

UNLOCKING POTENTIAL

A State Policy Roadmap for Equity & Quality in College in High School Programs

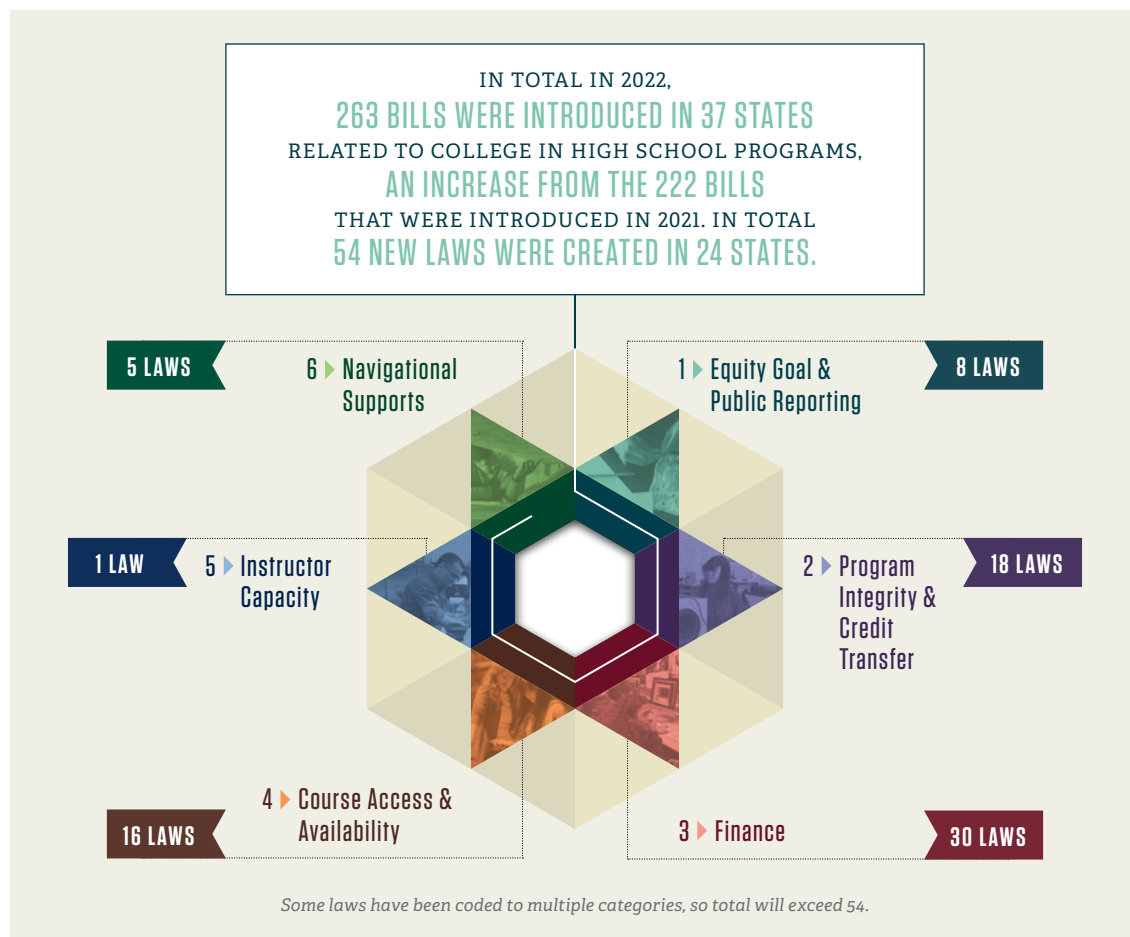


2022 YEAR IN REVIEW

State Legislative Tracker

Policies impacting college in high school programs such as dual enrollment, concurrent enrollment, and early college high school continued to be significant across the country in 2022, with an overall increase in the number of bills introduced in 2022 over 2021, and the number of bills that became law. In total, 263 bills were introduced in 37 states related to college in high school programs, an increase from the 222 bills that were introduced in 2021. In total, 54 new laws were created in 24 states.

Using the College in High School Alliance's framework for state policy explained in [Unlocking Potential: A State Policy Roadmap for Equity and Quality in College in High School Programs](#), breaking down the enacted laws by the six categories of the framework shows that the biggest areas of activity this year were in **Finance** and **Program Integrity and Credit Transfer**.



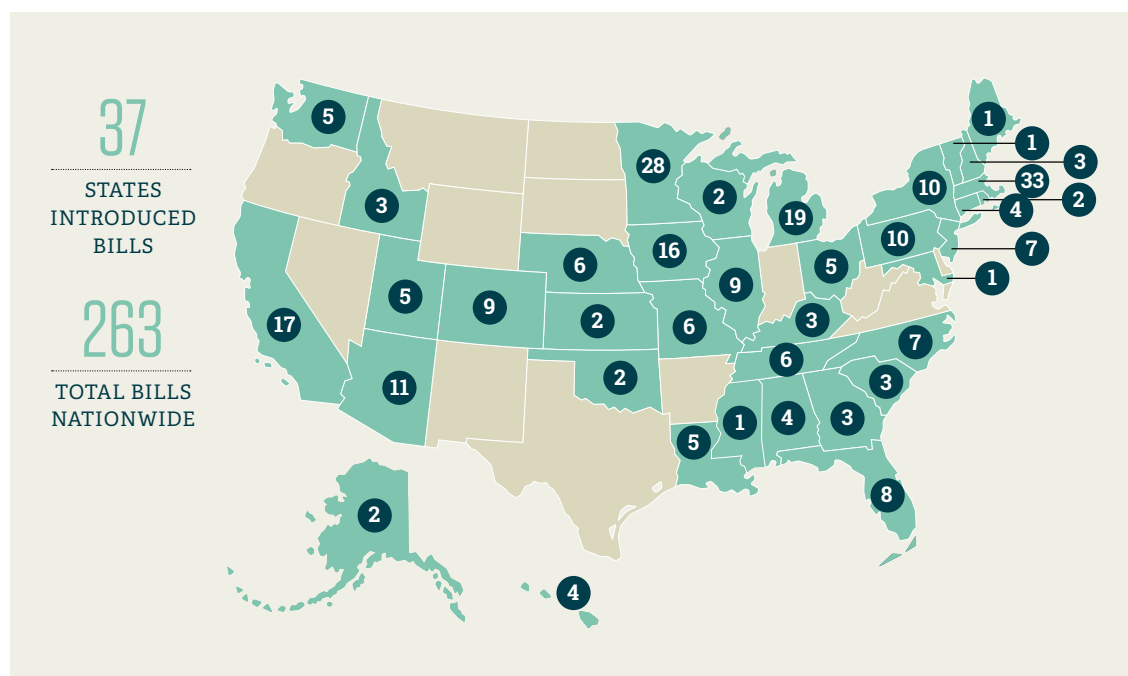
NOTABLE NEW LAWS

California AB 181

This new law provides a significant \$200 million investment into establishing a competitive grant program to support the expansion of high-quality dual enrollment programs in the state of California and supports the establishment of new middle or early college high schools.

Colorado HB 22-1390

A new law in Colorado expands the Accelerating Students Through Concurrent Enrollment (ASCENT) program by eliminating the existing enrollment cap and the requirement that students repay tuition for the courses if they fail.



Florida SB 2524

Florida becomes the latest state to make textbooks and other instructional materials free of charge to students. A separate bill, HB 5001, appropriates \$11 million to reimburse the costs of instructional materials for postsecondary institutions.

Louisiana HB 333

A new law in Louisiana requires the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education to develop advisement policies that would include informing and assisting students and their parents in the selection and scheduling of advanced courses and early college opportunities, such as dual enrollment.

Pennsylvania HB 164

This omnibus education bill creates a new requirement that all Pennsylvania high schools enter into an agreement with an institution of higher education to allow students the opportunity to earn college credits in high school, which has the prospect to significantly expand access to dual enrollment in Pennsylvania.

OTHER TRENDS

In 2022, perhaps due to a favorable budget environment for education as a result of significant federal investments through the American Rescue Plan, a number of states continue to focus on funding for dual enrollment and looking at ways to reduce or eliminate expenses for students. This included the major \$200 million investment in dual enrollment in California, but also included a new law in Florida eliminating the cost of instructional materials for dual enrollment students.

This past year also saw a notable increase in the number of laws passed that impacted Navigational Supports, with 5 new laws in 2022 (compared to two in 2021 and one in 2020). Attention at the state level is starting to turn more seriously towards questions about how best to support students through these programs, and so we may see this category continue to receive attention in future years.

Summaries of each of the new laws impacting college in high school programs are included in the appendix. For summaries and more information about all of the bills introduced in 2022, visit the College in High School Alliance's [State Legislative and Regulatory Tracker](#). The database will continue tracking all new bills and regulatory actions in 2023.

Appendix

2022 State Laws Impacting College in High School Programs

Alabama (HB135) — Finance; Program Integrity & Credit Transfer

This bill provides \$200,000 for a Dual Enrollment Program at Murphy University Center, which must be available to students in the state. Any remaining appropriation will be expended at the direction of the Chancellor of the Alabama Community College System to continue, expand, and develop a dual enrollment scholarship program for academic and career-technical education programs. Funding is also provided for the STARS system, which provides college students with a simple and streamlined transfer process by providing students with accurate transfer information through state-approved transfer guides. The Commission is tasked under this bill with working to ensure that dual enrollment courses apply towards a degree where applicable.

Arizona (HB2862) — Finance

This bill provides funding for the tribal college dual enrollment program fund.

Arizona (SB1300) — Course Access & Availability; Finance; Program Integrity & Credit Transfer

Amends existing law relating to tribal college dual enrollment program funds and intergovernmental agreements. This bill would allow the tribal college dual enrollment program fund to be used for books and instructional materials, in addition to the tuition and fees that are already permitted. The Office of Indian Education may provide technical assistance to tribal colleges and high schools in connection with operating a dual enrollment program. This bill also allows the tribal college dual enrollment program to offer courses relating to tribal language, government, and culture through intergovernmental agreements with high schools that are located outside of a reservation to student members of a tribe living off of the reservation and to other students.

California (AB102) — Course Access & Availability

Existing law authorizes governing boards of community college districts to enter into College and Career Access Pathways partnerships with school districts or charter schools in order to develop seamless pathways from high school to community college for career technical education or preparation for transfer, improving high school graduation rates, or helping high school pupils achieve college and career readiness. This law is valid until January 1, 2027. This bill would extend these provisions indefinitely. This bill also specifies that “high school” for purposes of a CCAP partnership, includes a community school, juvenile court school, or adult education program. This bill authorizes county offices of education to enter into CCAP partnerships with the governing boards of community college districts.

California (AB181) — Course Access & Availability; Finance

This bill would appropriate funds for the State Department of Education, in consultation with the office of the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, to administer a competitive grant program to enable local educational agencies to establish opportunities for students to obtain college credits while enrolled in high school and provide dual enrollment opportunities. Further, this bill would provide one-time grants to LEAs to support the costs to plan for, and start up, a middle college or early college high school that is located on the campus of a local educational agency, a partnering community college, or other location determined by the local partnership.

California (AB1705) — Program Integrity & Credit Transfer

This bill would require a community college district or community college to maximize the probability that students will enter and complete transfer-level coursework in English and mathematics within a 1-year timeframe of their initial attempt in the discipline. The bill would provide for some exceptions to transfer-level placement and enrollment into mathematics and English coursework, including current high school students in dual enrollment or taking courses not available in their local high school.

California (AB2508) — Navigational Supports

Existing law authorizes the governing board of a school district to provide a comprehensive educational counseling program for all students enrolled in the school district. This bill amends existing law to specify that educational counseling may include, in schools that enroll students in grades 6-12, developing a list of coursework and experience necessary to assist and counsel each pupil for admission to higher education institutions and encourage participation in college preparation programs including early college and dual enrollment programs.

California (AB2973) — Program Integrity & Credit Transfer

This bill incorporates additional changes to the Education Code that were proposed by AB 102, to be operative only if this bill and AB 102 were enacted and this bill was enacted last. AB 102 made the following changes: Existing law authorizes governing boards of community college districts to enter into College and Career Access Pathways partnerships with school districts or charter schools in order to develop seamless pathways from high school to community college for career technical education or preparation for transfer, improving high school graduation rates, or helping high school pupils achieve college and career readiness. This law is valid until January 1, 2027. This bill would extend these provisions indefinitely. This bill also specifies that “high school” for purposes of a CCAP partnership, includes a community school, juvenile court school, or adult education program. This bill authorizes county offices of education to enter into CCAP partnerships with the governing boards of community college districts.

California (SB154) — Course Access & Availability; Finance

This budget bill would provide funding to support a network to implement model programming for juvenile justice-impacted students. This would require participating community colleges to ensure their model programs utilize both dual enrollment and guided pathways frameworks.

Colorado (HB22-1171) — Finance

This bill concerns a supplemental appropriation to the department of education. This bill provides funding for the concurrent enrollment expansion and innovation grant program, of which any money not expended by July 1, 2022 will be appropriated for the 2022-23 fiscal year for the same purpose. And a portion of funding also goes to the Accelerating Students through Concurrent Enrollment program.

Colorado (HB22-1186) — Finance

This bill concerns adjustments to school funding for the 2021-22 budget year — a portion of funding will go to the Accelerating Students through Concurrent Enrollment program.

Colorado (HB22-1215) — Course Access & Availability; Finance; Program Integrity & Credit Transfer

This bill establishes the secondary, postsecondary, and work-based learning integration task force to design and recommend comprehensive, uniform policies that encourage and empower high schools and postsecondary institutions to create and sustain secondary, postsecondary, and work-based learning integration programs in every region of the state. This must include, at a minimum, policies that enable a high school that chooses to provide an early college program to structure the program in a variety of ways. The task force should also address ways to modify, combine, or repeal statutes and rules in order to enable school districts and charter schools, working with postsecondary institutions, to provide early college programs

Colorado (HB22-1329) — Finance

This bill provides funding for the Education Department for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2022 — this includes \$1,476,896 for the Concurrent Enrollment Expansion and Innovation Grant Program and separate funding for the Accelerating Students through Concurrent Enrollment Program (ASCENT).

Colorado (HB22-1390) — Course Access & Availability; Program Integrity & Credit Transfer

This bill amends existing law relating to the ASCENT program, specifying that this program is available to all qualified students who are designated by their enrolling local education providers (existing law requires the department to designate ASCENT program participants). This bill removes the limit on the number of students participating and reduces the number of postsecondary credits a qualified student must have completed to be eligible to participate. Further, it would repeal the requirement that a student who fails to complete a concurrent enrollment course must repay the amount of tuition to the local education provider.

Colorado (SB22-162) — Program Integrity & Credit Transfer

This bill relates to the organization of state governmental agencies — the bill specifies the concurrent enrollment advisory board is a type 2 entity and exercises its powers and performs its duties and functions under the Department of Education, the Commissioner of Education, and the State Board. The concurrent enrollment advisory board establishes guidelines for the administration of the ASCENT program.

Connecticut (HB5506) — Finance

This bill adjusts the state budget for the biennium ending June 30, 2023 — amendments to appropriations include funding in order to increase college opportunities through dual enrollment.

Connecticut (HB6001 — November 2022 special session) — Finance

This bill provides funds that are designated for the state pursuant to the American Rescue Plan for the Increase College Opportunities through Dual Enrollment Program.

Connecticut (SB105) — Program Integrity & Credit Transfer

This bill amends existing law and would define “program of higher learning” in statutes relating to postsecondary education to include “any course offered by dual enrollment.”

Florida (HB5001) — Finance

This appropriations bill would provide funding for the dual enrollment scholarship program to support public postsecondary institutions in providing dual enrollment courses. Funding is also provided for dual enrollment instructional materials.

Florida (SB2524) — Finance

This bill requires instructional materials to be made available to all dual enrollment students free of charge. Postsecondary institutions are prohibited from requiring payment for instructional materials costs eligible for reimbursement under existing statute. General amendments are also made to the dual enrollment scholarship program relating to private school and home education program students.

Florida (SB7044) — Program Integrity & Credit Transfer

This bill amends existing law relating to the statewide course numbering system — this would specify that participating postsecondary institutions receiving transfer course credit must accept and apply general education courses and credit, including credit earned through dual enrollment as first satisfying general education core course credit requirements and other general education subject area course credit requirements before applying the course credit as elective credit.

Idaho (HB685) — Course Access & Availability; Finance

This bill amends existing law regarding the postsecondary credit scholarship. Existing law states that students who earn at least 10 postsecondary semester credits upon graduation from an accredited high school are entitled to a postsecondary credit scholarship in the amount of \$2,000. This bill amends this to specify that students may earn an amount up to \$2,000. Similar amendments are made regarding students who earn at least 20 postsecondary semester credits — they will be entitled to a scholarship up to \$4,000 (rather than a scholarship for \$4,000).

Illinois (HB3296) — Course Access & Availability; Instructor Capacity; Program Integrity & Credit Transfer

This bill requires school districts that enroll students in grades 6–12 to adopt and implement career exploration and career development activities in alignment with a postsecondary and career expectations framework. This bill provides that a school board of any district may opt out of implementation of this by considering the willingness of institutions of higher education to partner with school districts for successful implementation of the pathway and whether the district has sought and established a partnership agreement with a community college district incorporating the provisions of the Model Partnership Agreement under the Dual Credit Quality Act. This further requires consideration of the availability of properly licensed teachers or teachers meeting faculty credential standards for dual credit courses to instruct in the program required for the endorsement areas.

Illinois (HB5506) — Course Access & Availability; Program Integrity & Credit Transfer

Amends the Dual Credit Quality Act — this bill provides that a partnership agreement between a community college district and a school district must establish the expectations for maintaining the rigor of dual credit courses taught at a high school; as well as a requirement that the school district and community college annually assess disaggregated data pertaining to dual credit course enrollments, completions, and subsequent postsecondary enrollment and performance to the extent feasible. This partnership must also allow a high school student who does not otherwise meet the community college district's academic eligibility requirements to enroll in a dual credit course, but only for the high school credit.

Illinois (HR582) — Equity Goal & Public Reporting

Encourages the P-20 Council to convene a geographically representative College and Career Readiness (CCR) Funding and Governance Task Force to address a variety of topics, including recommendations for a regional college and career readiness governance model inclusive of the Dual Credit Quality Act, as well as addressing the State's equity-based postsecondary attainment targets.

Iowa (HF2575) — Course Access & Availability; Finance

This bill provides an appropriation for payments to community colleges for the concurrent enrollment of accredited nonpublic school students.

Louisiana (HB333) — Navigational Supports

This bill amends existing law and requires the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education to develop advisement policies that would include informing and assisting students and their parents in the selection and scheduling of advanced courses and early college opportunities, such as dual enrollment.

Louisiana (HCR81) — Equity Goal & Public Reporting; Program Integrity & Credit Transfer

This bill provides funding for concurrent enrollment grants and would require the Office of Higher Education to establish a competitive grant program for postsecondary institutions to expand concurrent enrollment opportunities.

Louisiana (HR161) — Finance

This resolution requests that the Board of Regents, the Louisiana Office of Student Financial Assistance, and public postsecondary institutions take certain actions to improve postsecondary education outcomes in the state - this includes urging and requesting the Louisiana Office of Student Financial Assistance to extend state financial aid programs to college-ready dual enrollment students, local college tuition discounts for college-ready low-income dual enrollment students, and early high school graduation scholarships for those ready and willing to begin college a year early.

Louisiana (SB261) — Program Integrity & Credit Transfer

This bill requires the Board of Regents to develop, coordinate, and maintain transfer pathways for baccalaureate programs that are highly demanded across the state. This bill notes that credit for a course in a transfer pathway that is included in the statewide common course numbering system may be earned through accelerated programs such as dual enrollment.

Maine (LD1880) — Course Access & Availability; Equity Goal & Public Reporting; Navigational Supports; Program Integrity & Credit Transfer

This bill directs the Public Higher Education Systems Coordinating Committee to convene a stakeholder group to study equity in and access to early college programs. This includes considering and making findings and recommendations regarding establishing a state standard for dual enrollment certification; improving access to navigational support for high school students; increasing how and when public colleges accept credits taken through early college programs; how the cap of 10% of the total funding available to the department for postsecondary education that may be used for high school students to take postsecondary courses during the summer limits equitable access for students; among other requirements.

Maryland (HB1290) — Finance

This bill provides for education funding — this bill specifies that the Education Trust Fund which must be used to provide supplemental funding for education and public schools, among other expenditures. Supplemental funding is defined to include funding that allows students to obtain college credit and degrees while in high school at no cost to students.

Massachusetts (H5050) — Finance; Program Integrity & Credit Transfer

This appropriations bill provides funds for education and requires the secretary to submit a report to the legislature on the implementation and expansion of the high quality college and career pathways initiative, including but not limited to early college, innovation pathways, dual enrollment, and career and vocational education programs.

Massachusetts (H5374) — Course Access & Availability; Program Integrity & Credit Transfer

This bill provides for grants to support the planning of Pathways in Technology Early College High School (P-TECH) programs. Applications must demonstrate that the proposal provides equitable access to students who are traditionally underrepresented in higher education and high demand industry sectors, among other requirements.

Michigan (HB4953) — Navigational Supports

This bill requires the department to develop or update, and make available to all districts, informational packets to be given by school officials to each pupil enrolled in any of grades 8–12 in the district. This informational packet must include information, disaggregated by prosperity region, regarding the location of school districts, intermediate school districts, and public school academies that choose to offer early/middle college programs that are available to students.

Michigan (HB5783) — Finance

This bill provides funding for dual enrollment.

Michigan (HB6039) — Course Access & Availability

Existing law in the Career and Technical Preparation Act specifies that eligible students enrolled in career and technical preparation programs are not allowed to participate in intercollegiate athletics while enrolled in the program. Amendments specify that this would not apply to eligible students enrolled in early middle college programs, who are in their fifth year of high school, and the eligible student is not eligible to participate in interscholastic athletic activities in high school, but not because of academic ineligibility.

Michigan (HB6040) — Course Access & Availability

Existing law in the Postsecondary Enrollment Options Act specifies that eligible students enrolled in career and technical preparation programs are not allowed to participate in intercollegiate athletics while enrolled in the program. Amendments specify that this would not apply to eligible students enrolled in early middle college programs, who are in their fifth year of high school, and the eligible student is not eligible to participate in interscholastic athletic activities in high school, but not because of academic ineligibility.

Michigan (SB845) — Equity Goal & Public Reporting; Finance; Program Integrity & Credit Transfer

This bill provides funding for CTE early middle college and CTE dual enrollment programs and for planning grants for the development or expansion of CTE early middle college programs. This bill also provides for certain reporting requirements by community colleges, including reporting of opportunities for earning college credit through concurrent enrollment.

Nebraska (LB1014) — Finance

This appropriations bill would provide \$15 million in federal funds for state aid for dual enrollment — these funds shall be distributed to community colleges in direct proportion to the full-time equivalent enrollment in dual credit courses. This bill specifies it is the intent of the legislature that these amounts should be applied to support discounting of tuition assessed for enrollment in such courses.

New Hampshire (SB421) — Finance

This bill clarifies the time of payment and participation by nonpublic schools in the dual and concurrent enrollment program of the community college system of New Hampshire.

New York (S8003) — Course Access & Availability; Equity Goal & Public Reporting; Finance

This bill provides funding for early college high school grants — these grants may be given pursuant to a plan, which must prioritize programs serving students in schools with graduation rates below the state average which are not currently engaged in a school-wide turnaround plan and programs that lead students to a career in computer science. Further funding is provided for other early college high school awards.

Ohio (SB135) — Navigational Supports

Existing law requires districts to adopt policies on career advising. This bill, as part of this career advising, would require districts to provide students with information about ways a student may offset the costs of a postsecondary education, including the college credit plus program and joint academic programming or dual enrollment opportunities.

Pennsylvania (SB1100) — Finance

This appropriations bill provides funding for dual enrollment grants.

Pennsylvania (HB1642) — Course Access & Availability

This omnibus education bill requires high schools to enter into agreements with institutions of higher education to allow students the opportunity to earn college credits in high school.

Rhode Island (H7123) — Finance

This is an appropriations bill for fiscal year 2022 — this bill would provide funding for dual enrollment.

South Carolina (H3144) — Finance

This bill amends existing law and establishes the South Carolina Workforce Industry Needs Scholarship (SC WINS). This bill establishes certain requirements for this scholarship. This bill would require South Carolina public technical colleges to allocate a minimum of 5% of their total SCWINS allocation towards dual enrollment students.

Utah (HB1) — Equity Goal & Public Reporting; Finance

This is an appropriations bill — this bill provides funding for concurrent enrollment and would require the State Board to report performance measures, which would include reporting preparation for college, as measured by the percentage of students who have earned a concentration in or completed a certificate in career and technical education or have earned credit in AP, IB, or concurrent enrollment courses.

Utah (HB390) — Finance

This bill amends provisions related to Advanced Placement and concurrent enrollment programs. This bill amends requirements for a State Board of Education funding distribution formula for early college programs to prioritize funding to cover the cost of each early college program test for certain students. Further, it addresses LEA use of certain program funds for concurrent enrollment courses for certain students and allows an LEA to charge a restricted rate for indirect costs in concurrent enrollment programs. The bill specifies that an LEA shall use program funds to increase access to concurrent enrollment courses for students experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage.

Utah (SB2) — Finance

This is an appropriations bill — funding is provided for concurrent enrollment programs and this bill amends the growth formula for concurrent enrollment.

Utah (SB134) — Program Integrity & Credit Transfer

This bill amends certain provisions related to the delivery of special education services in public schools — the definition for “LEA special education program” is amended to include systems an LEA establishes to provide services for dual enrollment students that are eligible students and attending public school on a part-time basis.

Utah (SB191) — Equity Goal & Public Reporting

This bill permits a school to implement an innovative education program. In approving innovation plans, a local approving body is required to give preference to certain innovations in some areas including accountability measures - these measures may include the percentage of students participating in the concurrent enrollment program.

Washington (HB1867) — Equity Goal & Public Reporting

Relates to dual credit program data — the dual credit report required by statute must be submitted annually to the appropriate committees of the legislature. The report must now include the award of high school credit and award of postsecondary credit at an institution of higher education for each dual credit program. As well as data on the percentage of students who have been awarded high school credit, and students who have been awarded postsecondary credit at an institution of higher education, in addition to other existing data requirements.

Wisconsin (SB833) — Finance

This bill eliminates the sunset date on the dual enrollment credential grant program. Under this program, the Higher Educational Aids Board awards grants to school districts, independent charter schools, and private schools participating in a parental choice program to support dual enrollment programs taught in high schools.