



DUAL ENROLLMENT:

Public Postsecondary Institutions Required to Accept Credits

This database indicates whether public two- and four-year institutions other than the institution at which the student earned postsecondary credit are required to accept postsecondary credits earned through dual enrollment programs.

WHAT THESE RESPONSES MEAN:

YES: state policy requires dual enrollment credits to be treated for transfer credit in the same manner as credits earned at the receiving institution, or requires dual enrollment courses to be included in a statewide guaranteed transfer list recognized by all public two- and four-year institutions in a state.

NO: Public postsecondary institutions are not required to accept postsecondary credits earned through dual enrollment programs.

UNCLEAR: State policy does not appear to address whether public postsecondary institutions must accept postsecondary credits earned through dual enrollment.

WHY DOES IT MATTER?

Dual enrollment courses live up to their potential when end-of-course measures ensure the level of content is equal to that of traditional postsecondary courses. If courses meet rigorous criteria yet students are denied postsecondary credit, the value of dual enrollment as an option for students to save money and time to degree is negated.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Twenty-five states require all public two- and four-year institutions to accept college credits earned through dual enrollment programs.
- Fifteen states and the District of Columbia do not require public postsecondary institutions to accept dual enrollment courses for transfer credit.
- In four states, public postsecondary institutions must recognize credit earned through one state program, but are not required to recognize credit earned through another state program.
- Policies in six states are unclear or silent on this issue.

METHODOLOGY:

This information was collected from state statutes, rules and regulations, and state education agency Web sites. A profile was sent to each state for review and modification, as needed.

Last updated: March 2016. This database was compiled by Jennifer Dounay Zinth: 303.299.3689 or jzinth@ecs.org.

CALIFORNIA:

Both programs: UNCLEAR

However, 2015 A.B. 288 creating the College and Career Access Pathways partnership includes statements of legislative intent that (1) allowing a greater and more varied segment of high school pupils to take community college courses could provide numerous benefits to both the pupils and the state, such as increasing the number of community college students who transfer and complete a degree, and (2) dual enrollment partnerships, school districts and community college districts could create clear pathways of aligned, sequenced coursework that would allow students to more easily and successfully transition to for-credit, college-level coursework leading to an associate degree, transfer to the University of California or the California State University, or to a program leading to a career technical education credential or certificate.



COLORADO:

YES, provided a course is a gtPathways (Guaranteed Transfer) course



Students who complete a state guaranteed general education course with a C- or higher will receive transfer credits applied to graduation requirements in all majors at all public institutions unless a specific statewide articulation agreement exists. More than

500 lower-division general education courses in 20 subject areas are approved for guaranteed transfer.

**FLORIDA:****YES**

Any course that has a statewide numbering system number must be accepted by Florida public institutions as if the course were taken at their institution. Private institutions are eligible but not required to participate in the statewide course numbering system.

The department of education must develop a statement on transfer guarantees to inform students and their parents, prior to enrollment in a dual enrollment course, of the potential for the dual enrollment course to articulate as an elective or a general education course into a postsecondary education certificate or degree program. The statement must be provided to each district school superintendent, for inclusion in the information provided to all secondary students and their parents as required above. The statement may also include additional information, including dual enrollment options, guarantees, privileges, and responsibilities.

A university designated as a preeminent state research university may require its incoming first-time-in-college to take a 9- to-12-credit set of unique courses specifically determined by the university and published on the university's website. The university may stipulate that credit for such courses may not be earned through any acceleration mechanism, including dual enrollment.

GEORGIA:**YES**

A January 2012 agreement identifies the general education courses that University System of Georgia (USG) and Technical College System of Georgia (TCSG) institutions will accept for transfer between their respective regionally accredited institutions. These courses are to transfer between USG and

TCSG institutions regardless of whether a student was a high school student when completing the course.

HAWAII:**YES**

All dual credit course credits that would otherwise be transferable but for a student's grade level, must be transferable to any University of Hawaii system degree granting institution.

KANSAS:**YES**

Public postsecondary institutions are required to accept courses approved by the board of regents for guaranteed transfer. As of April 2016, the list includes 66 courses, with additions occurring each year on the recommendation of a statewide Transfer & Articulation Council. This guaranteed transfer extends to courses on the list taken through a Concurrent Enrollment Partnership. A full list of approved courses is available at kansasregents.org.

MARYLAND:**NO****NORTH CAROLINA:****YES**

Career & College Promise has developed a college transfer pathway (CTP) with two separate track options one of courses leading to the Associate in Arts and another of courses leading to the Associate in Science. Courses in each of the transfer pathways consist of Universal General Education Transfer Components (UGETC), as specified in the 2014 North Carolina Comprehensive Articulation Agreement and as such, must be recognized as transfer credit by all public two- and four-year institutions in the state.

CTE courses from CTE pathways may transfer to individual universities/colleges if a local/bi-lateral transfer articulation agreement between the community college and university/college has been established.

OKLAHOMA:**YES**

The State System has a course equivalency matrix that allows students to see how a course will transfer among institutions. The institutions are committed to honoring this agreement.

**TENNESSEE:****YES**

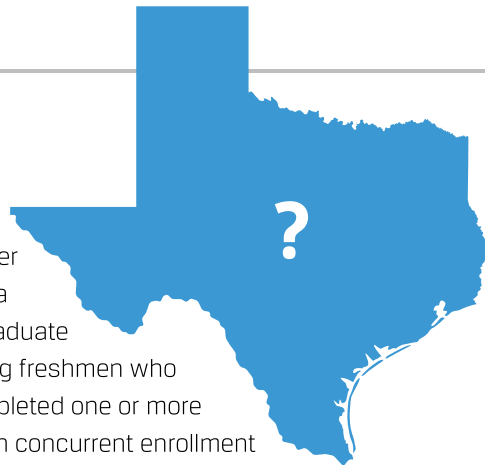
Dual Credit: Students who pass dual credit challenge exams earn college credit accepted by all Tennessee public postsecondary institutions.

Dual Enrollment: Courses listed in the Tennessee Transfer Pathways are recognized for transfer credit by all Tennessee Board of Regents (TBR) institutions. Courses listed as general ed. typically meet all TBR institutions' requirements; the link identifies those recognized only at specific institutions.

A peer institution (i.e., four-year, two-year, or college of applied technology) must award the student credit for a dual credit course if the student passes the course's challenge examination with a score equal to or higher than the cut score required by the institution. However, each higher education institution awarding the credit determines whether the class credit is applied toward a major or the requirements of a specific program, or as an elective. A postsecondary institution may also set the cut score on the challenge examination results that is required for the award of credit in a major or a specific program or as an elective at the institution.

Participating high schools and postsecondary institutions developing unique dual credit or dual enrollment opportunities (outside statewide courses) must notify students prior to such dual credit course being taught of the availability of transfer of the course.

Private postsecondary institutions are encouraged to assess the statewide agreement produced by the consortium and determine which courses, if any, qualify for award of college credit at the institution. If a private institution determines a course qualifies for award of college credit, the institution, in addition to any institutional publication made of this fact, may notify the department of education of the potential for award of college credit for such course at the institution, for the department to disseminate this information to LEAs for notification of high school students.

TEXAS:**UNCLEAR**

Each institution of higher education must adopt a policy to grant undergraduate course credit to entering freshmen who have successfully completed one or more courses offered through concurrent enrollment in high school and at an institution of higher education. Policy does not specify whether credit must be applied toward an institution's general core or major requirements, or may only be awarded for elective credit.

UTAH:**YES**

Statute directs the State Board of Education and the State Board of Regents to coordinate to establish a concurrent enrollment course approval process that ensures credit awarded for concurrent enrollment is consistent and transferable to all institutions of higher education. Statute also requires

an institution of higher education to accept concurrent enrollment credits on the same basis as credits earned by a full- or part-time student enrolled at the institution.

VIRGINIA:**NO****WASHINGTON:****Running Start: YES**

Running Start courses in the general transfer agreement are recognized in the same manner as traditional postsecondary courses. **HOWEVER**, each public institution in the state varies in

general distribution requirements.

College in the High School: Not set in state policy

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