

Dual Enrollment

Dual enrollment is an acceleration mechanism that allows students to pursue an advanced curriculum relevant to their individual postsecondary interests. Each year, more than 60,000 students participate in Florida's dual enrollment program, and the number is continuing to grow. According to the U.S. Department of Education, college credit earned prior to high school graduation reduces the average time-to-degree and increases the likelihood of graduation for the students who participate in these programs. There is also evidence that dual enrollment increases academic performance and educational attainment.

As the emphasis on career planning increases, more students will be encouraged to select an advanced curriculum that aligns with their postsecondary goals. With hundreds of dual enrollment courses available, there is great potential to further engage and motivate students to take academically rigorous courses that capture their interests. As with all acceleration options, students must be advised based on individual needs and carefully monitored to ensure continued success. Guidance counselors play an important role in communicating accurate information to students and parents, fostering a positive understanding of the merits of dual enrollment and developing collaborative relationships with college advisors and peers.

Dual enrollment is one of a number of acceleration options available that enable students to pursue a rigorous curriculum for high school graduation, as well as earn credit toward a degree or industry certification. The ACC Credit-by-Examination Equivalencies report (<http://fldoe.org/core/fileparse.php/5421/urlt/0078391-acc-cbe.pdf>) lists a number of examination programs in which students may earn college credit for successful completion of an exam. Advanced Placement (AP), International Baccalaureate (IB) and Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE) also include coursework for a high school diploma. Other included examinations are the College-Level Examination Program (CLEP), DSST and Excelsior, in which students complete only the exam for college credit.

Students may also participate in career dual enrollment for courses that will lead to an industry certification. Many industry certifications will articulate to college credit toward a degree. A listing of articulated industry certifications may be found at http://www.fldoe.org/workforce/dwdframe/artic_indcert2aas.asp.

Frequently Asked Questions

General

1. What is dual enrollment?

Dual enrollment is an acceleration program that allows students in grades 6-12, including home education students and students with disabilities, to take postsecondary coursework and simultaneously earn credit toward high school completion, a career certificate, an industry certification or an associate or baccalaureate degree at a Florida public or eligible private institution.

2. What is early admission?

Early admission is a form of dual enrollment permitting high school students to enroll in college or career courses on a full-time basis. As with all dual enrollment programs, students earn both high school and college/career credits for courses completed. Career early admission is a form of career dual enrollment through which eligible secondary students enroll full time in a career center or a Florida College System institution in postsecondary programs leading to industry certifications, as listed in the CAPE

Postsecondary Industry Certification Funding List pursuant to section (s.) 1008.44, Florida Statutes (F.S.). Participation in the career early admission program shall be limited to students who have completed a minimum of four (4) semesters of full-time secondary enrollment, including studies undertaken in the ninth grade.

3. What is career dual enrollment?

Career dual enrollment is an option for secondary students to pursue in order to earn industry certifications adopted pursuant to s. 1008.44, F.S., which count as credits toward the high school diploma. Career dual enrollment is available for secondary students seeking a certificate or degree and industry certification through a career education program or course.

Eligibility and Access

4. Who is eligible for dual enrollment courses?

Students must meet the following eligibility criteria:

- Be enrolled as a student in a Florida public or nonpublic secondary school (grades 6-12), or in a home education program;
- Have a 3.0 unweighted high school grade point average (GPA) to enroll in college credit courses, or a 2.0 high school unweighted GPA to enroll in career dual enrollment courses;
- For college credit courses, achieve a minimum score on a common placement test pursuant to Rule 6A-14.064, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.);
- Meet any additional eligibility criteria specified by the postsecondary institution in the Dual Enrollment Articulation Agreement; and
- Cannot be scheduled to graduate prior to the completion of the dual enrollment course.

All students in grades 6-12 who meet these eligibility requirements or additional eligibility requirements as determined in the articulation agreement must be allowed to participate in dual enrollment. Any additional eligibility requirements or limits on dual enrollment participation based on grade levels must be only to ensure college readiness and not to arbitrarily prohibit students who have demonstrated the ability to master advanced courses from participation.

Students must maintain a 3.0 unweighted high school GPA and the minimum required postsecondary GPA specified in the Dual Enrollment Articulation Agreement for continued enrollment in college credit dual enrollment courses.

5. Are prospective college credit dual enrollment students required to take a common placement test such as the Postsecondary Education Readiness Test (PERT)?

Yes. Students must still demonstrate readiness for college credit postsecondary instruction in mathematics or English, pursuant to s. 1008.30(7), F.S., by meeting or exceeding the college ready score(s) established in Rule 6A-10.0315, F.A.C.

Public high school students shall have opportunities to test at the high school as described in the Dual Enrollment Articulation Agreement.

For home education students seeking to participate in dual enrollment, the Florida College System institution in the school district's service area for which the home education student is registered should provide the opportunity to test (one administration per subtest) at that institution.

Testing opportunities for private high school students is at the discretion of the postsecondary institution.

6. What are the eligibility requirements for students in home education programs?

Home education students shall have equal access to dual enrollment as public school students. Home education students must present evidence to the postsecondary institution that the home education program is in compliance with s. 1002.41, F.S. It is not a statutory requirement that home education students present a transcript at the time of entry to the dual enrollment program; however, there may be educational benefits to the student for sharing his or her education background. Each postsecondary institution must enter into a Home Education Articulation Agreement with each student seeking enrollment in a dual enrollment course and the student's parent.

7. What is a Dual Enrollment Articulation Agreement?

The Dual Enrollment Articulation Agreement establishes guidelines for implementing the program for eligible students. Section 1007.271(13), F.S., mandates that public postsecondary institutions and eligible private postsecondary institutions enter into agreements with home education students seeking dual enrollment. Section 1007.271(21), F.S., requires that school districts and public postsecondary institutions enter into dual enrollment articulation agreements. School districts that provide career dual enrollment opportunities through their own district operated career centers or charter career centers or school districts that provide career dual enrollment opportunities career center and or charter career centers in neighboring school districts should have similar policies as in articulation agreements with colleges and universities. Section 1007.271(24), F.S., requires that public postsecondary institutions and eligible private postsecondary institutions enter into agreements with private secondary schools seeking to offer dual enrollment to its students.

All required Dual Enrollment Articulation Agreements must be annually submitted to the Florida Department of Education by August 1. Any amendments to the agreement may be submitted after that date. Sample formats for each type of agreement are available: The postsecondary institution and school district agreement (<http://www.fldoe.org/core/fileparse.php/5421/urlt/0078396-dualanrollmentarticulationagreement.pdf>), home education (<http://info.fldoe.org/docushare/dsweb/Get/Document-6474/hb7059tapd.pdf>), and the private secondary school (<http://www.fldoe.org/core/fileparse.php/5421/urlt/PrivateSchoolDEAA.pdf>). The department provides for electronic submission system whereby each public postsecondary institution or school district must submit its articulation agreements (<http://www.fldoe.org/policy/articulation/>). The Florida Department of Education reviews these agreements for compliance with statutory provisions and reports back to the school district and public postsecondary institution with any issues. Any articulation agreements with unresolved issues of noncompliance will be submitted to the State Board of Education.

8. Must a public postsecondary institution enter into a Dual Enrollment Articulation Agreement with a private secondary school?

Yes. Section 1007.271(24), F.S., requires that each postsecondary institution eligible to participate in the dual enrollment program must enter into private school articulation agreements with each eligible private school in its geographic service area seeking to offer dual enrollment.

9. If a student is registered for attendance with a private online high school, may they also be considered a home education student?

No. Students who are registered for purposes of attendance with a private provider are considered private school students, even if all instruction takes place at the home. Students who are registered with the school district as home education students may use a private provider to supplement the instruction and remain eligible for dual enrollment—these students are still considered home education students.

10. What private postsecondary institutions are eligible to offer dual enrollment?

To be eligible to offer dual enrollment the postsecondary institution must be located and chartered in Florida, be not-for-profit, degree-granting and be accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools Commission on Colleges or the Accrediting Council for Independent Colleges and Schools. This does not preclude students from taking postsecondary courses at non-eligible private postsecondary institutions; however, these courses will not be considered as part of Florida’s dual enrollment program.

11. What if a student does not have the required GPA?

Participation in dual enrollment by students without the required GPA is at the discretion of the postsecondary institution and the school district. Exceptions may be granted on an individual student basis if both educational entities agree and the criteria for exceptions are included in the Dual Enrollment Articulation Agreement.

There is no minimum GPA requirement for home education students.

12. May the school district establish additional dual enrollment eligibility requirements?

No. Any additional eligibility requirements must be included in the Dual Enrollment Articulation Agreement.

13. May the school district deny participation in the dual enrollment program to a qualified student?

No. According to s. 1007.271, F.S., school districts may not deny dual enrollment participation to students who meet statutory eligibility requirements and any additional college readiness requirements established by the Florida College System institution and included in the Dual Enrollment Articulation Agreement.

14. May a Florida College System institution establish additional dual enrollment eligibility requirements?

Yes. A Florida College System institution board of trustees may establish additional eligibility requirements in the Dual Enrollment Articulation Agreement. These additional requirements may not arbitrarily prohibit students who have demonstrated the ability to master advanced courses from participating in dual enrollment courses. All students in grades 6-12 who meet eligibility requirements must be allowed to participate in dual enrollment. Any additional eligibility requirements or limits on dual enrollment participation based on grade levels must be to ensure college readiness and not to arbitrarily prohibit students who have demonstrated the ability to master advanced courses from participation.

15. May postsecondary institutions and school districts deny access to dual enrollment based on grade levels?

No. All students in grades 6-12 who meet high school GPA and common placement testing (for college credit courses) requirements may participate in dual enrollment. The Florida College System institution board of trustees may establish additional initial student eligibility requirements to ensure student readiness for postsecondary instruction. All additional requirements, including those imposed based on grade levels, may not arbitrarily prohibit students who have demonstrated the ability to master advanced courses from participating in dual enrollment courses.

16. May the Florida College System (public postsecondary) institution delay registration for dual enrollment students until the drop/add period?

No. Access to dual enrollment may not be limited based on capacity or space available. Therefore, dual enrollment students must be allowed to register during the general registration period.

17. May a student who does not meet eligibility requirements or students who wish to take ineligible courses participate in dual enrollment, but pay their own tuition and fees?

No. Under the dual enrollment program students must meet eligibility requirements to enroll in eligible courses. Students in the dual enrollment program must take courses that will apply to an industry certification or degree and a high school diploma. Dually enrolled students also must be exempted from the payment of tuition and fees. High school students who have not met dual enrollment eligibility requirements and students who wish to enroll in ineligible courses may be permitted to pay tuition and fees and participate in college courses at the discretion of the postsecondary institution.

18. House Bill 7069 in 2015 removed the common placement testing requirement for select high school students (s.1008.30(3), F.S.); is the postsecondary institution now responsible for all administrations of a common placement test for dual enrollment eligibility?

No. HB 7069 (Ch. 2015-006, Laws of Florida) deleted the requirement that specified students must take a common placement test (e.g. the Postsecondary Education Readiness Test [PERT]). There is no change to college credit dual enrollment eligibility mandating minimum scores on a common placement test. Therefore, the administration of a common placement test by the school district or postsecondary institution should be negotiated in the Dual Enrollment Articulation Agreement.

19. Are students dual enrolled in career certificate programs leading to industry certificates (non-college credit) with a district career center, district charter technical career center or Florida College System institution required to take a basic skill examination within six weeks of entry into the course?

Yes, unless the program in which the student is enrolled in less than 450 hours in length or the student qualifies for an exemption pursuant to s. 1004.91 F.S.

Implementing the Dual Enrollment Program

20. What courses are available for students to take through dual enrollment?

There are hundreds of rigorous courses available to students through dual enrollment. The *Dual Enrollment Course—High School Subject Area Equivalency List*, which is updated annually and approved by the Articulation Coordinating Committee (ACC) and the State Board of Education, is a tool that identifies dual enrollment courses guaranteed to satisfy specific high school graduation subject area requirements. The current list is at <http://www.fldoe.org/core/fileparse.php/5421/urlt/0078394-delist.pdf>.

For career dual enrollment in certificate programs, students are awarded the equivalent high school credit upon completion of the entire dual enrollment course.

Additional dual enrollment courses that are not included on the *Dual Enrollment Course—High School Subject Area Equivalency List* may be offered. Any dual enrollment course not on the equivalency list must count, at a minimum, as an elective toward high school graduation. There is no explicit limitation in statute regarding the number of high school elective credits a student may earn through dual enrollment. However, districts are not prohibited from granting subject area credit for those courses not included on the list, if appropriate.

*Note: Applied academics for adult education, developmental education, physical education skills and recreation courses are prohibited from inclusion in the dual enrollment program.

21. May a student take online dual enrollment courses?

Yes a student may take online dual enrollment courses if allowed by the postsecondary institution. There is no distinction in law made between dual enrollment courses taught in a face-to-face format versus those offered online.

22. Are there restrictions on career education dual enrollment courses?

Yes. Career dual enrollment is limited to students who are enrolled in college credit courses leading toward a degree or career and technical certificate courses or programs that each lead to an approved industry certification on the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List or CAPE Postsecondary Industry Certification Funding List described in s. 1008.44, F.S.

23. Does a student have to be admitted to or enrolled in a postsecondary career education program?

While career dual enrollment students do not have to be admitted to or enrolled in a postsecondary career and technical certificate program, any postsecondary career and technical certificate course eligible for dual enrollment must be identified as one leading toward a certificate and approved industry certification.

24. When and where are dual enrollment courses taught?

Pursuant to s. 1007.271, F.S., students who are eligible for dual enrollment shall be permitted to enroll in dual enrollment courses conducted during school hours, after school hours and during the summer term. Dual enrollment courses may be available on the high school campus, at the local career education center, Florida College System institution, state university or eligible nonpublic postsecondary institution.

25. May a student take dual enrollment courses at a postsecondary institution outside of the service area?

Typically, dual enrollment opportunities are available at the postsecondary institution within the service area of the college or university. However, there is no statutory prohibition for students to take dual enrollment courses at a postsecondary institution outside of the service area. Students should check with their school district and the postsecondary institution of interest to determine if such opportunities exist. Regardless of any agreements established with a college or university outside of the service area, a school district is still required to establish a Dual Enrollment Articulation Agreement with the public postsecondary institution that serves the district. It is recommended that dual enrollment outside the postsecondary institution service area be determined on a case-by-case basis, in consultation with the postsecondary institution within the service area. There may be high schools within a school district served by a public postsecondary institution that are closer in proximity to an institution outside the service area. In cases like this, the school district, high school, in-service area public postsecondary institution and institution closest in proximity may establish a Dual Enrollment Articulation Agreement to allow eligible students to participate in dual enrollment at the closest public postsecondary institution.

26. May a district place advanced placement and dual enrollment students in the same course?

No. A 2012 statutory change removed the authorization for joint advanced placement and dual enrollment instruction.

27. May a student take a dual enrollment course at the college or university if that same dual enrollment course is offered on the high school campus?

This is a local decision for inclusion in the Dual Enrollment Articulation Agreement. School districts and postsecondary institutions will determine if dual enrollment courses offered at the high school are thereby ineligible for enrollment at the postsecondary institution.

28. Is a dual enrollment student required to take the high school end-of-course (EOC) assessments?

Students who complete their U.S. History or Biology I high school graduation requirement through dual enrollment are not required to complete the associated End-of-Course assessment. All students must, however, complete the Algebra I assessment. For students who wish to be eligible for the “Scholar” diploma designation, they must pass the Algebra I, Biology and US History EOC assessments; beginning with 2014-2015 ninth grade students, Scholar designation requirements also include passing the Algebra II and Geometry EOC assessments. Students who complete related subject area coursework through dual enrollment should be advised of this requirement and take appropriate courses or be provided material by the high school to increase their likelihood of success on EOC assessments. Appropriate courses for Biology I and U.S. History are listed in the *2016-2017 Dual Enrollment Course—High School Subject Area Equivalency List*.

29. May a student use grade forgiveness under the dual enrollment program?

Policies may vary among school districts and colleges. S. 1003.4282(5), F.S., authorizes school districts to establish forgiveness policies for replacing grades of “D” or “F” with a grade of “C” or higher, earned subsequently in the same or comparable course. S. 1009.285, F.S., and rule 6A-14.0301, F.A.C., authorize a Florida College System institution to allow the forgiveness of “D” or “F” grades. It is at the discretion of the college to allow a student to retake a course for the purposes of grade forgiveness. If the public postsecondary institution and school district have the applicable forgiveness policy for dual enrollment students, it must be included in the Dual Enrollment Articulation Agreement as a component of the continued eligibility requirements. Note that all grades, including those forgiven, will remain on the postsecondary transcript.

30. How many credits must a student take in the early admission dual enrollment program?

Early admission students must enroll in a minimum of 12 college credit hours per semester, but cannot be required to enroll in more than 15 college credit hours per semester.

31. May an early admission student participate in high school activities?

School district policies vary regarding student participation in high school activities. However, students in early admission programs are eligible under the Florida High School Athletic Association (FHSAA) to participate in high school athletics.

32. May students with disabilities participate in dual enrollment?

Yes. In the dual enrollment articulation agreement, a postsecondary institution must include services and resources that are available to students with disabilities who register in a dual enrollment course.

33. What services must be offered to dual enrollment students with disabilities?

In order to receive services, students will be required to disclose their disability and register with the postsecondary institution's office for student disability services. Students in need of disability services will typically need to present current documentation of their disability. Documentation requirements may vary across postsecondary institutions and may also be different than the documents required by middle and high schools. Student should [contact the institution's student disability services office](#) for specific documentation requirements.

High School Graduation

34. May a student take dual enrollment courses even after completion of high school graduation subject area requirements?

Dual enrollment students should be subject to the same district policy as non-dual enrollment students. For example, if a non-dual enrollment student completes high school graduation requirements but has not graduated by December of his or her senior year and is allowed to continue taking high school courses in the spring term, then the dual enrollment student should also be permitted to take dual enrollment courses in the spring term.

35. May a student take dual enrollment courses beyond the high school graduation date?

No. If a student is projected to graduate from high school before the completion date of the postsecondary course, the student may not take that course through dual enrollment. However, the student may pay tuition and fees as a regularly admitted postsecondary student if permitted by the postsecondary institution.

36. How are dual enrollment courses weighted by the public school district?

Section 1003.437, F.S., specifies that "For the purposes of class ranking, district school boards may exercise a weighted grading system pursuant to s. 1007.271." For districts that use a weighted grading system, s. 1007.271(18), F.S., states that "school districts and Florida College System institutions must weigh dual enrollment courses the same as advanced placement, International Baccalaureate, and Advanced International Certificate of Education courses when grade point averages are calculated. Alternative grade calculation or weighting systems that discriminate against dual enrollment courses are prohibited."

This provision relating to GPA weighting includes all dual enrollment courses, including career education courses. In addition, there should be no differentiation between the weighting of 1000 and 2000 level courses or courses that do not appear on the *Dual Enrollment Course—High School Subject Area Equivalency List*.

Board of Governors Regulation 6.006 specifies that dual enrollment that meet core state university admission requirements in English/Language Arts, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Social Sciences, or Foreign Languages (as specified in Board Regulation 6.002) shall receive the same weighting as Advanced Placement, International Baccalaureate, and Advanced International Certificate of Education courses in the calculation of the high school grade point average used for admission decisions.

37. Why are dual enrollment courses not listed in the Course Code Directory?

Dual enrollment courses are college courses identified with a prefix and number by the Statewide Course Numbering System (SCNS). Dual enrollment courses and credit awarded by district career center, district charter technical career centers, Florida College System institutions or universities (s. 1011.62 (1), F.S.) must be recorded by the course number and title used by the postsecondary institution to the school district records and reported by the district to the Florida Department of Education for enrollment and high school transcript records.

38. What dual enrollment courses count toward a Bright Futures Scholarship?

The Bright Futures Comprehensive Course Table (CCT), https://www.osfaffelp.org/bfiehs/fnbpcm02_CCTMain.aspx, lists all courses considered for the Bright Futures state scholarships. Dual enrollment courses are found by scrolling to the bottom of each subject area course list. For each course, the CCT displays the number of credits applied, its application to the different scholarship levels and if the course is identified as “core” by the State University System for admissions purposes.

Courses offered through dual enrollment that are not listed in the CCT should be referred to the Office of Articulation in the Florida Department of Education for action.

39. May dual enrollment courses taken from an eligible private postsecondary institution count toward high school graduation?

Yes. Courses taken from an eligible private postsecondary institution (see question #10 for institution eligibility) may be considered dual enrollment and count toward high school graduation; the application of these courses toward specific requirement is at the discretion of the school district. These courses may also be reported for funding purposes. Please link to the following for more information about district reporting of dual enrollment courses: <http://fldoe.org/core/fileparse.php/7729/urlt/0100075-109525.pdf>.

40. Will dual enrollment courses transfer to other colleges and universities?

Postsecondary courses taken through dual enrollment will transfer to any public college or university offering that statewide course number and must be treated as though taken at the receiving institution. However, if students do not, upon high school graduation, attend the same college or university where they earned the dual enrollment credit, the application of transfer credit to general education, prerequisite and degree programs may vary at the receiving institution if the course is not offered by the receiving institution. In addition, students who attend out-of-state colleges should check with their intended institution to inquire whether dual enrollment credit will be accepted in transfer. Transfer policies for postsecondary courses taken through dual enrollment are consistent with those for students who take postsecondary coursework as a regularly admitted postsecondary student.

41. Is a student who completes dual enrollment credits considered a freshman for state university admissions?

Yes. According to Board of Governors Regulation 6.002, first-time-in-college freshmen are defined as students who have earned a standard high school diploma from a Florida public or regionally accredited high school, or its equivalent, and who have earned fewer than twelve (12) semester hours of transferable college credit after receiving a standard high school diploma or its equivalent. High school students who also graduate with an associate in arts degree at high school graduation move into upper division coursework (assuming completion of the proper prerequisites). Those students, however, may be eligible for “freshman” scholarships, depending upon the university. Students on this track should contact their prospective university regarding specific benefits.

Dual Enrollment Funding

42. Do students pay tuition for college or career credit dual enrollment courses?

A student who is enrolled in a dual enrollment or early admission program through a Florida College System institution or state university is exempt from the payment of tuition and all fees, pursuant to s. 1009.25, F.S.

43. Must students pay postsecondary institution fees?

No. Pursuant to section 1011.62(1)(i), F.S., students enrolled in dual enrollment instruction shall be exempt from the payment of tuition and fees, including laboratory fees. No fees may be charged to dual enrollment students.

44. How are the dual enrollment costs shared between the school district and the public postsecondary institution?

For dual enrollment courses offered on a public postsecondary institution campus, the school district pays the standard tuition rate per credit hour from the Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP) when dual enrollment course instruction takes place on the postsecondary institution's campus and the course is taken during the fall or spring terms. For 2016-2017, the standard tuition is \$2.33 per contact hour for career certificate programs, \$71.98 per credit hour at a Florida College System institution and \$105.07 at a state university. For dual enrollment courses offered on the high school campus by postsecondary faculty, the school district must reimburse the college for costs associated with the proportion of salary and benefits of the instructor. For dual enrollment courses offered on the high school campus by school district faculty, the school district is not responsible for payments to the public postsecondary institution.

45. Does the law require that the public postsecondary institution receive tuition payments for the dual enrollment of home education students?

No. The law regarding payment of the standard tuition rate is included within the school district and public postsecondary institution Dual Enrollment Articulation Agreement, not the home education articulation agreements. A public postsecondary institution may not charge tuition for dual enrollment courses taken by home education students to either the student or the school district.

46. Does the law require that the public postsecondary institution receive tuition payments for the dual enrollment of students at eligible private secondary schools?

No. However, a public postsecondary institution may enter into a Dual Enrollment Articulation Agreement with a private secondary school and may negotiate for payment from the private secondary school for students eligible to participate in dual enrollment.

47. Does the law require that the school district pay the standard tuition for dual enrollment at a state university?

Yes. The law requires the standard tuition payment between the school district and public postsecondary institution.

48. Does the law require that the school district pay the standard tuition for dual enrollment at an eligible private postsecondary institution?

No. The law applies only to public postsecondary institutions. This does not preclude dual enrollment at an eligible private postsecondary institution (see question #10).

49. Are registration and laboratory fees included in the school district payment of the standard tuition rate for dual enrollment at the public postsecondary institution?

No. Registration and laboratory fees are not included in the school district payment; however, dual enrollment students are exempted from paying tuition and all fees, pursuant to s. 1009.25, F.S.

50. Does the school district have to pay the public postsecondary institution tuition for dual enrollment taken during the summer?

No. As of July 1, 2014, the law states that tuition payments by school districts for dual enrollment courses are for instruction that takes place on the postsecondary institution's campus and the course is taken during the fall or spring term only.

51. Does the school district have to pay the tuition if a student participates in dual enrollment at a college outside of the service area?

Yes. The public postsecondary institution outside of the service area may enter into a Dual Enrollment Articulation Agreement with the school district, to include the same funding provisions contained in s. 1007.271(21), F.S.

52. If a student already is enrolled for six secondary courses (one full FTE) is the district still required to pay for dual enrollment courses outside of school hours?

Yes. A school district must pay the standard tuition rate for any dual enrollment taken during the school year, either before, during or after school. A school district may not deny an eligible student from participating in the dual enrollment program even if the student is taking six secondary courses during the school day.

53. Does the school district get a tuition refund for student withdrawals?

Policies regarding tuition payments will vary among school districts and colleges. In the Dual Enrollment Articulation Agreement the school district and public postsecondary institution will determine the methods of payment for student withdrawals. However, the school district may not charge a student for the dual enrollment tuition if that student withdraws from the course.

54. Are students required to pay for textbooks?

Section 1007.271(17), F.S., specifies that "Instructional materials assigned for use within dual enrollment courses shall be made available to students from Florida public high schools free of charge." In addition, early admission is listed in subsection (7) as "a form of dual enrollment" so all of the same statutory provisions apply. This provision of instructional materials includes electronic access codes for these materials. This exemption for public school students from paying for instructional materials prohibits up-front payments for materials with later reimbursements regardless of student performance in the dual enrollment course.

Students enrolled in home education programs or nonpublic secondary schools must provide their own materials. Any fines relating to instructional materials (e.g., late return or lost book fees) should be included in the Dual Enrollment Articulation Agreement.

55. Who pays for the industry certification examinations?

District policies regarding the payment for industry certification examinations for students in a secondary program should also apply to dual enrollment students. Public postsecondary institution policies should apply to students from private schools or home education programs. If, however, the industry certification examination is covered at the college within a course laboratory fee, then the student is exempt from that payment, as students are exempt from laboratory fees.

56. How are dual enrollment courses reported for FTE funding?

Section 1011.62(1)(i), F.S., states that “Dual enrollment full-time equivalent student membership shall be calculated in an amount equal to the hours of instruction that would be necessary to earn the full-time equivalent student membership for an equivalent course if it were taught in the school district.” Therefore dual enrollment courses generate the same level of funding as a comparable semester-length high school course. Funding is not based on the amount of postsecondary or high school credit awarded for the course.

57. May a school district and public postsecondary institution enter into an agreement whereby the public postsecondary institution pays the school district an administrative fee for operating the dual enrollment program?

While public postsecondary institutions and school districts may not agree to vary the statutory tuition rate (for example, by agreeing to a discounted rate or a refund of all or a portion of the tuition), a school district and public postsecondary institution may form an agreement whereby the public postsecondary institution pays the school district for legitimate administrative services provided in operating the dual enrollment program. All payment agreements should be documented. These arrangements are optional and not a required part of the articulation agreement.

Charter Schools

58. Are charter school students eligible for dual enrollment?

Yes. Charter school students are eligible to participate in dual enrollment subject to the eligibility criteria described s. 1007.271(3), F.S., (also described in question #4).

59. Are charter school students exempt from tuition, registration and laboratory fees?

Yes. S. 1009.25, F.S., states that any student enrolled in dual enrollment is exempt from the payment of tuition and fees.

60. Do charter school students have instructional materials provided free of charge?

Yes. Students at charter schools are public school students; under s.1007.271(17), F.S., instructional materials for dual enrollment courses are made available for Florida public high school students free of charge. School districts and charter schools are responsible for the payment for instructional materials.

61. Must the charter school enter into a dual enrollment articulation agreement with the local postsecondary institution?

The statute does not specifically mandate that charter schools enter into dual enrollment articulation agreements. However, the charter school may be included in the school district articulation agreement, or may negotiate its own agreement with the postsecondary institution.

62. Does the charter school have to pay the costs associated with dual enrollment?

Any payments to the postsecondary institution for charter school student participation in dual enrollment will be established in the Dual Enrollment Articulation Agreement between the postsecondary institution and the school district (if the charter school is included in the agreement), or between the postsecondary institution and the charter school.

Accountability

63 What measures are in place to ensure dual enrollment is a rigorous acceleration option?

Dual enrollment courses are college-level courses. The postsecondary institution is responsible for dual enrollment, whether it be delivering the instruction on a college campus or oversight for instruction delivered on a high school campus. Pursuant to s. 1007.271(5) and (6), F.S., faculty must have college level teaching credentials and eligible students must prove college readiness evidenced by GPA and college placement test scores. Courses taught on the high school campus must be equivalent in rigor and content to those taught on the college campus. To ensure comparability, teachers are evaluated by the postsecondary institution.

64. Is dual enrollment right for everyone?

The dual enrollment program is an opportunity to take challenging courses and accelerate education opportunities. Students who successfully complete dual enrollment courses will save time toward their college degree and save money with free tuition and textbooks. Students should understand, however, that dual enrollment courses are college courses and the amount of work necessary to succeed in dual enrollment courses may be much greater than in high school courses. In addition, dual enrollment courses become a part of a student's permanent college transcript and are calculated into the student's permanent postsecondary GPA. Poor performance as a dual enrollment student can ultimately impact one's postsecondary career, including acceptance to a state university, academic standing and financial aid eligibility. It is important to do well in these courses to realize all the benefits of dual enrollment.

65. How does dual enrollment impact the Florida high school accountability system (i.e. high school grades)?

Pursuant to s. 1008.34, F.S., beginning with the 2014-2015 school year, a school's grade shall be based on a number of components, each worth 100 points. One component includes the percentage of students who were eligible to earn college and career credit through examinations from Advanced Placement, International Baccalaureate and Advanced International Certificate of Education, through dual enrollment, and by earning a national industry certification identified in a funding list described in s. 1008.44, F.S.

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