



2024 Academic Credit for Prior Learning (ACPL) Report Update

ACPL: Advancing Success for Washington Adult Learners

In 2022, 36.8 million people between 18 and 64 years old had some college education but no degree.¹ To close this gap, many states and colleges are creating strategies to improve credential completion. One strategy is Academic Credit for Prior Learning (ACPL), which lets students earn college credit for knowledge and skills gained outside of the classroom. This can include military training, work experience, formal non-college learning, volunteer work, and other life experiences.

National research in 2020 showed that students who received ACPL are more likely to finish their degrees than those who do not. This trend is true for students across different backgrounds, making ACPL an important tool for reducing equity gaps by race, ethnicity, income, and more.²

ACPL saves students both time and money by reducing the number of courses they need to take. This accelerates their path to graduation³. It also helps colleges recruit and re-engage adult learners, especially those who started but did not finish a degree. This is especially important now, as colleges face an enrollment cliff.⁴

Supporting adult learners to complete their certificates and degrees is key to meeting Washington's education and workforce goals. Washington aims for at least 70 percent of adults (ages 25-44) to attain a degree beyond high school. ACPL also supports the employment needs of students and employers.⁵

Students come to college with skills and knowledge acquired through work, the military, and other experiences. Colleges award ACPL when a student's prior learning is assessed and found to be akin to course outcomes.⁶ Awarding academic credit for prior learning:

- Honors students' knowledge and skills.
- Recognizes the connections between work and college.
- Speeds up students' progress toward career pathways.⁷

Since 2011, Washington has built strong support for ACPL policy and practice. Legislation was passed to expand how many students can receive credit and what kinds of credit can be awarded. The law also

¹ National Student Clearinghouse Research Center. (2024, June) *Some College, No Credential*. <https://nscresearchcenter.org/wp-content/uploads/SCNCRReport2024.pdf>

² Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education. (2020, October) *The PLA Boost*. <https://www.wiche.edu/resources/pla-boost-report-updated-12-2020/>

³ Higher Learning Advocates. (2023, February) *How Credit for Prior Learning (CPL) Can Benefit Today's Students*. <https://todaystudents.org/wp-content/uploads/credit-for-prior-learning-background-2023.pdf>

⁴ Basko, A. (2024, February 23) *Will the 'Enrollment Cliff' Help or Hurt Your Career?* The Chronicle of Higher Education. <https://www.chronicle.com/article/will-the-enrollment-cliff-help-or-hurt-your-career>

⁵ Washington Student Achievement Council (2016) 2017 Strategic Action Plan, <https://wsac.wa.gov/strategic-action-plan>.

⁶ The Washington State Legislature defines prior learning in RCW 28B.77.230, as "...knowledge and skills gained through work and life experience; through military training and experience; and through formal and informal education and training from in-state and out-of-state institutions, including foreign institutions." This is consistent with the definition in the Intercollege Relations Commission Handbook, p. 14 (2020, December) <https://www.wa-council.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/2020-Final-Revised-ICRC-Handbook-12.20.pdf>.

⁷ The PLA Boost (2020) <https://www.wiche.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/PLA-Boost-Report-CAEL-WICHERevised-Dec-2020.pdfv>.

ensures that credit is only given to students for college course-level skills. In 2022, lawmakers passed legislation to explore how apprentices could count towards college credentials, including reviewing how credits transfer and looking at national best practices.⁸

Progress so far includes creating a statewide workgroup, sharing policies and best practices, and producing this annual legislative report to track data trends and workgroup actions.

While Washington colleges are still recovering from the economic crisis caused by the pandemic, the crisis sparked innovation. Leaders have used ACPL to help adult and working students finish their degrees more quickly.⁹ The workgroup is continuing to strengthen ACPL by building knowledge and improving college systems that support it. In 2025, it plans to work more closely with partners to increase ACPL opportunities for students.

2023-24 ACPL Findings

For this report year, all 34 community and technical colleges (CTCs), six public baccalaureate institutions, and eight member institutions of Independent Colleges of Washington submitted data. This is the fifth year that the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC) has provided data reporting for CTCs rather than each individual community college.¹⁰

Prior Learning Credits and Students Receiving ACPL

During the 2023-24 academic year, Washington public and independent four-year institutions and CTCs awarded 67,572 ACPL credits toward certificates or degrees. Approximately 2,910 students earned ACPL.¹¹

Changes in Total ACPL Credits Awarded Over Time

The overall number of ACPL credits increased by approximately 42 percent in 2023-24 compared to the previous year (Figure 1). Examining ACPL credits by sector shows the following increases (Figure 2):

- CTCs: -4%.
- Independent baccalaureates: +235%
- Public baccalaureates: +63%

⁸ 67th Washington State Legislature. (2022, March 7) *Engrossed Second Substitute Senate Bill 5764*.

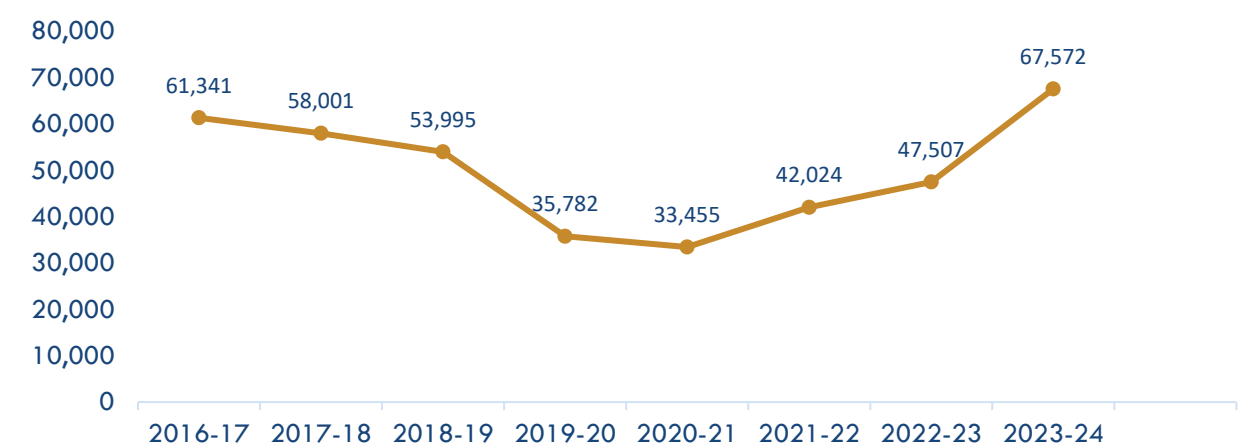
<https://lawfilesexternal.wa.gov/biennium/2021-22/Pdf/Bills/Session%20Laws/Senate/5764-S2.SL.pdf?q=20250225142439>

⁹ Kwakye, I. and Kibort-Crocker, E. (2020, August) *Lessons on Recovery: The Value and Potential of Higher Education in Response to the COVID-19 Crisis*. https://wsac.wa.gov/sites/default/files/2020.08.20.Lessons.on_Recovery.Report.pdf.

¹⁰ The year that SBCTC began reporting ACPL for CTCs coincides with a significant drop in ACPL reported credits. The reason for the change is unknown by SBCTC but might be related to coding changes or reporting differences rather than an actual change of ACPL credits.

¹¹ Students receiving ACPL are unduplicated totals as reported by the institutions.

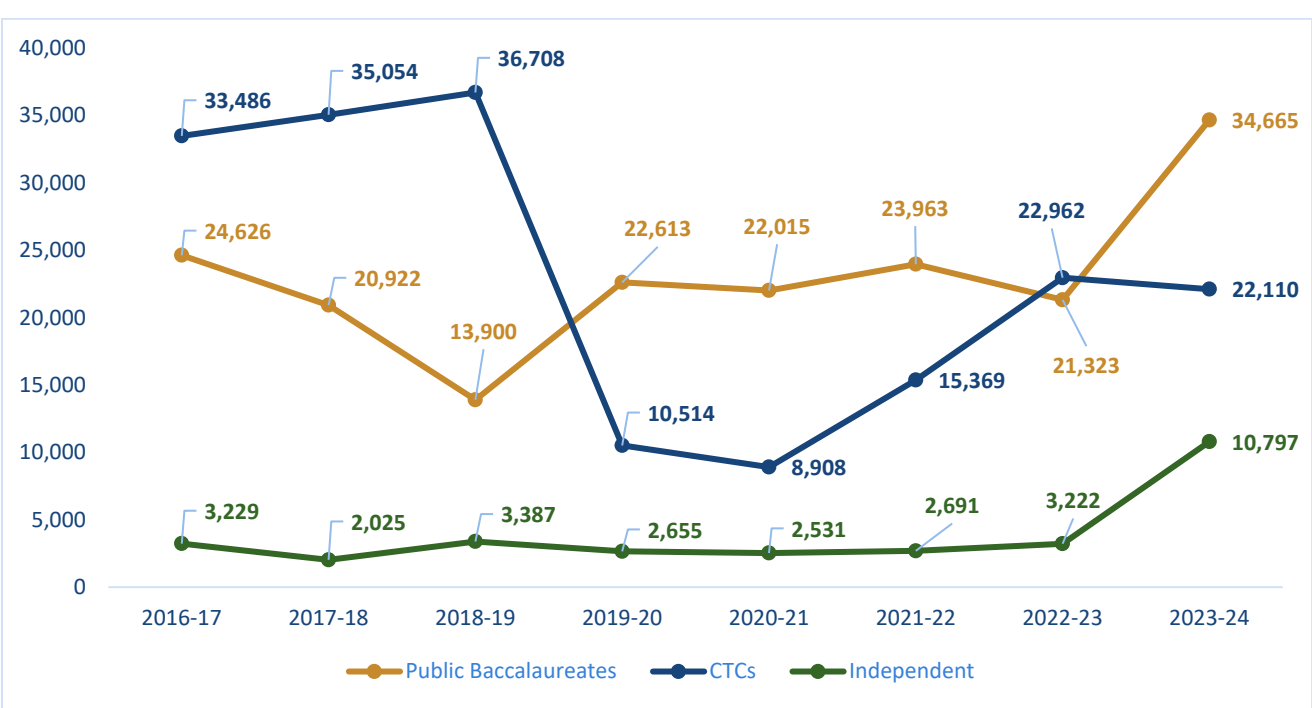
Figure 1: Comparison of ACPL Credits in all institutions since 2016-17



Source: WSAC staff analysis of ACPL data collected from institutions (fall in 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024).

Note: Revision to total ACPL Credits in 2020-21 and 2021-22 to add CTC data for the Joint Services Transcript not captured in previous reports.

Figure 2: ACPL Credits by Educational Sector since 2016-17



Source: WSAC staff analysis of ACPL data collected from institutions (fall in 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024).

Note: Revision to total ACPL Credits in 2020-21 and 2021-22 to add CTC data for the Joint Services Transcript not captured in previous reports.

Comparison by Categories of Prior Learning Assessment

A detailed look at the categories of prior learning assessment over a five-year period provides a more nuanced comparison of both the number of students receiving ACPL and the number of credits received per category of prior learning (Figure 3).

- **The 2023-24 number of students awarded ACPL continues to increase.** Notable increases in students awarded credit in the following ACPL categories:
 - Portfolio Review +181 individuals, or 108%
 - ACE +247 individuals, or 56%
 - Individual Industry Certifications +174 individuals, or 40%
- **The 2023-24 number of awarded ACPL credits is the highest count of credits to date.** Notable increases in credits awarded in the following ACPL categories were:
 - ACE +12,043 credits, or 108%
 - Portfolio review +1,170 credits, or 82%
 - Individual Industry Certifications +7,897 credits, or 62%
- **The 2023-24 credits awarded by Public and Private Baccalaureates have increased.**
 - Private Baccalaureates +7,575 credits, or 235%
 - Public Baccalaureates +13,342, or 63%

Summary of 2023-24 ACPL Data Findings

- Overall, Washington has seen an increase in the number of students receiving ACPL and the number of credits since 2020-21. Specifically, there was an increase in students receiving ACPL in the areas of Portfolio Reviews, ACE, and Individual Industry Certifications.
- Public baccalaureates and independent baccalaureates show increases in ACPL credits in 2023-24 compared to 2022-23.
- At least half the categories of assessment show increases or stable numbers compared to last year in both number of students and number of credits.

These increases signal the ongoing recovery efforts from the pandemic and the commitment to serve working and adult learners. The CTC sector, which has the largest overall enrollment in this report, saw a headcount increase (17,089 additional students or 6%) and ACPL credits decreased by 4% (Appendix A; Figure 2). ACE credits are an important part of the ACPL increase in 2023-24, yet surprisingly the CTCs reported a total of 10 students was awarded across all campuses for a total of 69 credits. The previous year had a total of eight students with a total of 143 awarded credits across the system.

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In the baccalaureate sectors, which represent a smaller enrollment proportion of all institutions included in this report, the 2023-24 annual credits continue to increase for the private baccalaureate sector and annual credits have significantly increased for public baccalaureates since 2021-22.

Initial ACPL findings for this year have been shared with the ACPL Workgroup. Individual institutions are invited to examine their multi-year ACPL data to examine trends and consider factors. Further exploration by the workgroup of changes in policy and practice at the institutional level will also continue to shed light on these trends.

Figure 3: ACPL Credits by Categories, 2019-20 to 2023-24

Category	Assessment Examples	Total Students					Quarter Credits				
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Credit by Testing	DANTES Subject Standardized Tests (DSST)	11	3	4	7	7	126	27	24	96	50
	College Level Exam Program (CLEP)	230	111	146	167	184	2,289	1,460	1,336	1,366	1,532
Prior Experiential Learning	Portfolio Review (college-level credits)	176	117	178	168	349	1,418	920	2,363	1,429	2,599
Extra-Institutional Learning	American Council of Education (ACE) (military training and education)	492	477	473	444	691	10,179	9,956	10,834	11,158	23,201
	Occupational Crosswalks	176	131	132	123	103	2,637	2,669	3,309	3,266	2,522
	Joint Services Transcript*		21	254	632	527		187	5,598	12,831	12,467
	Individual Industry Cert (e.g. NCLEX-RN)	473	472	483	437	611	14,228	14,363	14,767	12,838	20,735

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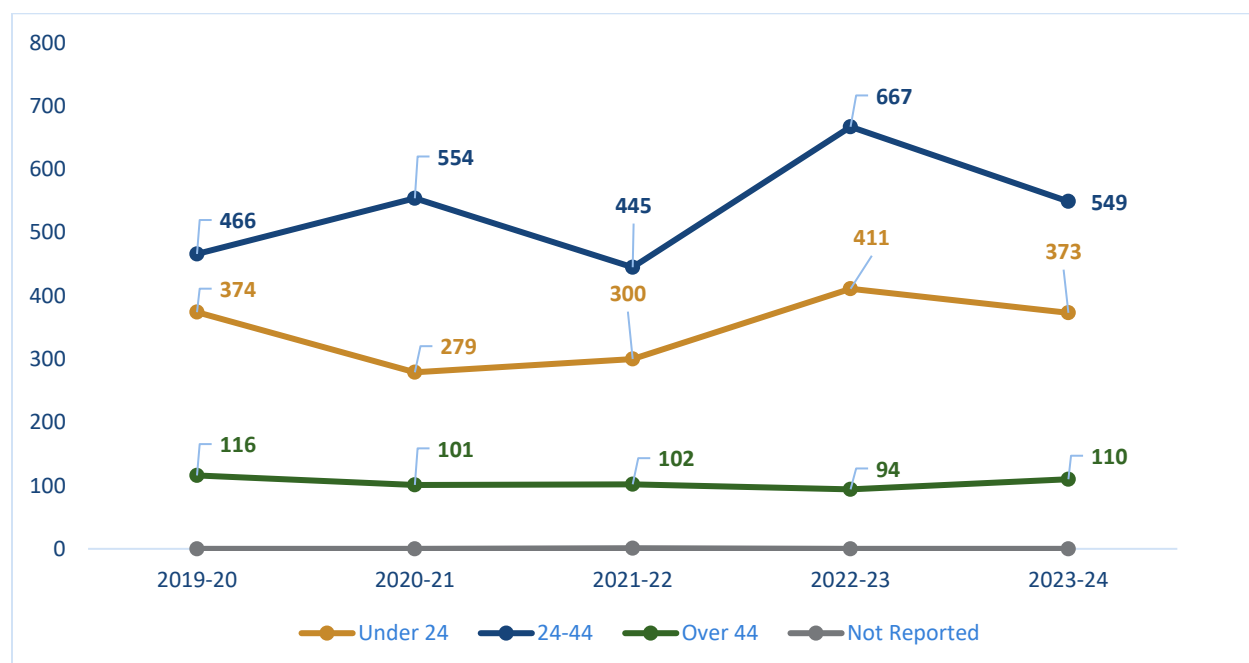
Category	Assessment Examples	Total Students					Quarter Credits				
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Course Challenges	Credit by Exam	637	463	485	529	524	4,907	3,873	3,793	4,523	4,467
Totals: (unduplicated students, credits)		2,174	1,761	2,059	2,391	2,910	35,782	33,454	42,023	47,507	67,572

*Note: Revision to total ACPL Credits in 2020-21 through 2023-24 to add CTC data for the Joint Services Transcript not captured in previous reports.

CTC Demographic Reporting

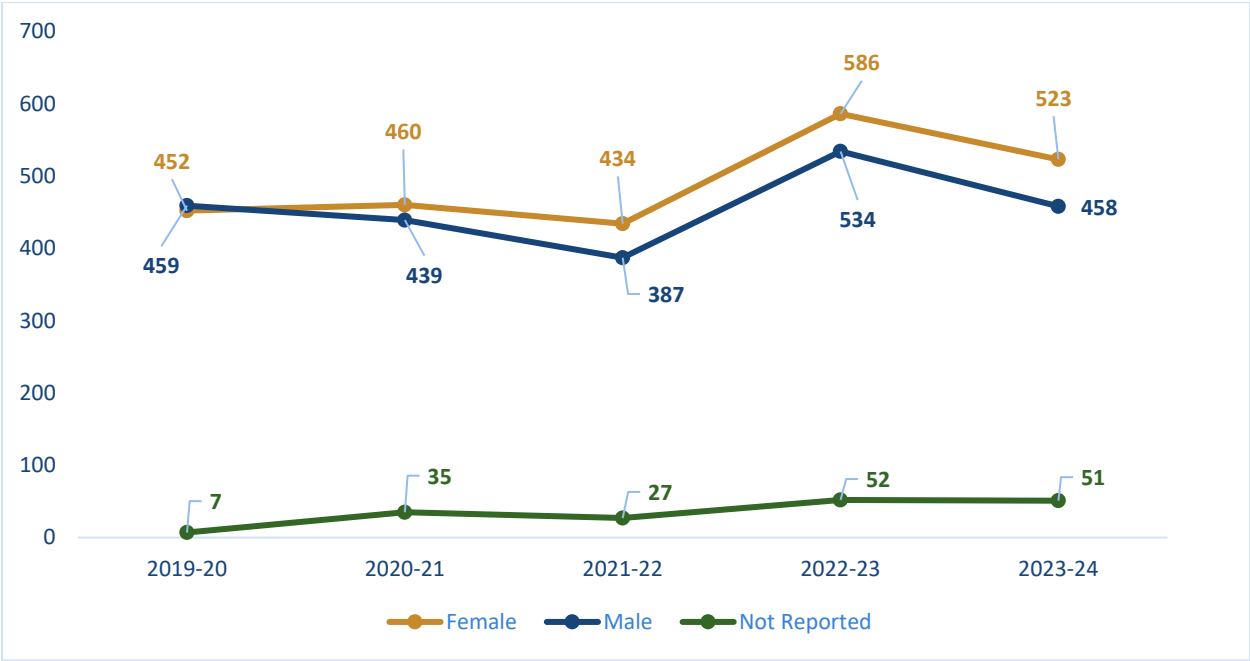
Beginning in the 2019-20 academic year, SBCTC included demographic reporting in its annual reporting. Demographics included age, gender, Veteran status, student enrollment level, and race and ethnicity. Beginning this reporting period, annual reporting on CTC student demographics will be included in the ACPL report. See the following Figures below.

Figure 4: CTC Student Ages Receiving ACPL Credits between 2019-20 and 2023-24



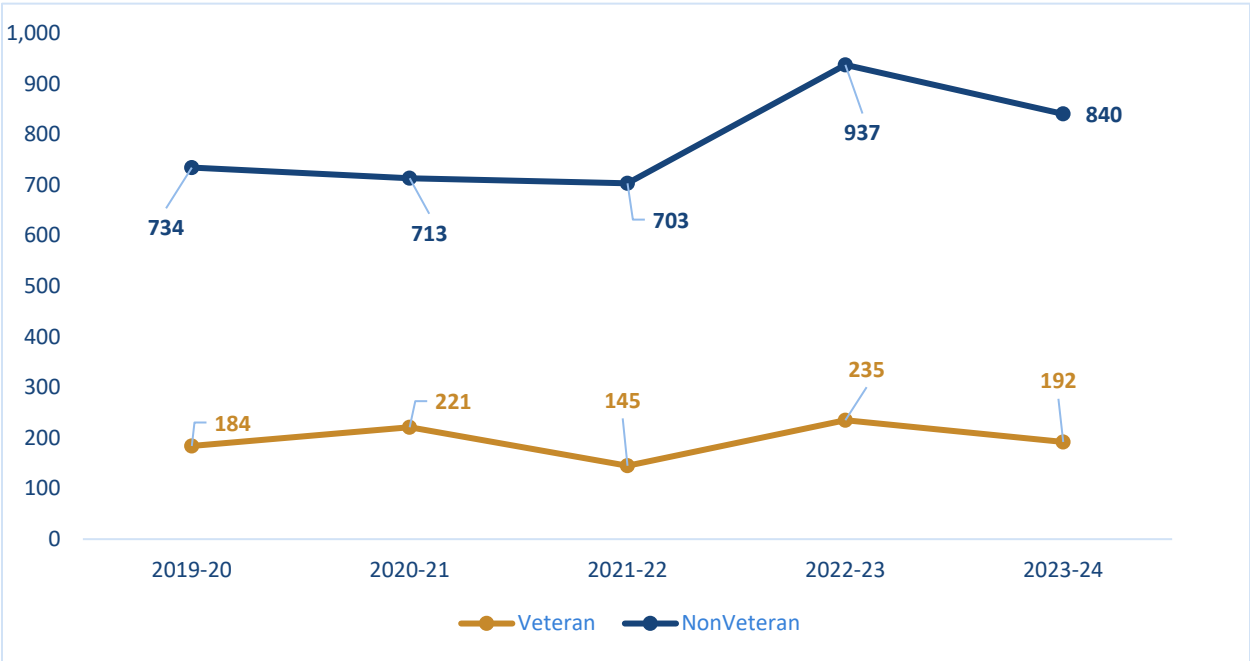
Analysis of Figure 4 indicates that CTC students aged 24-44 are more likely to receive ACPL credits than their peers.

Figure 5: CTC Student Genders Receiving ACPL Credits since 2019-20



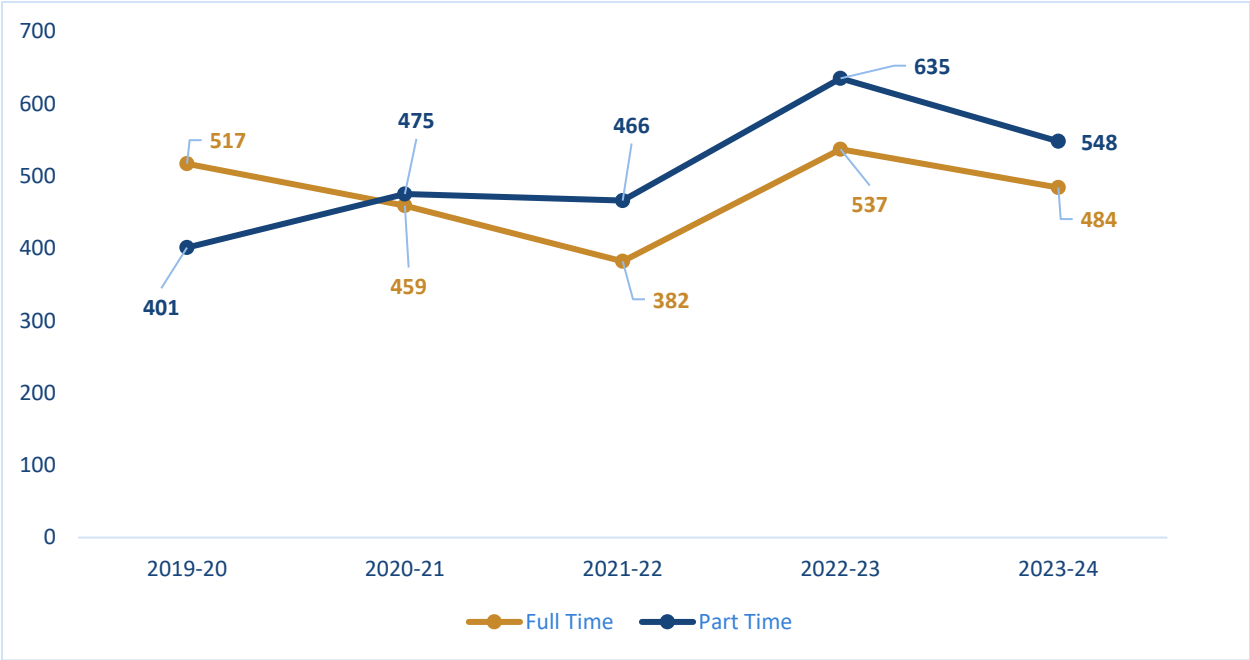
Analysis of Figure 5 indicates that CTC students who identify as female are more likely to receive ACPL credits than their peers.

Figure 6: CTC Student Veteran Status Receiving ACPL Credits since 2019-20



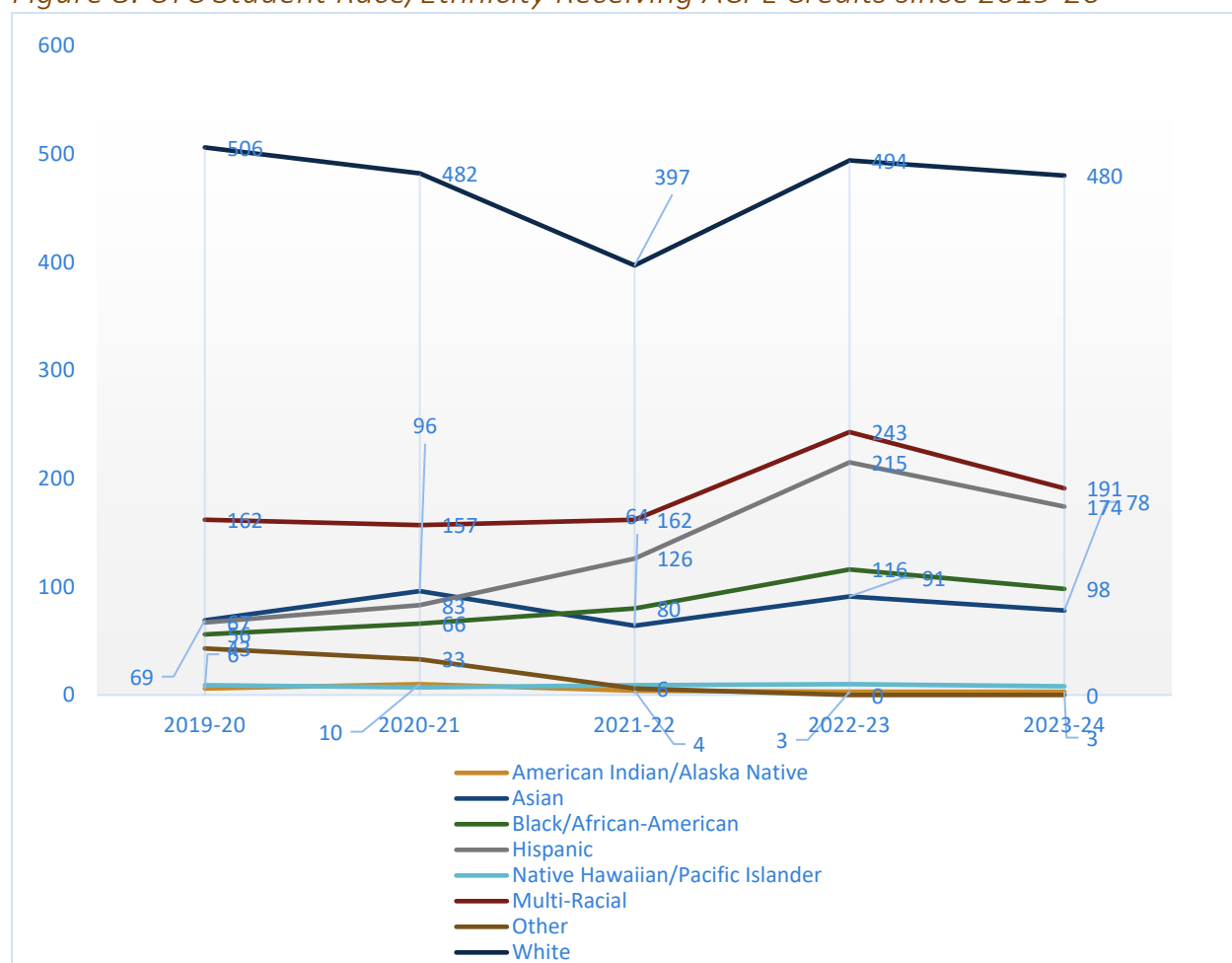
Analysis of Figure 6 indicates that CTC students who are non-Veterans are more likely to receive ACPL credits than their peers.

Figure 7: CTC Student Enrollment Status Receiving ACPL Credits since 2019-20



Analysis of Figure 7 indicates that part time CTC students are more likely to receive ACPL credits than their peers.

Figure 8: CTC Student Race/Ethnicity Receiving ACPL Credits since 2019-20



Analysis of Figure 8 indicates that CTC students who identified as White are more likely to receive ACPL credits than their peers.

ACPL Updates

Effective practices, policies, and updated information on ACPL have been shared via online meetings, the updated ACPL toolkit, and workgroup meetings.

ACPL Workgroup

The ACPL Workgroup has consistently emphasized the importance of cross-campus and sector learning. This included strategies to support institutional buy-in, understanding the available ACPL data, learning from other states, and tools to support the assessment of credits for prior learning. These priority areas lead to the following learning opportunities:

- Regional Challenge Grantee: ELEVATE (Empowering Learners to Excel through Vocation Advancement, Training, and Education)
 - ACPL Workgroup member, Everett Community College, in partnership with Evergreen Goodwill of Northwest Washington, received a Regional Challenge Grant to support an initiative focused on adult learners pursuing a postsecondary credential. As part of their project, the partnership is evaluating Evergreen Goodwill Digital Skills and Job Readiness

courses to find alignment with Everett Community College prerequisites and create a CPL process to award credits to individuals completing qualifying courses.

- Apprenticeship and Higher Education
 - In 2022, the Washington State Legislature directed the Ruckelshaus Center to evaluate paths to college credentials for apprentices. This included recommendations around the multi-occupational trades degree and other programs that would support credential transfers. To conduct this work, the Center has convened a range of interested parties under the Apprenticeship and Higher Education Coordinating Committee (AHECC). The AHECC will examine national best practices, research the demand for degrees among apprentices, and review the current funding model for apprentices in the CTC system. While there are no ACPL Workgroup members participating in this work, exemplars from the Machinist Institute and Renton Tech have been shared with the workgroup.
- Student-Ready Strategies and SHEEO Initiative: Constellation of Support – A Capacity Building Approach to Institutional Change
 - WSAC was selected to convene a state cohort of eight institutions over three years to support capacity for scaling CPL. Through expert coaching, targeted workshops, and the Student-Ready Strategies’ Constellation platform, participating institutions will receive comprehensive support to implement a specific student success strategy at scale. The following ACPL Workgroup members are included in the cohort: Central Washington University, Eastern Washington University, Everett Community College, Pierce College District, and the Seattle Colleges.

ACPL Resources

- The ACPL webpage on WSAC’s website houses ACPL’s institutional toolkit, workgroup meeting materials, workshop information, annual legislative reports, legislative links, and institutional policy links for ACPL and military credit.
- Updated policy links: Appendix D includes policy links for ACPL and military credit from higher education institutions.

Next Steps

WSAC has shared findings from 2024 ACPL data with the workgroup and sector leaders. The workgroup will further consider annual data collection as part of its 2025 agenda. WSAC will offer individual institutions their multi-year ACPL data to consider as they evaluate policy and practice in the coming year.

In 2025, the workgroup will promote better awareness of ACPL and will seek opportunities to share knowledge across sectors and campuses. It will continue its efforts to better understand who receives ACPL, where there may be racial, ethnic, or other equity gaps in ACPL, and how ACPL correlates with higher student attainment levels. Finally, the workgroup will plan for an expansion of remote learning opportunities and resources that can support institutions’ development of ACPL policy and practice. WSAC will continue to serve as a resource to institutions, sectors, and the ACPL workgroup in collaboration for student success.

Appendix A

Headcount and Enrolled Veterans and Active Military Members at Public Institutions

Community and Technical Colleges

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Head count of all students	379,480	373,437	369,709	362,862	337,618	278,663	261,874	273,051	290,140
Veterans and Active Military Students	14,062	13,652	13,258	12,490	11,133	8,219	6,543	5,765	6,037
Percent of full head count	3.7%	3.6%	3.6%	3.4%	3.3%	2.9%	2.5%	2.1%	2.1%

Source: [State Board for Community and Technical Colleges Data Dashboard](#) accessed August 2025.

Public Baccalaureate Institutions

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Head count of all students	137,091	138,880	140,260	114,420	113,409	109,833	106,022	101,150	99,746
Veterans and Active Military Students	3,491	4,145	4,668	4,017	3,893	2,660	2,501	2,238	2,315
Percent of full head count	2.5%	3.0%	3.3%	3.5%	3.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.2%	2.3%

Sources: [ERDC State Public Four-Year Dashboard provided by Council of Presidents](#) accessed August 2025.

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For SBCTC data, the following categories are included in the Veterans and Active Military Students category: Chapter 30 MGIB (Montgomery GI Bill), Chapter 31 VR&E (Vocational Rehabilitation & Employment Program), Chapter 32 VEAP (Veterans Educational Assistance Program), Chapter 33 Post 9/11 Veterans, Chapter 1606 MGIB Selected Reserve, Chapter 1607 REAP (Reserve Educational Assistance Program), All other veterans receiving benefits not listed above, Active Duty (including national guard/reserves) currently using military tuition assistance, Active duty military students using military benefits, All other veterans not receiving benefits, including those who decline using their benefits.

For public baccalaureate institutional data, the following categories are included for academic years 2015-16 through 2016-17 veteran before Global War on Terrorism, veteran global war on terrorism, and veteran period of service unknown. For academic years 2017-18 to present, the following categories are included active-duty military and veteran defined as a person who served in the active military, naval or air service and who was discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable.¹²

¹² In prior ACPL reports data was reported by each public, baccalaureate institution to the Council of Presidents. The categories reported included Veterans and Active Military Students category: Chapter 30 MGIB (Montgomery GI Bill), Chapter 31 VR&E (Vocational Rehabilitation & Employment Program), Chapter 32 VEAP (Veterans Educational Assistance Program), Chapter 33 Post 9/11 Veterans, Chapter 1606 MGIB Selected Reserve, Chapter 1607 REAP (Reserve Educational Assistance Program), All other veterans receiving benefits not listed above, Active Duty (including national guard/reserves) currently using military tuition assistance, Active duty military students using military benefits, All other veterans not receiving benefits, including those who decline using their benefits.

Appendix B

Summary of Progress on ACPL Workgroup Goals

	Summary	Progress
Goal 1	Increase the number of students who receive academic credit for prior learning.	Ongoing.
Goal 2	Increase the number and type of credits awarded.	Ongoing.
Goal 3	Develop transparent policies and practices.	Sample policies are included in the ACPL handbook. All institutions submit links to ACPL and military credit policies annually.
Goal 4	Improve prior learning assessment practices.	Training and sharing of practices through ACPL workgroup meetings and workshops.
Goal 5	Create tools to develop faculty and staff expertise and to share exemplary policies and practices.	ACPL handbook updates, listserv, spring 2020 training, and online resources are available on the WSAC webpage.
Goal 6	Develop articulation agreements when patterns of credit for prior learning are identified for particular programs and pathways.	Select crosswalks available in the handbook.
Goal 7	Develop outcome measures to track progress on the goals outlined in this section.	Progress on Goals 1-6 will continue to be monitored through annual ACPL report updates. In 2017, the ACPL Workgroup determined that there were too many variables to create statewide numeric outcome goals.*

*For example, institutions with a higher percentage of student veterans might be expected to award higher levels of ACPL. Also, as economic changes occur, institutions may enroll more or fewer older students with previous on-the-job training and experience, which might equate to ACPL credit awarded through assessments of portfolios.

Appendix C

2024 Prior Learning and Military Policy Links Submitted by Institutions

Community and Technical Colleges

Institution	Prior Learning: General Policies	Prior Learning: Military Policies
Bates Technical College	https://batestech.edu/transferring-to-bates/	https://www.batestech.edu/student-resources/veterans-center/
Bellevue College	https://www.bellevuecollege.edu/admissions-aid/process/transfer/	https://www.bellevuecollege.edu/admissions-aid/process/transfer/military-credits/
Bellingham Technical College	https://www.btc.edu/FutureStudents/AcademicCreditforPriorLearning.html	https://www.btc.edu/FutureStudents/Veterans.html#Assess
Big Bend Community College	https://www.bigbend.edu/student-center/prior-learning/	https://www.bigbend.edu/i-am/veteran/
Cascadia College	http://www.cascadia.edu/programs/pla.aspx	http://www.cascadia.edu/enrollment/transfercredit.aspx
Centralia College	https://www.centralia.edu/about/policies/student.aspx	https://www.centralia.edu/about/policies/student.aspx
Clark College	http://www.clark.edu/enroll/advising-services/credential-evaluation/nontraditional_programs.php	http://www.clark.edu/enroll/advising-services/credential-evaluation/military.php
Clover Park Technical College	http://www.cptc.edu/policies/credit-for-non-traditional-learning	http://www.cptc.edu/policies/veterans-transfer-credit
Columbia Basin College	http://www.columbiabasin.edu/ACPL	https://www.columbiabasin.edu/index.aspx?page=1475
Edmonds Community College	https://www.edmonds.edu/credentials/additional-ways-to-earn-credit.html	https://www.edcc.edu/credentials/additional-ways-to-earn-credit.html
Everett Community College	https://www.everettcc.edu/enrollment/transfer/transfer-credit	https://www.everettcc.edu/enrollment/transfer/transfer-credit#Military_credit

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Institution	Prior Learning: General Policies	Prior Learning: Military Policies
Grays Harbor College	https://www.ghc.edu/admissions/cr-edit-prior-learning	https://www.ghc.edu/admissions/cr-edit-prior-learning
Green River College	https://www.greenriver.edu/student/s/academics/alternative-options-for-earning-credit/	https://www.greenriver.edu/media/content-assets/documents/student-affairs/JST-transcript-evaluation-procedures.pdf
Highline College	https://www.highline.edu/academic-support/prior-learning-assessment/	http://catalog.highline.edu/content.php?catoid=21&navoid=1490&hl=veterans&returnto=search#veterans-credit
Lake Washington Institute of Technology	https://www.lwtech.edu/admissions/prior-learning/	https://www.lwtech.edu/admissions/veterans-services/military-training/
Lower Columbia College	https://lowercolumbia.edu/publications/catalog-19-20/academic-policies-and-records/index.php	https://lowercolumbia.edu/publications/catalog-19-20/academic-policies-and-records/index.php
North Seattle College	https://northseattle.edu/credentials/credit-prior-learning	https://northseattle.edu/credentials/military-credit
Olympic College	https://www.olympic.edu/programs-classes/transfer-oc/transfer-credits-and-award-credit	https://www.olympic.edu/services/military-and-veteran-programs
Peninsula College	http://pencol.edu/academic-resources/prior-learning-assessment	http://pencol.edu/academic-resources/prior-learning-assessment
Pierce College (Ft Steila & Puyallup)	https://www.pierce.ctc.edu/acpl	https://www.pierce.ctc.edu/acpl
Renton Technical College	https://www.centralia.edu/about/policies/student.aspx	https://www.rtc.edu/veteran-services
Seattle Central College	https://seattlecentral.edu/credit-for-prior-learning	https://seattlecentral.edu/credit-for-prior-learning
Shoreline Community College	https://www.shoreline.edu/about-shoreline/policies-procedures/documents/5164PriorLearningAssessPolicy.pdf	https://www.shoreline.edu/about-shoreline/policies-procedures/documents/5164PriorLearningAssessPolicy.pdf
Skagit Valley College	https://catalog.skagit.edu/content.php?catoid=22&navoid=1621	https://www.skagit.edu/veterans-outreach/

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Institution	Prior Learning: General Policies	Prior Learning: Military Policies
South Puget Sound Community College	https://spscc.edu/start/transfer	https://spscc.edu/start/transfer
South Seattle College	https://southseattle.edu/programs/professional-technical-career-training/credit-prior-learning	https://southseattle.edu/programs/professional-technical-career-training/credit-prior-learning
Spokane Community College	https://scc.spokane.edu/Become-a-Student/Prior-Learning-Assessment	https://scc.spokane.edu/Become-a-Student/Prior-Learning-Assessment
Spokane Falls Community College	http://catalog.spokane.edu/PriorLearning.aspx?page=PV1	http://catalog.spokane.edu/PriorLearning.aspx?page=PV5
Tacoma Community College	https://www.tacomacc.edu/about/policies/prior-learning-assessment	https://www.tacomacc.edu/about/policies/prior-learning-assessment
Walla Walla Community College	www.wwcc.edu/acpl	https://www.wwcc.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/academic-credit-military-training-policy.pdf
Wenatchee Valley College	https://www.wvc.edu/students/access/registration/prior-learning-assessment/	https://www.wvc.edu/students/access/registration/prior-learning-assessment/military-education-experience.html
Whatcom Community College	http://whatcom.edu/academics/learning-options/credit-for-prior-learning	https://www.whatcom.edu/home/showdocument?id=3915
Yakima Valley College	https://www.yvcc.edu/admissions/get-credit-for-what-you-know/	https://yvcc.instructure.com/courses/1142101

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Private Baccalaureates

Institution	Prior Learning: General Policies	Prior Learning: Military Policies
Gonzaga University	https://www.gonzaga.edu/undergraduate-admission/apply/how-to-apply/transfer-students/transfer-credit-policies	https://www.gonzaga.edu/catalogs/current/undergraduate/degree-requirements/academic-policies
Heritage University	https://heritage.edu/admissions/freshmen-admissions/	https://www.heritage.edu/admissions/veterans-admissions/military
Pacific Lutheran University	https://www.plu.edu/catalog-2022-2023/undergraduate-program/	https://www.plu.edu/catalog-2022-2023/undergraduate-program/
Saint Martin's University	https://www.stmartin.edu/admissions-financial-aid/undergraduate/applying-saint-martins/transfer-students-undergrad	https://www.stmartin.edu/admissions-financial-aid/undergraduate/
Seattle Pacific University	https://spu.edu/catalog/undergraduate/20223/academic-policies-procedures/limitations-on-credit	https://spu.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/OTR/pages/34506791/Certification+and+Credit+for+Military+Training
Seattle University	https://www.seattleu.edu/media/reddhawk-service-center/registrar/registrar-policies/CLEP---DANTES-75-17.pdf	https://www.seattleu.edu/media/reddhawk-service-center/registrar/
University of Puget Sound	https://www.pugetsound.edu/sites/default/files/2022-08/AD22BULLETIN_SPLIT_POLICY.pdf	https://www.pugetsound.edu/sites/default/files/2022-08/AD22BULLETIN_SPLIT_POLICY.pdf
Walla Walla University	https://wallawalla.smartcatalogiq.com/2022-2023/2022-2023-Undergraduate-Bulletin/Academic-Information-and-Policies	https://www.wallawalla.edu/academics/student-academic-services/academic-records/veteran-benefit-info
Whitman College	https://www.whitman.edu/registrar/services-for-students-and-alumni/transfer-credit	https://www.whitman.edu/registrar/services-for-students-and-alumni/transfer-credit
Whitworth University	https://www.whitworth.edu/cms/academics/school-of-continuing-studies/transfer-information/credit-for-prior-learning/	https://www.whitworth.edu/cms/academics/school-of-continuing-studies/

Public Baccalaureates

Institution	Prior Learning: General Policies	Prior Learning: Military Policies
Central Washington University	https://www.cwu.edu/resources-reports/cwup-5-90-040-academic-and-general-regulations#Prior%20LEarning%20Assessment	https://catalog.acalog.cwu.edu/content.php?catoid=64&navoid=4112
Eastern Washington University	https://catalog.ewu.edu/transfer-students/	https://catalog.ewu.edu/transfer-students/
The Evergreen State College	https://www.evergreen.edu/admissions/prior-learning-assessment-credit-exam	https://www.evergreen.edu/admissions/prior-learning-assessment-credit-exam
University of Washington	https://admit.washington.edu/apply/transfer/policies/#prior-learning-assessment	https://admit.washington.edu/apply/transfer/policies/#military-c
Washington State University	https://transfercredit.wsu.edu/types-of-credit/credit-by-exam/	https://transfercredit.wsu.edu/types-of-credit/military-credit/
Western Washington University	https://admissions.wvu.edu/transfer/transfer-credit-policies	https://admissions.wvu.edu/transfer/transfer-credit-policies

About the Washington Student Achievement Council

The Washington Student Achievement Council is committed to increasing educational opportunities and attainment in Washington. The Council has three main functions:

- Lead statewide strategic planning to increase educational attainment.
- Administer programs that help people access and pay for college.
- Advocate for the economic, social, and civic benefits of higher education.

The Council has nine members. Four members each represent one of Washington's major education sectors: four-year public baccalaureates, four-year private colleges, public community and technical colleges, and K-12 public schools. Five are citizen members, including one current student.