

Georgia Department of Education
Rule 160-4-2-.34 Dual Enrollment
Frequently Asked Questions

1. *What is Dual Enrollment?*

Dual Enrollment is a process through which a high school student takes one or more courses from a state public or private postsecondary institution and receives credit at the high school and at the postsecondary institution. The dual enrollment guidelines vary according to the type of dual enrollment the student is involved in.

2. *Is Joint Enrollment the same as Dual Enrollment?*

No. Joint enrollment is an arrangement whereby a high school student is enrolled in postsecondary coursework with an eligible postsecondary institution while continuing to pursue his or her high school diploma. Joint enrollment coursework earns postsecondary credit only.

3. *Who can participate in Dual Enrollment?*

Dual enrollment is open to any student who is enrolled in high school, is accepted by a state public or private postsecondary institution, and meets criteria for participation in dual enrollment programs. Students typically begin dual enrollment coursework in their junior or senior year of high school, but in some cases, students in grades 9 and 10 may participate if they meet specific eligibility requirements established by the funding source (i.e. FTE, lottery-funded grant program).

4. *What courses can students take through Dual Enrollment programs?*

Dual enrolled students shall take courses from the list approved by the Georgia Department of Education, developed with input from the University System of Georgia and the Technical College System of Georgia.

Lists of approved courses can be found at:

- a. State-Funded List of K-8 Subjects and 9-12 Courses (available in January 2010):
<http://www.gadoe.org/documents/doe/legalservices/160-4-2-.03.pdf>
<http://www.gadoe.org/documents/doe/legalservices/160-4-2-.20.pdf>
- b. Hope Grant/Dual Enrollment Matrix course list:
<http://public.doe.k12.ga.us/...5EA66115039D7D171F2C00&Type=D>
- c. Accel course list:
http://www.gsfc.org/main/publishing/pdf/2005/accel_courses.pdf

5. *Where do students take Dual Enrollment courses?*

Depending on the type of dual enrollment, courses may be taken on the college campus, online or at the high school. State FTE or lottery-funded coursework must be taken at eligible institutions, a unit of the University System of Georgia, of the Technical College System of Georgia, a private independent nonprofit postsecondary institution that meets the requirements for tuition equalization grants, or a private proprietary postsecondary institution that meets the requirements for tuition equalization grants (Tuition Equalization Grants are a State of Georgia student financial aid program administered by the Georgia Student Finance Commission to provide grant assistance to Georgia residents who are full-time students attending (1) private (nonprofit or proprietary) Eligible Postsecondary Institutions located in Georgia, or (2) juniors or seniors attending four-year public colleges or universities located outside the State of Georgia, but within 50 miles of the student's home in Georgia, and without a USG four-year college or university within 50 miles of the student's home in Georgia (This does not apply to Move On When Ready).

6. *When do students take Dual Enrollment courses?*
Courses may be taken before, during or after regular school hours. Students may be enrolled full-time or part-time in dual enrollment coursework. Coursework taken during the summer may be eligible for secondary and postsecondary dual enrollment credits but might not be eligible for funding under certain program requirements.
7. *Who pays for Dual Enrollment courses?*
College tuition for dual or joint enrollment courses can be paid using a variety of funding sources. Payment may be made by an individual or through scholarships, grants, or FTE, depending on the college, the course delivery method, and the course(s) taken. A student who meets specific criteria may be eligible for funding to cover dual enrollment coursework. The Accel Program and the Hope Grant are State of Georgia lottery-funded student financial aid programs that provide non-repayable grant assistance to Georgia residents seeking Technical Certificates, Diplomas or Degrees from TCSG and USG eligible postsecondary institutions. Move On When Ready (House Bill 149) is a program that provides funding through the school's Full Time Equivalency (FTE) funding for eligible full-time dual enrollment students.
8. *How do schools record Dual Enrollment coursework?*
Each LEA is required to report Joint or Dual Enrollment in accordance with FTE guidelines as described in *FTE Data Collection Program Codes and Weights*, located on the GaDOE web site. Postsecondary coursework information is also collected through the course numbering system outlined in Rule 160-4-2-.03 and Rule 160-4-2-.20, the List of State-Funded K-8 Subjects and 9-12 Courses. Dual enrollment courses and grades are included on the student's transcript.
9. *How does a student become "enrolled"?*
To be enrolled, a student must complete the registration requirements, as defined by the eligible postsecondary institution, except for payment of tuition and fees.
10. *Do students have to be a certain age before they can participate in Dual Enrollment?*
Participation in Dual Enrollment is typically based on a student's grade level, not the student's age. If the student plans to seek financial support for Dual Enrollment coursework, there may be specific grade-level requirements established by the funding source. For example, in order to participate in the lottery-funded Accel program, a student must have completed all the academic requirements of the 10th grade and be classified as an 11th grader or 12th grader by the student's eligible high school, OR be classified as a 9th or 10th grader with a 3.50 grade point average. Students who do not seek financial support would need to consult with counselors at the high school and the college or university during the application process.
11. *Do all colleges and universities offer dual enrollment?*
Not all colleges and universities offer the same courses or programs of study. Students are advised to contact the college for information on dual enrollment and available courses.
12. *Will college credits earned in high school transfer to all colleges and universities?*
Students who earn college credits while in high school may decide to transfer to another postsecondary institution after graduation. College credits may or may not transfer, depending on the courses or programs of study. Check with the colleges before registration to see what courses will transfer.