

REGIONAL EDUCATIONAL LABORATORY

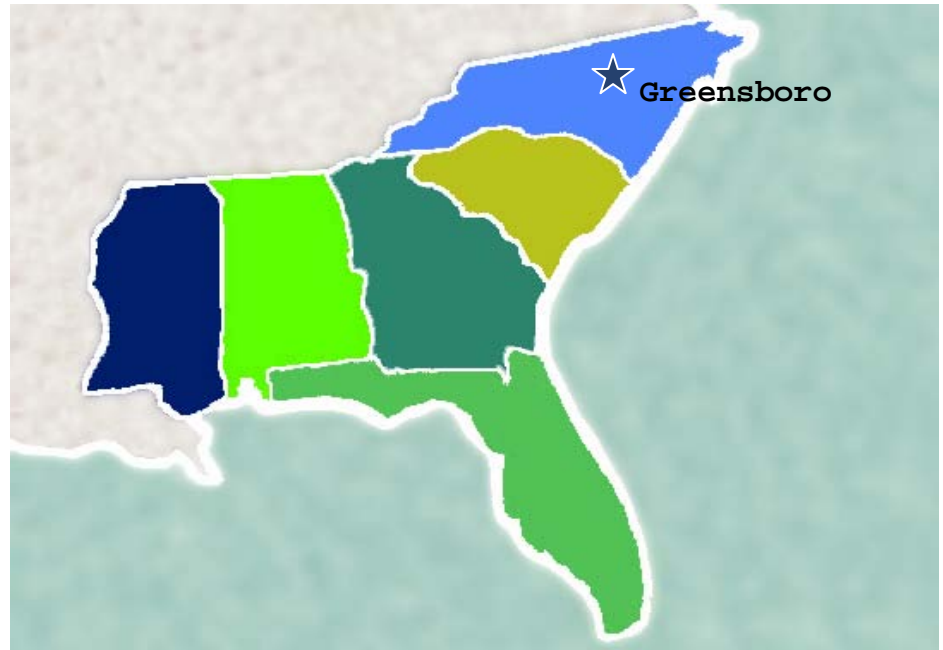
SOUTHEAST ~ SERVECenter

December 2011, EBE #890

EVIDENCE BASED EDUCATION REQUEST DESK

OUR GOAL

To assist educators and policymakers in their efforts to apply the evidence base to decisions about policies, programs, and practices they encounter.



REQUEST:

How do other states fund their dual enrollment programs? (States in the Southeast and other states if possible.)

RESPONSE

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) produced a study reviewing the K–12 funding formulas of all 50 states. In a section of the report, NCES examined whether states had designated funding for dual enrollment programs. They found that: “Sixty-four percent of institutions with dual enrollment programs reported that parents and students were a source for tuition for courses taken as part of the programs, 37 percent said that high schools and public school districts were a source, and 26 percent said that their state was a source for tuition. Nine percent indicated that there was some other source(s) for tuition. The most commonly cited other sources included various federal and county grants, as well as scholarships from local businesses and nonprofit organizations” (Waits, Setzer, Lewis, & Lewis, 2005).

“Due to the multi-dimensional nature of dual credit programs, the funding issues surrounding them tend to be more complex than traditional general education programs. Funding for dual credit programs can vary significantly from program to program, state to state (or even within a state), and can include federal, state or local dollars, private donations, student fees or funding

If you have any questions regarding this document, please contact the
REL-SE, 1-800-755-3277 or RELSoutheast@serve.org

from postsecondary sources” (Griffith, 2009). Dual credit programs and traditional programs both obtain funding from the same sources. Dual enrollment programs may also receive funding from postsecondary institutions, private funding sources, and most commonly from students or parents in the form of tuition or fees.

Table highlights:

- Students and parents are responsible for paying the cost of tuition for dual programs in 22 states.
- In six states, the tuition is provided by the student’s school district.
- In three states, tuition is provided by participating postsecondary institutions.
- In three states, tuition is provided by the state department of education or another state organization.
- Four states have multiple dual enrollment programs that have different groups that are primarily responsible for tuition.

State	Program	Funding
Alabama http://mb2.ecs.org/reports/Report.aspx?id=1168	Dual Enrollment – Postsecondary Institutions. High school students are allowed to take college courses for credit either at a high school or on a college campus.	Tuition is the responsibility of the student or the student's parent, unless otherwise negotiated between the college and the local board of education.
Florida http://mb2.ecs.org/reports/Report.aspx?id=1168	Dual Enrollment – Districts and community college presidents must develop a comprehensive, articulated acceleration program for the students enrolled in their respective school districts and service areas. Each state university president is encouraged to designate a university representative to participate in the development of the interinstitutional articulation agreements for each school district within the university service area.	Students enrolled in programs at public institutions are exempted from paying registration, tuition, and laboratory fees—students enrolled at private institutions are not.
Georgia http://mb2.ecs.org/reports/Report.aspx?id=1168	State has three programs: ACCEL, Dual Enrollment, and Joint Enrollment. ACCEL is a lottery-funded dual enrollment program administered by the Georgia Student Finance Commission that allows 11th and 12th grade students to take certain courses (not technical certificate courses) for high school and postsecondary credit. Dual Enrollment allows students to take courses at public or private institutions for high school and postsecondary credit. Joint Enrollment allows high school	Accel and dual enrollment students in non-degree granting programs that qualify for HOPE Grants: Student tuition, fees, and a book allowance are paid for through the state's lottery funds. Students cannot receive more than a cumulative total of 190 quarter hours or 127 semester hours of Accel, HOPE Grant, and/or HOPE Scholarship payments. Dual & joint enrollment for students not qualifying for state lottery funding: Tuition is

	students to take courses at public or private institutions only for postsecondary credit.	the responsibility of the student or the student's parent.
Mississippi http://mb2.ecs.org/reports/Report.aspx?id=1168	State has three programs (no title for any program). One allows partnerships between local districts and the Mississippi Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning (IHL). Another allows partnerships between local districts and the Mississippi State Board for Community and Junior Colleges (SBCJC). A third allows partnerships among local districts, the IHL, and the SBCJC (repealed effective June 30, 2009). The programs are fairly similar—differences are noted where they exist.	All programs: Tuition is the responsibility of the student or the student's parent.
North Carolina http://mb2.ecs.org/reports/Report.aspx?id=1168	State has two programs: " Huskins Bill " and Concurrent Enrollment . The Huskins Bill program provides that an agreement between a district and community college will allow students in grades 9–12 to enroll in college courses for college credit. Concurrent Enrollment allows a high school student who is at least 16 years old to enroll in community college courses for college credit.	Community colleges must waive tuition for all high school students participating in Huskins and Concurrent Enrollment.
South Carolina http://www.che.sc.gov/AcademicAffairs/DualEnrollment.pdf	Dual enrollment courses have been a feature in South Carolina high schools for at least a decade. The purpose of these courses is to provide an avenue through which highly talented high school youth can earn college credit while simultaneously meeting high school graduation requirements by taking courses in the high school setting that are offered by an institution of higher education.	In this model, both the high school and the college provider earn funding through the state, while the student pays tuition to the college.

State	Program	Funding
Alaska	While there is no statewide policy in Alaska, dual enrollment is offered on an institutional basis.	Tuition is the responsibility of the student or the student's parent.
Arizona	State has two programs: Dual Enrollment and Concurrent Enrollment . Dual Enrollment courses are offered either on a high school or postsecondary campus through an "intergovernmental agreement" between a	Unless the student's high school or community college has volunteered to pay the tuition, tuition is the responsibility of the student or the student's parent.

	local board and a community college district governing board. Concurrent Enrollment courses are offered on a college campus. Policies in this profile generally relate to dual enrollment provisions.	
Arkansas	State has two programs: Dual Enrollment and Concurrent Enrollment . Dual enrollment courses are offered by a postsecondary institution for college credit only. Concurrent enrollments are offered for both high school and college credit. Policies in this database generally refer to concurrent enrollment.	For both concurrent enrollment and dual enrollment, tuition is the responsibility of the student or the student's parent.
California	Concurrent Enrollment	While the community college does have the right to waive the cost of tuition to students, it is not required to do so. If tuition costs are not waived, tuition is the responsibility of the student or the student's parent.
Colorado	State has two programs: Postsecondary Enrollment Options and Fast Track . Postsecondary Enrollment Options allows 11th and 12th grade students to take college courses for both high school and college credit. Fast Track Program is for 12th-grade students who have fulfilled their high school graduation requirements and want to carry a full load of college courses and earn college credit their senior year.	Parents must first pay the postsecondary institution for the cost of a college course, and then are "... subject to reimbursement by the school district upon successful completion of such postsecondary courses." Different rules apply to students who qualify for free/reduced lunch.
Connecticut	High school partnerships program. Community-technical colleges may enter into agreements with local districts, directors of regional vocational-technical high schools, and parochial high school administrators to offer high school students community college courses.	"The (community) college will pay the costs of tuition for the high school students participating in the program and will waive all fees." Tuition is not paid for noncredit and extension courses. District and/or students pay book costs.
Delaware	Dual Enrollment/Awarding of Dual Credit	Payment of tuition varies depending upon the type of dual enrollment and district policy. Depending on the program and location, may be grant-funded, paid by the student or student's parent, or covered by waivers for eligible students.
District of Columbia	While there is no districtwide policy in the District of Columbia, dual enrollment is offered on an institutional basis.	There is no formal dual enrollment policy, so tuition is the responsibility of the student or the student's parent.

Hawaii	Running Start	Unless the student is from a low-income family that qualifies for financial aid from the state's Gear Up program, tuition is the responsibility of the student or the student's parent.
Idaho	Postsecondary Enrollment Options; all high schools in the state must offer "Advanced Opportunities," which may include dual credit, Advanced Placement, International Baccalaureate, or Tech Prep. In addition, the state board has directed postsecondary institutions to work with districts to provide dual credit options, and has made a review of each institution's efforts in this area a part of each president's annual performance review.	For a pupil enrolled in a postsecondary enrollment options course, the school district may make payments or partial payments for courses taken for secondary credit. The school district superintendent cannot make payments to a postsecondary institution for a course taken for postsecondary credit only. The district superintendent cannot make payments to a postsecondary institution for a course from which a student officially withdraws during the first 14 days of the semester or for courses for audit.
Illinois	Administrative rule allows community colleges to admit high school students to college courses.	Student or school district (locally determined)
Indiana	State has three programs: the Postsecondary Enrollment Program , Double Up for College , and Fast Track to College .	Double Up for College: Students eligible for free/reduced lunch must have their tuition waived. The university/community college may waive any student's tuition, but is not required to do so. Post Secondary Enrollment Program and Fast Track to College: A school may grant financial assistance to a student enrolled in a Post Secondary Enrollment Program but is not required to.
Iowa	State has two programs: Postsecondary Enrollment Options and Concurrent Enrollment . Postsecondary Enrollment Options allows students to take college courses at a two- or four-year institution. The district will pay for the course if the course is not offered at the high school. Concurrent Enrollment courses, typically taught by a high school teacher at a high school, are offered through a contractual agreement between a community college and the school district.	District pays by June 30 (end of school year). Statute bars institutions from charging students for tuition. However, if the student does not complete or receive credit for the course, the student is responsible for all tuition and other course costs and must reimburse the district.
Kansas	Concurrent Enrollment	Tuition is an amount negotiated by the school district and the college/university under this program. Tuition is the responsibility of the student or the student's parent.
Kentucky	State has two programs: Dual Credit and	The state does not address the issue of tuition for

	<p>Dual Enrollment. Dual Credit is defined as "a college-level course of study ... in which a high school student receives credit from both the high school and postsecondary institution in which the student is enrolled upon completion of a single class or designated program of study." Dual Enrollment means "a college-level course of study ... in which a student is enrolled in a high school and postsecondary institution" at the same time. Participating in the Gatton Academy of Mathematics and Science in Kentucky can be defined as "dual credit" or "dual enrollment."</p>	<p>dual enrollment programs in either legislation or rules. Thus, tuition is the responsibility of the student or the student's parent.</p>
Louisiana	<p>State has two programs: TOPS-Tech Early Start Award, and Early Start. TOPS-Tech Early Start Award provides scholarships for 11th and 12th graders to pursue an industry-based occupational or vocational education credential at a public postsecondary institution. Early Start provides tuition assistance for students to enroll in college-level, enrichment/development, and/or work skills courses for dual credit. (Students in enrichment/developmental courses will receive postsecondary institutional credit but not degree credit.)</p> <p>In addition, voluntary agreements between high schools and postsecondary partners are referred to here as Traditional Dual Enrollment, in which a student may enroll in a public two- or four-year institution, with most program parameters set by the postsecondary institution and high school. The database indicates where policy or state-level practice touches upon such agreements.</p>	<p>TOPS-Tech Early Start: The state pays the postsecondary institution \$50 per credit hour, up to \$150 per course, for a student enrolled in specific courses. A student may take two courses in the 11th grade and two in the 12th under this program.</p> <p>Early Start: The state pays the postsecondary institution \$100 per credit hour, up to \$300 per course to cover the student's cost of enrolling in specific courses.</p> <p>Traditional dual enrollment: Student pays tuition.</p>
Maine	<p>The state also has a smaller dual enrollment program not generated by policy, Early College for ME, targeted at high school seniors with college potential but no plans for college. An ECS highlight offers a profile of the program.</p>	<p>The department of education pays 50% of the tuition for the first 3 credit hours taken each semester by a student at an eligible institution and up to 6 credit hours per academic year. The student is not required to pay any tuition, but must pay any fees associated with the college course he/she is taking.</p>
Maryland	<p>State allows high school students to be dually enrolled in a high school and an institution of</p>	<p>A postsecondary institution may waive a student's tuition but is not required to. If tuition is not waived, students who demonstrate financial need</p>

	higher education.	may apply to the state to have their tuition covered by a grant.
Massachusetts	No title	Tuition is the responsibility of the student or the student's parent. The student's high school may pay for tuition but is not required to.
Michigan	State has two programs (no title for either program). One was established through the Postsecondary Enrollment Options Act (1996). The other was established through the Career and Technical Preparation Act (2000).	A school district is only responsible for paying the portion of a student's tuition that is equal to the prorated amount of funding that the district receives from the state for the portion of the school day that the student attends the postsecondary course. The district can provide additional funding but is not required to. Any tuition costs that are not covered by the district are the responsibility of the student.
Minnesota	Postsecondary Enrollment Options (the first state-level dual enrollment policy in the U.S.)	For a student who is earning high school and postsecondary credit or just high school credit, the state department of education pays the student's tuition. The state uses the following formula to reimburse colleges/universities: 88% of the product of the formula allowance minus \$415, multiplied by 1.3 divided by 30 for schools on a semester calendar, and by 45 for schools on a quarter calendar
Missouri	No title. High schools may "offer postsecondary course options to high school students."	Tuition cost may be covered by the student's school district, but if the district does not cover the cost, tuition is the responsibility of the student or student's parent. Through the Missouri Fee Payment Program, students who score at the Proficient or Advanced level on the math, science, or communication arts MAP (Missouri Assessment Program) exams can be reimbursed for tuition costs for a dual enrollment course. The course must be in the same subject area as the MAP assessment.
Montana	State has two programs: Running Start and Class 8 Alternative License . Running Start allows high school students to take courses for dual credit or college credit at a postsecondary institution. This model has expanded in recent years and now describes only a portion of dual enrollment courses offered in the state. Class 8 Alternative License requires college faculty teaching dual	Statute provides that tuition may be covered by the student's school district, but if the district does not cover the cost, tuition is the responsibility of the student or the student's parent. In practice, responsibility for tuition varies by interlocal agreement. The most common practice is for the student to pay tuition which the college has discounted by 50%.

	credit courses at the high school, postsecondary institution, or online to demonstrate qualifications to teach high school students in the endorsement area. Courses for college credit only do not require the Class 8 Alternative License.	
Nebraska	State has two programs: Dual Credit and Concurrent Enrollment . Dual Credit students earn both high school and college credit. Concurrent Enrollment students earn college credit only. Students in both programs are counted in their high school's average daily attendance.	If a student is enrolled in a course for high school credit only, the student cannot be charged tuition. However, if the student takes a course for college credit, he/she may be charged tuition.
Nevada	Students in grades 11 and 12 who complete postsecondary courses must be allowed to apply the credit toward completion of high school graduation requirements.	Per the institutional president's approval, a reduced registration fee may be offered to students taking 100-level and remedial courses on the high school campus. If the president does not approve the discount or if the student chooses to take a different course, tuition is the responsibility of the student or the student's parent. High school students may take a distance learning college course for \$25/course if the fee is approved by the institution's president.
New Hampshire	While there is no statewide policy in New Hampshire, dual enrollment is offered on an institutional basis.	There is no formal dual enrollment policy, so tuition is the responsibility of the student or the student's parent.
New Jersey	Districts and postsecondary institutions may create partnerships in which college courses are offered to high school students on postsecondary campuses and in high schools. Districts must "make reasonable efforts to increase the availability of college-level instruction for high school students[.]"	There is no direct reference in state policy to who pays tuition. However, procedures must ensure that inability to pay does not keep any academically eligible student from participating.
New Mexico	Dual Credit; Mandatory, All districts must offer a program of courses for dual credit in cooperation with a postsecondary institution, effective with the 2008–2009 school year.	The higher education institution is required to waive tuition for students in dual enrollment programs. The student's high school is responsible for the cost of the required textbooks and supplies.
New York	While there is no statewide policy in New York, dual enrollment is offered on an institutional basis.	There is no formal dual enrollment policy, so tuition is the responsibility of the student or the student's parent.
North Dakota	Postsecondary Enrollment Options Program	Tuition is the responsibility of the student or the

		student's parent.
Ohio	<p>Postsecondary Enrollment Options Program. High school students are allowed to take college courses for credit either at a high school or on a college campus. Also includes the Seniors to Sophomores program, which allows high school seniors to enroll full-time at a University System of Ohio campus their last year of high school.</p> <p>In addition, 2005 H.B. 115 authorized 16 regions to receive grant funding and establish dual credit programs targeting courses in mathematics, science, and foreign language. However, because this is not a statewide program, it is not referenced elsewhere in this database.</p>	<p>Postsecondary Enrollment Options: Tuition is the responsibility of the student or the student's parent under Option A. Under Option B, the school pays for the tuition through a deduction in their basic aid payment. The choice to select option A or option B is the student's.</p> <p>Seniors to Sophomores: Tuition arrangements are negotiated between the school district and the college or university partner. Students take a year's worth of college credit at no charge to the student.</p>
Oklahoma	Concurrent Enrollment; Mandatory	Higher education institutions must waive tuition costs, of up to 6 credit hours a semester, for high school seniors. For all other students: If a school district offers a course that the student is taking at a community college, tuition is the responsibility of the student or the student's parent. If the school does not offer the course, the district must pay the cost of tuition, fees, books, and transportation.
Oregon	Expanded Options Program; Voluntary	The school district is primarily responsible for paying tuition. The district must enter into a financial agreement with the postsecondary institution about the cost that will be paid per student. The amount the district pays must be at least equal to 50% of district's general purpose grant per extended ADMw.
Pennsylvania	Concurrent Enrollment; Voluntary	Schools may choose to pay a student's postsecondary tuition and fees. If the school does not pay, tuition is the responsibility of the student or the student's parent. Students may qualify for a complete or partial reimbursement through the state's "Opportunities for Educational Excellence Program."
Rhode Island	While there is no statewide policy in Rhode Island, dual enrollment opportunities are being provided through locally and privately funded initiatives.	Tuition is the responsibility of the student or the student's parent.

South Dakota	No title. A high school student may enroll in an institution of higher education or postsecondary vocational education institution.	District may cover all or a portion of tuition and fees; the student is responsible for paying any tuition/fees not paid by the district and any other costs.
Tennessee	State has two programs: Dual Enrollment and Joint Enrollment . Dual enrollment is an arrangement between a high school and a postsecondary institution that allows a student to enroll in postsecondary classes for high school and college credit. Joint enrollment allows a student to receive only high school or postsecondary credit.	A student in a dual enrollment program, including a distance education course, is eligible to apply for a "dual enrollment grant" from lottery proceeds. To maintain eligibility after the first semester of receipt, the student must maintain a minimum 2.75 grade point average for all postsecondary courses attempted through the grant. The grant will pay only for lower division (100–200/1000–2000), not upper division (300–400/3000–4000) courses.
Texas	Dual Credit; Voluntary	Higher education institutions may waive tuition charges. If the institution does not provide a waiver, tuition is the responsibility of the student or the student's parent.
Utah	Concurrent Enrollment; Voluntary	Higher education tuition and fees may not be charged for participation in the concurrent enrollment program, except that each institution within the state's higher education system may charge a one-time per student per institution admissions application fee for concurrent enrollment course credit offered by the institution. The student's district is responsible for covering these costs.
Vermont	State has two programs: Vermont State Colleges [VSC] Dual Enrollment and No Title . VSC Dual Enrollment allows students who complete a gateway "College Studies" course to receive a voucher for free tuition in up to two college courses; non-VSC entities that sign a memorandum of understanding may also accept dual enrollment students. The second state program allows a secondary technical student to enroll in postsecondary technical courses at the expense of the district of residence if the enrollment is accepted by the postsecondary institution, approved by the district of residence, and approved for credit toward high school graduation requirements.	VSC Dual Enrollment: Courses are offered tuition-free, with support from GEAR UP and the state's Next Generation Initiative . Technical program: Student's district
Virginia	High school students may earn college credit in several ways. In addition to credits for	Local decision. However, "schools and colleges are encouraged to provide higher school students

	<p>Advanced Placement and International Baccalaureate courses, students may earn dual enrollment and/or concurrent enrollment credits. Dual Enrollment agreements between schools and postsecondary institutions (usually community colleges) allow students to earn high school and postsecondary credit; courses are taught by postsecondary faculty, typically at the high school campus. Concurrent Enrollment allows high school students to enroll in a community college course. Such students may or may not receive high school credit, but are not taking the course as part of a contract between the school division and the college.</p>	<p>the opportunity for dual enrollment at no tuition cost to them or their families."</p>
Washington	<p>Running Start: State has both mandatory and voluntary dual enrollment programs. All eligible students may enroll in programs at community and technical colleges. However, a student may enroll in programs at universities only if the student's local board has decided to participate in the program.</p>	<p>A student in the Running Start program is not responsible for paying tuition or fees.</p>
West Virginia	<p>While "Dual Enrollment" and "Dual Credit" are used in some passages of statute and regulations, procedural rules by the higher education policy commission and council for community and technical college education use neither term, referring instead to "guidelines for the offering of college courses for high school students."</p>	<p>Tuition is the responsibility of the student or the student's parent. Postsecondary institutions may offer dual enrollment students a tuition rate that is equal to only 75% of the lowest tuition rate offered by any public institution.</p>
Wisconsin	<p>Youth Options Program: postsecondary admission is contingent on space available for non-dual enrollment students. A technical college district board may deny admission to a student who has a record of disciplinary problems. In addition, a school board may not allow an at-risk student to participate at a technical college, and may refuse a student's request to attend a technical college if the student is a child with a disability and the board determines the payment to the technical college district board, adjusted to reflect the cost of any special services required for the student, would impose an undue financial</p>	<p>The student's school district is responsible for paying all tuition costs for courses taken for high school credit. A student who receives a failing grade must reimburse the district. A student who takes a course solely for postsecondary credit is responsible for all costs.</p>

	burden on the school district.	
Wyoming	No title: Voluntary, however, districts and postsecondary partners must make postsecondary education options programs reasonably accessible to eligible students.	The student's school district is responsible for paying all tuition and fee costs.

*all information listed in the table (with the exception of South Carolina) was taken directly from the Education Commission of the States database for dual enrollment, accessible here:
<http://www.ecs.org/html/offsite.asp?document=http%3A%2F%2Fwww%2Eecs%2Eorg%2Fhtml%2Feducationissues%2FHighSchool%2Fhighschooldb1%5Fintro%2Easp%3Ftopic%3Dde>

References:

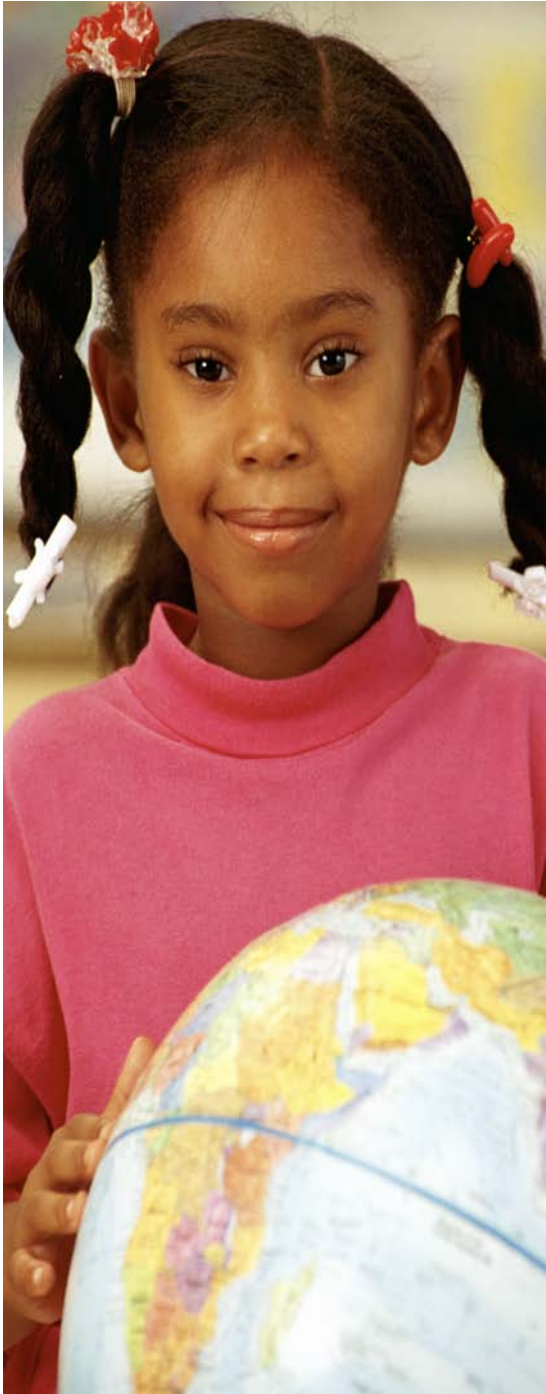
Griffith, M. (2009). *The progress of education reform: Funding dual credit programs*. (Education Commission of the States, January 2009).

National Working Group on Funding Student Learning, *Funding student learning: How to align education resources with student learning goals*. (Seattle: School Finance Redesign Project – University of Washington, October 2008).

Waits, T., Setzer, J., Lewis, C., & Lewis, L. (2005). *Dual credit and exam based courses in U.S. public high schools 2002–2003* (Washington, D.C.: National Center for Education Statistics, April, 2005).

Methodology:

REL-SE staff conducted a thorough search and literature review on all SEA websites, and within ERIC (EBSCO) and Education Index Databases through the UNCG Library. Staff also used Google keyword searches and other key websites, including the Education Commission of the States, National Center for Education Statistics, and Institute of Education Sciences.



We provide research based information on educational initiatives happening nationally and regionally. The EBE Request Desk is currently taking requests for:

- Research on a particular topic
- Information on the evidence base for curriculum interventions or professional development programs
- Information on large, sponsored research projects
- Information on southeastern state policies and programs

For more information or to make a request, contact:

Karla Lewis
1.800.755.3277
klewis@serve.org

The Regional Educational Laboratory (REL) – Southeast’s Evidence Based Education (EBE) Request Desk is a service provided by a collaborative of the REL program, funded by the U.S. Department of Education’s Institute of Education Sciences (IES). This response was prepared under a contract with IES, Contract ED-06-CO-0028, by REL-Southeast administered by the SERVE Center at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. The content of the response does not necessarily reflect the views or policies of IES or the U.S. Department of Education nor does mention of trade names, commercial products, or organizations imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.

Not verified as meeting IES standards; not for distribution.