

# UNLOCKING POTENTIAL

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

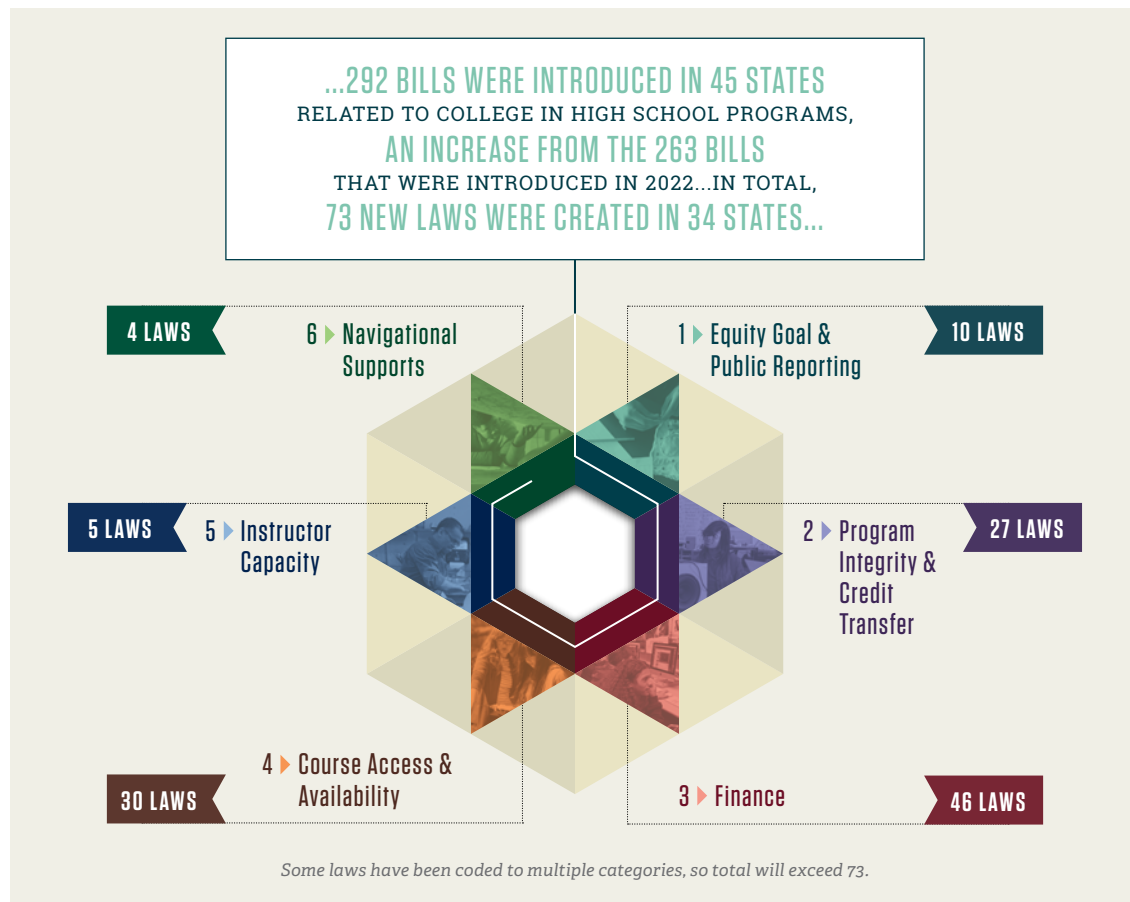


## 2023 YEAR IN REVIEW

# 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 2023, with an overall increase in the number of bills introduced in 2023 over 2022, and the number of bills that became law. In total, 292 bills were introduced in 45 states related to college in high school programs, an increase from the 263 bills that were introduced in 2022, and almost 100 more bills than were introduced in 2020. In total, 73 new laws were created in 34 states, a new high since CHSA began tracking legislation in 2020.

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**.



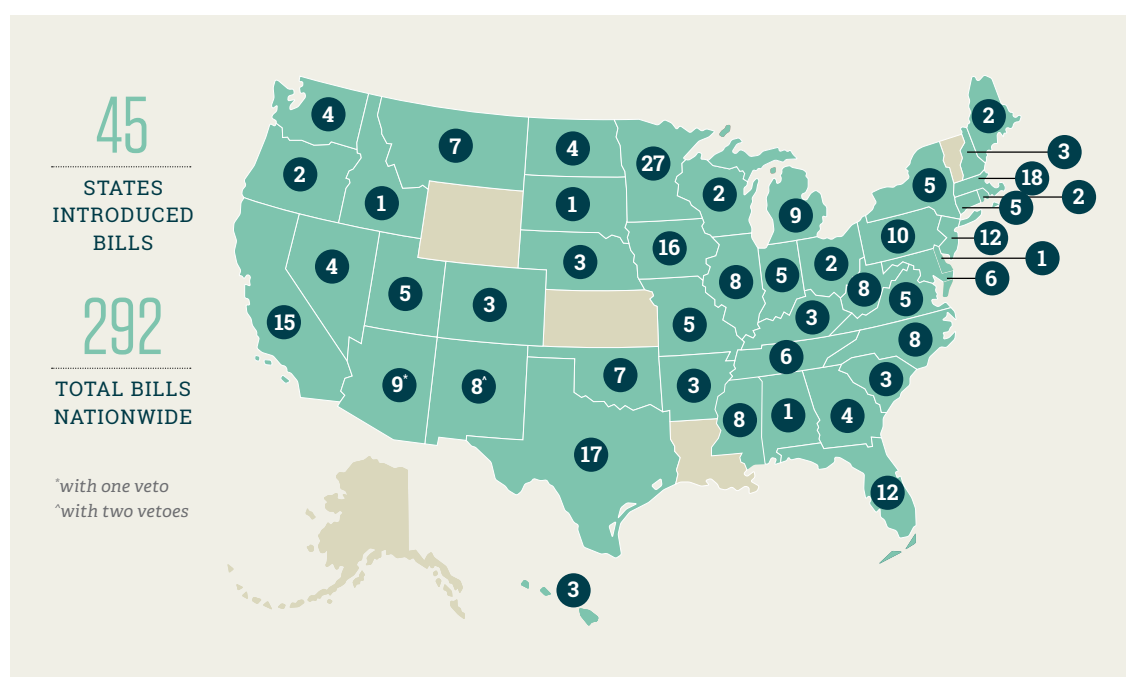
## NOTABLE NEW LAWS

### **Arizona SB 1729**

Arizona completed the first major update to its laws governing dual enrollment in the state for a number of years, creating a Dual Enrollment Student Development Fund and a Dual Enrollment Teacher Development Fund to incentivize the expansion of dual enrollment opportunities in the state, as well as created an annual report on dual enrollment in Arizona and strengthened the ability of students with disabilities to access these programs.

### **Florida HB 5101**

Florida made instructional materials free for all dual enrollment students.



### **Illinois HB 3224**

This law strengthens the ability of students with disabilities to access dual enrollment by requiring that a school district provide information about dual credit opportunities to students and parents during transition planning, as well as requiring dual credit course participation to appear on the student's transition activities under their Individualized Education Plan (IEP).

### **Nebraska LB 705**

Nebraska becomes the latest state to provide state funding to support instructor credentialing in dual enrollment by creating the Career-Readiness and Dual-Credit Education Grant Program. This program will lead to the establishment of teacher education pathways enabling the instruction of dual-credit courses and career and technical education courses, and provides grants to teachers enrolled in these pathways.

### **Texas HB 8**

Texas has created the Financial Aid for Swift Transfer (FAST) program to provide funds to cover the costs to allow for low income students to enroll at no cost to the student in dual credit courses at participating institutions of higher education.

### **Washington SB 5048**

Under this law, Washington has eliminated costs for students to participate in the state's College in the High School program, its concurrent enrollment program, and established an annual report for performance of the program.

### **OTHER TRENDS**

In 2023, states made significant strides in addressing costs for participating in dual enrollment, a significant equity barrier for students, though in some cases — such as Florida's elimination of textbook costs for students mentioned above — there are questions about how the state will fund the costs of providing these experiences for students in the absence of collecting payments from students. This will continue to be an important discussion as a number of other states continue to look at implementing a dual enrollment funding model or revamping or tweaking their existing model.

This year also saw notable continued movement on student access questions, particularly for students with disabilities, with three states (Arizona, Illinois, and Massachusetts) implementing legislation designed to support student access for students with disabilities. The last notable trend this year is the ongoing movement of dual enrollment legislation away from funding bespoke or limited programs towards statewide strategies for the model, such as in Arizona and Texas.

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 2023, 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 2024.

# Appendix

## 2023 State Laws Impacting College in High School Programs

### **Alabama SB67 — Finance**

Existing law provides educational tuition reimbursement for qualified active members of the Alabama National Guard. This bill specifies that subject to the annual appropriation to the Alabama National Guard Educational Assistance Program, the Commission on Higher Education may pay or reimburse qualifying tuition of any active member of the Alabama National Guard who is a student dually or concurrently enrolled in high school and an institution of higher education.

### **Arizona SB1720 — Finance**

This appropriations bill provides funding for the Dual Enrollment Student Development Fund Deposit, the Dual Enrollment Teacher Development Fund Deposit, and the Tribal College Dual Enrollment Program.

### **Arizona SB1729 — Course Access & Availability**

This bill amends existing law relating to dual enrollment information — an amendment would specify that, as allowed under community college accreditation guidelines, a child with a disability must have access to any supplementary aid, service, or accommodation provided in the child's IEP.

### **Arkansas SB294 — Course Access & Availability**

This bill adds to existing law provisions relating to high school career-ready pathways to diplomas. This bill provides for career-ready pathways to diplomas that provide students with credentials of value in a desired high-wage, high-growth career and a strong academic core. Public school districts would be required to expand offerings, which would include concurrent enrollment courses.

### **California AB368 — Course Access & Availability, Equity Goal & Public Reporting, Program Integrity & Credit Transfer**

Existing law authorizes the governing board of a community college district to enter into a College and Career Access Pathways (CCAP) partnership with the governing board of 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. This bill specifies the groups of students who may be considered "underrepresented in higher education". This bill would require the governing board of a community college district participating in a CCAP partnership to enroll high school students in any course that is part of a CCAP partnership offered at a community college campus, among other requirements. Further, this bill would require additional reporting information to be aggregated and submitted to the Legislature, Director of Finance, and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

### **California AB1342 — Finance, Program Integrity & Credit Transfer**

Existing law establishes the California College Promise — a community college can use this funding to waive some or all of the fees for 2 academic years for first-time community college students and returning community college students who meet certain requirements. This bill would require that a student who enrolls in a community college, after having enrolled in community college as a specified special part- or full-time student or dual enrollment high school pupil, is a first-time student for purposes of receiving the fee waiver.

### **California AB1754 — Program Integrity & Credit Transfer**

This bill makes nonsubstantive amendments to existing law relating to grant programs that enable LEAs to establish middle or early college high schools and to provide incentives for LEAs to establish dual enrollment course opportunities.

### **California ACR16 — Course Access & Availability**

This resolution declares that the Legislature recognizes the importance of creating pathways to success for California's opportunity youth and the need to develop a statewide comprehensive plan to reduce persistent economic inequities endured by California's opportunity youth. This comprehensive plan should prioritize certain topics, including the advancement of dual enrollment implementation, which would allow opportunity youth to earn college credit while earning their high school equivalency.

### **California SB101 — Course Access & Availability, Finance, Program Integrity & Credit Transfer**

This bill provides funding for the Rising Scholars Network. Funding shall support ongoing implementation of model programming for juvenile justice-impacted students. This includes model college programming with key components based on the Project Change model, to be offered within juvenile facilities and on the community college campus. This bill specifies the model programs must utilize both Dual Enrollment and Guided Pathways frameworks. Funding is also provided for the Middle College High School Program.

### **California SB114 — Course Access & Availability, Finance**

This bill provides for Student Support and Enrichment Block Grants for each county office of education. This funding must be used for specific purposes, including for dual enrollment partnerships. This bill also amends existing law to specify that the probation department shall ensure that juveniles that are detained in, or committed to, a juvenile hall have access to programs and dual enrollment options offered on campus and onsite at juvenile hall.

### **California SB141 — Course Access & Availability, Equity Goal & Public Reporting, Finance, Program Integrity & Credit Transfer**

This budget bill relates to the College and Career Access Pathways partnership, which provides dual enrollment opportunities for students who may not already be college bound or are underrepresented in higher education. This bill would amend provisions relating to this program, including appropriations, and include local educational agencies with existing middle college and early college programs in the provisions. If the bill expands the use of an existing appropriation, the bill would make an appropriation.

**Colorado SB23-115 — Finance**

This bill provides for supplemental appropriations to the department of education — this includes funding for the concurrent enrollment expansion and innovation grant program.

**Colorado SB23-214 — Finance**

This 2023–2024 Long Bill provides for the provision for payment of the expenses of the departments of the state of Colorado, including the Department of Education. The budget for Education includes funds for the Concurrent Enrollment Expansion and Innovation Grant Program and the Accelerated College Opportunity Exam Fee Grant Program.

**Connecticut HB6941 — Course Access & Availability, Program Integrity & Credit Transfer**

This bill amends existing law relating to the Planning Commission for Higher Education. This bill requires the commission to revise and update the higher education strategic master plan adopted in 2015. Existing law required the commission to consider implementing mandatory college preparatory curricula — amendments would require the commission to consider expanding dual credit and career pathway opportunities in high schools and aligning the opportunities with institutions of higher education.

**Connecticut SB1 — Course Access & Availability, Finance, Instructor Capacity, Program Integrity & Credit Transfer**

This bill would require the Department of Education to annually issue a request for proposals to local and regional boards of education for towns designated as alliance districts for the establishment of new public-private partnerships or the enhancement of an existing pathways in technology early college high school program. The Department must review the proposals and award grants to two boards for the costs associated. This bill would also allow the State Board to issue adjunct professor permits to any person who is a nontenured and part-time instructor employed by a public or independent institution of higher education in the state. This permit would authorize the person to be employed by a local or regional board of education and they may provide instruction as part of college and career readiness programming, which could include an early college experience, dual enrollment program, or a dual credit program and apprenticeships, among others.

**Florida HB1 — Course Access & Availability, Program Integrity & Credit Transfer**

This bill amends the Dual Enrollment Scholarship Program statute to allow for reimbursement of tuition and related instructional material costs for dual enrollment courses by eligible students, which would now include personalized education program secondary students.

**Florida HB1537 — Program Integrity & Credit Transfer**

This bill amends existing law relating to dual enrollment courses. Existing law requires the Department of Education to approve courses for inclusion in the dual enrollment program. This bill would specify those courses must be age and developmentally appropriate.

**Florida HB5101 — Finance**

This bill would amend existing law and specify that school districts would be required to pay for the cost of instructional materials for public high school students who are earning credit toward high school graduation under the dual enrollment program.

**Florida SB240 — Course Access & Availability, Finance, Navigational Supports, Program Integrity & Credit Transfer**

This bill revises the calculation for full-time equivalent student membership with respect to dual enrollment students. This bill specifies that a value of 0.08 full-time equivalent student membership must be calculated for each student who completes a career course through the dual enrollment program with a grade of “A” in a pathway that leads to an industry certification that is included on the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List. This bill also amends existing law relating to duties of district school boards and would require, at the beginning of each school year, the district school board to notify students in or entering high school, and the students’ parents, in a language that is understandable to students and parents (existing law only requires notification to students and parents, without specifying the language requirement) of dual enrollment courses. The district school board must also now provide students and parents with guidance on accessing and using Florida’s online career planning and work-based learning coordination system.

**Florida SB2500 — Finance, Instructor Capacity**

This appropriations bill would provide funds for dual enrollment programs including: Seacoast Collegiate High School Dual Enrollment & Workforce Center Expansion, the dual enrollment scholarship program, and the dual enrollment teacher scholarship program.

**Georgia SB86 — Equity Goal & Public Reporting, Finance**

This bill specifies that beginning in 2023, each student participating in the Dual Enrollment program who is eligible for a HOPE grant would be allowed to access HOPE career grant funds for eligible CTAE courses, irrespective of whether the student has reached any maximum credit hour cap as required in statute. This bill requires annual reporting, for a total of 3 years, on certain data. This bill also requires the Georgia Student Finance Commission, in collaboration with the Technical College System of Georgia, to annually collect and report certain data, including student enrollment in and completion of at least one eligible CTAE course as part of the Dual Enrollment program; HOPE grant funding and Dual Enrollment program funding; postsecondary credits earned by students who received such funding; the number of students who enrolled in a postsecondary degree program after completing a program of study that includes at least one eligible CTAE course as part of the Dual Enrollment program; and the number of students employed in a high-demand field after completing a focused program of study identified by the State Board of the Technical College System of Georgia as part of the High-demand Career Initiatives Program. Finally, the Dual Enrollment Act is also amended to require the department and any organization that receives program funds to annually report to the commission certain data.

**Illinois HB2289 — Program Integrity & Credit Transfer**

This bill makes nonsubstantive changes to the Dual Credit Act.

**Illinois HB3224 — Course Access & Availability, Navigational Supports, Program Integrity & Credit Transfer**

This bill amends the Children with Disabilities Article of the School Code — it provides that, as part of transition planning, a school district must provide a student and the parent or guardian of the student with information about dual credit courses offered by the school district. Further, if the student is enrolled in a dual credit course for dual credit or for high school credit only, the student's participation in the course must be included as part of the student's transition IEP activities.

**Illinois SB2337 — Equity Goal & Public Reporting**

Amends the School Boards Article of the School Code to require in provisions regarding school report cards, the number and percentage of students in grades 9–12, disaggregated by the student demographics who have been enrolled in and advanced academic program, which is now defined to include AP, IB, and dual enrollment courses, or any course designated as enriched or honors shall also be reported. Further, the report cards must include curriculum information, which has been defined to include dual enrollment courses - this law is amended and changes "enrollment" to "credit".

**Indiana HB1001 — Finance**

This appropriations bill provides funding for dual credit at institutions of higher education.

**Indiana HB1591 — Equity Goal & Public Reporting**

This bill adds a new section to existing law relating to posting public school information. This bill requires the department to provide for each school year certain information to each high school, including the percentage of all students who enrolled in and passed a dual credit course.

**Iowa SF496 — Course Access & Availability**

Provides that parents of children identified as requiring special education may request dual enrollment.

**Iowa SF560 — Course Access & Availability, Finance**

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

**Kentucky SB25 — Equity Goal & Public Reporting, Program Integrity & Credit Transfer**

This bill amends existing law relating to the postsecondary readiness indicator. This bill would specify that students may satisfy the requirements for postsecondary readiness (academic indicator) by (in addition to the existing requirement that the student will achieve a minimum of three hours of dual credit by completing a course approved by the Kentucky Board of Education) qualifying for a minimum of three hours of postsecondary articulated credit associated with a statewide articulation agreement.

**Maryland HB124/SB131 — Equity Goal & Public Reporting**

This bill would delete an existing law that requires reporting the number of students enrolled in dual enrollment courses — the drafter's note indicates this reporting requirement is unnecessary as dual enrollment reporting is well established and is annually published on the Maryland Longitudinal Data System Center website.

**Maryland HB689/SB822 — Program Integrity & Credit Transfer**

This bill would require that each memorandum of understanding establishing a certain P-TECH school ensures that each P-TECH student receives a high school diploma immediately following completion of high school graduation requirements.

**Massachusetts H4040 — Course Access & Availability, Finance**

This appropriations bill provides funds for a discretionary grant program for school districts and public institutions of higher education partnering together to offer inclusive concurrent enrollment programs for school age children with disabilities.

**Michigan HB4437 — Finance**

This appropriations bill provides funds for dual enrollment payments — the bill specifies that the funds appropriated for dual enrollment payments for an eligible student enrolled in a state-approved nonpublic school must be distributed as provided under the postsecondary enrollment options act and the career and technical preparation act.

**Michigan SB173 — Finance**

Existing law provides funding for the CTE early middle college and CTE dual enrollment programs — this bill would extend this funding through the 2023–2024 school year. This would also extend funding for early middle college programs through the 2023–2024 school year.

**Michigan SB174 — Course Access & Availability, Finance**

This bill appropriates funds for 2023–2024 to the Scholcraft College to expand its early middle college program and support dual enrollment opportunities for select schools.

**Minnesota HF1126 — Course Access & Availability, Program Integrity & Credit Transfer**

Existing law establishes a competitive grant program to expand concurrent enrollment opportunities. This bill amends this to specify that the commissioner may award grants to postsecondary institutions to expand the existing concurrent enrollment programs already offered by the postsecondary institution that must be used to support the preparation, recruitment, and success of students who are underrepresented in concurrent enrollment classrooms (existing law made the preparation, recruitment, and success of students who are underrepresented in concurrent enrollment classrooms optional).

**Minnesota HF2073 — Finance**

This appropriations bill would provide funds for concurrent enrollment grants.

**Minnesota HF2497 — Course Access & Availability, Finance, Instructor Capacity**

This bill would provide funds for concurrent enrollment aid under Minnesota statutes. Funds are also provided for grants to expand rigorous coursework primarily for disadvantaged and underrepresented students — these funds may be used to recruit and support the underserved and underrepresented student groups in concurrent enrollment classes, among others. Funds are provided for the concurrent enrollment teacher training program. Funds are provided for the expanded concurrent enrollment grants for teaching courses.

**Mississippi SB2487 — Finance, Program Integrity & Credit Transfer**

This bill creates the Mississippi Dual Credit Scholarship Program, which is to be administered by the Postsecondary Education Financial Assistance Board. This bill provides that only courses on the “approved academic dual credit listing” would be eligible for funding in order to ensure appropriate articulation of college credits to other institutions. This bill would exclude early college students; middle college students may qualify, if the institution complies with the requirements of the Manual.

**Missouri HB3 — Course Access & Availability, Finance**

This appropriations bill provides funding to the Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development for the Dual Credit Scholarship Fund, to provide reimbursements to eligible undeserved students and for providing reimbursement of dual enrollment or outstanding dual credit costs of eligible students participating in coursework

**Montana HB2 — Finance**

This appropriations bill provides funding for community colleges — the bill notes that the community college weighting factors for the 2025 biennium would be 0.25 for concurrent enrollment FTE.

**Montana HB214 — Course Access & Availability, Program Integrity & Credit Transfer**

This bill amends existing law relating to out-of-district attendance agreements to allow students to enroll in and attend a school in Montana that is outside of the student’s district of residence or in a public school district of a state that is adjacent to the county of the child’s residence — these agreements would be mandatory when the child is seeking remote instruction in the nearest district when the student’s district of residence does not provide remote instruction in an equivalent course. Existing law refers to “offsite provision of educational services by school districts” — this bill would change this language to “remote instruction.” A course is not equivalent if the course does not provide the same level of advantage on successful completion, including dual credit.

**Montana HB257 — Finance**

Amends existing law relating to advanced opportunity aid. Existing law specifies that 60% of a district’s annual distribution of advanced opportunity aid must be spent or encumbered to address out-of-pocket costs that would otherwise, in the absence of such expenditure, be assumed by a qualifying student or the student’s family as a result of participation in an advanced opportunity. This amendment would increase that to 75% of a district’s annual distribution. Existing law provides that permissible expenditures include dual credit tuition at any institution under authority of the board of regents - an amendment would specify the expenditures are not limited to the list in the statute.

**Montana HB382 — Course Access & Availability, Finance**

This bill revises the allocation of funding between the career and technology student organizations — funds that are remaining must be allocated evenly between state-approved career and technology student organizations for several purposes, including increasing certifications, credentials, training, dual enrollment opportunities, among others, through career and technology student organizations.

**Montana HB749 — Equity Goal & Public Reporting**

This bill amends laws relating to the Montana Digital Academy — amendments would require the governing board to provide a biennial report to the education interim committee and education interim budget committee that includes certain information, including the number and types of courses offered, including dual credit, advanced placement, and college courses; as well as the number of credits earned, including dual credit, advanced placement, and college credits.

**Montana SB518 — Navigational Supports**

This bill requires the board of trustees of school districts to develop, update, and annually provide to students and families information on the educational opportunities that are available — this includes information on early college, dual enrollment, and running start opportunities.

**Nebraska LB705 — Instructor Capacity**

This bill establishes the Career-Readiness and Dual-Credit Education Grant Program Act. This Act would require the creation and establishment of teacher education pathways enabling the instruction of dual-credit courses and career and technical education courses. This bill also creates a grant program to distribute money to teachers enrolled in education pathways leading to qualification to teach dual-credit courses.

**Nebraska LB814 — Finance**

This bill provides appropriations for dual enrollment programs. This bill specifies that appropriations for dual enrollment shall be distributed to community college areas in direct proportion to the most recent available three-year average full-time-equivalent enrollment in dual credit courses delivered by the respective community college areas based upon dual enrollment credit hour enrollment data. This bill further notes it is the intent of the legislature that amounts distributed to each community college area be applied to support discounting of tuition assessed for enrollment in such courses.

**New Hampshire HB2 — Course Access & Availability, Finance, Program Integrity & Credit Transfer**

This bill broadens the community college system of New Hampshire's dual and concurrent enrollment program and makes appropriations for this program. Existing law establishes the dual and concurrent enrollment program for high school and career technical education center students in grades 10 through 12. Existing law provides that the program offers opportunities for students to gain access and support for dual and concurrent enrollment in career and technical education courses, STEM, and STEM-related. This bill deletes the specificity including reference to "career and technical education courses, STEM, and STEM-related." Further, existing law provides that students may be provided funding for enrollment in no more than 2 dual or concurrent enrollment courses. This bill increases this to 4 total dual or concurrent enrollment courses. Finally, this bill provides an appropriation for the dual and concurrent enrollment program to be used to provide scholarships and program support.

**New Mexico HB2 — Finance**

This appropriations bill provides funding for the tribal college dual-credit program fund.

**New Mexico HB198 — Course Access & Availability, Finance**

This bill amends the career technical education pilot project and the career technical education fund to include secondary schools funded by the Federal Bureau of Indian Education. These programs that are funded as part of the pilot project must include the potential for dual credit courses.

**New Mexico SB192 — Finance**

This bill provides an appropriation to the Board of Regents of the University of New Mexico for several purposes, including for the Valencia branch for operating expenses, supplies and materials for the career technical education, early college, and dual credit programs.

**North Carolina HB259 — Program Integrity & Credit Transfer**

This bill establishes requirements for career development plans for middle and high school students. The State Board is required to adopt rules establishing minimum requirements for these plans, which must include alignment of academic courses and extracurricular activities with the student's identified career interests, which includes available records of dual enrollment courses that may lead to college credit in high school.

**North Carolina SB49 — Navigational Supports**

This bill establishes the Parents' Bill of Rights — this bill requires the State Board to develop minimum requirements for public school units for a parent's guide to student achievement to provide what parents need to know about their child's educational experience - this guide must include opportunities for parents to learn about rigorous academic programs that may be available for their child, such as dual enrollment opportunities and accelerated access to postsecondary education, among others.

**North Dakota HB1003 — Finance, Program Integrity & Credit Transfer**

This bill provides an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the ND university system — this bill would provide funds for a dual-credit tuition scholarship. This bill also requires, during the 2023-24 interim, the legislative management to study funding for dual-credit courses.

**North Dakota HB1030 — Finance, Program Integrity & Credit Transfer**

Amends existing law relating to dual-credit courses and the tuition scholarship program. Amendments include specifying that the dual-credit tuition scholarship program is available to students for the cost of tuition and fees at accredited in-state public, private, or tribal institutions of higher education (existing law does not require the IHE program to be accredited). This bill also amends the total amount of scholarship available — this would now include \$250 for 1 successfully completed dual-credit course, \$500 for two, or \$750 for 3 or more successfully completed dual-credit courses.

**North Dakota HB1156 — Course Access & Availability, Program Integrity & Credit Transfer**

The center for distance education courses provides kindergarten through grade 12 courses. This bill would amend existing law relating to the center to specify that the center may provide services to persons who are not North Dakota residents, including entering an agreement with a regionally accredited postsecondary institution to provide high school and postsecondary credit for the completion of an academic course.

**Oregon HB2275 — Finance**

This bill grants discretion to the Department of Education, in collaboration with the Higher Education Coordinating Commission, to determine how to distribute to specified programs appropriations made for accelerated college credit programs.

**Pennsylvania HB1258 — Finance**

This bill provides for the calculation of average daily membership for a dual credit course. This bill specifies that each high school student who is enrolled in a dual credit course through an agreement entered into in accordance with statute may be included in the school entity's average daily membership.

**Rhode Island H5200 — Finance**

This bill provides for appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024 — this bill would provide an appropriation for the Tuition Savings Program – Dual Enrollment.

**Tennessee SB1408 — Course Access & Availability, Finance**

This bill prohibits public postsecondary institutions from charging students receiving dual enrollment grants tuition or fees in excess of the student's dual enrollment grant award. Institutions may charge students receiving these grants costs actually incurred on the student's behalf, including book and material costs, digital book and material costs, special examination fees, industry certification fees, and board examination fees.



**Texas HB1 — Finance**

This bill provides for appropriations for dual credit and early college programs. This bill also provides funds for open education resource instructional materials — the bill specifies it is the intent of the legislature to prioritize the procurement of materials in subject areas that constitute the bulk of school district purchases, including for courses commonly offered for dual credit under Texas Education Code for which the agency determines that high-quality open education resource instructional materials are not readily available.

**Texas HB8 — Course Access & Availability, Finance, Program Integrity & Credit Transfer**

This bill creates the Financial Aid for Swift Transfer (FAST) program to allow eligible students to enroll at no cost to the student in dual credit courses at participating institutions of higher education.

**Texas SB1647 — Equity Goal & Public Reporting**

This bill specifies that each school district must post a report on measurable outcomes for each dropout recovery education program that is offered by the district or school. This report must include the percentage of students enrolled in the program during the preceding school year who attained certain outcomes, including dual credit.

**Texas SB1887 — Program Integrity & Credit Transfer**

This bill amends the requirements for the early college education program and the transfer of course credit among public institutions of higher education.

**Utah HB2 — Finance**

This appropriations bill provides funds for concurrent enrollment.

**Utah HB335 — Course Access & Availability, Instructor Capacity**

This bill provides that a local education agency may contract with a nondesignated institution of higher education to provide concurrent enrollment courses under certain circumstances. This bill further amends provisions for approving a local education agency employee as an eligible instructor.

**Utah SB1 — Finance**

This appropriations bill provides funds for concurrent enrollment.

**Virginia SB1281 — Finance, Program Integrity & Credit Transfer**

This bill directs the Board of Education to develop guidelines to be adopted by each local school board directing prioritization of funding to be given to dual enrollment courses, including courses that are part of the Passport Program or the Uniform Certificate of General Studies Program and other courses that lead to the fulfillment of a requirement for a nationally recognized credential offered in the Virginia Community College system.

**Washington HB1316 — Course Access & Availability, Finance, Program Integrity & Credit Transfer**

This bill adds to existing law and would require the office of superintendent of public instruction to administer a program to subsidize certain dual or concurrent enrollment course costs for eligible students. This bill also requires every school district to allow eligible students to participate in the running start program — eligibility requirements now include students receiving home-based instruction and students attending private schools.

**Washington SB5048 — Course Access & Availability, Equity Goal & Public Reporting, Finance**

This bill would require that beginning September 1, 2023, institutions of higher education in the state must provide enrollment and registration in college in high school courses in which a student is eligible to receive college credit available at no cost for students in the 10th, 11th, or 12th grade at public high schools. This would also provide an appropriation for such programs. This bill further requires the preparation of a report, which includes information on participation rates, award of high school credit, award of postsecondary credit at an institution of higher education, academic performance, and subsequent enrollment, as well as other data points.

**West Virginia HB2005 — Course Access & Availability, Finance, Program Integrity & Credit Transfer**

This bill establishes the dual enrollment pilot program to be administered by the Higher Education Policy Commission and the Council for Community and Technical College Education. The pilot would involve institutions offering dual enrollment courses that comprise individualized pathways for career and postsecondary educational opportunities for the state's secondary school students.

**Wisconsin SB70 — Finance**

This appropriations bill provides funding for dual enrollment credential grants.