

Your Question:

You asked which states allow non-concurrent enrolled students to sit in a college taught class and receive only high school credit.

Our Response:

Of the 47 states with statewide dual enrollment policies¹:

- Twenty-five states and the District of Columbia specify in state policy that students be awarded both high school and postsecondary credit upon successful completion of a course.
- Six states determine locally whether a student receives high school, postsecondary, or dual credit upon successful completion of a course (see Table A below).
- Fourteen states make type of credit awarded contingent on course location or type (see Table B below).
- One state (Kansas) awards only postsecondary credit. A school district may but is not required to award secondary credit. The district may deny awarding credit on the basis that high school credit is inappropriate for such coursework.
- One state (Pennsylvania) awards only high school credit (although the statute establishing this requirement is not in effect as the program has not received state funding since FY 2012). In addition, postsecondary credit must be awarded if the concurrent student enrolls in the postsecondary institution at which the student took the concurrent course.

Two policy considerations for whether high school, postsecondary, or both types of credit should be awarded:

- Under the [Every Student Succeeds Act](#), “dual or concurrent enrollment” is defined as coursework that allows high school students to enroll in postsecondary coursework and earn postsecondary credit that is transferable to the institutions of higher education in the partnership and applies toward completion of a degree or recognized educational credential. (Title VIII, Part A, Sec. 8101, (15)) Courses under which students earn only high school credit would be ineligible for the funding supports ESSA provides for course costs, teacher and administrator professional development, etc. and not included in the reporting provisions under ESSA.
- ECS’ [Model Policy Components](#) for dual enrollment encourage states to require both high school and postsecondary credit to be awarded and transcribed upon successful course completion. As the report suggests, when only high school or postsecondary credit is automatically awarded and students must apply to receive the type of credit not automatically awarded, students enrolled in under-resourced high schools with high student: counselor ratios, or students who do not know how to navigate the postsecondary institution’s admissions office (or other office at a postsecondary institution where transcripts are reviewed and awarding of transfer credit is determined) are at a distinct disadvantage, and are less likely to be awarded both types of credit. The report further notes that such policies “create unnecessary bureaucracy for schools, districts and institutions.”

In addition, policies that limit type of credit awarded to only high school reduce dual enrollment’s potential to help students reduce college costs and time to degree.

¹ “Policy” as used here includes statutes, K-12 or higher education regulations, or board policy established outside of regulations.

Table A: Type of credit awarded locally determined

State	Details	Citation
California	<p>State has two avenues for dual enrollment participation. Under the original program, determined by K-12 and postsecondary partners. Credit for courses completed is at the level determined to be appropriate by the school district and community college district governing boards.</p> <p>Under the new College and Career Access Pathways partnerships, policy silent. Courses offered through College and Career Access Pathways partnership may be taught by postsecondary or high school instructors for college or high school credit; however, policy does not specify whether students are awarded both types of credit, or only high school or postsecondary credit, upon course completion.</p>	<p>Original program: West's Ann. Cal. Educ. Code § 76001(c)</p> <p>College and Career Access Pathways: West's Ann. Cal. Educ. Code § 76004</p>
Connecticut	<p>Policy silent. While statute does not specify awarding of high school or postsecondary credit for dual enrollment courses generally, local boards are authorized (but not required) to award high school credit upon the successful completion of coursework during the school year or summer months at an institution accredited by the Board of Regents for Higher Education or Office of Higher Education or regionally accredited.</p>	<p>C.G.S.A. § 10-221a(g)</p>
Idaho	<p>Student-determined. A pupil may enroll in a Postsecondary Enrollment Options course for secondary credit, for postsecondary credit or for dual credit. At the time a pupil enrolls in a course, the pupil designates the type of credit desired. A pupil taking several courses may designate some for secondary credit, some for postsecondary credit and some for dual credit.</p>	<p>I.C. § 33-5109</p>
Illinois	<p>District-determined. While statute defines a “dual credit” course as a college course taken by a high school student for high school and college credit, board of higher education policy provides that the determination of whether a college course is offered for concurrent high school and college credit is made at the secondary level, according to district policies and practices.</p>	<p>110 ILCS 27/5; 23 Ill. Adm. Code 1009.60</p>
Michigan	<p>Student-determined (for public school students). Dual enrollment courses are offered under the provisions of the Postsecondary Enrollment Options Act and Career and Technical Preparation Act. Under statutes governing both programs, at the time a student enrolls in a postsecondary course, he/she must designate whether the course is for high school and/or postsecondary credit, and must notify both the student’s high school and the eligible postsecondary institution of that designation. An eligible student taking more than one postsecondary course may make different credit designations for different courses.</p> <p>HOWEVER, to be eligible for payments for supporting the attendance of district pupils under the Postsecondary Enrollment Options Act or under the Career and Technical Preparation Act, a district must award high school credit for the postsecondary course if the pupil successfully completes the course. To be eligible for payments for pupils enrolled in a concurrent enrollment program, a district must ensure that the pupil is awarded both high school and college credit at a community college or state public university in the state upon successful completion of the course as outlined in the agreement with the postsecondary institution.</p>	<p>Public: M.C.L.A. 388.517(1); Payments: M.C.L.A. 388.1664b (2)(d), (3)(f)</p> <p>Private: M.C.L.A. 388.517(2)</p>

State	Details	Citation
	Private school students – postsecondary credit only: An eligible student who is enrolled in a state approved nonpublic school may enroll in, and receive payment by the department of treasury of all or part of eligible charges for, an eligible course only for postsecondary credit and may not receive high school credit for the course.	
Minnesota	Student-determined. A district must grant academic credit to a pupil enrolled in a course for secondary credit if the pupil successfully completes the course. If a student enrolls in a course for postsecondary credit, the district must also grant academic credit if secondary credit is requested by the pupil.	M.S.A. § 124D.09, Subd. 12

Table B: Type of credit awarded contingent on course location or type

State	Details	Citation
Arizona	<p>Community colleges may offer courses at the high school for high school and college credit. Students appear to elect whether to receive high school and/or college credit. With exceptions detailed in the paragraph below, all students enrolled for college credit must be in grade 11 or 12. However, all students in the course, including those not electing to enroll for college credit, must satisfy the prerequisites for the course as published in the college catalog and shall comply with college policies regarding student placement in courses.</p> <p>A college may waive the class status requirements for up to 25% of the students enrolled by a college in courses, provided that the community college has an established written criteria for waiving the requirements for each course. These criteria must include a demonstration, by an examination of the specific purposes and requirements of the course, that freshman and sophomore students who meet course prerequisites are prepared to benefit from the college level course.</p> <p>On-campus courses: A separate section of statute directs community college districts and the Arizona Board of Regents to adopt policies requiring colleges and universities, respectively, to admit students under age 18 who do not have a high school diploma or equivalency certificate who meet the established requirements of the courses for which they enroll. Statute is silent on awarding of high school credit for courses completed through this provision.</p>	<p>Courses offered at high school: A.R.S. § 15-1821.01(2)(a), (b)</p> <p>Courses offered at postsecondary campus: A.R.S. § 15-1821(A)</p>
Indiana	<p>Concurrent enrollment: Taught at the high school by a regular high school faculty member approved by an eligible institution. Students earn high school credit and may also earn college credit through an agreement between an eligible institution and a school corporation.</p> <p>On-campus course: Taught by a regular postsecondary faculty member. Students earn postsecondary credit. The course is approved by the high school that the student attends for secondary credit requirements.</p> <p>College course taught in the high school: Taught by a postsecondary faculty member. Students may earn both secondary and postsecondary credits.</p> <p>Online college course: Taught as a regular course offering to postsecondary students.</p>	<p>Concurrent enrollment: IC 21-43-1-2.5(1)</p> <p>On-campus course: IC 21-43-1-2.5(2)</p> <p>College course in the high school: : IC 21-43-1-2.5(3)</p>

State	Details	Citation
	<p>Students earn postsecondary credit. The course is approved by the high school that the student attends for secondary credit requirements.</p> <p>Across programs: School corporations (districts) determine which postsecondary courses are approved for secondary credit. School corporation policies must include criteria for determining postsecondary courses approved for secondary credit. Policies may include a provision that a course is not approved for secondary credit if the course is so unlike any of the approved courses that appropriate secondary credit cannot be given.</p>	<p>Online college course: : IC 21-43-1-2.5(4)</p> <p>Across programs: IC 21-43-4-5; 511 IAC 6-10-4(a)(2)</p>
Kentucky	<p>Dual credit: High school and postsecondary credit</p> <p>Dual enrollment: Postsecondary credit</p>	<p>KRS § 158.007(8), (9); Dual Credit Policy for Kentucky Public and Participating Postsecondary Institutions and Secondary Schools</p>
Louisiana	<p>Dual Enrollment: A student may take a course for secondary and postsecondary credit, or postsecondary credit only.</p> <p>TOPS-Tech Early Start Award: Provides funds for 11th and 12th graders to take any technical or applied course leading to an Industry-Based Certification, a Certificate of Applied Science, or a Certificate of Technical Sciences offered at a Louisiana public or nonpublic postsecondary education institution or by an approved Louisiana training provider. Postsecondary credit only</p>	<p>Dual Enrollment: Board of Regents Academic Affairs Policy 2.19</p> <p>TOPS-Tech: LSA-R.S. 17:5081</p>
Maine	<p>General program: Postsecondary institutions must award credit; a school administrative unit may but is not required to grant credit.</p> <p>CTE dual enrollment: Secondary and postsecondary credit</p>	<p>General program: 20-A M.R.S.A. § 4774</p> <p>CTE: 20-A M.R.S.A. § 6971</p>
Mississippi	<p>Dual credit: High school and postsecondary credit</p> <p>Dual enrollment: Postsecondary credit only</p>	<p>Dual credit: Miss. Code Ann. § 37-15-38(1)(b)</p> <p>Dual enrollment: Miss. Code Ann. § 37-15-</p>

State	Details	Citation
		38(1)(a)
Montana	Dual enrollment (called Running Start in legislation): A student may (but is not guaranteed to) earn both high school and college credits, as determined by the interlocal agreement between the school district and postsecondary institution.	Dual enrollment: MCA 20-9-706
Nebraska	Courses led by high school instructors holding the Postsecondary Teaching Permit: For high school and college credit. However, the Nebraska Dual Enrollment Standards (see page 5-8 and ff.), which serve as guidelines but do not have the force of law, mention dual credit (high school and college credit) and concurrent enrolled students (college credit only).	Postsecondary Teaching Permit: Neb. Admin. R. & Regs. Tit. 92, Ch. 21, § 005.20
North Carolina	All students in Career & College Promise courses earn postsecondary credit. The North Carolina Department of Public Instruction has identified courses included in the Universal General Education Transfer Component of the Comprehensive Articulation Agreement for which students may earn high school credit.	
South Dakota	South Dakota offers multiple avenues for dual enrollment participation, with varying types of credit awarded. Generally (program as defined in statute): Both types of credit Campus Enrollment: Juniors and seniors enroll in regularly scheduled courses on campus, state sponsored centers, approved off campus locations, or online on a space available basis. Type of credit awarded not specified in Board of Regents policy, though presumably postsecondary credit is awarded. Concurrent Enrollment: Courses offered at high school by secondary instructor. Generally college credit awarded; policy silent on awarding of high school credit. <i>However</i> , Board of Regents Guidelines state: “All students in a concurrent enrollment course should be enrolled for college credit. However, since meeting this standard is a problem for the state’s smaller school districts, at a minimum more than 50% of the students in a high school-based dual enrollment course must be enrolled for college credit.” Dual Credit: Courses offered by a postsecondary institution. Students earn high school and postsecondary credit.	Generally: SDCL § 13-28-37 South Dakota Board of Regents Academic Affairs Guidelines, Section 14: Dual Credit
Texas	Texas offers multiple avenues for dual enrollment participation. For dual credit, concurrent enrollment, joint high school and college credit, articulated postsecondary courses/articulated postsecondary advanced technical credit courses, and dual enrollment: Both high school and postsecondary credit awarded. However, administrative code also allows for contractual agreements between school districts and public two-year colleges, for colleges to provide instruction in courses to high school students for award of high school credit only.	19 TAC § 9.143 (section (a) pertains to courses for high school credit only)
Vermont	Dual Enrollment: Courses are offered at high school, postsecondary campus or virtually for both high school and postsecondary credit.	Dual Enrollment: 16

State	Details	Citation
	<p>Technical: Secondary credit. Programs must provide an opportunity for the secondary student also to receive postsecondary credit, but postsecondary credit is not automatically awarded.</p>	<p>V.S.A. § 942(7), 16 V.S.A. § 944(a), (i)</p> <p>Technical: 16 V.S.A. § 1593</p>
West Virginia	<p>Dual Credit/Dual Enrollment: Both</p> <p>West Virginia EDGE (CTE program): Postsecondary credit. Awarding of high school credit unclear.</p> <p>Early Enrollment: Postsecondary credit. High schools determine if high school credit is offered for these courses.</p>	<p>Dual Credit/Dual Enrollment: W. Va. Code St. R. § 126-42-11.20</p> <p>West Virginia EDGE: W. Va. Code St. R. § 135-28-3.2</p> <p>Early enrollment: W. Va. Code St. R. § 135-19-3.2.a</p>
Wisconsin	<p>Youth Options: High school students take courses primarily at postsecondary institutions, though some are offered at high schools. When submitting an application to the institution of higher education, the pupil must indicate on the application whether/she will be taking the course or courses for high school credit or postsecondary credit.</p> <p>Regulation specifies the conditions under which a school board must award or may deny high school credit.</p> <p>Course Options: Not specified. An institution of higher education may charge a student (or the parent or guardian of a minor student), additional tuition and fees for attending a course at the institution of higher education, but only if the student will receive postsecondary credit for the successful completion of the course.</p> <p>Section 118.15(1)(b): A course taken at a technical college by a child attending the school part-time or in lieu of high school does not fulfill any high school graduation requirements unless the state superintendent has approved the course for that purpose.</p> <p>Dual Enrollment: Both. “Dual enrollment” is defined as programs or courses of study designed to provide high school students the opportunity to gain credits in both technical college and high school, including transcribed credit programs or other educational services provided by contract between a school district and a technical college.</p>	<p>Youth Options: W.S.A. 118.55(2), (3); Wis. Adm. Code s PI 40.07</p> <p>Course Options: W.S.A. 118.52</p> <p>Section 118.15(1)(b): W.S.A. 118.33(3)(m)</p> <p>Dual Enrollment: W.S.A. 38.28(1m)(am)</p> <p>Section 118.55(7r):</p>

State	Details	Citation
	<p>Section 118.55(7r): A student in good academic standing, who has completed the 10th grade, and meets other eligibility criteria may apply to attend a technical college. Students earn high school and postsecondary credit.</p>	<p>W.S.A. 118.55(7r)(c)</p>