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ABSTRACT

States increasingly are offering high school students the opportunity to take postsecondary courses for reasons that range from academic to economic. Some states allow students to earn postsecondary credit for postsecondary classes while others do not. In some states, school districts pay the costs of such courses or the tuition is paid from a state fund, while in other states, the student must pay. This document presents information about state policies related to postsecondary options for high school students in chart form. Fifteen states have comprehensive programs, with minimal or no tuition, earned credit at postsecondary and secondary levels, and few course restrictions. Nine states have more restricted programs in which students pay the tuition costs of postsecondary classes, there are more academic restrictions, and stringent criteria for eligible courses. The chart describes dual and concurrent enrollment classes and other college credit programs. (SLD)

# Postsecondary Options: Concurrent/Dual Enrollment

Updated March 2001

Compiled by the ECS Center for Community College Policy



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## Postsecondary Options: Concurrent/Dual Enrollment

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Increasingly states are offering high school students the opportunity to take postsecondary courses for reasons that range from academic to economic. Some of the more common reasons why states are encouraging and implementing programs for high school students to take postsecondary courses include:

- Promote rigorous academics and providing more educational options;
- Save students time and money on a college degree;
- Encourage competition from colleges and universities which then might pressure secondary schools to be more responsive to student and parent needs;
- Accelerate student progress towards a degree in order to free up additional space on campus to meet the increased demands for college access by the children of the "baby boom" generation;
- Provide greater academic opportunities for students at small rural schools;
- Enable greater collaboration between high school and college faculty;
- Increase student aspirations to go to college; and
- Build closer ties between colleges and their communities.

Some states allow students to earn postsecondary credit for postsecondary classes while others do not. In some states, school districts pay for the costs of postsecondary courses while in other states the student must pay while still in other states the tuition is paid out of a state fund. Postsecondary Options Programs vary considerably from state to state. The following broadly defined categories give an overall view of Postsecondary Options Programs.

### STATES WITH COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS:

*Students pay minimal or no tuition and fees, both secondary and postsecondary credit is earned for postsecondary courses and there are few course restrictions.*

California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Massachusetts, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Washington, Wisconsin, Utah

**STATES WITH LIMITED PROGRAMS:**

Students pay tuition costs of postsecondary classes, more academic credit restrictions, stringent criteria on eligible courses.

Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Nebraska, New York

**Summary**

Have State Policy	States with Board Policies	States with Institutional Policies	Student Pays	State Pays	School District Pays	College Pays	States where funding may come from multiple sources	Secondary Credit Only	Postsecondary Credit Only	Both Secondary & Postsecondary Credit
25 states	12 states	13 states	20 states	4 states	5 states	None	21 states	None	1 state	49 states

**Key:**

**Standard definition** of dual or concurrent enrollment is defined here as a high school student enrolled in a postsecondary institution while still in high school. Where states have different definitions of dual or concurrent enrollment it has been so noted.

**Types of dual/concurrent enrollment**

**College High Programs**-agreements between high schools and postsecondary institutions to offer college-level courses at the high school typically for credit (secondary, postsecondary or both secondary and postsecondary credit). Curriculum content and standards are determined by the postsecondary institution while the courses are typically taught by high school faculty who hold the same credentials.

**(Standard) Dual/Concurrent Enrollment Programs**-allow high school students to enroll in postsecondary courses usually for credit. Generally the students are taught by college faculty, whether at the college, at the high school, or by distance education.

**Tech Prep or 2+2 Programs**-provide an articulated high school/community college curriculum for professional or technical fields. The courses often reduce duplication between high school and college thereby helping students to move seamlessly between the systems. Courses may be taught either by high school or community college staff.

**Other college credit programs:**

**Advanced Placement/** -advanced courses that are overseen by the College Board, which are offered at high schools and taught by high school faculty. The Advance Placement (AP) curricula are standardized and in May of every year students may take an exam administered by the Educational Testing Service. At colleges and universities all over the United States students with passing grades of 3 or better, out of a total score of 5, can earn course credit and/or advance to higher-level courses.

**International Baccalaureate**-is similar to Advanced Placement. Offered at high schools, the International Baccalaureate Program (IB) has a rigorous and specific curriculum with several required areas of study. The International Baccalaureate Program's comprehensive two-year curriculum fulfills the requirements of various national education systems. Students, upon successfully completing a national exam, earn an IB diploma and may receive college credit when admitted to a college or university.

**College Level Examination Program**- The College Level Examination Program (CLEP) permits students to test out of beginning level college courses as colleges and universities.

\*Only standard dual/concurrent enrollment programs will be examined here

State	Definition of Dual/Concurrent Policy	Dual/Concurrent Enrollment Policy	Who Pays for Dual/Concurrent Enrollment	Postsecondary or Secondary Credit Earned	Incentives for Dual/Concurrent Enrollment	Dual/Concurrent Enrollment Barriers & Unintended Consequences	Unique Characteristics of Dual/Concurrent Enrollment Programs
Alabama	Standard Definition	State Board of Education has a policy which enables high school students to take college courses for credit at two-year colleges. Dual enrollment is on an institutional basis.	Student or school district	Both secondary & postsecondary credit	No information available	Due to payment requirements, it is difficult for low-income students to participate in dual enrollment programs.	No information available
Alaska	Standard Definition		Student	Only secondary credit, only postsecondary credit or both secondary and postsecondary credit	No information available	There is no guarantee that dual enrollment credits will transfer.	No information available
Arizona	Standard Definition	A 1984 law stipulates that qualified high school students may enroll in community college & university courses. Community colleges may offer dual enrollment courses on high school campuses taught by high school instructors who are certified to teach those courses using community college syllabi & texts. Policies vary by community college district.	Student Student pays standard tuition and community colleges are reimbursed by the state.	Both secondary and postsecondary credit	Courses are accepted on transfer.	Some community college and university faculty are concerned about the rigor of dual enrollment courses.	No information available
Arkansas	Dual enrollment is defined as a high school student enrolled in a postsecondary institution for college-level credit only. Concurrent enrollment is defined as a high school student who is enrolled in a postsecondary institution for both high school and college-level credit.	Legislation enacted in 1995 6-18-223-(a)(2) stipulates that a student who enrolls in and successfully completes college-level courses shall be entitled to receive both secondary & postsecondary academic credit. Legislation enacted in 1999 states that the Arkansas Higher Education Coordinating Board shall address accountability standards for dual enrollment programs (Title S.C.R. 20 Accountability Standards). Arkansas Statute 6-18-223 concerns concurrent enrollment whereas Arkansas	Student but the high school district may pay for the student if it so chooses.	Both secondary and postsecondary credit	No information available.	Students must meet requirements of postsecondary institution.	Private businesses often pay tuition for dual/concurrent enrollment students in order to expose the students to college. Community colleges sometimes waive tuition fees for dual/concurrent enrollment students in exchange for the space that the high schools provide.

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Arkansas		Statute 6-60-202 refers to dual enrollment. Tech prep courses are not considered part of the concurrent enrollment program. High school students must be tested prior to enrolling in college English and/or math courses.					
California	Dual enrollment is defined as a student who is admitted jointly to a two-year and a four-year institution so that the student does not have to apply to the four-year institution after they complete specified courses. <b>Concurrent enrollment</b> is defined as a high school student who is enrolled in a postsecondary institution while still in high school	<b>California Education Code Section 48800-48802</b> states that a governing board of any school district may decide which students would benefit from advanced scholastic or vocational work. The Board, upon recommendation of the school principal and the consent of the student's parents, may permit a student to attend a community college as a special part-time student. A student's parent, regardless of the student's age or class level, may request that the school district in which the student is enrolled, allow the student to attend a community college as a special full-time student.	Student	Both secondary and postsecondary credit	No information available	No information available	State law on concurrent enrollment authorizes but does not designate concurrent enrollment requirements.
Colorado	Standard Definition.	A 1988 law, " <b>Postsecondary Enrollment Options Act, C.R.S. 22-35-101...111</b> , allows junior and senior high school students to take college courses at both public and nonpublic higher education institutions and to receive high school and/or college credit which is what determines whether the school or college may claim state support. Students enrolled under	Student or school district. School district reimburses student only if the student presents evidence of passing the college courses. If the student fails the courses, the student or their guardians must pay.	Both secondary and postsecondary credit	No information available	No information available	The Colorado Postsecondary Enrollment Options Act was one of the first in the nation to allow a 13 <sup>th</sup> grade for high schoolers. This permits a high school student to graduate from high school at the same time as earning his or her Associate of Arts degree. Distance education is also widely used.

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Colorado		<p>the Postsecondary Options Act are not eligible for state or federal financial aid. A "Fast Track Program," C.R.S. 22-34-101 is for 12<sup>th</sup> grade students who have fulfilled their high school graduation requirements. Under this act, a college and school district may set up a mutual agreement. Unlike the Postsecondary Options Act, a student may carry a full college course load in the Fast Track program. In the Postsecondary Options program a student may only carry two college courses per academic term. Fast Track students do get college credit and they have full rights and privileges as a high school student but not as a college student.</p>					
Connecticut	Standard Definition	<p>Community colleges and the University of Connecticut have separate programs for high school students taking college courses for credit.</p>	<p>Student or community colleges. Community colleges often waive tuition &amp; fees. School district</p>	Both secondary and postsecondary credit	Usually no problem in transferring dual enrollment credits.	No information available	Dual enrollment programs are primarily vocational/tech-prep.
Delaware	Standard definition	Dual enrollment is on an institutional basis.	School district	Both secondary and postsecondary credit	There are no problems in transferring credits.	No information available	School district pays for transportation, books and tuition.
Florida	Dual enrollment is defined as a high school student enrolled in postsecondary courses for both high school and college-level credit.	<p>A law enacted in 1993 (FS240.116(1)) provides high school students options such as dual enrollment, vocational dual enrollment, early admission, the Advanced Placement Program, credit by examination and the International Baccalaureate Program. Joint dual enrollment and Advanced Placement</p>	State	Both secondary and postsecondary credit	Under Florida law, dually enrolled students are not assessed student fees, which represents a substantial savings for the students. There are few course restrictions. There is also a common course numbering system and quality assurance guidelines. With dual enrollment high school students can get a head	Students must maintain a certain minimum GPA.	All 28 colleges participate in dual enrollment. Dual enrollment and Advanced Placement are the major forms of articulated acceleration for students who are admitted into Florida postsecondary education institutions. The number of students participating in both

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Florida		<p>courses must be incorporated within and subject to district inter-institutional articulation agreement provisions. The statute states that the dual enrollment program is for eligible high school students to enroll in postsecondary courses creditable toward a vocational certificate or an associate or baccalaureate degree. Students enrolled in postsecondary courses that are not creditable toward the high school diploma shall not be classified as dually enrolled. Students are permitted to enroll in these programs during school hours, after school and during the summer. The State Board of Education shall adopt rules for any dual enrollment programs involving requirements for high school graduation. The Department of Education shall also develop guidelines for comparability across school districts of both student and teacher qualifications for dual enrollment courses. Student qualifications for dual enrollment include: a common placement exam, a 3.0 unweighted grade point average and for students enrolling in vocational certificate courses, a 2.0 unweighted grade point average. Exceptions to the GPA requirements can be made if the educational institutions agree and the terms of the agreement are</p>			<p>start on their college education without giving up important high school experiences. A 1996 Postsecondary Education Planning Commission (PEPC) study found that dual enrollment allows students to (1) fulfill college-level educational requirements while still in high school; (2) Enter college with career goals already in mind; (3) Save time because they need not duplicate coursework already completed in high school; (4) Save money because college tuition is not charged for courses taken in high school; (5) Receive postsecondary credit when they pursue a degree at a college or university; (6) Enrich their high school curriculum as well as their college program with advanced courses related to their career.</p>		<p>programs steadily increased between 1992-1999. More students participate in Advanced Placement than in Dual Enrollment, but the average dual enrollment student takes more accelerated courses than the average AP student.</p>



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Florida		contained within the dual enrollment inter-institutional articulation agreement.					
Georgia	Joint enrollment is defined as an eleventh or twelfth grade high school student who enrolls in postsecondary courses while still in high school. Early admission programs allow a high school student to enroll in postsecondary courses full-time following their junior year of high school.	1995 code 20-2-161.1 stipulates that any 11 <sup>th</sup> or 12 <sup>th</sup> grade student in any public school may apply to enroll in selected courses at a postsecondary institution. Georgia's statewide "Joint Enrollment Program," allows high school students to graduate earlier. The students must meet statewide minimum admissions standards (which can be increased at the campus level). The standards are based on SAT/ACT scores, GPA, the exemption of all LS requirements for early admission, a written recommendation from a high school counselor/principal, if under 18 the student needs a written consent from their parent/guardian and finally the student must complete the University System of Georgia College Preparatory Curriculum requirements. With the early admission program, a student may enroll full-time as a college student following their junior year of high school.	State	Both secondary and postsecondary credit	Joint Enrollment program allows students to graduate earlier even though it is not officially recognized as an accelerated baccalaureate program.	The student must meet entrance requirements of the postsecondary institution in which he/she desires to enroll and the institution must be eligible with the Georgia State Board of Education. The University of Georgia has been somewhat reluctant to accept dual enrollment credits if they are identified as such.	Georgia has an early admissions program, which permits students to enroll full-time in college courses following their junior year of high school.
Hawaii	Standard Definition	The 2000 legislature has passed a "Running Start," measure which, as of yet, remains to be implemented. There has always been an early admit policy.	Student	Both secondary and postsecondary credit	No information available.	No information available	Hawaii's dual enrollment program is in the process of being implemented. It is modeled after the Washington State "Running Start Program."
Idaho	Standard Definition	1997 "Postsecondary	Student, school	Both secondary	There are no problems in	Lots of requirements to apply for	ID H.B. 319 has

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Idaho		Enrollment Options Act, allows an 11 <sup>th</sup> or 12 <sup>th</sup> grade student to apply to any eligible public/nonpublic, two/four year higher education institution but they may only enroll in nonsectarian courses.	district or community college.	and postsecondary credit	transferring dual enrollment credit.	dual enrollment. Student may have to pick up the costs of postsecondary courses. Enrollment priority given to college students whenever high school students enroll in college courses for high school credit.	provisions for counseling to be delivered by the school district to students/parents regarding the services available to students involved in dual enrollment. The counseling is also to outline the responsibilities and consequences of taking postsecondary courses. Idaho was the first state to allow high school students to take college courses full-time.
Illinois	Standard definition	Board of Education policies encourage AP courses. The Illinois Community College board (ICCB). Has developed policies for governing the admission to postsecondary courses by high school students. The Board has also developed funding policies for dual enrollment courses. Most college courses are offered by community colleges.	Student or school district. It is a local decision as to who pays the tuition costs for dually enrolled students.		More educational options.	There are problems with transferring dual enrollment credits. The college credit must be higher than the high school admission requirements.	No information available
Indiana	Standard definition	1997 "Postsecondary Enrollment Options Act," permits high school juniors and seniors (and gifted and talented 9 <sup>th</sup> and 10 <sup>th</sup> graders) to enroll in courses on college campuses if they meet specified entrance requirements. There are no state mandates for college credit options for high school students though statute allows such programs. Higher education institutions and schools may develop their own agreements and decide whether or not to provide or accept college	Student	Both secondary and postsecondary credit	More educational options.	Student must pay tuition costs. In some cases dual enrollment agreements were made between community colleges and high schools without the consultation of four-year institutions thereby, at times, making community college credits difficult to transfer to research universities. There must also be school approval for a student to dually enroll.	No information available

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Indiana		credit programs. 1996 Code 20-10.1-15-4 stipulates that high school students may obtain secondary credit for courses taken at a postsecondary institution.					
Iowa	Standard Definition	1987 "Postsecondary Enrollment Options Act," permits 11 <sup>th</sup> and 12 <sup>th</sup> grade students to enroll part-time in nonsectarian college courses in eligible institutions. A gifted and talented student, according to the school's criteria, may also enroll in college courses ( <b>Iowa Code section 247.43</b> ). A student may enroll part-time in an eligible postsecondary institution for no more than four semester terms or six quarter terms unless they are identified as a gifted and talented 9 <sup>th</sup> or 10 <sup>th</sup> grade student. Students may enroll in any of the three state universities, the fifteen public community colleges, and accredited private institutions as defined in Iowa's Code section 261-9(5) and they are eligible for the Iowa Tuition Grant Program. Students must meet entrance requirements for postsecondary courses as determined by the postsecondary institution before they can enroll. Students may not enroll in eligible postsecondary courses if the high school in which the student is enrolled offers a comparable course.	Student or school district. School district pays unless the student does not successfully complete the college course(s), in which case the student must pay.	Both secondary and postsecondary credit	Gifted and talented 9 <sup>th</sup> and 10 <sup>th</sup> graders may enroll in postsecondary courses. School district pays the cost of the course.	Many requirements to dually enroll. Concerns about course quality especially when high schools have offered courses for college credit. Some postsecondary institutions do not accept dual enrollment credits for transfer.	Students and parents receive counseling about the Postsecondary Options Act. Gifted and talented students at the 9 <sup>th</sup> or 10 <sup>th</sup> grade level may enroll in postsecondary courses.
Kansas	Standard Definition	Enacted in 1993, <b>72-11a01-72-11a05 Citation</b>	Student	Both secondary and postsecondary	More educational options. There are funding	Student pays the cost of tuition. Student must receive	College must provide verification to the

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Kansas		<p>of Act. (a) K.S.A. and amendments thereto, shall be cited as the <b>Kansas Challenge to Secondary School Pupils Act</b>. This act stipulates that 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade high school students may enroll in postsecondary courses if they meet the following criteria: (1) student is a high school junior or senior as designated by the unified school district, (2) the student has the permission of their high school principal to enroll. A form must be filled out for each student and signed by the high school principal allowing the student to enroll in college courses... (3) the course must be a college course approved by the Kansas Department of Education and taught with the same requirements as any other college course, (4) the Board of Education of any school district and any eligible postsecondary institution may enter into an agreement regarding dual enrollment of high school students. This includes an agreement concerning academic credit for coursework, the requirement that the coursework be counted towards a degree, an how much the student pays for tuition, (5) the college must provide verification to the high school that the student is attending class, (6) only students enrolled for college credit can be carried on the class roster.</p>		credit	incentives for community colleges and universities to participate in dual enrollment programs.	permission to enroll in college courses from the high school principal and they must be admitted to the postsecondary institution.	Unique Characteristics of Dual/Concurrent Enrollment Programs school district that the student is attending class.

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Kentucky	Dual enrollment is defined as a high school student who has completed their junior year and who is enrolled in postsecondary courses.	Do to deregulation, the Council on Postsecondary Education will no longer have a dual enrollment policy. The admission regulations currently allow high school students to earn college credit and those credits will be transferable. Community colleges have a policy on dual enrollment that appears in Section IV of the Rules of the Senate of the Community Colleges. The section states that high school students need not to have graduated from high school in order to enroll in community college courses. The high school student who wishes to dually enroll in community college courses must have completed the junior year of high school with a "B" average or better, submit ACT scores, an application form and written recommendations from their high school principal and guidance counselor including a certification of their eligibility. High school students may not enroll in more than two courses per term unless more courses are approved by the community college president and documented in the student's record. Public universities in Kentucky have institutional policies regarding dual enrollment rather than state-level policies.	Student or community college	Both secondary and postsecondary credit	No information available	No information available.	No information available
Louisiana	Standard definition	No state mandated programs but the Board of Elementary and Secondary Education has a policy stating that high school	Student	Both secondary and postsecondary credit	More educational options.	No information available.	The governor of Louisiana has set up a task force to create state policy for dual enrollment.

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Louisiana		students are eligible for dual enrollment. School regulation Title 28 sec. 1523a. Colleges and universities have separate policies.	School district	Both secondary and postsecondary credit.	Few course restrictions.	A student may take only one class per semester up to a total of six semester hours.	Program is not limited to gifted and talented students. Counseling on postsecondary options is provided to students.
Maine	Standard definition	No information available.	Student	Both secondary & postsecondary credit	No information available.	No information available.	No information available
Maryland	Standard definition	No information available.	Student	Both secondary and postsecondary credit	No information available.	No information available.	No information available
Massachusetts	Dual enrollment is defined as a high school student who is enrolled in a postsecondary institution for both high school and college-level credit.	<b>Section 23 of Chapter 71, Acts of 1993</b> establishes Massachusetts' dual enrollment policy. <b>G.L.C. 15A Section 39</b> amends the above section to include nonpublic students. <b>General Laws of Massachusetts Chapter 15A: Section 39</b> <b>Secondary Education Students Qualified to Enroll in Higher Education Institutions</b> qualified high school students enrolled in public secondary schools may enroll as students in Massachusetts public postsecondary institutions. Students may enroll either full or part-time. The Board of Education along with the Board of Higher Education shall establish guidelines of which students may qualify for this program, establish criteria for admission, and administer this program. Nonpublic school students are eligible to participate in the program with the understanding that the crediting of such	Student, or school district or state.	Both secondary and postsecondary credit	Student does not pay tuition. Few course restrictions. Student may enroll in college courses full-time. All public institutions of higher education allow dual enrollment. Both public and nonpublic school students can dually enroll. More educational options.	Students must have and maintain a "B" average to be eligible for the program. Students must have been recommended by principals/counselors or teachers. Students must meet admission requirements to the postsecondary institution as well as individual course requirements.	Students do not pay for books or fees.

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Massachusetts		attendance for a high school diploma shall be the nonpublic school's decision to make. 11 <sup>th</sup> and 12 <sup>th</sup> grade high school students with at least a "B" average may take courses at any of the public colleges at no cost.					
Michigan	Standard definition	<p><b>Public Act 160 (HB 4643) "Postsecondary Enrollment Options Program,"</b> went into effect April 1, 1996. This program was modified and expanded form Section 21b of the State School Aid Act, which allows high school students to participate in dual enrollment or other postsecondary options. Qualified student for dual enrollment must take the MEAP High School Test and must be endorsed in the subject area in which they wish to dually enroll. If a subject has no endorsement, students are eligible to dual enroll in those areas as long as they have taken the MEAP High School Test. <b>Public Act 178 (HB 5232) enacted in 1997 as an amendment to the Postsecondary Enrollment Options Act,</b> defines an eligible student as being enrolled in at least 1 high school class in at least grade 11 in a school district in Michigan, except a foreign exchange student enrolled in school district under a cultural exchange program. In short, the Postsecondary Enrollment Options bill establishes eligibility</p>	School district	Only secondary credit, Only postsecondary credit or both secondary and postsecondary credit.	More educational options. School districts pay tuition. Students can enroll in any number of college courses they desire. The only requirement is that the student be enrolled in both the school district and the postsecondary institution during the school's regular academic year and that the student takes at least one high school class. Students may attend any public or private degree granting higher education institutions in the state that they want.	Course restrictions. Students must meet certain requirements.	Michigan mandates students to receive postsecondary options counseling. Qualified students must take a state high school test and be endorsed in the subject area in which they wish to enroll in order to be eligible to dually enroll.

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Michigan		criteria for students, institutions, and courses. It mandates eligible charges for tuition, course fees and registration fees that can be charged to a school district. It creates requirements for enrollment and credit. The bill requires schools to provide postsecondary options counseling and finally it mandates school district to report to the Department of Education.					
Minnesota	Standard Definition	" <b>Postsecondary Enrollment Options Program</b> ," was enacted in 1985. It is the oldest dual enrollment program in the United States. All high school juniors/seniors except cultural exchange students, and some adults 21 years of age who do not have a high school diploma are eligible to participate under the High School Graduation Incentives Act. Students may enroll in any public or private postsecondary institution. The student may only enroll in nonsectarian courses.	Student or the state	Only secondary credit, only postsecondary credit or both secondary and postsecondary credit	Students get a head start on college credits. Students save money on postsecondary costs. Students do no pay tuition. There are few course restrictions. In general, dual enrollment students do well and sometimes even better than their college counterparts.	Concerns exist about the rigor of dual enrollment courses. There are concerns about the financial and administrative burdens of the program. Better information about the Postsecondary Enrollment Options Program should be provided.	Dual enrollment participants often have higher GPA's than regularly admitted postsecondary students. It has been reported that many AP classes are being dropped due to the impact of dual enrollment.
Mississippi	Dual enrollment is defined as a high school student who is enrolled in a postsecondary institution while still in high school.	<b>Statute 37-29-1 Supplement, Vol. 10,</b> p.117 gives the state policy on dual enrollment. It authorizes the Boards of Trustees of community college districts to establish dual enrollment programs for high school students to take college-level classes. Students must meet the following conditions in order to enroll in a dual enrollment program: (1) student must	School district	Both secondary and postsecondary credit	More educational options.	No information available.	State law allows dual enrollment students to only enroll in community colleges.



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Mississippi		<p>have completed a minimum of 14 core high school units, (2) students must have a minimum ACT composite score of 21 or the equivalent SAT score; (3) students must have a 3.0 GPA on a 4.0 scale or better; (4) students must have an unconditional written recommendation from their high school principal and/or guidance counselor; (5) students may be considered for the dual enrollment program who have not completed the minimum of 14 core high school units if they have a minimum ACT composite score of 30 or the equivalent SAT score, and have the required GPA and recommendations. High school students can gain early admission to a college on a full or part-time basis if they meet the following: (1) completed a minimum of 14 core high school units, (2) have a 3.0 GPA on a 4.0 scale or better; (3) have an unconditional written recommendation from their high school principal or guidance counselor (4) have a minimum ACT composite score of 26 or the equivalent SAT score; (5) the principal or guidance counselor of the student must recommend in writing that it is in the best educational interest of the student. The recommendation shall also state that the student's age will not keep him/her from being a successful full-time college student.</p>					

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Missouri	Dual enrollment is defined as a high school student who is enrolled in a postsecondary institution while still in high school.	Missouri Board of Higher Education has guidelines for dual enrollment courses taught in high schools by high school teachers (though dual enrollment courses exist which may be taught at the community college campus by college faculty). This policy only affects public institutions and those private institutions that choose to become signatories to this policy. These guidelines do not address technically oriented dual credit courses offered by some colleges. Dual enrollment courses taught by college faculty off-site from the high school also do not fall under these guidelines. <b>Section 167.223, RSMo (1990)</b> , authorizes public high schools in conjunction with Missouri public community colleges and public or private four-year colleges and universities to offer postsecondary course options to high school juniors and seniors. In 1998, <b>Section 167.223, RSMo</b> , was amended to expand eligibility for dual enrollment courses to 9 <sup>th</sup> and 10 <sup>th</sup> grade high school students. Student dual enrollment eligibility varies in accordance with the admission standards of the college or university offering the courses in the high school. All institutions require students to have a minimum overall GPA of 3.0 on a 4.0 scale or the equivalent, and the student must be recommended by the high school principal or	Student	Both secondary and postsecondary credit	No information available.	No information available.	In FY 1998, 33 colleges and universities in Missouri offered dual credit courses. Approximately 50% of Missouri public high schools provide students with at least one dual credit opportunity.

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Montana	Standard Definition	his or her official designee. No state mandated programs. Dual/concurrent enrollment is on an institutional basis.	Student	Only secondary credit, only postsecondary credit or both secondary and postsecondary credit	No information available.	Transferring credit is a problem.	No information available
Nebraska	Standard Definition	Dual/concurrent enrollment is on an institutional basis.	Student	Only secondary credit, only postsecondary credit or both secondary and postsecondary credit.	No information available.	Community college courses have to meet high school course requirements for course credit at the high school level.	A lot of dual enrollment courses are taught at the high school.
New Hampshire	Standard Definition	No state policy exists. Dual/concurrent enrollment is on an institutional basis.	Student or community college	Only secondary credit, only postsecondary credit or both secondary and postsecondary credit	No information available.	No information available.	Dual enrollment is considered a public relations tool by universities and colleges, so tuition is often waived.
New Jersey	Standard Definition	<b>Code 1995 Ch. 18A.61C</b> states that courses for college credit shall be established on public high school campuses for high school students.	State	Both secondary and postsecondary credit	Many varied postsecondary institutions offer dual enrollment options. More educational options for students. Few course restrictions. Minimal or no cost to students. Dual enrollment courses must be accepted on transfer.	No information available.	A private out-of-state university is advertising itself to New Jersey dual enrollment students.
New Mexico	A concurrently enrolled student is a high school student enrolled in a postsecondary institution for both high school and college-level credit.	No state mandated college credit options programs exist. There are, however, voluntary concurrent enrollment and AP programs. With the concurrent enrollment program qualified high school students may take postsecondary courses for dual credit. Usually these courses are on college campuses. Concurrent enrollment agreements between schools and colleges must be in writing.	School district or the state	Both secondary and postsecondary credit	More educational options.	There is a problem with transferring concurrent enrollment credits back to the high school.	No information available
New York	Standard Definition	Commissioner's Regulations 52.1(3). Enrollment of secondary	Student	Only secondary credit, only postsecondary	No information available.	No information available.	If a dual enrollment student earns an "A" or "B" for the college

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New York		school students in postsecondary courses shall be strictly controlled by the postsecondary institution.		credit or both secondary and postsecondary credit			course then he/she will receive a reimbursement of \$100, and if the student earns a "C" then he/she will receive a \$50 reimbursement. If the student earns a "D" of "F" then he/she will not be reimbursed at all.
Nevada	A concurrently enrolled student is a high school student enrolled in a postsecondary institution for both high school and college-level credit.	<b>1995 Code 389.160</b> states that a student who successfully completes a postsecondary course must be permitted to apply that credit towards his/her high school degree. Board of Regent's Policy Rev. 183 (06/00) Title 4, Chapter 14, Page 17 Section 21. The University and Community College System of Nevada concurrent enrollment policy permits students to register concurrently in courses at the various institutions subject to the following regulations: (1) Each student is personally responsible for obtaining the advanced written approval of the assigned faculty advisor or counselor at the home institution to assure the course(s) are applicable toward satisfying degree requirements (2) The maximum combined concurrent registration load in any one semester is determined by the advisor and the dean of the college of the student's home institution offering the degree or program (3) Each institution should conduct periodic post-registration audits to identify any special	Student	Only secondary credit, only postsecondary credit or both secondary and postsecondary credit	No information available.	Dual enrollment is mostly limited to the eastern part of the state.	No information available

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Nevada		<p>problems that should be brought to the attention of the Articulation Board for further review and study. The Computing Center will support this effort by providing a report each semester listing the concurrent registrations within the system.</p>					
North Carolina	<p>A concurrently enrolled student is a high school student enrolled in a postsecondary institution for both high school and college-level credit</p>	<p>The Huskins Bill and concurrent enrollment policies provide opportunities for community colleges and high schools to have articulated programs. These articulated programs allow high school students to take courses at a community college. The Huskins Bill seeks to improve articulation and to increase student's college participation rate without obscuring the distinct roles of high schools and community colleges. <b>The Huskins Bill G.S. 115D-20(4)</b> states that local administrative boards and local school boards may create cooperative programs in the their communities to provide for college courses to be offered to qualified high school students with college credits to be awarded to those high school students on successful completion of their courses. The Huskins Bill has also set up criteria (there are nine) for how an agreement for operating the program should be set up between the local board of education and the board of trustees of the community college. The</p>	<p>The state</p>	<p>Both secondary and postsecondary credit</p>	<p>No information available.</p>	<p>Barriers exist for private and home-schooled students.</p>	<p>Dual credits transfer but they are considered credits for "elective points" rather than for "quality points."</p>

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North Carolina		<p>Huskins Bill is for qualified students defined as students in grades 9-12 who are socially and academically "mature" to handle college credit courses successfully. The high school and the community college must have a mutual agreement to define the criteria for student participation.</p> <p>The Huskins Bill permits community colleges to schedule college credit courses for high school students, however, qualified high school students have been permitted to enroll in regularly scheduled college credit courses for many years through a concurrent enrollment policy of the State board of Community Colleges. The State Board of Community Colleges' policy regarding concurrent enrollment, as cited in NCAC 2C.0305 permits high school students to enroll in a community college course under the following conditions: (1) the student is at least 16 years of age; (2) the student has been recommended by the chief administrative public school officer and approved by the president of the community college;</p> <p>(3) The principal certifies that the student is taking at least 3 high school courses and is making appropriate progress towards graduation....(4) enrollment of high school students cannot displace</p>					

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North Dakota	A dually enrolled student is a high school student enrolled in a postsecondary institution for both high school and college-level credit.	adult college students. Passed legislation in 1996 concerning dual enrollment. <b>28-32-01, Subdivision 1</b> discusses dual enrollment. <b>Section 403.5 Secondary-Postsecondary Articulation Agreements, Dual Credit Postsecondary Enrollment Options.</b> <b>Section 403.5</b> states that institutions may develop agreements with secondary schools to offer postsecondary credit. Such articulation agreements must include a list of eligible secondary courses and their postsecondary counterparts. They must contain procedures so that students with eligible secondary coursework may show postsecondary proficiency and there should be procedures for joint secondary-postsecondary review of the articulation agreement at regular intervals. Secondary and Postsecondary officials must develop criteria which can be used to evaluate a student's proficiency in an articulated course.	The student	Both secondary and postsecondary credit	All institutions in the state's university system participate. Participation does not affect state funding to school districts. In some cases, when a dual enrollment course is taught at the high school, the tuition is discounted.	Student pays for tuition because the program is not funded. Student must be in grade 12 and must have a written permission from the district's superintendent.	North Dakota offers dual enrollment by distance education through the "Interactive Great Western Network."
Ohio	Dual enrollment is defined as a high school junior or senior who may earn both high school and college-level credit.	Ohio has a Postsecondary Enrollment Options Program which allows high school juniors and seniors to earn high school and college credit through dual enrollment. The State Board of Education develops requirements for participation by schools. Legislation enacted into	School district, Community college or the state	Both secondary and postsecondary credit	Minimal or no cost to students. Few course restrictions.	Students must have at least 3.0 GPA in high school course in the same subject area they wish to enroll in at the postsecondary level.	No information available

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Ohio		law in June 1999 requires students to have earned a minimum 3.0 GPA on a 4.0 scale (or equivalent) in high school courses in the same subject areas as the college courses they want to enroll in through the Postsecondary Enrollment Options Program.					
Oklahoma	A dually enrolled student is a 12 <sup>th</sup> grade high school student who may be enrolled in and provisionally accepted as a special student at a postsecondary institution in the Oklahoma State System of Higher Education	A 12 <sup>th</sup> grade student can participate in dual enrollment programs if he/she is enrolled in an accredited high school and meets all the requirements for dual enrollment. They may be provisionally accepted as a special student at a college or university in the Oklahoma State System of Higher Education. State Regent's policy also provided for AP/IB programs and agreements between vocational-technical and postsecondary institutions.	Student	Only secondary credit, only postsecondary credit or both secondary and postsecondary credit	More educational options.	Student must meet rigorous requirements for dual enrollment program.	Students must receive counseling about postsecondary enrollment. Policy is very specific about what requirements the students must meet. These requirements include SAT/ACT scores, GPA, class rank and so on.
Oregon	Standard Definition	The Oregon Administrative rule adopted in 1991 581-043-0510 states community college dual enrollment policy. There are cooperative educational program agreements between high schools and colleges for college credit courses for high school students.	Student, school district, or community college	Only secondary credit, only postsecondary credit or both secondary and postsecondary credit	No problem in transferring dual credits except with private schools.	No information available.	No information available
Pennsylvania	Standard Definition	Dual enrollment is at the institutional level.	Student or school district	Only secondary credit, only postsecondary credit or both secondary and postsecondary credit	No information available	No information available.	No information available
Rhode Island	Standard Definition	Dual enrollment is at the institutional level.	Student	Only secondary credit, only postsecondary credit or both	No information available	No information available.	No information available



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Rhode Island				secondary and postsecondary credit			
South Carolina	Standard Definition	Dual enrollment is governed by state board policy. The state does provide some funding for AP classes. Many institutions offer college courses at high schools. The University of South Carolina-Columbia has an accelerated baccalaureate program.	Student, or school district	Only secondary credit, only postsecondary credit or both secondary and postsecondary credit	No information available	No information available.	No information available
South Dakota	Standard Definition	There are no state mandated college credit programs but Regents set guidelines for dual enrollment policies. Public universities provide dual enrollment options.	Student or school district	Only secondary credit, only postsecondary credit or both secondary and postsecondary credit	No information available	No information available.	South Dakota is vigorously trying to put courses online. South Dakota is in the process of establishing the "Digital Dakota System," which they hope to have online by the Fall of 2001.
Tennessee	A dually enrolled student is defined as a high school student in one or more specified college courses for which the student may earn both high school and college credit. A jointly enrolled student is defined as a high school student enrolled in one or more college courses for which the student will earn only college credit.	11 <sup>th</sup> and 12 <sup>th</sup> grade students may enroll in college classes that meet high school requirements. High school seniors may apply for early college admission. <b>The Tennessee Board of Regents Non-Degree Admissions Policy</b> concerning dual enrollment states that high school students who have completed their sophomore year of high school may be admitted for either joint enrollment or dual enrollment or both. Talented and gifted students in grades 9-12, under <b>Chapter 395 of the Public Acts of 1983</b> may, with the recommendation of their high school principal and appropriate higher education authorities, enroll in and receive	Student or school district	Both secondary and postsecondary credit	No information available	No information available.	No information available

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Tennessee		regular college degree credit from a Tennessee postsecondary institution if such a student has a minimum GPA of 3.2 on a 4.0 scale and if such a placement is a part of the student's planned Individual Education Program.					
Texas	Standard Definition	<b>S.B. 1352 School District and Junior College Course Credits</b> pertains to course credits offered under an agreement between a school district and a community college.	Student	Both secondary and postsecondary credit	No information available	No information available	No information available
Utah	A concurrently enrolled student is defined as a high school student who is enrolled in a postsecondary institution while still in high school.	<b>Utah State Board of Regents Policy R165</b> defines concurrent enrollment, gives eligibility requirements, faculty limits, discusses college transcripts, funding and an oversight committee. There is also the New Century scholarship, which is given to high school graduates who have completed the requirements for an associate degree prior to September 1 <sup>st</sup> of the same year they qualify to graduate from high school. <b>Utah State board of Regents Policy R604</b> Beginning in 1996 Utah Code 53a-15-101(1) permits college credit courses to be taught in high school concurrent enrollment programs.	Student, school district, community college or the state	Only secondary credit, only postsecondary credit or both secondary and postsecondary credit	Students can accelerate the obtainment of a baccalaureate degree. Minimal cost to students. New Century Scholarship offers strong incentive to concurrently enroll.	Postsecondary institution must accept students. Stringent requirements for concurrent enrollment eligibility.	Utah's "New Century Scholarship," pays 75% of a student's college tuition for a baccalaureate degree at any Utah State operated institution of higher learning if they earn an Associate's degree by September 1 <sup>st</sup> of the same year they qualify to graduate from high school. Distance learning programs include EDNET and KULC. Brigham Young University (a private, postsecondary institution) accepts concurrent enrollment credits.
Virginia	Standard definition	Since 1988 Virginia has offered formal dual enrollment programs. "The Virginia Plan for Dual Enrollment" outlines the program specifics. Courses must be part of a	Student or the school district	Both secondary and postsecondary credit	Dual enrollment results in time and money savings. Community colleges and universities benefit from the generation of FTEs. Dual enrollment improves cooperation and	No input from faculty about dual enrollment program. There are concerns about the quality of the courses.	No information available

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Virginia		<p>degree, certificate, or diploma program at a community college. Courses cannot be developmental, physical education or health. High school students must be recommended by their schools and meet community college admissions requirements. High School faculty teaching dual credit courses must have the same minimum requirements of community college faculty. The Virginia Plan also includes a section on assessment.</p>			<p>communication between schools and postsecondary institutions.</p>		
Vermont	<p>Standard Definition</p>	<p>Dual enrollment is on an institutional basis. Currently Vermont State Colleges, the University of Vermont, and the Vermont Department of Education are looking at the possibility of bringing a proposed statewide dual enrollment policy to the state legislature this session (2000-2001). In addition to serving higher achieving high school students, Vermont is exploring the possibility of a dual enrollment model that will create alternative college learning opportunities for "at risk" students.</p>	<p>Student</p>	<p>Only secondary credit, only postsecondary credit or both secondary and postsecondary credit</p>	<p>No information available</p>	<p>No information available.</p>	<p>The state is looking at developing a statewide dual enrollment policy that not only allows high achieving students to take college courses, but also one that gives alternative college learning opportunities to "at-risk" students.</p>
Washington	<p>A dually enrolled student is a high school student who is enrolled in a postsecondary institution. A concurrently enrolled student is a student who is enrolled at two or more community colleges at the same</p>	<p>The "Running Start Program," permits high school juniors and senior to enroll in college-level courses at community colleges. There is also College in High School programs, AP and IB. The Washington State Legislature created the "Running Start Program,"</p>	<p>School district</p>	<p>Both secondary and postsecondary credit</p>	<p>There is a minimal cost to students in the "Running Start Program." Dual enrollment saves time and money. Challenging classes and flexibility of courses are also pluses of the "Running Start Program." Additionally, the "Running Start Program," has been well received by</p>	<p>High school AP classes are suffering from lower enrollment due to dual enrollment programs, leaving less options for high school students who don't dually enroll. The Running Start Program is time intensive and needs more funding.</p>	<p>No information available</p>

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Washington	time.	in 1990. The program was a part of the "Learning by Choice Law."			parents and students alike.		
Wisconsin	Standard Definition	Wisconsin code states that any public 11 <sup>th</sup> or 12 <sup>th</sup> grade student may enroll in an institution of higher education.	Student	Both secondary and postsecondary credit	There is a minimal cost to the student to dually enroll. Dual enrollment provides more educational options.	Students must pay for postsecondary course credit.	No information available
West Virginia	Standard Definition	Dual enrollment is on an institutional basis.	Student, community college or the state	Both secondary and postsecondary credit	There are no problems in transferring dual credits.	No information available	No information available
Wyoming	Standard definition	<b>Wyoming State Statute 21-20-201 Article 2 Wyoming Postsecondary Education Options Program</b> gives guidelines for agreements between school districts and postsecondary institutions, student participation, credits, financial arrangements and transportation.	Student	Both secondary and postsecondary credit	There are no problems in transferring dual enrollment credits.	No information available.	There are no incentives for the dual enrollment program to grow because of the standards at the high school -level.



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