

Your Question: You asked how other states fund dual enrollment programs.

Our Response: The table that follows identifies means by which dual enrollment tuition is addressed, and if low-income students are exempt from certain tuition expenses.

Note: A number of states have two or more dual enrollment models; in some such states, funding mechanisms vary by program. In states where dual enrollment funding mechanisms vary by program, the table below lists each state program under its respective funding method (i.e., a state with different funding mechanisms for two dual enrollment programs will be listed twice).

The table does not include information on:

- Whether high schools/districts are fully funded for dually enrolled students
- Whether postsecondary institutions are fully funded for dually enrolled students, including when the course is delivered by a high school instructor at the high school campus
- Entity responsible for covering textbooks and other course materials (fee information for some but not all states is included in the table)
- Entity responsible for transportation of dual enrollment students.
- Discretionary funds or separate funding sources to support CTE dual enrollment courses that are not dedicated to a stand-alone CTE dual enrollment program.

Information on these additional topics is available upon request.

Additional data & links

The ECS [50-State Comparison: Dual/Concurrent Enrollment](#) features 20 data points, including who is primarily responsible for paying tuition, and whether K-12 and postsecondary partners receive equal, higher, or reduced funding for serving dual enrollment students. Updated March 2016.

The May 2015 policy brief [State Approaches to Funding Dual Enrollment](#) highlights three funding strategies that eliminate or greatly minimize tuition costs for students and parents, noting the benefits and potential drawbacks of each approach.

The June 2014 policy brief [Dual Enrollment: A Strategy to Improve College-Going and College Completion Among Rural Students](#) analyzes the unique barriers faced by rural dual enrollment programs, including covering program costs.

The March 2014 policy brief [CTE Dual Enrollment: A Strategy for College Completion and Workforce Investment](#) identifies four key components of CTE dual enrollment policy, including that responsibility for course costs should not fall to students or parents.

Local Decision	
State	Details
AL	Tuition is the responsibility of the student/parent, unless otherwise negotiated between the college and the local board of education. Tuition may be provided by alternative resources, including funds provided by Workforce Development.
AZ	<p>All courses: Local decision. Specifically, the state has two programs: Dual Enrollment and Concurrent Enrollment. Dual Enrollment courses are offered on a high school campus or joint technical education district campus through an agreement or contract between a school district/charter school 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.</p> <p>For courses offered at postsecondary campuses: Unless the student's high school or postsecondary institution has volunteered to pay the tuition, tuition is the responsibility of the student/parent.</p> <p>For community college courses offered at high schools, the agreement or contract between the school district/charter school and community college district must specify student tuition and financial aid policies, including if scholarships or grants are awarded to dual enrollment students.</p> <p>2015 legislation establishes the tribal college dual enrollment program fund, and authorizes 15% of unclaimed lottery funds to be transferred into the fund. The bill provides the fund may also include other monies appropriated by the legislature and gifts, grants, devises and other contributions of money or property from any lawful public or private source. The Department of Education must disburse tribal college dual enrollment program funds by compensating tribal colleges for tuition and fees that are waived to allow high school students to attend classes at tribal college campuses, including dual enrollment classes the tribal college provides electronically to high school students.</p>
AR	<p>State has three programs. Under all programs, tuition is paid by the student/parent unless paid by a school district, college scholarship, grant, or private foundation.</p> <p>An endorsed concurrent enrollment course is a course in math, English, science, and social studies offered at the high school (or in rare instances on the college campus), that meets specified quality components, and upon completion of which a student earns high school and postsecondary credit. Under this program, a state-supported two-year or four-year institution of higher education may offer a reduced tuition rate. The reduction in tuition is considered an institutional scholarship.</p> <p>Dual enrollment is a high school student's enrollment in postsecondary coursework for college credit only.</p> <p>Statute also permits (1) a public school student who has completed 8th grade to enroll in a publicly supported community college or four-year college or university and receive postsecondary and high school graduation credit upon course completion and (2) qualified public or private high school students to, upon request, be accepted for enrollment in a public institution of higher education as part-time students. Under this program, if the course costs are paid by the school district, a college/university scholarship, a grant, or a private foundation, a signed agreement must exist between the school district, the external entity or foundation, and the publicly-supported or private institution of higher education.</p>
DE	<p>Payment of tuition varies depending upon the type of dual enrollment and district policy -- may be paid by the district, grant-funded, paid by the student or student's parent, or covered by waivers for eligible students.</p> <p>Funding sources such as grants must be identified, as well as the procedures for applying and the procedures for awarding such funds or waivers.</p> <p>Low-income students: No student may be denied access to dual credit or dual enrollment courses because of the student's or family's inability to pay.</p> <p>In 2014-2015, to encourage increased participation, the state provided an allocation to districts for the first time to offset the tuition and fees paid by districts for dual enrollment courses taken by low-income students. It is unclear whether such funds were allocated in 2015-2016.</p>
DC	LEAs and postsecondary institutions agree in the Partnership Agreement on who will be responsible for tuition in

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(2016)	<p>the Partnership Agreement. A Dual Enrollment Partnership Agreement must provide that students will not be charged tuition for dual enrollment courses.</p> <p>Currently for most programs, tuition is primarily paid by the postsecondary institutions. Dual Enrollment Partnership Grant funds cannot be used for tuition. Funds can be used for fees, books, and transportation only. Through Dual Enrollment Partnership Grants, District of Columbia dual enrollment fund dollars are awarded on a competitive basis via a Request for Applications process.</p>
ID	<p>Local decision. Either student/parent, or the school district may make payments or partial payments for courses taken for secondary credit. The district cannot make payments to a postsecondary institution for a course taken for postsecondary credit only, or for a course from which a student officially withdraws during the first 14 days of the semester, or for courses for audit.</p> <p>Public school students who have completed all state high school graduation requirements (except senior project) before the beginning of their final 12th grade semester or trimester are eligible for assistance in paying for up to 18 credits per semester or 12 credits per trimester of dual credit courses. The state department of education must distribute funds from moneys appropriated for the educational support program to defray the per credit cost charged by a postsecondary institution for a dual credit course, up to \$75 per credit hour. An 11th grader qualifies for an amount equal to the amount necessary to cover the dual credit fee set by the state board for up to 3 postsecondary semester or equivalent credits. A 12th grader who does not qualify for final semester/trimester financial aid qualifies for an amount equal to cover the dual credit fee set by the state board for up to 6 postsecondary semester or equivalent credits.</p> <p>The state department of education must annually report to the house and senate education committees on the number of students benefitting from this dual credit financial assistance, and the number of credits awarded and amounts paid during the previous school year.</p> <p>If a student fails to earn credit for any course for which the department has paid a reimbursement, the student must pay for and successfully earn credit for one such course before the department may pay any further reimbursement for the student.</p>
IL	<p>In some districts, the tuition is completely waived, others offer discounted tuition, and some charge full tuition. This is often related to where the dual credit is delivered (at the high school versus on campus) and who is delivering it (community college faculty versus high school faculty).</p>
KY	<p>The Guiding Principles for the CPE/KDE Dual Credit Policy provide, “The costs of delivering dual credit courses should be shared by a combination of state, postsecondary institutions, secondary schools, state-funded scholarships, and students and families so that no one entity is solely responsible for such costs.”</p> <p>Under the Dual Credit Policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuition and other fees for dual credit courses must be outlined in writing and provided to each student, parent, and secondary school by the postsecondary institution prior to enrollment in such courses. Participating postsecondary institutions must also inform students and parents of scholarships and any fee waivers. • The Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority (KHEAA) must provide student support for dual credit scholarships through funding provided by the General Assembly for the existing Mary Jo Young Scholarship or other newly created dual credit scholarship programs administered by KHEAA. • The CPE must create and monitor an accountability system with metrics related to student access, quality, affordability and transferability of credit. • Secondary schools and postsecondary institutions must jointly develop a process to determine student eligibility for financial assistance. <p>A Mary Jo Young Scholarship provides up to \$420 for one dual credit course or \$840 for two courses, as well as a textbook reimbursement of up to \$125 for one course or \$250 for two courses. An eligible dual credit student must be a legal Kentucky resident, U.S. citizen or permanent resident, a high school junior or senior, and have either a minimum ACT composite score of 18 or minimum 2.5 GPA for the 2014-2015 school year. Priority is given to students eligible for free and reduced-price lunch.</p> <p>The CPE/KDE Dual Credit Policy requires the Kentucky Council on Postsecondary Education to establish a</p>

	<p>statewide Dual Credit Advisory Council. One of the Advisory Council's responsibilities is to create a plan identifying funding mechanism options for sharing the costs of delivering dual credit courses. These options should include all of the following cost-sharing partners: the state, postsecondary institutions, secondary schools, state funded scholarships, and students and families.</p>
MS	<p>Tuition and other costs may be paid by the postsecondary institution, the school district, the student/parent, or by grants, foundations or other private or public sources. Tuition and costs for university-level courses must be paid from grants, foundations, or other private sources.</p>
MO	<p>Local agreement between student's district and the college or university determines whether tuition is paid by the student's district or by student/parent.</p> <p>For the purpose of payment of dual credit course fees, eligible students must be enrolled in an approved course, and have either scored proficient or advanced on the same content area section of the Missouri Assessment Program (MAP) test. The department of elementary and secondary education must establish a systematic process for identification and reporting the names of students eligible for aid to pay a portion of the cost of dual credit course fees, and an evaluation to determine the effectiveness of the program and the program's impact on participating students.</p>
MT	<p>Student/parent, unless another arrangement is made between the school board, a private foundation, grants, or other sources.</p> <p>All Montana University System Colleges have a common tuition approach for dually enrolled students, established by a Directive from Montana's Commissioner of Higher Education. The tuition is 50% of the resident 2-year tuition rate with no mandatory and non-mandatory fees, except for course fees (where applicable).</p> <p>Low-income students: Tuition support (often full) is available to eligible cohorts of students attending GEAR UP schools. Schools outline the costs for a targeted number of students to take Dual Enrollment courses through a specific institution of the school's choosing, then request reimbursement for those costs after their implementation plan and budget have been approved.</p> <p>Some TRiO programs in the state have similar support programs in place.</p>
OR	<p>Expanded Options (courses offered at postsecondary institutions): Expanded Options programs were developed to ensure "at-risk" student participation in Accelerated College Credit Programs are provided at no cost to the student. Tuition and fees are negotiated between the school district and the postsecondary institution to pay required instructional costs of the student. A student may apply to the resident district for reimbursement for any textbooks, fees, equipment or materials required for a postsecondary course. A postsecondary institution that receives payment through the negotiated financial agreement may not charge a student for tuition, fees and other required instructional costs associated with the student's enrollment in a course.</p> <p>A charter school that elects to participate in the Expanded Options Program must negotiate and pay actual instructional costs associated with student participation directly to the postsecondary institution.</p> <p>Accelerated College Credit Program Grant: The department of education must administer a grant program that provides grants to assist students in paying for books, materials and other costs, other than test fees, related to accelerated college credit programs. These grants are available to any Accelerated College Credit program as administered by the local educational agency (school district or postsecondary institution).</p> <p><i>*See "State" for information on funding mechanism for Dual Credit courses.*</i></p>
RI	<p>LEAs must support, if financially possible, course costs, although students/parents may be asked to contribute all or a portion of the cost. No low-income student may be denied access to coursework based on inability to pay course-related tuition and fees.</p> <p>Dual and concurrent enrollment course costs vary by course and delivery method. Concurrent enrollment course offerings and course costs must be annually established by postsecondary institutions and approved by the Board of Education. Each year, the Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education and the Office of Postsecondary Commissioner will enter into a mutually agreed upon memorandum of agreement no later than March 15th detailing the costs for each respective course.</p>
SC	<p>Student/parent, unless otherwise specified in local school district policy.</p>

SD	<p>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.</p> <p><i>*See "Combination of State and Student/Parent" for information on funding mechanism for Dual Credit courses, and "Student/Parent" for Concurrent Enrollment and Campus Enrollment.*</i></p>
TX	<p>Higher education institutions and junior colleges with which a district has entered into an agreement may waive all or a portion of tuition and fees. If the institution does not provide a waiver, tuition is the responsibility of the student/parent.</p> <p>To meet the requirement that districts offer the equivalent of at least 12 credit hours of college credit in high school, a district may provide the opportunity to earn credit for a course or activity, including an apprenticeship or training hours, that is approved by the higher education coordinating board, satisfies a requirement for earning an industry-recognized credential or certificate or an associate degree, and for which a student may earn credit toward both the student's high school diploma and postsecondary academic requirements. A district is not required to pay a student's tuition or other associated costs for taking a course under these provisions.</p> <p>Tuition and fees must be waived for a dual credit student under the conservatorship of the Department of Family and Protective Services. The Texas Education Agency and the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board must develop outreach programs to ensure that eligible students in grades 9-12 are aware of the availability of this exemption from tuition and fees.</p>
VA	<p>While the entity responsible for paying tuition is determined locally, schools and colleges are encouraged to provide dual enrollment opportunities at no cost to students or their families.</p> <p>In October 2013, the Advisory Council of Community College Presidents approved a policy on tuition payment for students in VCCS dual enrollment courses taught in the high school by a high school teacher with appropriate VCCS credentials to teach the college course. Under the policy, to be implemented no later than the 2015-2016 school year, full tuition and fees must be paid the community college, but the minimum amount to be reimbursed the school division is 60%. Dual enrollment reimbursement rates may be increased up to 100% based on specified options.</p> <p>Dual-enrollment high school students who have not previously received a Virginia Guaranteed Assistance Program (VGAP) award must be considered for an initial VGAP award provided they meet all of the initial award eligibility requirements.</p>
WV	<p>Dual Credit: Tuition practices vary from county to county. Some counties pay the tuition. In other counties, the student pays the tuition at a reduced cost.</p> <p><i>*See "Student/Parent" for information on funding mechanism for Early Enrollment courses.*</i></p>
State	
GA	<p>Program funding is provided to the Georgia Student Finance Commission via an annual appropriation. In order to participate in the program, each eligible postsecondary institution must enter into a participation agreement with the Georgia Student Finance Commission agreeing to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waive all mandatory and noncourse related fees for participating students • Provide course books at no charge to the student • Accept the amount paid by the commission as full payment for an eligible high school student's tuition, mandatory and noncourse related fees, and course books. <p>Statute directs the commission to set criteria for funding for tuition, mandatory and noncourse related fees, course books and transportation. The amount of such funds to be paid must be determined by the commission. The commission must create a grant program, subject to the availability of funds, by which participating public eligible high schools may apply for transportation grants. Such grants must be awarded based on criteria, terms, and conditions determined by the commission in consultation with the department of education.</p> <p>In the event the funds made available to the commission are not sufficient to meet all funding requirements of the program, the amount paid eligible postsecondary institutions must be reduced by the commission. Postsecondary institutions under no circumstances may charge an eligible high school student for tuition, mandatory and noncourse related fees, or books.</p>

LA	<p>Dual Enrollment: State, for public school student. Student/parent, for nonpublic school student.</p> <p>TOPS – Tech Early Start Award: Louisiana Office of Student Financial Assistance (LOSFA)</p>
MN	<p>Postsecondary Enrollment Options: Student decides whether to take a course for both high school and postsecondary credit, or only high school or only postsecondary credit. For a student taking a course for both high school and postsecondary credit, or only high school credit, the state uses the following formula for the department of education to reimburse colleges/universities: 88% of the product of the formula allowance minus \$425, multiplied by 1.2 and divided by 30 for institutions on a semester calendar, or divided by 45 for institutions on a quarter calendar. An institution may not charge a student enrolled in a course for secondary and postsecondary credit for fees, textbooks, materials, support services, or other necessary costs, except for equipment purchased by the student that becomes the property of the student. The department must not make payments to a postsecondary institution for a course from which a student officially withdraws during the first 14 days of the quarter or semester or who has been absent from the postsecondary institution for the first 15 consecutive school days of the quarter or semester and is not receiving instruction in the home or hospital.</p> <p><i>*See “Student/Parent” for information on funding mechanism for Postsecondary Enrollment Options courses taken only for postsecondary credit, and “School District” for concurrent enrollment courses.*</i></p>
NM	<p>The higher education institution must waive tuition and general fees for dual credit students (students are responsible for course-specific fees, i.e., lab, computer fees). The funding formula in place to allocate funds to the public institutions of higher education bases the allocation on the number of credit hours completed and reported to the higher education department. There is a lag of a year or more because the funds are allocated during the January-February legislative session.</p> <p>The tribal college dual credit program fund consists of legislative appropriations; grants, gifts, donations, and bequests for the dual credit program; and earnings on monies in the fund. Funds may be used only by the higher education department to compensate tribal colleges for tuition and fees waived to allow high school students to attend classes on the college campus or electronically.</p>
NC	<p>The general assembly reimburses FTE costs to the community college system based on participation reports. However, state funds are not available to cover textbooks or fees. Fees are not waived unless the community college chooses to do so. The LEA and community college determine how to pay for textbooks, and whether/how student fees will be paid.</p>
OH	<p>The department of education calculates and pays state funds to colleges for College Credit Plus participants:</p> <p>For each <u>public or nonpublic school participant enrolled in a public college</u>, if no agreement has been entered into establishing an alternative payment structure for tuition, textbooks, and fees, the department pays the college:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For a participant enrolled in a college course delivered on the college campus, at another location operated by the college, or online, the default ceiling amount • For a participant enrolled in a college course delivered at the participant's secondary school but taught by college faculty, 50% of the default ceiling amount • For a participant enrolled in a college course delivered at the participant's secondary school and taught by a high school teacher, the default floor amount. <p>Statute establishes a formula establishing the default ceiling amount for participants enrolling in colleges on a quarter or a semester schedule, and sets the default floor amount as 25% of the default ceiling amount. The participant's secondary school pays for textbooks, and the college waives payment of all other fees related to program participation.</p> <p>For a nonpublic secondary school participant or home-instructed participant, the department pays state funds only if that participant is awarded funding according to rules adopted by the chancellor of the board of regents.</p> <p>Alternative payment structure for public or nonpublic school participant enrolled in a public college: The governing entity of a participant's secondary school and the college may enter into an agreement to establish an alternative payment structure for tuition, textbooks, and fees. Under such an agreement, payments for each participant made by the department must be not less than the default floor amount, unless approved by the chancellor, and not more than the default ceiling amount. The chancellor must approve an agreement that</p>

includes a payment below the default floor amount, as long as the provisions of the agreement comply with all other requirements of this chapter to ensure program quality.

No participant enrolled in a public college may be charged for any tuition, textbooks, or other fees related to program participation. No school district may charge a student an additional fee or tuition for participation in any advanced standing program, including College Credit Plus, although students may be required to pay the costs associated with taking an AP or IB exam.

For each public school participant enrolled in a private college: If no agreement has been entered into, the department pays the college the applicable amount calculated in the same manner as described above for each public or nonpublic secondary school participant enrolled in a public college.

Alternative payment structure for public school participant enrolled in a private college: The governing entity of a participant's secondary school and the college may enter into an agreement to establish an alternative payment structure for tuition, textbooks, and fees. Under such an agreement, payments may be not less than the default floor amount, unless approved by the chancellor, and not more than the default ceiling amount. If an agreement is entered into, the department must make a payment to the college for each participant that is equal to the default floor amount, unless approved by the chancellor to pay an amount below the default floor amount. The chancellor must approve an agreement that includes a payment below the default floor amount, as long as the provisions of the agreement comply with all other requirements of this chapter to ensure program quality. Payment for costs for the participant that exceed the amount paid by the department must be negotiated by the school and the college. The agreement may include a stipulation permitting the charging of a participant who is not economically disadvantaged. However, under no circumstances may payments made exceed the default ceiling amount, nor may the amount charged a participant exceed the difference between the maximum per participant charge amount and the default floor amount, nor the sum of the payments made by the department for a participant and the amount charged to that participant exceed the maximum per participant charge amount for a course delivered by postsecondary faculty on the college campus, or exceed \$125 for a course delivered by college faculty at the student's secondary school, or exceed \$100 for a course taught by a high school teacher.

Under no circumstances may a participant identified as economically disadvantaged be charged for any tuition, textbooks, or other fees related to program participation.

For each nonpublic school participant enrolled in a private or eligible out-of-state college: The department pays the college the applicable amount calculated in the same manner as described above for each public or nonpublic secondary school participant enrolled in a public college. Payment for costs for the participant that exceed the amount paid by the department must be negotiated by the governing body of the nonpublic secondary school and the college. . However, under no circumstances may payments made exceed the default ceiling amount, nor may any nonpublic secondary school participant who has a scholarship awarded under the educational choice scholarship pilot program, or the pilot project scholarship program, and who qualifies as a low-income student under either of those programs, be charged for any tuition, textbooks, or other fees related to program participation.

For each nonchartered nonpublic school participant and each home-instructed participant enrolled in a public, private, or eligible out-of-state college: The department pays the college the default ceiling amount, if that participant is enrolled in a college course delivered on the college campus, at another location operated by the college, or online.

For all enrollment scenarios: Not later than 30 days after the end of each term, each college expecting to receive payment for participant costs must notify the department of the number of enrolled credit hours for each participant. Each January and July, or as soon as possible thereafter, the department makes the applicable payments to each college that provided proper notification to the department for participants' enrolled credit hours. The department may not make any payments to a college if a participant withdrew from a course prior to the date on which a withdrawal from the course would have negatively affected the participant's transcribed grade, as prescribed by the college's established withdrawal policy.

For nonpublic and homeschooled students: Payments made for nonpublic secondary school participants, nonchartered nonpublic secondary school participants, and home-instructed participants must be deducted from

	<p>moneys appropriated by the general assembly for such purpose. Payments must be allocated and distributed in accordance with rules adopted by the chancellor of the board of regents. The rules must include that payments made for nonchartered nonpublic secondary school participants be made in the same manner as payments for home-instructed participants.</p> <p>However, if a public school student earns a non-passing grade, the district superintendent or equivalent may seek reimbursement from the participant or the participant's parent for the amount of state funds paid to the college on the participant's behalf for that college course. A public school's governing entity may withhold grades and credits received by the participant for high school courses taken by the participant until the participant or the participant's parent provides reimbursement. A nonpublic school administrator may likewise seek reimbursement of state funds from a student or parent of a student who earns a non-passing grade. Upon collecting any funds from a nonpublic school participant or participant's parent, the chief administrator must send an amount equal to the funds collected to the superintendent of public instruction, who must credit that amount to the general revenue fund. A superintendent or chief administrator must not seek reimbursement from a participant or a participant's parent if the participant is economically disadvantaged, unless the student was expelled by the school.</p>
OR	<p>Dual Credit: The legislature appropriates funds to reimburse FTE costs to institutions based on participation reports; these funds are distributed by the Oregon Department of Community Colleges and Workforce Development. Local decision as to whether students are charged registration/transcription fees.</p> <p><i>*See "Local Decision" for information on funding mechanism for Expanded Options courses (taught at postsecondary institutions).*</i></p>
TN	<p>If a program is funded through local, state or federal funds appropriated to an LEA, then no fee may be charged by the LEA or a public postsecondary institution to any student participating in the program.</p> <p>A dual enrollment grant, funded from net proceeds of the state lottery, is available to an applicant public or private high school junior or senior who is not ineligible for a state lottery-funded grant, has been a Tennessee resident for at least one year prior to application, and has been admitted to a postsecondary institution. A grant recipient may enroll in one lower-division course per semester at an eligible institution, and may enroll in a 2nd course per semester if the student has a minimum 3.0 GPA for high school work completed before dual enrollment, and has earned the minimum ACT or SAT score to qualify for a Tennessee HOPE scholarship. Financial assistance for a 2nd course per semester reduces the amount of any subsequent award of the Tennessee HOPE scholarship on a dollar per dollar basis.</p> <p>A recipient may reapply for a grant in a subsequent semester if the student continues to meet all eligibility requirements and has a cumulative GPA of at least 2.75 for all postsecondary courses attempted under a grant. Courses completed through a dual enrollment grant do not count against semester hour/academic year limitations for receipt of a HOPE scholarship.</p>
School District	
CO	<p>Local education provider (i.e., school district, charter school, or board of cooperative services (BOCES). A cooperative agreement must establish the tuition rate at which the local education provider pays the institution of higher education for any courses in which a student concurrently enrolls. The tuition rate must not exceed the student share of the tuition rate established for Colorado residents enrolled in the course (or if offered by a four-year institution, the student share of the tuition rate established for Colorado residents enrolled in a general studies course at a community college). However, nothing prohibits an institution of higher education from charging tuition or associated fees to a student or his/her parent or in addition to the tuition paid by the student's local education provider. If the student does not complete the course without the consent of the student's principal, the student and parent must reimburse the local education provider for tuition paid.</p>
FL	<p>Student's district, if student is enrolled in a public institution. When instruction takes place on the postsecondary campus during the fall or spring term, the school district pays the institution the standard tuition rate per credit hour from funds provided in the Florida Education Finance Program. When dual enrollment is provided on the high school site by postsecondary institution faculty, the school district reimburses the institution for the costs associated with the postsecondary institution's proportion of salary and benefits. When dual enrollment is provided at the high school by school district faculty, the school district is not responsible for payment to the postsecondary institution.</p>

	<p>Subject to annual appropriation in the General Appropriations Act, a public postsecondary institution must receive an amount of funding equivalent to the standard tuition rate per credit hour for each dual enrollment course taken during the summer term.</p> <p>Any dual enrollment student enrolled at a course offered through a public postsecondary institution is exempt from the payment of registration, tuition, and fees, including laboratory fees. Instructional materials must be made available to dual enrollment public high school students free of charge. Student exemptions from payment of instructional materials and tuition and fees, including laboratory fees, do not apply to students who enroll in an eligible independent institution. A Florida College System institution may provide instructional materials at no cost to a home education student or student from a private school. Instructional materials purchased by a district school board or Florida College System institution board of trustees for dual enrollment students are the property of the purchasing board.</p>
IN	<p>For students enrolled at Ivy Tech Community College and taking courses on campus, the school corporation (district) may be required to pay tuition.</p> <p>Low-income students: Upon demonstration of financial need, an eligible institution may grant a student financial assistance, including a tuition waiver. Ivy Tech is eligible for reimbursement for costs incurred to deliver courses taken by a student whose tuition is waived.</p> <p><i>*See "Student/Parent" for information on funding mechanism for general dual credit courses and "School District" for Postsecondary Enrollment Program.*</i></p>
IA	<p>All programs: Student's district responsible for tuition costs. Districts and eligible postsecondary institutions may not charge students for tuition. However, the payment varies by Senior Year Plus (SYP) program:</p> <p>Postsecondary Enrollment Options (PSEO): A school district must pay a tuition reimbursement amount to a postsecondary institution that has enrolled its resident eligible students. For a student in an open enrollment situation, tuition is paid by the receiving district. The amount of tuition reimbursement for each separate course must equal the lesser of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The actual and customary costs of tuition, textbooks, materials, and fees directly related to the course taken by the eligible student • \$250 <p>An eligible postsecondary institution must make pro rata adjustments to tuition reimbursement amounts based on federal guidelines.</p> <p>However, if the student fails to complete and receive credit for the course, the student or parent must reimburse the school district for its costs.</p> <p>Postsecondary institutions may not charge students for textbooks, materials, or fees directly related to the course in which the student is enrolled except that the student may be required to purchase equipment that becomes the property of the student.</p> <p>For students at the Iowa school for the deaf and the Iowa braille and sight saving school, the state board of regents must pay a tuition reimbursement amount by June 30 of each year.</p> <p>Concurrent Enrollment: Districts that enter into a concurrent enrollment agreement are responsible for payment to the cooperating community college per the terms stipulated in their agreement. Districts are eligible to receive supplementary weighting for students enrolled in concurrent enrollment courses. As stipulated in statute, students enrolled in a qualifying concurrent enrollment course are assigned an additional weighting of .70 for career and technical courses and .46 for liberal arts and science courses.</p>
MN	<p>Concurrent Enrollment refers to courses taught by a secondary teacher or postsecondary faculty member at a secondary school, or another location as per an agreement between a public school board and the postsecondary institution. The actual costs school districts must pay are determined by local agreements between districts and postsecondary partners. If the course is taught by a secondary instructor, the postsecondary institution may not require payment that exceeds the cost to the postsecondary institution that is directly attributable to providing that course.</p>

	Districts must receive from the state up to \$150 per student enrolled in a concurrent enrollment course; however, this is based on a fixed annual state appropriation. If the appropriation does not cover the full \$150 per student, the district covers the balance.
VT	<p>Technical: District</p> <p><i>*See "Combination of State and Student/Parent" for information on funding mechanism for general Dual Enrollment program*</i></p>
WI	<p>Wisconsin has five programs that fall under the umbrella of dual enrollment or concurrent enrollment. The programs for which a district may be required to cover tuition costs include:</p> <p>The Youth Options program, which allows students in grades 11 and 12 not enrolled in a technical college to enroll in an institution of higher education.</p> <p>Course Options, created by 2013 Act 20, extends the existing open enrollment policy to students seeking admission at a public or nonprofit postsecondary institution or tribal college.</p> <p>Section 118.55(7r) of the schools code, which is in the same section of code as the Youth Options program, but is considered a separate program for purposes of this analysis due to differing program eligibility requirements, processes, etc. Section 118.55(7r) allows a student in good academic standing who is not an at-risk student to enroll in a technical college.</p> <p>Under these programs:</p> <p>Youth Options: If a course is taken for high school credit and is not comparable to a course offered by the district:</p> <p>If student attends an institution in the University of Wisconsin system: School district pays the actual cost of tuition, fees, books and other necessary materials directly related to the course. If the student attends a private institution, the district pays the lesser of (1) The actual cost of tuition, fees, books and other necessary materials, or (2) An amount determined by dividing the state total net cost of the general fund in the previous school year by the state total membership in the previous school year, dividing that quotient by the statewide average number of high school credits taken by full-time pupils in the previous school year, as determined by the state superintendent, and multiplying that quotient by the number of high school credits taken by the pupil at the private institution of higher education.</p> <p>Course Options: The district pays the cost of providing the course, calculated in a manner determined by the department. The institution may not charge or receive from the student or district any additional payment.</p> <p>Section 118.55(7r): School district pays tuition, books and course fees for courses that are taken for high school credit; a pupil is not responsible for any portion of tuition or fees for a course taken for high school credit. The district is not responsible for charges for any courses comparable to courses offered in the school district. If the student is a child with a disability, the payment must be adjusted to reflect the cost of any special services required for the pupil.</p> <p><i>*See "Student/Parent" for information on funding mechanisms for other dual enrollment programs in the state*</i></p>
WY	A postsecondary institution may not assess any fee from the participating student for textbooks, materials, student services or any other fees otherwise assessed and collected from students attending the institution.
Student/Parent	
AK	No statewide policy
CA	Under the state's original program (no title in statute) authorizing part-time college or university attendance for high school students, the governing board of a community college district may admit to any community college under its jurisdiction a student eligible to attend community college as a special part-time or full-time student under Section 48800 or 48800.5. An 11th or 12th grader may also be enrolled part time in classes of the California State University or University of California for academic credit. A community college district may exempt special part-time students from fee requirements, but is not required to do so.

	<i>*See "Not Specified/Not Set in State Policy" for information on funding mechanism for College and Career Access Pathways Partnerships.*</i>
CT	Student/parent
HI	<p>While 2015 S.B. 374 repealed a statutory provision that required high school students to pay tuition and fees for every college course, the measure was not accompanied by an appropriation or alternative funding source. As a result, the student/parent is still responsible for tuition and fees as of March 2016.</p> <p>Low-income students: A GEAR UP program participant may apply for a GEAR UP Hawaii Dual Credit Scholarship. The scholarship is for tuition/fees and required textbooks for a 3- to 4-credit class. Priority is given to students who have not previously received a scholarship, and to seniors.</p>
IN	<p>Generally: Student/parent</p> <p>Low-income students: Upon demonstration of financial need, an eligible institution may grant a student financial assistance, including a tuition waiver. Ivy Tech is eligible for reimbursement for costs incurred to deliver courses taken by a student whose tuition is waived.</p> <p><i>*See "Combination of State and Student/Parent" for information on funding mechanism for priority dual credit courses and "School District" for Postsecondary Enrollment Program.*</i></p>
KS	<p>For general coursework: Student/parent. For academic courses, tuition is an amount negotiated by the school district and the college/university under this program. Tuition, books, equipment and any other costs of enrollment are the responsibility of the student or the student's parent. No school district may be responsible for the payment of concurrent enrollment tuition.</p> <p><i>*See "Combination of State and Student/Parent" for information on funding mechanism for certain tiered CTE dual enrollment courses.*</i></p>
LA	<p>Course Choice Dual Enrollment: The course provider may charge tuition to any eligible participating student in an amount approved by the department of education. The cost of tuition is paid at the beginning of the semester once enrollment is confirmed.</p> <p><i>*See "State" for information on funding mechanism for Dual Enrollment and TOPS – Tech Early Start Award programs.*</i></p>
MN	<p>Postsecondary Enrollment Options: Student decides whether to take a course for both high school and postsecondary credit, or only high school or only postsecondary credit. For a student taking a course for postsecondary credit only, or for any postsecondary courses in which a student is enrolled in addition to being enrolled full time in the student's district: the student or parent is responsible for tuition, fees, textbooks, and materials.</p> <p><i>*See "State" for information on funding mechanism for Postsecondary Enrollment Options for students taking courses for both high school and postsecondary credit, and "District" for concurrent enrollment courses.*</i></p>
NV	Student/parent
NH	No statewide policy
NY	No statewide policy
ND	Student or parent responsible for tuition, all fees, textbooks, materials, equipment, and other necessary charges related to the course in which the student has enrolled.
OK	<p>Student/parent, unless the district does not offer enough course selections to allow the student to receive the courses needed to meet the graduation requirements, in which case the district pays tuition, fees, and books for the concurrent enrollment course, and provides transportation.</p> <p>High school seniors who meet the eligibility requirements for concurrent enrollment are entitled to receive a tuition waiver for a maximum of 6 credit hours per semester. Students receiving a waiver are responsible for fees, books, and supplies.</p> <p>Statute expresses legislative intent that, for concurrent enrollment courses the district is paying for, the institution charge only the supplementary and special service fees that are directly related to the concurrent enrollment course and enrollment procedures for that student, and that fees for student activities and student service facilities, including the student health care and cultural and recreational service fees, not be charged to</p>

	such students.
SD	<p>Concurrent Enrollment: \$40 per credit hour (starting fall 2016, \$48.33 per credit hour), if course is offered through the Externally Supported tuition rate (requires approval by the System Vice President for Academic Affairs). Students are expected to cover all instructional costs, including course materials, texts, and related instructional supplies. Student textbooks may be provided by the high school per local school/district policy. No additional course level fees (i.e., lab fees, program fees, discipline fees, laptop fees, delivery fees, etc.) may be assessed to students enrolled in concurrent enrollment coursework.</p> <p>Campus Enrollment: High school juniors or seniors may enroll in regularly scheduled courses on campus, state sponsored centers, approved off-campus locations, or online on a space available basis. Students pay full-tuition rate and applicable fees.</p> <p><i>*See "Local Decision" for courses generally, and "Combination of State and Student/Parent" for information on funding mechanism for Dual Credit courses.*</i></p>
WV	<p>Early Enrollment (a.k.a. Early Entrance) allows public two- and four-year institutions to offer college courses delivered primarily to high school students. Generally, student/parent pays tuition. However, to increase access, an institution may establish a special tuition structure for high school students, which must be set at at least three-fourths of the rate of the lowest regular off-campus rate established by any West Virginia public higher education institution. All high school students must be charged the special tuition or the regular tuition/fees approved for the institution granting the credit. The credit-granting institution may not use its own resources to pay any student's assessed tuition/fees. Except for tuition/fee waivers in third party sponsored agreements, no tuition/fee waivers are to be granted.</p> <p><i>*See "Local Decision" for information on funding mechanism for Dual Credit courses.*</i></p>
WI	<p>Wisconsin has five programs that fall under the umbrella of dual enrollment or concurrent enrollment. The programs for which a student/parent may be required to cover tuition costs include:</p> <p>Youth Options, which allows students in grades 11 and 12 not enrolled in a technical college to enroll in an institution of higher education.</p> <p>118.55(7r): of the schools code is in the same section of code as the Youth Options program, but is considered a separate program for purposes of this analysis due to differing program eligibility requirements, processes, etc. Section 118.55(7r) allows a student in good academic standing who is not an at-risk student to enroll in a technical college.</p> <p>Section 118.15(1)(b) of the schools code permits a student who is at least 16 or is an at-risk student to attend a technical college in lieu of high school or on a part-time basis if the student and parent agree in writing that the student will participate in a program leading to his/her high school graduation. The district board of the technical college district in which the child resides must admit the child. Every technical college district board must offer day class programs satisfactory to meet the requirements of these provisions to receive state aid.</p> <p>Dual Enrollment programs are 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>Under these programs:</p> <p>Youth Options: A student is not responsible for any portion of tuition or fees for a course taken for high school credit if the local board has determined the course is not comparable to a course offered in the school district. However, a student is responsible for tuition and fees if the local board determines the course is comparable to a course offered in the district.</p> <p>Youth Options and 118.55(7r): While the district is responsible for tuition if a student takes a course for high school credit, a student taking a course for postsecondary credit <i>only</i> is responsible for all course costs. If a student fails a course or does not complete a course, the student or parent must reimburse the local board for the amount paid on the student's behalf. If the amount is not reimbursed, the student is ineligible for any further</p>

	<p>participation in the program.</p> <p>Section 118.15(1)(b) and Dual Enrollment: Student/parent</p> <p><i>*See "District" for information on funding mechanism for these and other programs in the state.*</i></p>
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Combination of District and Student/Parent

MD	<p>Tuition Scale: Local Boards of Education pay the lesser of tuition costs for dually enrolled public secondary school students as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category 1: First 4 courses – Public Senior Institutions of Higher Education (IHEs) charge 75% of tuition. Community colleges charge 75% of tuition or 5% of per pupil foundation amount • Category 2: 5 or more courses – Public Senior IHEs charge 90% of tuition, Community colleges charge 90% of tuition or 5% of per pupil foundation amount • Category 3: For Agreements established prior to July 1, 2013: If lesser than categories 1 or 2, the agreement is the basis for tuition. <p>Local boards may recoup costs from students as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First 4 courses – Boards may charge students a fee not to exceed 90% of the amount paid for tuition • 5 or more courses – Boards may charge students a fee not to exceed 100% of the amount paid for tuition. <p>Fees: Colleges can charge applicable and reasonable fees for all dually enrolled students, including those who receive Free and Reduced Price Meals. Note: If an agreement exists between a public school and a public IHE whereby the school agrees to pay for more than 4 courses, the school must pay for the number under the agreement. Students are encouraged to contact the college admissions office or their school counselor to seek further information.</p> <p>Low-income students: Boards must waive tuition fees for students who are eligible for Free and Reduced Price Meals. In addition, The Maryland Higher Education Commission administers an Early College Access Grant for dually enrolled students, as well as a grant program for part-time undergraduate students, including dually enrolled students. Under both programs, grant recipients must demonstrate financial need according to Commission-established criteria. The Commission allocates Early College Access Grant funds to an institution based on the number of dually enrolled students receiving credit for courses completed at the institution. The institution then distributes the grant awards to eligible students.</p> <p>Funds under the part-time undergraduate grant program are allocated by the Commission to each institution based on the number of undergraduate part-time students who demonstrate financial need. The institution then distributes the grant awards to eligible students. Institutions may use up to 10% of the part-time grant allocation to provide grants to students who are dually enrolled.</p>
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PA ¹	<p>A school entity (district or an area vocational-technical school) pays the portion of total approved costs for which it is provided grants by the department of education, and students/parents pay the remainder. To defray—but not eliminate—district costs for concurrent enrollment students, the department provides grants to applicant school districts with an approved concurrent enrollment program, as well as a supplemental grant amount for an applicant district with a low-income concurrent enrollment student. The supplemental grant amount is equal the cost of tuition, books and fees for which a low-income concurrent student is responsible for a course.</p> <p>A school entity is not responsible for paying any portion of the total approved costs for any concurrent student enrolled in a charter school, nonpublic or private school, or home education program in excess of the grants provided by the department of education.</p>
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Combination of State and Student/Parent

¹ While statutes are still in place, state program funding was discontinued in the 2012-2013 budget and has not been reinstated.

IN	<p>For courses identified as priority dual credit courses: The commission for higher education may identify a set of concurrent enrollment college courses that are offered in the high school setting for postsecondary credit and receive state funding as priority dual credit courses. The commission must set the tuition rate charged a student for a priority dual credit course. The commission on higher education has set tuition at no more than \$25/credit hour for 2013-2015 for courses on the Priority Course List. Several institutions offer courses at costs below this commission requirement.</p> <p>Low-income students: Upon demonstration of financial need, an eligible institution may grant a student financial assistance, including a tuition waiver. Ivy Tech is eligible for reimbursement for costs incurred to deliver courses taken by a student whose tuition is waived.</p>
KS	<p>For tiered, funded CTE courses: Secondary students may enroll in tiered, funded CTE courses that are part of a state-approved postsecondary program, and that are conducted by a community college, technical college or institute of technology. They may be charged fees (including textbook charges), but not tuition. Each school year, to the extent sufficient monies are appropriated to the secondary CTE program, the state board of regents must distribute state funds to community colleges, technical colleges and the Washburn institute of technology for the cost associated with secondary students enrolled in postsecondary CTE programs.</p> <p>Each school year, to the extent sufficient funds are appropriated to the career technical education incentive program, a community college, technical college or institute of technology where a student earned an industry-recognized credential an amount of \$1,000. From those funds, the institution must reimburse the student ½ the cost of the credential assessment if the student paid for the assessment. If the college paid for the assessment, it keeps the entire \$1000. Institutions receive funds after the student graduates from high school.</p>
ME	<p>General program: A student may be eligible for a state subsidy for postsecondary courses if the student meets program eligibility requirements. The department pays 50% of tuition for the first 6 credit hours taken each semester, up to 12 credit hours per academic year. The institution may impose fees and charges, other than tuition, that are ordinarily imposed on its students. Funds appropriated to the department to carry out the purposes of this program must be in addition to the customary ongoing amounts appropriated for general purpose aid for local schools.</p> <p><i>*See "Not Specified/Not Set in State Policy" for information on funding mechanism for dual enrollment career and technical education program courses.*</i></p>
MA	<p>Commonwealth Dual Enrollment Partnership: Students participating in CDEP, a discretionary state grant program, take their first dual enrollment course at little to no cost. Costs for enrolling in subsequent courses are determined by individual institutions. Student participation in CDEP is determined by individual institutions, based on institutional capacity and state appropriation. In FY15, the program had 1,627 enrollments.</p> <p>In 2015-16, the Massachusetts Department of Higher Education asked campuses to focus on cohort based models through CDEP. The aim is to pay for the faculty salary and waive individual tuition and fees for individual students as a way to keep costs under control.</p> <p><i>*See "Not Specified/Not Set in State Policy" for information on funding mechanism for general program*</i></p>
MI	<p>The state has two programs: Postsecondary Enrollment Options allows students to enroll in postsecondary courses for high school and/or postsecondary credit. Under the Career and Technical Preparation Act (2000), a student may enroll in a CTE course at an eligible postsecondary institution.</p> <p>Under both programs, tuition is paid via a combination of district and student/parent. For a public school student, the district is required to pay to the higher education institution either the amount of the tuition or the amount of state funding the district receives for that student for the part of the day the student attends the course or career and technical preparation program. For example, if a student is enrolled in PSEO or Career and Technical Preparation Act coursework 20% of the school day and the district receives \$10,000 from the state for that student, the district must pay the higher education institution either the cost of tuition or \$2,000 (20 x \$10,000), whichever is less.</p> <p>A district may, but is not required to, pay more to a postsecondary institution or career and technical preparation program on a student's behalf than is required by statute, and may use local school operating revenue for that purpose.</p>

	<p>The student must pay any additional tuition costs above and beyond what the district pays.</p> <p>For a nonpublic school student, the department of treasury pays the institution or career and technical preparation program. The student is responsible for paying the remainder of the costs that exceed the amount the department of treasury is statutorily required to pay.</p> <p>A public school or nonpublic school student who does not complete a course must refund the school district or department of treasury any funds not reimbursed the district or department of treasury by the postsecondary institution or career and technical preparation program. If the eligible student does not repay this money, the school district may impose sanctions against the public school student as determined by school district policy.</p>
SD	<p>The 2014 legislature appropriated base funding to support the South Dakota High School Dual Credit (HSDC) program, which makes dual credit courses available to 11th and 12th graders at public, private and tribal high schools whose schools have signed an MOU with the South Dakota Department of Education. Participating institutions provide dual credit courses via the institution's faculty members at on-campus locations, via distance, and at the three University Center locations. Courses are available at \$40 per credit hour (starting fall 2016, \$48.33 per credit hour).</p> <p>Under this program, students cover instructional cost fees (including but not limited to course materials, texts, and related instructional supplies), but may not be assessed any additional course fees (i.e., lab fees, program fees, discipline fees, laptop fees, delivery fees, etc.) The e-text fee may be assessed those students if this is a requirement for the course.</p> <p>The South Dakota Department of Education will reimburse Board of Regents institutions at a rate of \$105 per credit hour, based on census date enrollments in this program. This rate is prorated per Board of Regents policy for courses resulting in "W" grades prior to the 60% date established in the academic calendar.</p> <p><i>*See "Local Decision" for information on funding mechanism for courses generally, and "Student/Parent" for Concurrent Enrollment and Campus Enrollment.*</i></p>
UT	<p>Students may only be charged fees or partial tuition. Participating postsecondary institutions, districts and charter schools receive a portion of a state appropriation for concurrent enrollment that supports the costs of offering the program. The split of the appropriation depends on who is instructing the course. If a course is led by a secondary school teacher, the district receives 60% and the Board of Regents receives 40%. If the course is taught by a postsecondary instructor, the Board of Regents receives 60% and the district receives 40%.</p> <p>Each institution may charge a one-time per student per institution admissions application fee, and partial tuition of up to \$30 per credit hour for each concurrent enrollment course for which a student receives college credit, paid directly to the institution, or if a course is taught by high school instructor in a public school facility, tuition of up to \$10 per credit hour. If a course is taught through video conferencing, an institution may only charge up to \$15 per credit hour for the concurrent enrollment course for which the student receives credit. Students eligible for free-/reduced price lunch may be charged no more than \$5 per credit hour for each course for which the student receives college credit. In practice, all students, regardless of family income, are charged \$5 per credit hour.</p> <p>Payment of the one-time fee satisfies the general admissions application fee requirement for a full-time or part-time student at an institution so that no additional admissions application fee may be charged by the institution in situations of continuous enrollment.</p> <p>Fees do not include reasonable lab costs, expenses for textbooks and consumable curriculum materials that are required only for USHE credit or grades. All non-USHE related student costs or fees related to concurrent enrollment classes, which may include consumables, lab fees, copying, and material costs, as well as textbooks required for the course, are subject to fee waiver consistent with R277-407-6 (which requires LEAs to provide for adequate waivers or other provisions in lieu of fee waivers to ensure that no student is denied the opportunity to participate in a class or school-sponsored or supported activity because of an inability to pay a fee). LEAs are responsible for these waivers. The contract between the USHE institution and the district may address the responsibility for fee waivers.</p>

VT	<p>Dual Enrollment: An eligible student may enroll in up to 2 dual enrollment courses for which the student/parent are not required to pay tuition. State pays tuition—tuition rate is either 20% or 90% of Community College of Vermont rate depending on whether course is taught by secondary or postsecondary instructor. State pays 50% of tuition from the Next Generation Initiative Fund. A school district may enter into a contract to offer dual enrollment through a public or private postsecondary institution that is not affiliated with Vermont State Colleges or the University of Vermont; institution may be in or out of state. District may negotiate terms different from those set forth in statute, including the amount of tuition to be paid.</p> <p>Once district has paid for two courses, student/parent is responsible for tuition. A school district may choose to pay for more than two courses per eligible student, but the state will not pay 50% of tuition for those additional courses.</p> <p><i>*See “District” for information on funding mechanism for technical dual enrollment program*</i></p>
WA	<p>Running Start: Combination of state and student/parent, although funds paid by the state through districts are not deemed tuition or operating fees. The superintendent of public instruction allocates funds appropriated for basic education to school districts for purposes of making payments to postsecondary institutions, and for granting school districts 7% thereof to offset program related costs. Each participating district transmits to the institution of higher education an amount per each full-time equivalent college student at statewide uniform rates for vocational and nonvocational students. The superintendent of public instruction, participating institutions of higher education, and the state board for community and technical colleges must consult on the calculation and distribution of the funds.</p> <p>At community or technical colleges, in lieu of tuition and fees, students pay all other mandatory fees. The state board for community and technical colleges may authorize a fee of up to 10% of tuition and fees. All other institutions of higher education may charge students a fee of up to 10% of tuition and fees, in addition to technology fees, in lieu of tuition and fees. In both instances, fees must be prorated based on credit load.</p> <p>In 2018, the joint legislative audit and review committee must complete a systematic performance audit of the tuition-setting authority granted to the governing boards of four-year public institutions of higher education, in order to evaluate the impact of institutional tuition-setting authority on student access, affordability, and institutional quality. The audit must include an evaluation of the various outcomes for each four-year institution of higher education, including changes in enrollments in the Running Start and other dual enrollment programs. The audit must also include recommendations on whether to continue tuition-setting authority beyond the 2018-19 academic year. In conducting the audit, the auditor must solicit input from key higher education stakeholders, including students and their families.</p> <p>Low-income students: Institutions must make fee waivers available to low-income students, and establish written policies to determine low-income students before offering the fee waiver. Institutions must make every effort to communicate to students and their families the benefits of the waivers and provide assistance to students and their families on how to apply. Information about waivers must, to the greatest extent possible, be incorporated into financial aid counseling, admission information, and individual billing statements. Institutions also must, to the greatest extent possible, use all means of communication, including websites, online catalogues, admission and registration forms, mass e-mail messaging, social media, and outside marketing to ensure that information about waivers is visible, compelling, and reaches the maximum number of eligible students and families.</p> <p><i>*See “Not Specified/Not Set in State Policy” for information on funding mechanism for College in the High School courses.</i></p>
Not Specified/Not Set in State Policy	
CA	<p>College and Career Access Pathways partnerships: 2015 A.B. 288 authorizes creation of a College and Career Access Pathways partnership between a community college governing board and a school district, for the purpose of offering or expanding dual enrollment opportunities for students who may not already be college bound or who are underrepresented in higher education. The statutes governing the College and Career Access Pathways partnerships are repealed effective January 1, 2022. It is unclear which entity is responsible for tuition. A high school student may not be assessed a fee prohibited by Section 49011.</p>
ME	<p>Dual enrollment career and technical education program: Not specified</p>

	<i>*See "Combination of State and Student/Parent" for information on funding mechanism for courses under general dual enrollment program.*</i>
MA	<p>General program: Not set in state policy</p> <p><i>*See "Combination of State and Student/Parent" for information on funding mechanism for Commonwealth Dual Enrollment Partnership*</i></p>
NE	<p>Generally, not set in state policy.</p> <p>Low-income students: The Access College Early Scholarship Program provides low-income students with financial assistance for courses taken in high school for postsecondary credit. 2015 legislation defines "career program of study" as a sequence of at least three high school courses that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • may include dual-credit or college credit courses • are part of a career pathway program of study aligned with State Department of Education rules and regulations, (ii) a professional certification requirement, or (iii) the requirements for a postsecondary certification or diploma, and • have at least one local member of business or industry partnering as an official advisor to the program. <p>2015 legislation also requires Access College Early Scholarship Program applications to be prioritized for students whose parents meet certain criteria of need or who have experienced extreme hardship. The legislation permits non-high-need students pursuing a career plan of study to be considered for awards if funds are available after applications have been fulfilled for high-need students. Under these provisions, non-high-need students may request assistance to cover the cost of tuition and fees for a course that is part of a career plan of study, up to \$250 per term, and the student's family has an annual household income at or below 200% of the federal poverty level.</p> <p>In addition, the Nebraska Dual Enrollment Standards, which serve as guidelines but do not have the force of law, provide: "School districts and postsecondary education institutions should work together to ensure broad access to dual enrollment courses for all students, irrespective of the students' financial resources. Postsecondary education institutions are encouraged to offer tuition remissions or find other means of support for eligible students qualifying for free or reduced lunches or otherwise demonstrating financial need.</p> <p>"School districts that receive state aid related in part to significant numbers of students challenged by poverty or English language limitations should consider using such aid or finding other means of support to fund the tuition expenses of eligible students who would not otherwise be able to enroll in dual enrollment courses."</p>
NJ	<p>Generally, not set in state policy</p> <p>Low-income students: A dual enrollment agreement between a school district and public postsecondary institution must include a provision ensuring an eligible student is not excluded from participation because of an inability to pay.</p>
WA	<p>College in the High School: Not specified. The institution of higher education may charge tuition to participating students.</p> <p><i>*See "Combination of State and Student/Parent" for information on funding mechanism for Running Start courses.*</i></p>