



In 2014, dual enrollment statutes or regulations were amended in nearly two dozen states. Many of these policy changes fall into the following six categories:

- Expanding course access generally.
- Clarifying/expanding grade levels eligible to participate in dual enrollment.
- Providing tuition supports.
- Providing teacher/instructional supports.
- Enhancing CTE dual enrollment program funding.
- Improving access to CTE dual enrollment courses.

Expanding course access generally

- **Ohio** 2014 [H.B. 487](#), in replacing the Post-Secondary Enrollment Options program with College Credit Plus, requires all public school districts and postsecondary institutions to participate.
- **Utah** 2014 [S.B. 38](#) creates the Snow College Concurrent Education Program to designate Snow College in central Utah to provide a consistent two-year schedule of concurrent enrollment courses via interactive videoconferencing to secondary students statewide.
- **Louisiana** 2014 [S.B. 179](#) directs the state board to include in the statewide course choice catalog any course offered for dual enrollment by a Louisiana public postsecondary institution, provided the course meets Carnegie unit requirements for high school graduation.
- **Maryland** regulation (COMAR [13A.02.06.03](#)) was revised to allow a public school student in grades 9-12 to be counted as a full-time equivalent for funding purposes if the student is enrolled full-time in a public institution of higher education and earning both high school and postsecondary credit for courses completed.

Clarifying/expanding grade levels eligible to participate in dual enrollment

- **Idaho** 2014 [S.B. 1229](#): Any public “secondary pupil” (previously grades 11-12).
- **Oregon** 2014 [S.B. 1574](#): Any public school student grades 9-12 (previously Expanded Options, one avenue of accelerated college credit programs, was limited to students in grades 11-12 or at least 16 years old at the time of program enrollment).
- **Ohio** 2014 [H.B. 487](#): Extends College Credit Plus to students in grades 7-8.
- **Florida** 2014 [H.B. 7031](#): Any public or private school student in grades 6-12.

Providing tuition supports

- **Idaho** 2014 [S.B. 1233](#) offers up to \$400 to seniors and up to \$200 to juniors to pay up to 75 percent of the costs of dual credit courses or Advanced Placement or professional certificate exam fees.
- **New Mexico** 2014 [S.B. 158](#) extends the dual credit program tuition waiver to home school students and private school students provided at least half of the student’s instruction is at the student’s high school.
- **Ohio** 2014 [H.B. 487](#) prohibits students from being charged for courses at public postsecondary institutions.

Providing teacher/instructional supports

- **Montana's** [Dual Credit Incentive Program](#), launched in 2014, extends a credit-for-credit coupon to each public and private high school teacher teaching a class with at least four students receiving dual credit. For every credit hour taught, the coupon awards a tuition waiver for the same number of credits.
- **Wyoming** 2014 [H.B. 1](#) (section 057) appropriates another \$165,000 to support the Adjunct Professor Loan Repayment Program. Created in 2013, the program provides loans to high school teachers to cover tuition and fee expenses while completing coursework to be eligible to teach courses for high school and postsecondary credit. Loans are forgiven after a recipient teaches agreed-upon dual credit classes for two years in a Wyoming school district.
- **Ohio** 2014 [H.B. 487](#) requires all partnering postsecondary institutions to provide at least one professional development each year to all high school instructors teaching a dual enrollment course. Partnering institutions must also conduct at least one classroom observation annually for each course taught in a high school.

Enhancing CTE dual enrollment program funding

- **Alabama** 2014 [S.B. 184](#), an appropriations bill, makes a \$5 million appropriation, to be expended at the direction of the chancellor of the Alabama Community College System, to expand and develop CTE programs. Such allocations must be made to address needs as identified by business and industry partners, and must further and/or accommodate continuation or expansion of dual enrollment programs. In addition, 2014 [H.B. 384](#) creates a tax credit to individuals and businesses that make contributions for qualifying educational expenses directly associated with the Career-Technical Dual Enrollment Program.

Improving access to CTE dual enrollment courses

- **California** 2014 [S.B. 858](#) codifies the California Career Pathways Trust, a competitive grant program to support partnerships among school districts, community college districts and business/workforce partners to offer, among other elements, postsecondary credit opportunities aligned with workforce needs.
- **Florida** 2014 [S.B. 850](#) directs each Florida College System institution to establish one or more Collegiate High School programs with each district board in its service area. Programs must allow students to earn CAPE (Career and Professional Education Act) certifications and complete 30 credit hours toward the first year of college.
- **Louisiana** 2014 [S.B. 126](#) extends applicability of a TOPS-Tech Early Start Award (to defray CTE dual enrollment costs for 11th and 12th graders) to fund any technical or applied course leading to an Industry-Based Certification, a Certificate of Applied Science, and a Certificate of Technical Sciences offered at a Louisiana public or nonpublic postsecondary institution, or by an approved Louisiana workforce training provider.

Updated ECS dual enrollment database: <http://bit.ly/1KEZDRG>

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