



Council for Lifelong Learning Dual Enrollment

Fact Sheet

September 2001

<p>1. What is the dual enrollment program?</p>	<p>The dual enrollment program is a type of acceleration mechanism that allows a public high school student to enroll in a course for which he or she simultaneously receives high school and college credit. (See the Acceleration Mechanism Fact Sheet.) For college-level course work, the student must demonstrate readiness and have a 3.0 GPA. Dual enrollment may serve to shorten the time and money necessary for a student to complete the requirements necessary for a secondary or postsecondary degree. For purposes of calculating the grade point average for a Florida Bright Futures scholarship, additional weights are added for dual enrollment courses.</p> <p>Vocational dual enrollment allows a student to seek a degree or certificate from a complete job-preparatory program. However, vocational dual enrollment may not supplant a student's acquisition of a diploma. For vocational-level course work, the student must demonstrate readiness and have a 2.0 GPA.</p> <p>The 2000 Legislature authorized dual enrollment to serve as a true acceleration mechanism by requiring full disclosure to students and parents of dual enrollment as a curricular opportunity, removing the high school completion requirement for eligibility in the program, eliminating the excess requirement of more than 24 high school credits for graduation, and requiring that dual enrollment courses satisfy high school graduation requirements. Other legislation required the Articulation Coordinating Committee to recommend postsecondary courses that satisfy high school requirements for graduation, establish credit equivalency between postsecondary courses and high school courses, and review district articulation agreements.</p> <p>Once enrolled, students may take courses conducted during or after school.</p>
<p>2. How is the dual enrollment program coordinated between the secondary and</p>	<p>All of Florida's public community colleges and several state universities have dual enrollment agreements with specific school districts in their service area. Students may be enrolled in dual enrollment instruction provided by an eligible independent postsecondary institution. An independent college</p>

<p>postsecondary educational institutions?</p>	<p>or university which is located and chartered in Florida, is not for profit, is accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools or the Accrediting Commission of the Association of Independent Colleges and Schools, and confers degrees is eligible for inclusion in the dual enrollment program.</p> <p>Community college presidents and superintendents of schools jointly develop and implement an articulated acceleration program and agreement between the postsecondary educational institution and the district. All secondary students must be provided, prior to enrollment in a dual enrollment course, information regarding the potential for the course to articulate as an elective or a general education course into a postsecondary education certificate or degree program. School districts and community colleges must weigh college-level dual enrollment courses the same as honors courses and advanced placement courses when grade point averages are calculated.</p> <p>Additionally, the Commissioner of Education has the duty to develop and coordinate a common course designation and numbering system for postsecondary and dual enrollment education in school districts, community colleges, participating nonpublic postsecondary education institutions, and the State University System. The Articulation Coordinating Committee is charged with appointing faculty committees from public school, community college, and university faculties to establish the number of postsecondary semester credit hours of instruction and equivalent high school credits earned through dual enrollment. The equivalencies are to be determined solely on comparable course content and not on seat time traditionally allocated to such courses in high school. Recommendations are to be made to the State Board of Education. High schools will accept the postsecondary education courses toward meeting high school graduation requirements.</p>
<p>3. What is the cost to the student?</p>	<p>Neither public nor private high school students are required to pay registration, matriculation, and lab fees for dual enrollment courses taken at a public university or community college. However, the exemption from payment of instructional materials, registration, matriculation, and laboratory fees does not apply to students dually enrolled in an eligible independent postsecondary institution. No</p>

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	<p>provision is made for purchase of instructional materials for private school or home school students in the dual enrollment program, so it would be up to the private school or the student to obtain the materials.</p>
<p>4. How is dual enrollment funded?</p>	<p>A student enrolled in community college or university dual enrollment instruction may be included in calculation of a full-time equivalent student membership for basic programs for grades 9 through 12 by a district school board. Such a student may also be calculated as the proportional share of full-time equivalent enrollment he or she generates for the community college or university conducting the dual enrollment instruction.</p>
<p>5. What are the applicable statutes and rules?</p>	<p>Section 229.551, F.S. -- Educational management Section 232.246(1), F.S. -- Dual enrollment credits for high school graduation Section 232.2462(1)(a), F.S. -- Dual enrollment postsecondary credit hours and high school credit towards graduation Section 233.63, F.S. -- Instructional materials, dual enrollment students Section 236.081(1)(g), F.S. -- Funds for dual enrollment Section 236.083, F.S. -- Transportation funds for dual enrollment students Section 239.115(10), F.S. -- Proportionate funding for dually enrolled students in workforce development Section 239.117(4)(a), F.S. -- Workforce development postsecondary student fees; exemption for dual enrollment Section 239.241, F.S. -- Vocational dual enrollment and early admission Section 240.115, F.S. -- Dual enrollment as acceleration mechanism Section 240.116, F.S. -- Articulated acceleration Section 240.1161, F.S. -- District interinstitutional articulation agreements Section 240.1163, F.S. -- Joint dual enrollment and advanced placement instruction Section 240.117(5), F.S. -- Prerequisite for dual enrollment in math and English Section 240.535, F.S. -- Fees Section 240.35, F.S. -- Student fees Section 240.40202(3), F.S. -- Dual enrollment courses weighting for Florida Bright Futures Scholarship</p>
<p>6. Where can I get additional information?</p>	<p>Florida Department of Education Publications "Guidelines: Dual Enrollment and Interinstitutional Articulation Agreements"</p>

	<p>The Florida House of Representatives Committee on <i>General Education</i> (850) 414-9780</p>
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