Updates

ICRC Spring 2018

Our mission

We advance educational opportunities and attainment in Washington State.



- Policy and research
- Savings and financial aid programs
- Access and support programs
- Consumer protection

WSAC Academic Affairs and Policy

Attainment goals

System and workforce needs

Student transition policies

WSAC and student transition

RCW 28B.77.210:

The council shall adopt statewide transfer and articulation policies that ensure efficient transfer of credits and courses across public two and four-year institutions of higher education.

Transfer degrees

Umbrella policy (and others)

ICRC handbook (course lists) Collaborate with schools

Highlights

2018 Legislative Session

Adult Reengagement Initiative

DTA/MRP reviews

Complete

Business

Active

Pre-Nursing

Upcoming

- ComputerScience
- Nursing

Other degree updates

Updating:

- MRP template
- Transfer degree revision process

Most recent agreements: wsac.wa.gov/transfers

2019 transfer report

A return to the legislative intent for transfer progress reports:

- Monitor progress on 2005 indicators.
- Describe new transfer degrees.
- Include transfer improvements.

Transfer report metrics fall into five categories

Effectiveness of transfer degrees

Student pathway choices

Transfer trends over time

Effect of attending multiple institutions

Reverse articulation

Transfer report metric examples

- Compare median credits and median time to bachelor's degree for direct entry and transfer students.
- Graduation rates for direct entry and transfer students.
- Proportion of students with intent to transfer who actually transfer.
- Proportion of students who earn bachelor's degree in same area as transfer degree.
- Proportion of bachelor's degree earners who are direct entry vs. transfer.

ACPL Updates

ICRC Spring 2018

Prior learning definition

The knowledge and skills gained through:

- Work and life experience.
- Military training and experience.
- Formal and informal education and training from in-state and out-of-state institutions, including foreign institutions

Assessing prior learning

Credit by testing

Standardized exams

Extra-institutional learning

- ACE guidance for military training
- Industry crosswalks and certifications

Course challenges

- Usually developed by faculty
- Written, oral, demonstration assessments

Prior experiential learning

- Portfolio
- 25% credit limit

2017 ACPL Report (2016-17)

Received data from all publics and all ICWs (60 schools)

61,341 credits applied toward certs or degrees

> 3,217 students earned credit

Awarded credits increased 41%

ACPL Report Findings

Category	Assessment Examples	Total Students ²¹	Total Quarter Credits ²²
Credit by Testing	DANTES Subject Standardized Tests(DSST)	16	130
	College Level Exam Program (CLEP)	259	2,963
Prior Experiential Learning	Portfolio Review (college level credits)	280	3,731
Course Challenges	Generally a faculty or department-created course-specific assessment	600	3,976
Extra-Institutional Learning	American Council of Education (ACE) (military completion courses)	1,166	27,780
	Occupational Crosswalks (Military MOS, other)	417	10,517
	Individual Industry Cert (e.g. NCLEX-RN)	479	12,245
Total Number of Students and Credits		3,217	61,341

Source: WSAC staff analysis of Academic Credit for Prior Learning data collected from institutions (Fall 2017).

Recommendations

Streamline data collection

Consistent ACE acceptance policies

Develop more crosswalks

ACPL workgroup continues to meet

True or False?

No more than 25% of a degree's credits can be used toward ACPL at NWCCU accredited institutions.



False

NWCCU Standard 2.C.7 only applies the 25% limit toward prior experiential learning (PEL).

"Credit for prior experiential learning, if granted, is . . . limited to a maximum of 25% of the credits needed for a degree. . ."

It also requires that PEL be denoted on transcripts.

"Credit granted for prior experiential learning is so identified on students' transcripts."

How many ACPL credits does your school allow?

ACPL laws and policies

SB 6357 (**SBCTC**)

 Develop policies in collaboration with stakeholders.

RCW 28.B.77.230 (WSAC)

- Convene workgroup and submit annual report
- Increase and report number of:
 - ACPL credits awarded
 - Students receiving ACPL credits.

Sample Policies

- Created by ACPL workgroup.
- Based on national research and effective practices.
- Found in ACPL handbook.

Transferability

CTCs

- Reciprocity policy
- ACPL guidelines

State transfer policy

- Publish ACPL awarding policies
- Transfer students follow receiving institution's ACPL policies

DTA guidelines

Falls under 15
 credit "restricted
 subject" limit

What do you think about...

Students with ACPL in their DTA?

The 15 credit limit?

True or False?

Public institutions are required by law to maintain a list of military training courses that count as ACPL.



True

RCW 28B.10.057 requires public institutions to:

- Adopt a policy for awarding academic credit for military training.
- Publish a list of military training courses that have qualified for academic credit.

Credits for military training

ACE guide

- Develops credit recommendations for military courses and occupations.
- Faculty members develop recommendations.
- Also includes detailed summaries.
- Renewed every three years.

JST (Joint Services Transcript)

- Where ACE credit recommendations appear.
- This is what a student will give you.

Transferability

CTCs

- Reciprocity policy
- ACPL guidelines

State transfer policy

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DTA guidelines

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Academic Credit for Prior Learning

Intercollege Relations Commission April 2018

Definition

Prior learning is the knowledge and skills gained through:

- Work and life experience.
- Military training and experience.
- Formal and informal education and training from in-state and out-of-state institutions, including foreign institutions

Statutes

- RCW 28B.77.230 Academic credit for prior learning
- RCW 28B.10.053 Academic credit for military training

Resources

www.wsac.wa.gov/transfers

Updates

2017 Report

- Received data from all publics and all ICWs (60 schools).
- Awarded ACPL credits increased 41 percent.

2016-17 ACPL Student FTE and Credits Summary

Category	Assessment Examples	Total Students ²¹	Total Quarter Credits ²²
Credit by Testing	DANTES Subject Standardized Tests(DSST)	16	130
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Total Number of Students and Credits		3,217	61,341

Source: WSAC staff analysis of Academic Credit for Prior Learning data collected from institutions (Fall 2017).

Key Recommendations

- Streamline data collection process.
- Develop more consistent policies for awarding credit for military training.
- Develop more crosswalks and increase adoption of crosswalks by institutions.
- Continue to convene the ACPL workgroup semi-annually.

SBCTC Coding Policy

Community and technical colleges must denote the following ACPL categories on transcripts:

- Credit by Testing
- Prior Experiential Learning

- Extra-institutional Learning
- Course Challenges

Transferability

Community and technical colleges (CTCs) guidelines and policies

CTC ACPL guideline

ACPL credits earned at one CTC will be accepted toward the appropriate course or program at any other CTC.

CTC reciprocity policy

Individual courses that meet a Basic Requirement, Distribution Requirement, or diversity requirement in a transfer degree at the sending college will meet the requirement at the receiving college for a similar transfer degree, even if the credit is awarded through ACPL.

The receiving institution will accept an entire DTA distribution area, even if the credit is awarded through ACPL, if all of the following are true:

- The student met the distribution at the sending institution.
- The student maintained a cumulative GPA of 2.0 or better.
- The student meets the sending institution's residency policy.
- The student meets the receiving institution's continuous enrollment policy.

State transfer policy

- ACPL credit awarding policies must be published.
- Transfer students follow the receiving institution's ACPL policies.

Direct Transfer Agreement (DTA) guidelines

• ACPL credits apply toward the 15-credit limit for restricted subjects.

Assessing Prior Learning

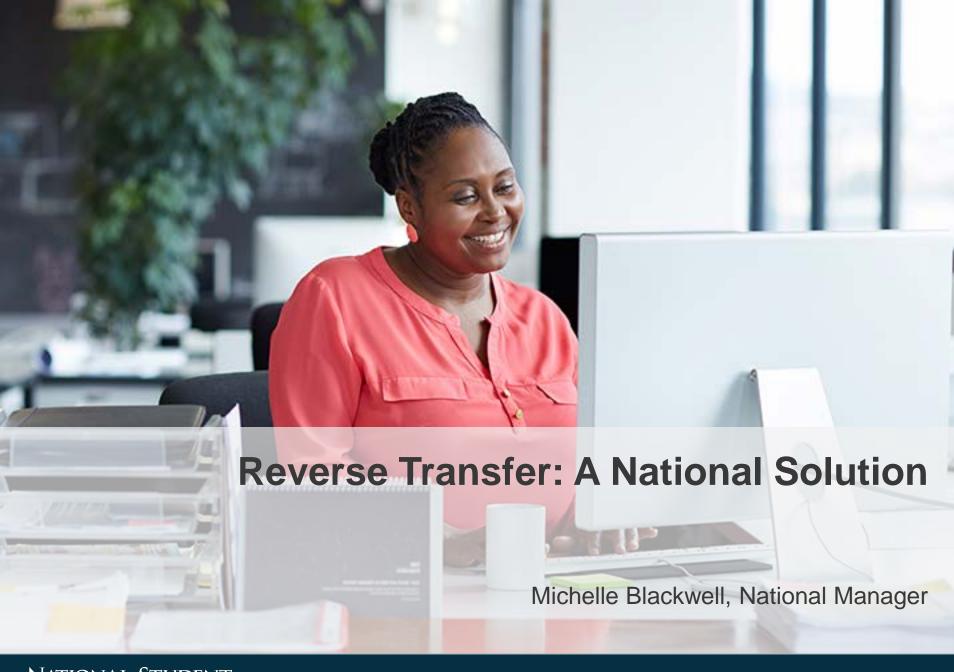
Awarding credit

Colleges award and transcribe academic credit for prior learning when:

- Learning outcomes assessed are equivalent to specific college course outcomes.
- Awarding credit is consistent with the institution's policies.

Assessment methods

Category	Examples	NWCCU Standards
Credit by testing	Standardized exams such as CLEP, DSST	2.C.8 or 2.D.10
Extra-institutional	Extra-institutional ACE recommendations for military training; industry	
learning	crosswalks; industry certifications	
Course challenges	Written, oral, or demonstration assessments, generally	2.C.8 or 2.D.10
	developed by faculty.	
Prior experiential	A portfolio compilation of evidence identifying learning	2.C.7
learning	outcomes mastered through a variety of experiences. No	
	more than 25% of credits can be used toward credential.	





NATIONAL STUDENT CLEARINGHOUSE RESEARCH CENTER



Among all starting undergraduates in 2008 (3.6M students)

37%

attended that is of a stitutions within the first six years



Among all students currently enrolled



Of enrollments at each institution at any given time are mobile (transferring in & out)



All bachelors degree recipients 2014/15 (1.5M graduates)



attended two or more institutions

63%

of those who started at age 20 or younger

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All bachelors degree recipients 2014/15 (1.5M graduates)

40%

at least one stop out

All associates degree recipients 2014/15 (0.5M graduates)

at least one stop-out





How Do We Know Reverse Transfer Increases Completion Rates?

66% of students transfer before earning an associate's degree

NATIONAL STUDENT CLEARINGHOUSE® RESEARCH CENTER®

How Does Reverse Transfer Relate to Retention and Bachelor's Degree Completion?



CWID DATA NOTE

Reverse Credit Transfer and the Associate's Degree Advantage by Jason L. Taylor and Sheena A. Kauppila

DATA NOTE NO.10

AUGUST 2017

Introduction and Context

This Data Note is the tenth in a series of publications that share results from research associated with the Credit When It's Due (CWID) initiative. CWID is a multi-state initiative that supports the development and implementation of reverse credit transfer

examined differences in retention and bachelor's degree completion for students who did and did not complete an associate's degree via reverse credit transfer. The sample included 3,604 transfer students in Hawaii, 10,021 transfer students in Minnesota, and 21,133 transfer students in Ohio.

NATIONAL STUDENT CLEARINGHOUSE RESEARCH CENTER



Ohio Data

5% Higher for RT Students

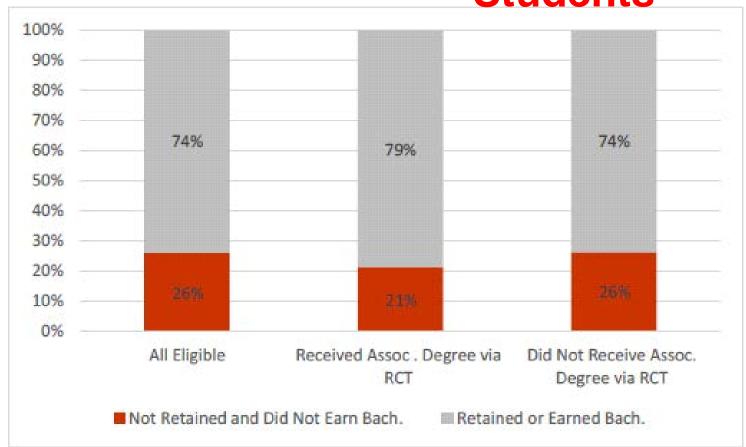


Figure 3. Retention or bachelor's degree completion within 3 to 4 years of implementation (Ohio)



Hawaii

11% Higher for RT Students

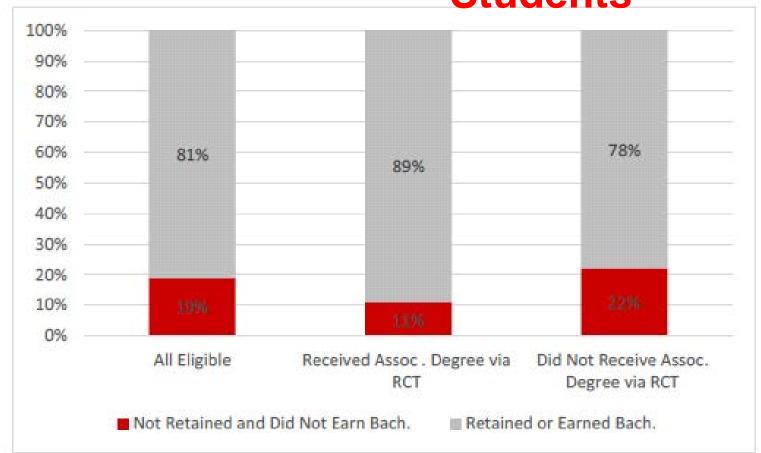


Figure 1. Retention or bachelor's degree completion within 1. 5 to 2.5 years of implementation (Hawaii)



Minnesota Data 18% Higher for RT Students

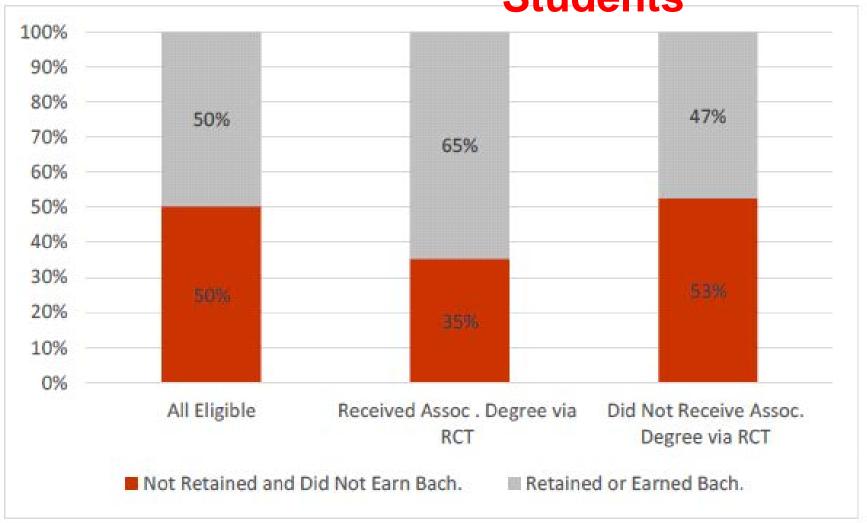
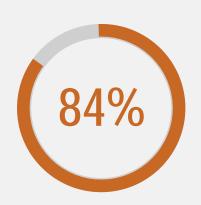


Figure 2. Retention or bachelor's degree completion within 0. 5 to 1.5 years of implementation (Minnesota)

University of Texas El Paso & El Paso Community College



"Looking at **student outcomes** once students earned their associate's degree, a substantial portion of the sample **completed their bachelor's degree** as of Spring 2014 (n = 1,740; 84%).

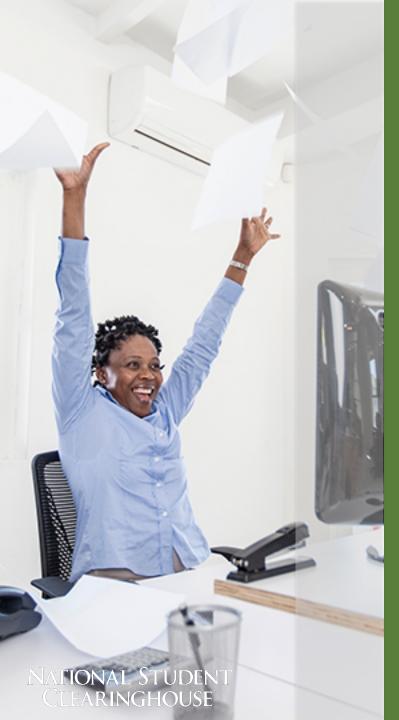
Very few (less than one percent) are still persisting toward their four year degree, and only 16 percent (283 students) left without completing their degree at UTEP."

Reverse Transfer and Degree Awarding Agreements to Help Transfers earn their Associates at a Four Year School, R. Boren, D. Ekal, A. Vasquez, C. Westman, D. Hendry



How Do We Know Reverse Transfer Increases Completion Rates?

- Incentivizes students to complete a bachelor's degree
- Provides a milestone for degree obtainment
- Makes a seemingly insurmountable goal more achievable
- Gives a feeling of accomplishment
- Provides positive momentum towards a bachelor's degree
- Increases student income while in college and their lifetime earnings
- Increases chance of accomplishing goals



Students Increased Income

"For associate degrees, this review affirms that completing an associate degree yields strongly positive, persistent, and consistent earnings gains: studies show that completing an associate degree yields on average approximately

\$4,640—\$7,160 per annum in extra earnings compared to entering college but not completing an award."



The Labor Market Returns to Sub-Baccalaureate College: A Review By: Clive Belfield & Thomas Bailey | March 2017

▼ REVERSETRANSFER →

- The ONLY national solution that enables the exchange of course and grade data for awarding degrees
- Supports your student success initiatives by helping to increase both associate and bachelor degree attainment
- Alleviates the workload for community colleges and universities in the reverse transfer process





Why a National Solution?

- Most students are mobile
 - 54% of enrollments (transfer ins and outs) at a typical institution are mobile at any given time, on average
- Transfer patterns are complex
 - 25% of all transfers move between states

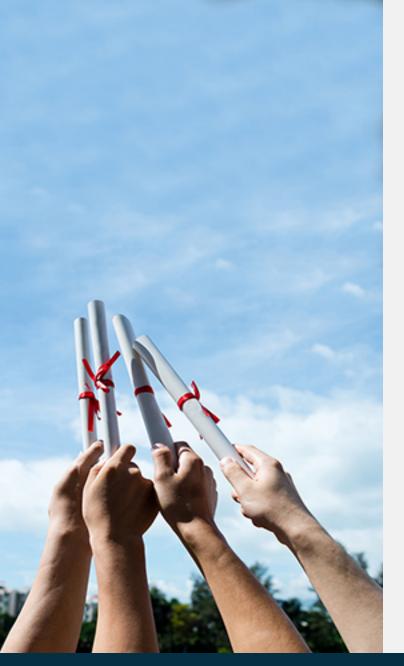
Reverse transfer can make the difference!

Potential Completers Washington

Destination state for potential		Potential
completers who started	Potential	completers
enrollment in Washington	completers #	%
Starting cohort**	73,630	100.0%
WA	62,250	84.5%
MULTI-STATE	2,911	4.0%
OR	1,631	2.2%
CA	1,259	1.7%
ID	696	0.9%
UT	636	0.9%
AZ	474	0.6%
TX	349	0.5%

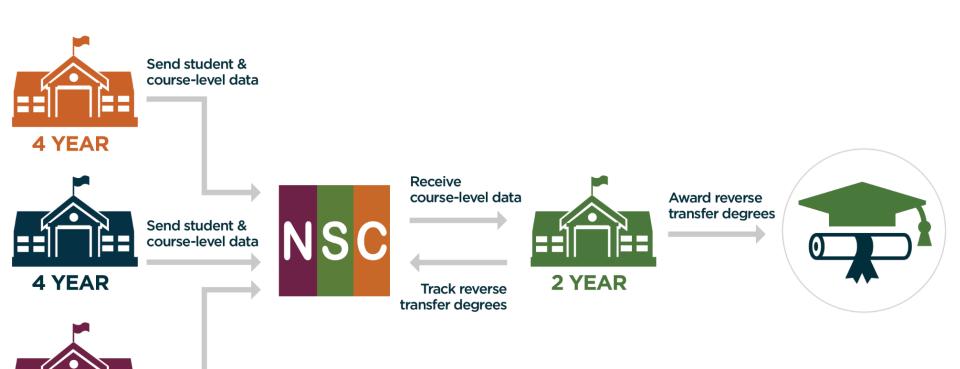
Potential Completers Washington

Origin state for potential completers who subsequently enrolled in Washington		Potential completers %
TOTAL	8,035	100.0%
CA	1,606	20.0%
OR	1,270	15.8%
AZ	766	9.5%
ID	570	7.1%
TX	343	4.3%
MT	251	3.1%



The most important reason is the student receives a credential in which they have earned!

How does Reverse Transfer work?



Send student & course-level data

4 YEAR

Pipe Delimited File

Example of a body record:

```
RTD1|7100003|123456789||John|S|Smith|Sr|19850814|12345 Somewhere

Dr.||Someplace|VA|77396|US|703 999 9999|Someone@hometown.edu|Y||||CHEM|1405|Intro
Chemistry|Fall 2014|20140825|20141214|B|20141214|3|Regular
Enrollment|y|Math|025|||888888|12131415||||
```



- Trusted central location for storing and receiving data
- Crosses public, private and state lines
- Free and unlimited course and grade data exchanges with multiple partners. This is course/grade data exchange, not transcript exchange
- The ability for hosts to send all reverse transfer data, for all degree granting institutions, in **one file submission**
- The ability for Degree Granting Institutions to download their data from all hosts in one location



- Increased data quality from for everyone because of automatic data validation.
- Current student contact information to ensure diplomas are sent to the right address.
- Ability to identify files meant for the reverse transfer process versus receiving transcripts that are not identified as reverse transfer.



- Searchable by student for the degree granting institutions
- Reports for both sides to track the number of degrees awarded, the data sent and received
- Identification of courses as "core" courses that are part of general education requirements
- A flag to indicate a student has completed the core courses



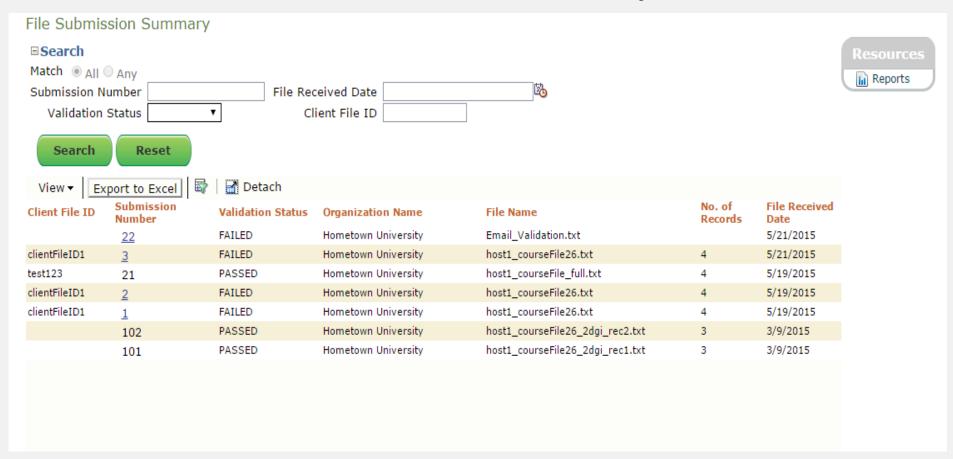
- Filter for associate degrees before sending to 2 year institutions.
- Download cumulative student data when the 2
 year is ready to evaluate for the semester and
 receive student data when based on a
 threshold of total earned hours.



- Ability to send and receive at the state/system level.
- Implementation guide to walk you through the process

Data Fields	Host OPEID	R	Student Email Address	R	Course End	R
	Host Student ID	R	DGI OPEID	R	Date Grade	R
	ITIN – IRS identifier	R	DGI Student ID (if available)	0	Grade Scale	R
R=	SSN	0	Core Competency Complete Flag	0	Grade Effective Date	0
required	First, Middle, Last Name	R	Course Name	R	Number of Credits	R
O=	Suffix	R	Course Number	R	Credit Description	0
Optional	DOB	R	Course Description	R	Core Course Flag	0
	Street Address	0	Course Semester Session	R	Core Course Type	0
	Student Phone #	0	Course Begin Date	R		

File Submission Summary



Validation Errors Detail Page

File Submission Summary > Validation Errors Detail Page for Submission Number: 548

Validation Errors Log

Organization Name: Hometown University

Service Account Number: 10999999

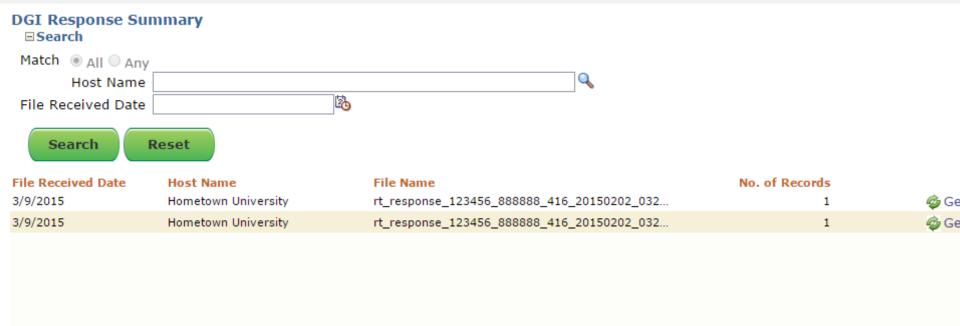
File Name: Scenario_2_Field_Validation_Fail.txt

Client File ID: FieldFail2

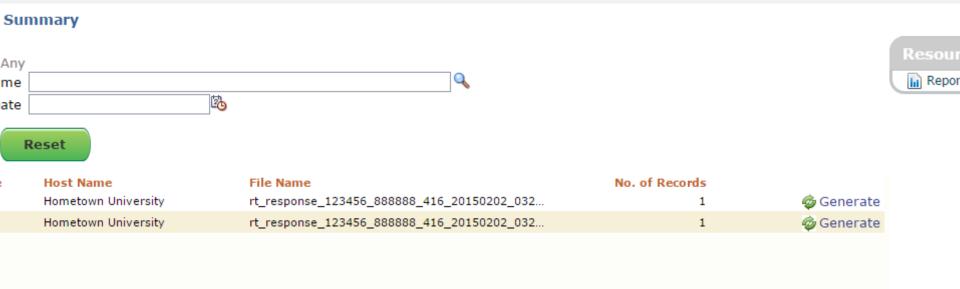


Section	Field Name	Error Description	Proposed Solutions	Affected Line Numbers	Error Count
Body	STUDENT ID	Student ID is missing.	The State Student ID is required. Provide a valid State Student ID.	23, 35	2
			Course name cannot be null. Please enter		
Dody	COOKSE NAME	Course flame is required	course name and resubmit.	40	1
Body	COURSE NUMBER	Course number is required	Course number cannot be null. Please enter course number and resubmit.	51	1
			Date of birth of the student whose course		
Dody	DATE OF DIKTH	Date of birth is malformed do	ite information is being submitted must be in the	27	
			following format: yyyyMMdd		
Body	FIRST NAME	First name is required	First name of the student whose course information is being submitted must be provided	6	1
Body	LAST NAME	Last Name cannot contain special characters	Last Name cannot contain numeric values or special characters other than a dash or apostrophe. Remove any numeric values or special characters. If there is a suffix in this field, move it to the Name Suffix field.	70	1
Body	LAST NAME	Last name is required	Last name of the student whose course information is being submitted must be provided.	19	1
Body	SSN	SSN must be 9 digits only (length and digits only)	SSN is invalid. Please validate your SSN and resubmit.	13	1

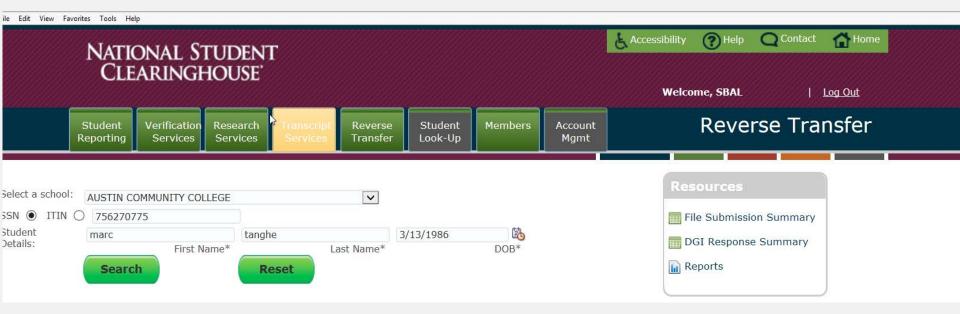
DGI Response Summary View



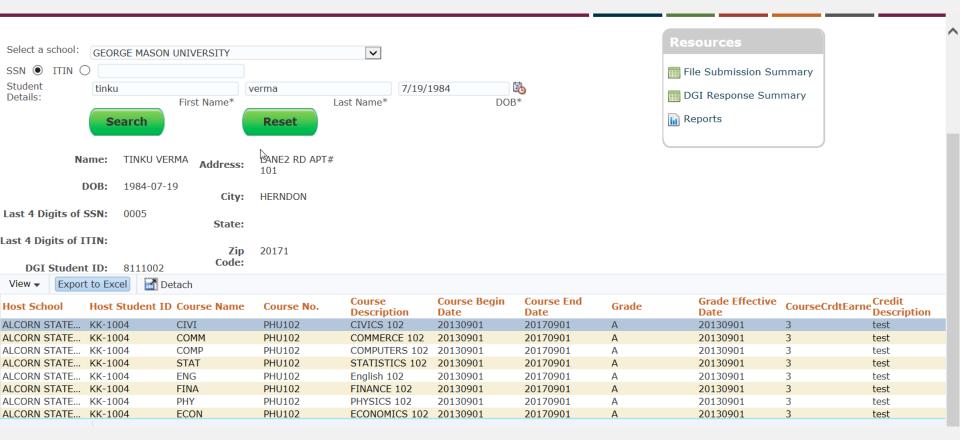
DGI Response Summary View



Student Lookup



Student Lookup



Sign a participation agreement

Work with your partner institutions to participate

Establish a Reverse Transfer account Best of All, Reverse Transfer Is Free!

Increase the degrees at your institution by
Signing Up Today
it is as Easy as 1,2,3

Must participate in Degree Verify and Enrollment Verify



For More Information:

Contact your Regional Director

Dannette Sullivan

and Phil Smith

or
Michelle Blackwell,
mblackwell@studentclearinghouse.org

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