

April 1, 2020

DUAL CREDIT FAQ'S

What is the difference between an 'Act of God Day' and 'Remote Learning Day?'

In Illinois public schools, Act of God Days were used **From March 17, 2020 – March 30, 2020**. During that date range, any grades earned via dual credit should not be counted towards the student's overall grade and must not negatively impact a student's academic standing.

Remote Learning Days **began on March 31, 2020**. At this time, dual credit coursework should again commence, with appropriate accommodations made for those students who cannot access the internet.

Beginning on March 31, 2020 assignments and tests may be recorded upon completion and with the grade earned by the student.

What is meant by grading policies that do "no harm to students" in the context of Dual Credit?

ICCB and IBHE encourage all dual credit providers to use the policy of "no harm to students." Assuming a student continues with a dual credit course, then the student will receive the grade that he/she earns. However, in partnership with the K-12 partners, the student should be afforded opportunities to forego the credit, to take advantage of pass-fail options, or to receive an incomplete, when circumstances warrant it, among other creative options that are developed collaboratively with your K-12 partners, similar to what is happening across college campuses with "regular" students. If ever there were a time for these additional considerations, that time is now.

The choice comes down to: Does a student still want the grade the student earned or does the student want to opt for a pass-fail, voided registration, incomplete, or some other creative solution (e.g. end of term boot camp for labs)? These decisions should be made with the student with the utmost of guidance from the high school and the institution of higher education.

To help facilitate this, institutions should provide an updated grade well before your institution's extended drop date, so students might best understand how a course withdrawal would impact them or allow time for consideration of any other policies to enable completion of the course. The consequences for failing to finish an incomplete should be explained to the student. Even though an incomplete might seem like an appropriate option, if the student does not complete the course in the agreed upon timeframe, the grade normally reverts to a failing grade or the grade the student would have earned at the time of the incomplete, should that be appropriate.

What if the high school intends to issue a letter grade, but the student opts for a Pass – Fail for the College / University Grade. Is that acceptable?

There are no prohibitions against this practice.