

**REPORT OF THE
VIRGINIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM ON**

DUAL ENROLLMENT FEES

**TO THE GOVERNOR AND
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA**



HOUSE DOCUMENT NO. 36

**COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
RICHMOND
1998**



VIRGINIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM

James Monroe Building • 101 North Fourteenth Street • Richmond, Virginia 23219

December 15, 1997

The Honorable George Allen
Governor of Virginia
State Capitol, 3rd Floor
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Members of the Virginia General Assembly
General Assembly Building
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Governor Allen and Members of the General Assembly:

Please accept the enclosed report, Dual Enrollment Fees, in fulfillment of the System's responsibility under House Joint Resolution 562 of the 1997 General Assembly. The resolution called on the Virginia Community College to study the feasibility of establishing uniform fees for dual enrollment programs.

I hope you find the report responsive and informative. If I can answer any questions or provide any further information, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Arnold R. Oliver
Chancellor

ARO/jg

Attachments

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE
ON DUAL ENROLLMENT FEES
(HJR562)

October 1, 1997

Committee Members:

Mr. Robert Baldygo
Ms. Diane Brasington
Dr. John J. Cavan
Dr. Belle S. Wheelan
Dr. Terrance E. Suarez

VCCS Staff:

Ms. Karen Petersen
Ms. Theresa Rhodes

PREFACE

Pursuant to House Joint Resolution NO. 562, requesting the State Board for Community Colleges to study the feasibility of establishing uniform fees for dual enrollment programs, the following report is presented. A committee, comprised of staff from within the Virginia Community College System, was established by Chancellor Arnold R. Oliver to conduct this study. Members of the Committee included:

**Robert Baldygo, Dean
Financial and Administrative Services
Blue Ridge Community College**

**Diane Brasington, Dean
Management Services and Operations
J. Sargeant Reynolds Community College**

**Dr. John J. Cavan, President
Southside Virginia Community College**

**Dr. Terrance E. Suarez, Dean
Instruction and Student Services
Wytheville Community College**

**Dr. Belle S. Wheelan, President
Central Virginia Community College**

Staff assigned to the Committee included:

**Karen Petersen, Vice Chancellor
Administrative Services
Virginia Community College System**

**Theresa Rhodes
Special Projects
Virginia Community College System**

The Committee wishes to acknowledge the contributions of the presidents of the community colleges and the members of their staff for the information provided to make this study possible.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	Page	1
Introduction		2
Charge to Committee		
2		
Results of Research Collected from States		3
Virginia's Dual Enrollment Program		
Dual Enrollment Agreement		
3		
Student Eligibility		4
Credit Awarded		4
Selection of Faculty/Location of Classes		4
Payment of Tuition and Textbooks		5
Payment of Fees and Reimbursement for Services		5
Technology Fee		6
Recommendations		6
Concerns		7
Appendices		
1. Joint Resolution NO.562		
2. Letter sent to state directors		
3. Who Offers Dual Enrollment?---Other States		
4. Who Pays Dual Enrollment Tuition & Fees		
5. The Virginia Plan for Dual Enrollment		
6. Dual Enrollment FTES as a Percentage of Total FTES		
7. Who Teaches Dual Enrollment in the VCCS		
8. Who Pays Dual Enrollment Tuition in Virginia		
9. Who Pays for Textbooks in Virginia		
10. Who Pays for Dual Enrollment Tuition & Textbooks? Who Teaches?		

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Dual Enrollment programs provide an opportunity for high school students to enroll in college level courses while still in high school and receive both high school and college credit simultaneously. There are dual enrollment programs in place in most every state in the nation including the Commonwealth of Virginia.

In the 1997 Session of the Virginia General Assembly, a joint resolution (HJR NO. 562) was passed requesting “the State Board for Community Colleges to study the feasibility of establishing uniform fees for dual enrollment programs.” Toward that end, the Chancellor of the Virginia Community College System appointed a committee to conduct the study. Data were collected from across the country and from the community colleges in the Virginia Community College System as well to garner information about existing programs.

The data collected indicated that there are a variety of models in place across the country which deal with such issues as who offers dual enrollment programs (two year or four year colleges), who teaches in the programs (full-time college faculty, part-time college faculty, or high school teachers), and who pays the costs associated with the program (tuition and fees). Only one factor is consistent across the country and that is that both high school and college credit is awarded to the students.

The Committee has made two (2) recommendations: (1) that local schools/school divisions shall pay to the community college only the costs associated with tuition and technology for their students to enroll in the dual enrollment program; and (2) that the current practice of allowing community colleges and schools/school divisions to negotiate reimbursement of costs for the dual enrollment program should be left in place allowing as much flexibility as possible to exist.

The Committee believes that these recommendations will ensure flexibility across the Commonwealth and maintain or even increase participation by the schools/school divisions. The Committee members recognize that the lack of a consistent formula for reimbursement of costs to the schools/school divisions may have contributed to the request by the General Assembly for this study. We believe, though, that since each dual enrollment agreement was developed by input from both the local community college and schools/school division, they are in a better position to know what is acceptable and affordable in their respective regions.

Additionally, since there is already a common *boilerplate* for the actual agreement in place, and there are several different models of delivery being utilized across the Commonwealth, a common formula for reimbursement doesn't seem necessary.

BODY CHAPTERS

Introduction

The Education Commission of the States, in a report on the status of Dual Enrollment across the country (*Secondary Education: Postsecondary Options/Dual Enrollment*, 1997) points out that “postsecondary courses are increasingly being offered to high school students in order to provide challenging options and to smooth the transition between secondary and postsecondary education. Furthermore, some state programs allow students to economically accumulate postsecondary credit, thus saving students time and money.” This program is referred to as the dual enrollment program and is in place in most every state in the country.

The report further points out that while there is a trend towards offering students postsecondary options, programs vary considerably. Some of the programs are comprehensive in nature and are provided at minimal or no cost to students, credit received applies towards high school graduation, and postsecondary institutions have few restrictions regarding curricular offerings. Others are moderately comprehensive in that they may not apply credit earned toward their postsecondary program. Still others are limited in that students pay tuition costs of the postsecondary classes, there are more academic credit restrictions, and stringent criteria are placed on eligible courses.

Charge to Committee

In the 1997 Session of the Virginia General Assembly, a joint resolution (HJR NO. 562) was passed by the members of the House of Delegates and the Senate, “requesting the State Board for Community Colleges to study the feasibility of establishing uniform fees for dual enrollment programs.” The resolution went on to say that “the State Board shall consider, among other things, current fees for dual enrollments, dual enrollment practices in other states, and the financial and the policy implications of establishing uniform fees for such enrollments in the Commonwealth,” (see Appendix 1).

Toward that end, Dr. Arnold R. Oliver, Chancellor of the Virginia Community College System directed staff to collect the information needed to conduct the study which would assist the State Board in making recommendations regarding the directive of the Resolution. Additionally, he identified a committee comprised of two of the System’s presidents, two members from among the Dean’s of Instruction and Student Services, and one Dean of Financial and Administrative Services, to analyze the data in consultation with staff and produce this report.

The charge to the committee was “to draft [a] report for [the] State Board for Community Colleges that studies the feasibility of establishing uniform fees for dual enrollment programs. The report shall consider, among other things, current fees for dual enrollments for resident and non-resident students; dual enrollment practices in other states; and the financial and policy implications of establishing uniform fees for such enrollments in the Commonwealth.”

Results of Data Collection

Survey data was collected by staff of the VCCS during the months of May through July, 1997 from 38 (76%) of the 50 states across the nation regarding their dual enrollment programs (see Appendix 2). Results indicated that in two (5%) of the states (California and South Carolina), dual enrollment programs are conducted by the two year colleges **only**. In the state of Florida, four year schools conduct the program in specialized areas. It is the responsibility of public four year colleges and postsecondary technical institutes in South Carolina to provide dual enrollment programs. In the remaining 34 (89%) states, both two and four year colleges provide dual enrollment programs (See Appendix 3). Survey data were also collected from the colleges in the Virginia Community College System (VCCS). Results from the national data will be discussed below. Those data retrieve from the community colleges in Virginia will be discussed in a section later in this report.

When asked about the financial arrangements for tuition, fees and books for students enrolled in dual enrollment courses in their state, 28 (74%) of the states said they have no policy which standardizes financial arrangements. Of the remaining 12 states, payment is made either by the student (Hawaii, Oklahoma, South Carolina), the state (Florida, Massachusetts, Utah, Washington), the school division (Iowa), or a some combination (Georgia, Minnesota, South Dakota) of the three (See Appendix 4).

When asked who taught the dual enrollment courses in their state, six (16%) states reported that courses were taught by full time faculty from the college or university, and three (8%) states responded that the courses were taught by public school teachers. In the remaining 29 (76 %) states, the courses are reportedly taught by a combination of full time and adjunct college faculty and public school teachers.

Virginia's Dual Enrollment Program

In 1988, the **Virginia Plan for Dual Enrollment** was signed by Donald J. Finley, Secretary of Education, S. John Davis, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Jeff Hockaday, Chancellor of the Virginia Community College System. The purpose of this agreement "is both to provide a wider range of course options for high school students and to avoid the unnecessary duplication of programs, in the academic, fine arts, and vocational subject areas where appropriate." The **Plan** further indicates that it [the plan] "promotes rigorous educational pursuits and encourages learning as a lifelong process; it recognizes that high school students who accrue college credit are more likely to continue with their education beyond high school than those who do not. The plan also offers a direct cost benefit to the Commonwealth of Virginia, especially as it avoids the unnecessary duplication of facilities and equipment, and to the individual families of the high school students" (See Appendix 5).

At the January 23, 1996 meeting of the State Board for Community Colleges, a policy

was approved which waived out-of-state tuition for high school students in certain dual enrollment courses. The policy (4.3.0.1) was made retroactive to the Fall 1995 semester. It states:

“Tuition shall be charged at in-state rates for any high school or magnet school student, not otherwise qualified for in-state tuition, pursuant to Section 23-7.4 of the Code of Virginia, who is enrolled in courses specifically designed as part of the high school or magnet school curriculum in a community college for which he/she may, upon successful completion, receive high school and community college credit pursuant to a dual enrollment agreement between the high school or magnet school and the community college. This waiver is made pursuant to Section 23-7.4 of the Code of Virginia.” (Policy Manual, Virginia Community College System, p. 4-8,9).

Additionally, in May, 1997, guidelines which delineate optional and mandatory elements to be included in dual enrollment agreements between the local schools/school divisions and the community colleges were distributed by the Chancellor to the college presidents. The standardization of the agreements, a *boilerplate* if you will, provides greater assurances that all high school students will be treated equally across the state.

Some issues covered in each agreement include: tuition and fee rates, selection and use of textbooks, selection and payment of faculty, selection and eligibility of students participating in the dual enrollment program, awarding and transferability of academic credit, and responsibilities of the college administration. A discussion of several of these issues follows.

Student Eligibility

Through arrangements between local school divisions and community colleges, students who enroll in the dual enrollment program are high school juniors and seniors who are sixteen years of age or older, and who are deemed “qualified,” which is defined in the **Plan** as being “amply prepared for the demands of a college level course and can benefit from the enrichment opportunity.” Participation in the dual enrollment program allows these students to get a head start on their college education at little or, in some cases, no cost to them.

Credit Awarded

Courses which are offered in the dual enrollment program are part of a degree, certificate, or diploma program at the community college. College credit is awarded by the community college to the participating high school students when they successfully complete the course, as is high school credit awarded by the high school. One complete high school unit is equivalent to six semester hours of college credit. During the 1996-97 academic year, students enrolled in the dual enrollment program constituted 1,878.87 FTES or 2.63% of the System’s overall full time equivalent student numbers (See Appendix 6).

Selection of Faculty/Location of Classes

There are currently 106 dual enrollment agreements in place in Virginia. Instruction is provided solely by full time and adjunct faculty from the community colleges in 10 (9%) of those agreements, by teachers from the high schools in 76 (68%) of the agreements, and a combination of the three categories in 20 (18 %) of the agreements. Data were unavailable from 6 (5%) of the agreements (See Appendix 7). All faculty must meet the minimum requirements set forth by the VCCS (Form 29) in order to be employed to provide instruction in the dual enrollment program.

In addition to who teaches the courses (college full or part-time faculty, high school teachers), there are several possible locations in which instruction is being offered. Most of the classes are held on the high school campuses. Some are taught on the respective college campus, while others are in facilities located away from either the high schools or the community college.

This variety in faculty and location makes it difficult to standardize the formula for reimbursement of instructional and administrative costs. Subsequently, the System currently allows each community college to negotiate dual enrollment contracts with the high schools/school divisions in their respective service areas.

Payment of Tuition and Textbooks

Among the dual enrollment agreements in place in the Commonwealth, costs for tuition, and textbooks are paid for by the public schools and/or the school divisions in 47% and 66% respectively. Students are responsible for tuition in 20% and for textbooks in 25% of the programs. Other arrangements (shared costs or reimbursement of costs) are in place in the remaining agreements to cover the costs for tuition and textbooks (See Appendices 8 and 9). A summary of responses for each agreement can be found in Appendix 10.

Payment of Fees and Reimbursement for Services

Currently, there is no uniformity across the VCCS in the charging of fees to the local schools/school divisions in the dual enrollment agreements. Additionally, there is no consistency in the reimbursement of costs for instruction, facility rental, etc. by the community colleges to the high schools and/or school divisions. Several colleges reimburse the schools/school divisions instructional costs only. Others include reimbursement costs for facility use, supervision of faculty, etc. The percentage of reimbursement ranges from 97% of revenue collected to \$45 of a flat rate of \$50.00 collected per credit hour of instruction. It is this disparity that has created the impetus for this study.

Several of the presidents made mention of the fact that because of the specific arrangements included in the dual enrollment agreements they had with the schools/school divisions, many more students, especially minority students, were now able to get a head start on

their college careers by enrolling in dual enrollment courses. This was especially true in those schools/school divisions in which the students incurred no costs at all.

Technology Fee

The establishment of a technology fee was authorized by the State Board for Community Colleges on July 20, 1995 for collection commensurate with the Fall 1996 semester. Collection of the fee was authorized by the Virginia General Assembly in the Appropriations Act to support the acquisition of information infrastructure technology for the community college system. The technology fee is collected for each student whether paid for by the student or a sponsor.

Access to this technology is available to all students including those enrolled in the dual enrollment program. In addition to the administration of the program being managed through this technology at the colleges, access to the states' library system and Internet access is made available to the students.

Recommendations

The committee makes the following recommendations:

1. Local schools/divisions shall pay to the community college only the costs associated with tuition and technology for their students to enroll in the dual enrollment program. No other fees should be paid by the schools/school division to the community college.

Any high school student who is enrolled in courses at the community college which are **not** covered under the dual enrollment agreement will be responsible for paying all other fees that may be associated with attending the college. Since dual enrollment classes are generally held in the high schools and students enrolled in the courses are seldom on the community college campus, it does not seem fair to charge a facility use fee or student activity fee to the students.

2. The current practice of allowing community colleges and schools/school divisions to negotiate reimbursement of costs for the dual enrollment program should be left in place allowing as much flexibility as possible to exist.

Since the wealth within each school/school division and community college across the Commonwealth is as varied as the institutions themselves, as much flexibility as possible should be built into the process ensuring the greatest amount of participation by each school/school division is possible. Several agreements reimburse no costs to the schools/school divisions as the student incurs all the costs. In others, consideration of administrative costs incurred by the schools/school divisions is given when reimbursement costs are developed.

The variety of arrangements is indicative of the variety of fiscal conditions within each school/school division and reflects the impact of the reimbursement of costs on their ability to

participate. Any significant change to the current agreements might jeopardize (seriously so in some cases) the schools/school divisions ability to participate.

Concerns

The community college presidents expressed several concerns that are listed for your consideration:

1. If we change (increase) the amount or percentage of money paid back to the schools/school divisions, serious financial repercussions will occur for the colleges. The budgets of some of the college's currently reimbursing less than 75% of the costs will be negatively impacted. On the other hand, those who are currently paying more will suddenly see a slight advantage.

If a change to the current practice of flexibility does occur, one possible formula to consider might be that community colleges reimburse local schools and/or school divisions 75% of the total revenue collected for tuition costs for courses taught off-campus by employees of the schools/school division. This reimbursement could cover the cost of instructional delivery and all other services provided by the school division, e.g. facility usage, administrative expenses, etc.

The Committee feels that no reimbursement should be given to the schools/school divisions when the courses are taught at the community college by full-time community college faculty or when full-time community college faculty teach the classes on the school site.

The advantages of the abovementioned system are (1) it is a simple formula to understand, (2) regardless of the size of enrollment in each class, classes will still be available, (3) if the schools/school divisions want to pass on the cost of dual enrollment courses to the students, they can easily decide how much to charge them, (4) schools/school divisions can plan their budgets in advance as soon as they know the cost of the tuition, and (5) the college will not reimburse more for faculty costs than the tuition and fees collected because its income from tuition and fees will exceed its reimbursement costs by 25% of the amount collected no matter how many students are enrolled.

One additional advantage of a standard approach to fees is that it would serve as an incentive for more schools to participate in the dual enrollment program as more of them would be receiving a reimbursement than is currently the case.

2. If students incur the costs for the dual enrollment programs, schools/school divisions should not be reimbursed at full levels. They should be reimbursed on a pro rata basis, thereby encouraging them not to pass on the costs to students. This may also increase access to such programs to students.

3. Schools/school divisions may find themselves forced to withdraw their participation

from the dual enrollment program if they suddenly receive less reimbursement than they currently do, as this would cause their contribution to the program to increase. Any increase in costs to the schools/school divisions will have a significant impact, especially on those in the smaller rural areas which are often less affluent, and may cause the result in the increase being passed on to the student.

4. There was concern expressed about the lack of consistency among the agreements where community colleges reimburse the high schools/school divisions for use of facilities for courses offered at the high schools. Many colleges include a calculation for this in their reimbursement while others do not. At least one of the President's expressed a concern regarding this particular issue saying that it is a source of contention among the high schools/school division in the region. A need for consistency among **all** of the agreements was expressed by this president to ensure that (1) the State Board is not put in jeopardy, (2) all schools/school divisions were treated equitably, and (3) all community colleges realized the same potential for capturing costs.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 562

Requesting the State Board for Community Colleges to study the feasibility of establishing uniform fees for dual enrollment programs.

Agreed to by the House of Delegates, January 29, 1997

Agreed to by the Senate, February 19, 1997

WHEREAS, the Virginia Community College System (VCCS) provides countless and invaluable educational opportunities for the citizens of the Commonwealth through its associate degree programs; general, transfer, and continuing education programs; and other educational services; and

WHEREAS, consistent with its authority to provide "diversified technical curricula" and other educational opportunities pursuant to §23-214 of the Code of Virginia, the VCCS offers opportunities for high school students to participate in community college courses; and

WHEREAS, these dual enrollment programs allow high school students to receive high school and community college credit pursuant to an agreement between a high school or magnet school and a community college; and

WHEREAS, §23-7.4:2 of the Code of Virginia empowers the State Board for Community Colleges to charge the same tuition as is charged to any person domiciled in Virginia to "any high school or magnet school student, not otherwise qualified for in-state tuition, who is enrolled in courses specifically designed as part of the high school or magnet school curriculum in a community college for which he may, upon successful completion, receive high school and community college credit pursuant to a dual enrollment agreement between the high school or magnet school and the community college"; and

WHEREAS, uniformity in fees charged for participation in dual enrollment programs may enhance enrollments in these unique educational programs; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the House of Delegates, the Senate concurring, That the State Board for Community Colleges be requested to study the feasibility of establishing uniform fees for dual enrollment programs. The State Board shall consider, among other things, current fees for dual enrollments, dual enrollment practices in other states, and the financial and the policy implications of establishing uniform fees for such enrollments in the Commonwealth.

All agencies of the Commonwealth shall provide assistance to the State Board for this study, upon request.

The State Board shall complete its work in time to submit its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the 1998 Session of the General Assembly as provided in the procedures of the Division of Legislative Automated Systems for the processing of legislative documents.



[Go to \(General Assembly Home\)](#)

Appendix 2



VIRGINIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM

James Monroe Building • 101 North Fourteenth Street • Richmond, Virginia 23219

May 23, 1997

Dr. Cathy Cole, Acting Executive Director
Tennessee Higher Education Commission
404 James Robertson Parkway
Parkway Towers, Suite 1900
Nashville, Tennessee 37219-5380

Dear Dr. Cole:

During the most recent Virginia General Assembly session a resolution was passed requesting the Virginia State Board for Community Colleges to study the feasibility of establishing uniform fees for dual enrollment programs. Under this study, the Board must consider current fees charged by Virginia's community colleges for dual enrollment programs as well as dual enrollment practices in other states.

A recent review of the literature revealed that very few studies have been completed to date describing dual enrollment practices across several states. Accordingly, we have designed a survey to collect information on practices and financial arrangements of dual enrollment programs in other states. I would appreciate it if you could forward this survey to the individual on your staff who is in the best position to respond to it. Surveys need to be returned to our office no later than June 20, 1997. If you or your staff have any questions concerning this study or the enclosed survey, please contact Karen Petersen at (804) 225-2586.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Arnold R. Oliver
Chancellor

ARO/h

Enclosures: IJR 562 Study Resolution
Dual Enrollment Survey

Appendix 3

Who Offers Dual Enrollment? Other States

State	Postsecondary Inst. Involved in Dual Enrollment
Alabama	2 Yr. & 4 Yr.
Alaska	2 Yr. & 4 Yr.
Arizona	2 Yr. & 4 Yr.
Colorado	2 Yr. & 4 Yr.
Connecticut	2 Yr. & 4 Yr.
Florida	4 Yr. In specialized areas
Georgia	2 Yr. & 4 Yr.
Hawaii	2 Yr. & 4 Yr.
Illinois	2 Yr. & 4 Yr.
Indiana	2 Yr. & 4 Yr.
Kansas	2 Yr. & 4 Yr.
Kentucky	2 Yr. & 4 Yr.
Louisiana	2 Yr. & 4 Yr.
Maryland	2 Yr. & 4 Yr.
Massachusetts	2 Yr. & 4 Yr.
Minnesota	2 Yr. & 4 Yr.
Missouri	2 Yr. & 4 Yr.
Montana	2 Yr. & 4 Yr.
Nebraska	2 Yr. & 4 Yr.
New Jersey	2 & 4 Yr.
New Mexico	2 Yr. & 4 Yr.
New York	2 Yr. & 4 Yr.
North Carolina	2 Yr. & 4 Yr.
Ohio	2 Yr. & 4 Yr.
Oklahoma	2 Yr. & 4 Yr.
Oregon	2 Yr. & 4 Yr.
Pennsylvania	2 Yr. & 4 Yr.
Rhode Island	2 Yr. & 4 Yr.
South Carolina	2 yr. Only
South Dakota	Pub. 4Yr. & Post Secondary Institutes
Texas	2 Yr. & 4 Yr.
Utah	2 Yr. & 4 Yr.
Vermont	2 Yr. & 4 Yr.
Washington	2 Yr. & 4 Yr.
West Virginia	2 Yr. & 4 Yr.
Wisconsin	2 Yr. & 4 Yr.

Appendix 4

Standardized Financial Arrangements for Dual Enrollment Courses?		
	Other States	
State		Policy (If Standardized)
Alabama	N	
Arizona	N	
Colorado	N	
Connecticut	N	
Florida	Y	Students are exempt from fees; State pays tuition
Georgia	Y	By Level of Institution
Hawaii	Y	Student Pays for Everything
Illinois	N	
Indiana	N	
Iowa	Y	Student pays a portion or percentage of costs for summer courses. Local school system pays for academic year courses. Student pays if he/she fails to complete course or earn credit. Payment by school district for tuition, fees, textbooks may not exceed \$250 per course.
Kansas	N	
Louisiana	N	
Louisiana State System	N	
Southern University	N	
Maryland	N	
Massachusetts	Y	Within Segments of Higher Ed- Univ. CCs, & S colleges State Pays full Tuition & Fees
Minnesota	Y	If no agreement between public schools and college state pays if agreement exists school system pays tuition, books and fees. Postsecondary institutions cannot charge more than cost of program.
Missouri	N	
Montana	N	
Nebraska	N	
New Jersey	N	
New York	N	
New Mexico	N	
Oklahoma	Y	Student Pays Tuition & Fees
Oregon	N	
Pennsylvania	N	
Rhode Island	N	
South Carolina	Y	Student Pays for Tuition & Fees Unless Otherwise specified in local school district policy
South Dakota	Y/N	Code states that public school systems can pay but student is responsible if P.S. does not.
Texas	N	
Utah	Y	State Pays
Vermont	N	
Washington	Y	State Pays
West Virginia	N	

Appendix 5

VIRGINIA PLAN FOR DUAL ENROLLMENT

BETWEEN

VIRGINIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Broadly speaking, dual enrollment allows high school students to meet the requirements for high school graduation while simultaneously earning college credit. The Virginia Plan for Dual Enrollment gives a state-wide framework for dual enrollment arrangements between the public schools and community colleges. These arrangements may be made at the local level, i.e., between the representatives or boards of the participating public school and the participating community college authorized to contract such agreements. These arrangements may be formed in three distinct ways. First, high school students may be enrolled in the regularly scheduled college credit courses with the other college students taught at the community college. Second, high school students may be enrolled in specially scheduled college credit courses exclusively for high school students taught at the high school. Third, high school students may be enrolled in specially scheduled college credit courses exclusively for high school students taught at the community college. In the latter two cases where the college credit courses are specially scheduled for the high school students, these courses shall have the same academic rigor as and meet all of the college accreditation standards of the regularly scheduled college credit courses. In all cases, the particular courses to be offered shall be determined through the mutual agreement of the participating public school and community college.

Purpose

The purpose of the Virginia Plan for Dual Enrollment is both to provide a wider range of course options for high school students and to avoid the unnecessary duplication of programs, in the academic, fine arts, and vocational subject areas where appropriate. As such, the plan promotes rigorous educational pursuits and encourages learning as a lifelong process; it recognizes that high school students who accrue college credit are more likely to continue with their education beyond high school than those who do not. The plan also offers a direct cost benefit to the Commonwealth of Virginia, especially as it avoids the unnecessary duplication of facilities and equipment, and to the individual families of the high school students.

Student Eligibility

All high school juniors and seniors who are sixteen years of age or older are eligible to participate in the dual enrollment arrangement between the public school and community college.

However, appropriate public school and community college officials should take the necessary steps to assure that every student who is registered under the dual enrollment arrangement is "qualified," i.e., is amply prepared for the demands of a college level course and can benefit from the enrichment opportunity. (Exceptions to this policy for student eligibility may be made on a case by case basis, with the approval of the public school superintendent and appropriate community college official.)

Admissions Requirements

Sections 7a. and 7b. of Standard C of the 1988-89 "Standards for Accrediting Public Schools in Virginia" govern the admissions requirements in dual enrollment arrangements. First, the public school principal must approve the cross-registration of the high school student to the community college. Second, the community college must accept the high school student for admission to the college level course. In other words, the high school student must be recommended by the public school and must meet the admissions requirements established by the community college.

Course Eligibility

Courses may be drawn from the academic, fine arts, and vocational subject areas. The courses must be offered for college credit and may be part of a degree, certificate, or diploma program at the community college. Regardless of the subject area, no developmental or health and physical education courses shall be eligible for a dual enrollment arrangement.

Credit Awarded

College credit shall be awarded by the community college to the participating high school students upon successful completion of the course. The award shall be in compliance with state and regional accrediting standards.

High school credit shall also be awarded to the participating high school students upon successful completion of the course. The award shall be based on the college credit hour, with one high school unit equivalent to six semester hours of college credit.

Selection of Faculty

The faculty shall be selected and employed by the participating community college. They shall meet the minimum requirements set by Form VCCS-29. If a particular part-time faculty member of the community college is employed simultaneously full time by the public school, the college may

reimburse the public school board for the services of its faculty member in lieu of direct compensation to the faculty member; alternate faculty compensation plans may be negotiated by the participating community college and public school.

Tuition and Fees

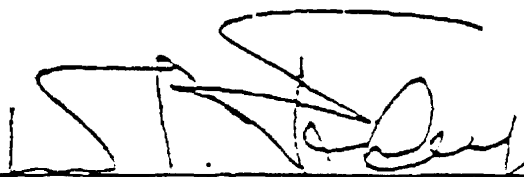
According to Section 7 of Standard C of the 1988-89 "Standards for Accrediting Public Schools in Virginia," schools and colleges are encouraged to provide high school students the opportunity for dual enrollment at no tuition cost to them or their families. In addition, neither the public school nor the community college shall be penalized in their respective state appropriations for developing and implementing the dual enrollment arrangement. The public school shall receive average daily membership credit for its students who participate in the dual enrollment arrangement, and the community college shall receive FTEs (full-time equivalent student) credit for the participating high school students.

Compliance with Accreditation Standards

The Virginia Plan for Dual Enrollment complies with the criteria of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and with the 1988-89 "Standards for Accrediting Public Schools in Virginia."

Assessment

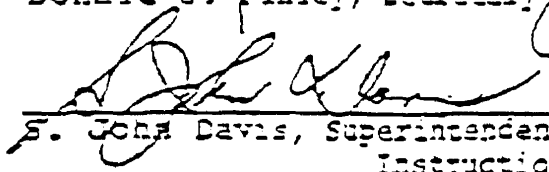
Assessment has long been recognized in Virginia as an important aspect of an effective instructional program. In this spirit, all dual enrollment arrangements developed and implemented under the auspices of the Virginia Plan for Dual Enrollment shall include a formal mechanism for evaluation.



Donald J. Finley, Secretary of Education

9/25/85

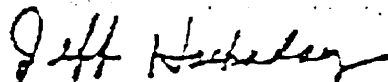
Date



S. John Davis, Superintendent of Public Instruction

9/19/85

Date



Jeff Hockaday, Chancellor
Virginia Community College System

September 14, 1985

Date

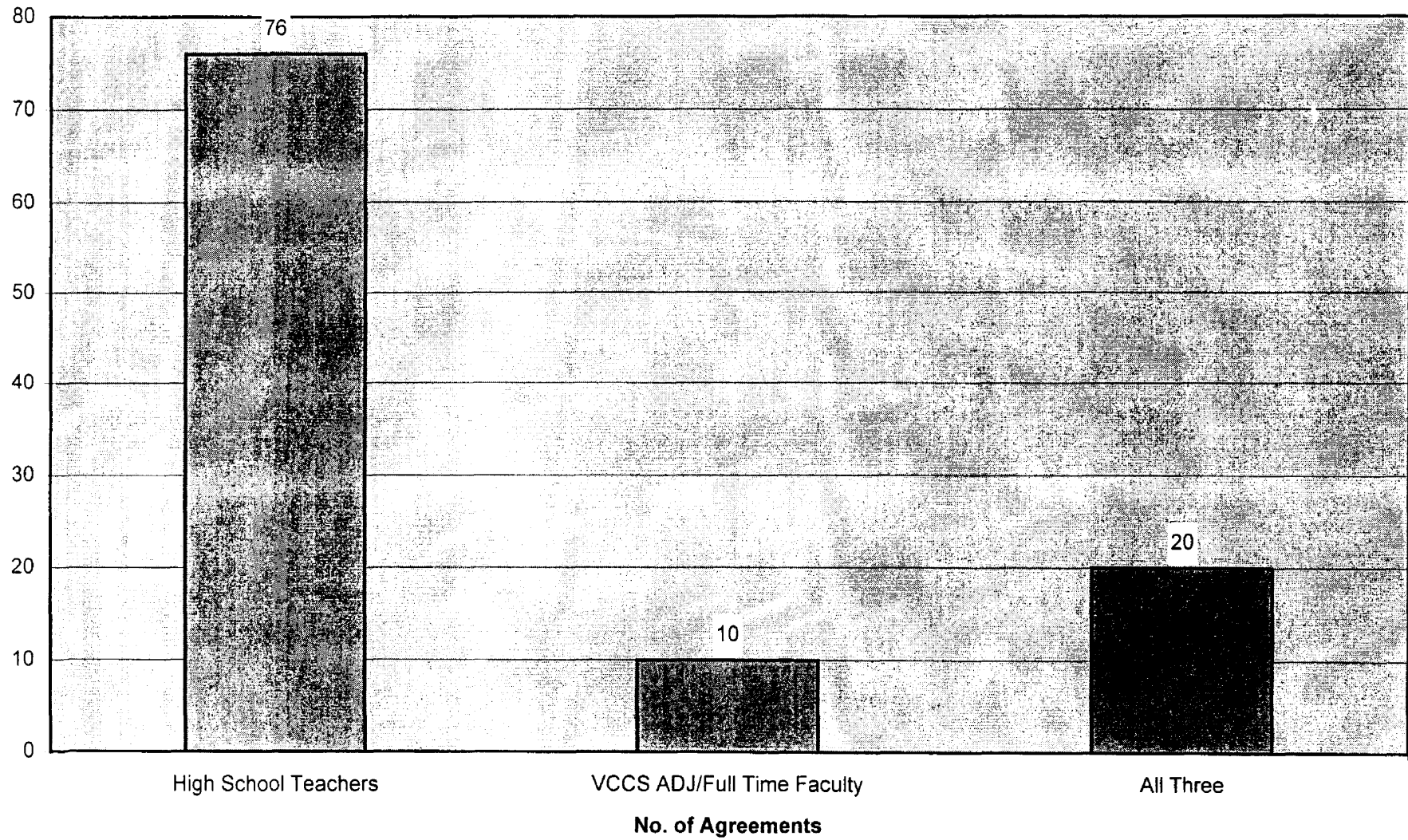
Appendix 6

1996 - 1997 VCCS Student Summary

COLLEGE CODE	----- Annual Headcount	----- FTES	Dual enroll Student FTES	Percent
BRCC	3964	1400	43.73	3.12%
CVCC	5718	1914	134.77	7.04%
DSLCC	2441	773	50.6	6.55%
DCC	6583	1854	199.9	10.78%
ESCC	1014	383	25.87	6.75%
GCC	4378	1518	127.77	8.42%
JSRCC	14675	5133	79.37	1.55%
JTCC	8080	2471	6.97	0.28%
LFCC	4882	1794	49.37	2.75%
MECC	4207	1818	53.77	2.96%
NRCC	5860	2159	70.50	3.27%
NVCC	59297	20798	23.37	0.11%
PHCC	4493	1446	171.10	11.83%
PDCCC	2252	793	97.17	12.25%
PVCC	6791	1913	37.90	1.98%
RCC	3138	906	51.37	5.67%
SSVCC	5597	1735	297.90	17.17%
SWVCC	7028	2614	11.67	0.45%
TNCC	10027	3745	1.37	0.04%
TCC	26867	10215	63.43	0.62%
VHCC	3084	1251	4.80	0.38%
VWCC	11580	3358	181.43	5.40%
WCC	4304	1451	99.57	6.86%
VCCS	206260	71442	1883.67	2.64%

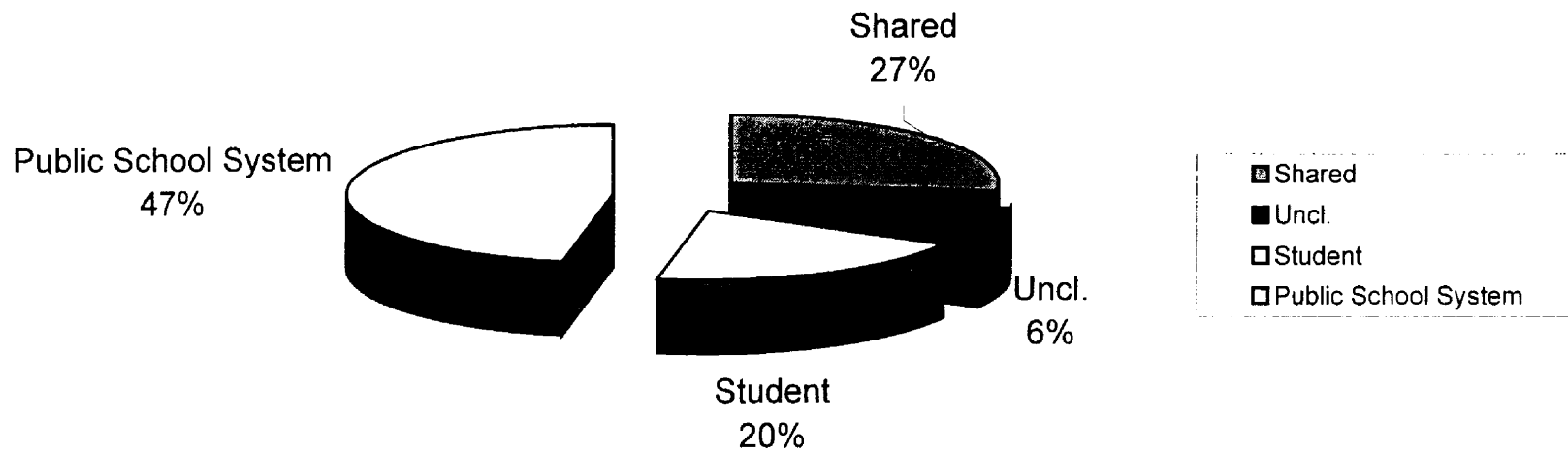
Appendix 7

Who Teaches VCCS Dual Enrollment?



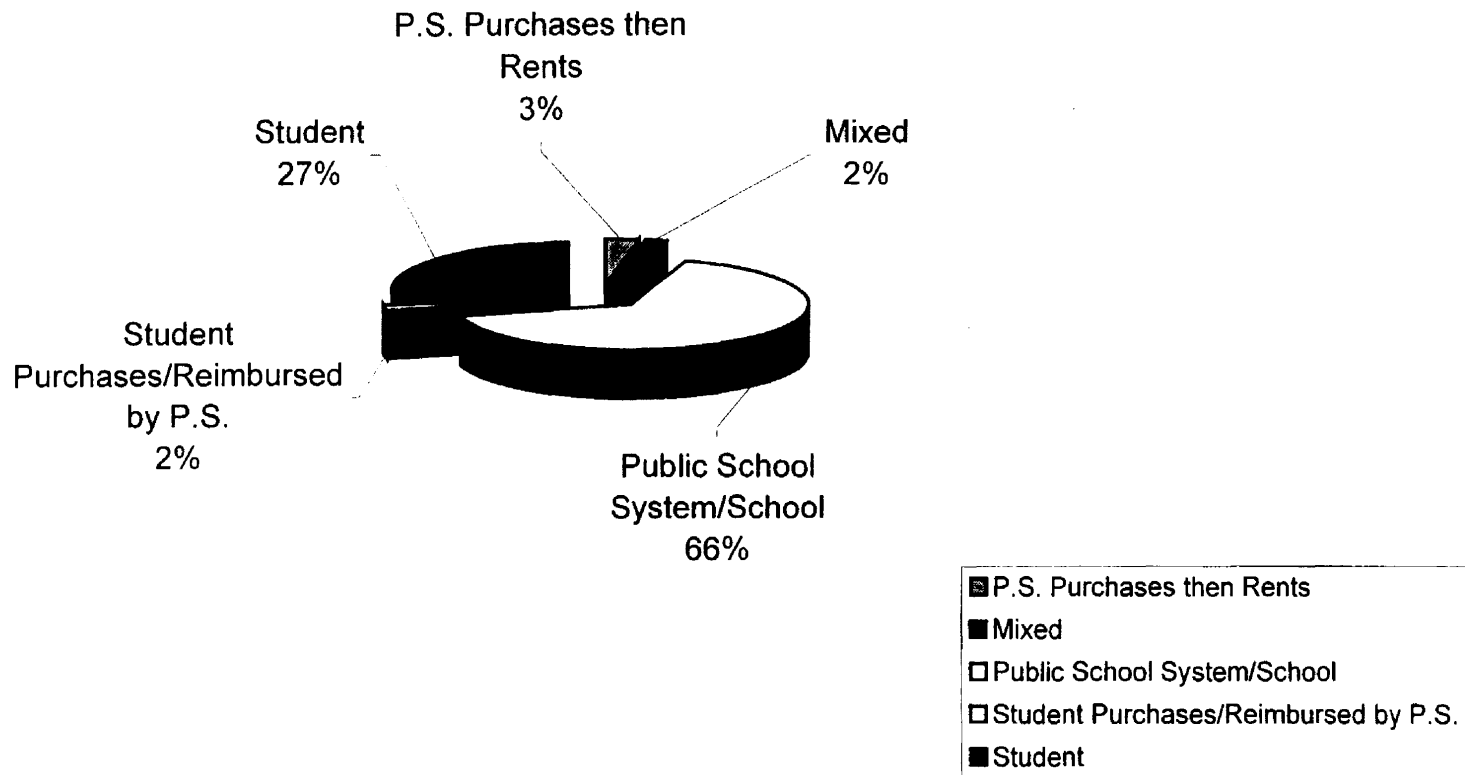
Appendix 8

Who Pays Dual Enrollment Tuition?



Appendix 9

Who Pays for Textbooks?



Appendix 10

Who Pays For Dual Enrollment Tuition & Textbooks? Who Teaches?

Community College	Highschool/Public School System	Who Pays Tuition?	Who Pays for Textbooks?	Who Teaches?
Blue Ridge				
	Ft. Defiance High School	Student Pays Full Tuition	Student pays for some classes - the high school for others.	High School Teachers
	Buffalo Gap High School	Student Pays Full Tuition	School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	Wilson Memorial	Student Pays Full Tuition	Student Purchases	High School Teachers
	Waynesboro	Public School Pays Full Tuition	Public School Pays	High School Teachers
	Robert E. Lee	Student Pays \$24.00 a semester hour	Student Purchases	High School Teachers
Central Virginia				
	Amherst County Public Schools	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	Student Purchases	High School Teachers
	Appomattox Co. Public Schools	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	Student Purchases	High School Teachers
	Bedford Co. Public Schools	Student Pays for 1/3 of Tuition; P.S. pays 2/3	Student Purchases	High School Teachers
	City of Lynchburg Public Schools	Student Pays for 1/2 of Tuition; P.S. pays 1/2	Student Purchases	High School Teachers
	Central Virginia Governor's School	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	Public School System Purchases	High School Teachers
Dabney S. Lancaster				
	Alleghany County Public Schools	Student Pays 65% of Tuition; P.S. pays 35%	Student Purchases	VCCS Adjunct Faculty (not H.S. teachers)
	Bath County Public Schools	Public School Pays Full Tuition	Public School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	Botetourt County Public Schools	Student Pays 25% of Tuition; P.S. pays 75%	School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	Buena Vista Public Schools	Public School Pays Full Tuition	Student Purchases	High School Teachers
	Rockbridge County Public Schools	Student Pays Full Tuition	Student Purchases	High School Teachers
Danville				
	Danville City Public Schools	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	Public School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	Pittsylvania County Public Schools	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	Public School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	Halifax County Public Schools	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	Public School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	Hargrave Military Academy	Student Pays Full Tuition	Part of Room & Board for Boarding Students/	High School Teachers
Eastern Shore				
	Accomack County Schools	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	Student Purchases	High School Teachers
	Northampton County Public Schools	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	Student Purchases	High School Teachers
Germanna				
	Madison County Public Schools	Student Pays \$75 for Each Course; Students pay balance	Public School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	Orange County Public Schools	Students Receive Scholarships based on grades and attendance, which covers tuition for a 3 credit course. Students who take more than 3 credits course or who do not receive a scholarship must pay tuition.	Student Purchases	VCCS Adjunct Faculty (not h.s. teachers)
	Culpeper County Public Schools	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	Public School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	Stafford County Public Schools	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	Public School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	Caroline County Public Schools	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	Public School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	Spotsylvania County Public Schools	P.S. pays 2/3 of Tuition; Students pay 1/3 + Fees	Public School System Purchases	High School Teachers
J. Sargeant Reynolds				
	Goochland County Public Schools	Student Pays Full Tuition for Eng 111-112/ Public School System Pays for PSY201-202 & Automotive Program	Student Purchases	H.S. Teachers; Adjunct (not H.S.T.); VCCS Full-Time
	Hanover County Public Schools	School Pays \$66.00 for each 3 credit course when student earns a grade of C or better. Student pays for the remainder of tuition & fees. Student pays the county for the course and is then reimbursed.	Student Purchases	H.S. Teachers; Adjunct (not H.S.T.); VCCS Full-Time
	Henrico County Public Schools	Student Pays Full Tuition	Student Purchases	H.S. Teachers; Adjunct (not H.S.T.); VCCS Full-Time
	Powhatan County Public Schools	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	Student Purchases	H.S. Teachers; Adjunct (not H.S.T.); VCCS Full-Time
	Richmond Public Schools	Student Pays Full Tuition	Student Purchases	H.S. Teachers; Adjunct (not H.S.T.); VCCS Full-Time
John Tyler				
	Clover Hill High School	Student Pays Full Tuition	School Purchases	VCCS Adjunct (not H.S. teachers)
	Amelia County Public Schools	School System Pays Full Tuition	School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	Chesterfield County Public Schools	School System Pays Full Tuition	School System Purchases	High School Teachers

Lord Fairfax				
	Handley High School	Student Pays a Percent or Portion of Tuition Based on Sliding Scale (see attached)	School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	Page County Public Schools	Same financial arrangement as Handley H.S.	School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	Rappahannock County High School	Same financial arrangement as Handley H.S.	School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	Clarke County Public Schools	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	Warren County Public Schools	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	Strasburg High School	Same financial arrangement as Handley H.S.	School System Purchases	High School Teachers
Mountain Empire				
	Lee County Schools/Lee H.S.	Student Pays Full Tuition	Student Purchases	High School Teachers
	Scott County Schools	Student Pays Full Tuition	School System Purchases	High School Teachers; VCCS Full-Time
	Wise County Schools	Student Pays Full Tuition	School System Purchases	High School Teachers
New River				
	Pulaski County Public Schools	Student Pays Full Tuition	School System Purchases & Rents to Student	H.S. Teachers; VCCS Adj.; VCCS Full Time
	Floyd County Public Schools	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	School System Purchases	VCCS Adj. (not high school teachers)
	Giles County Public Schools	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	Montgomery County Public Schools	Student Pays Full Tuition	Student Purchases	VCCS Adj (not high school teachers); VCCS Full Time
Northern Virginia				
	NVCC operates a concurrent enrollment prgm but has no formal dual enrollment arrangements with public school systems/ school in its service region	Student Pays Full Tuition & Fees	Student Purchases	VCCS Adj; VCCS Full Time
Paul D. Camp				
	Franklin City Public Schools	Students Pay Full Tuition for Transfer Courses/ Public School System Pays for Vocational Courses	School System Purchases	High School Teachers; VCCS Full Time Faculty
	Isle of Wright Public Schools	Student Pays 50% of Tuition; P.S. pay 50% of Tuition	Student Purchases	High School Teachers
	Southampton County Public Schools	Student Pays 50% of Tuition; P.S. pay 50% of Tuition	School System Purchases	High School Teachers; VCCS Full Time Faculty
	Suffolk Public Schools	Student Pays Full Tuition	School System Purchases	High School Teachers
Patrick Henry				
	Henry County Public Schools	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	Martinsville City Public Schools	Student Pays 50% of Tuition; P.S. Pays 50%	School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	Patrick County Public Schools	Student Pays \$25 per credit; P.S. Pays Remainder of Tuition	School System Purchases and Rents (\$20)	High School Teachers
	Franklin County Schools	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	Carlisle School	Student Pays Full Tuition	?	High School Teachers
Piedmont Virginia				
	Greene County Public Schools	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	Louisa County Public Schools	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	Student Purchases	High School Teachers
	Fiuanna County Public Schools	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	Albemarle County Public Schools	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	Fork Union Military Academy	Student Pays Full Tuition	Student Purchases	High School Teachers
Rappahannock				
	King William County Public Schools	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	School System Purchases	VCCS Adj (not high school)
	Richmond County Public Schools	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	School System Purchases	VCCS Full Time
	King George County Public Schools	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	Gloucester County Public Schools	Student Pays 1st Semester/P.S. Pay Second Semester	School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	Middlesex County Public Schools	Student Pays 1st Semester/P.S. Pay Second Semester	School System Purchases	H.S. Teachers, Adjunct (not H.S.T.); VCCS Full Time
	West Point Public Schools	Student Pays 1st Semester/P.S. Pay Second Semester	School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	New Kent Public Schools	Student Pays 1st Semester/P.S. Pay Second Semester	School System Purchases	High School Teachers

Southside Virginia				
	Charlotte County Public Schools	Public School Pays Full Tuition Up to 2 classes/ Student Pays for Any Additional Classes	School System Purchases and Rents	H.S. Teachers; Adjunct (not H.S.T.); VCCS Full-Time
	Prince Edward County Public Schools	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	Halifax County Public Schools	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	School System Purchases	High School Teachers; VCCS Adj. Faculty
	Lunenburg County Public Schools	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	School System Purchases	H.S. Teachers; VCCS Adj.; VCCS Full Time
	Cumberland County Public Schools	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	Student Purchases/(may be free next year)	VCCS Adj; VCCS Full Time
	Buckingham County Public Schools	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	School System Purchases	High School Teachers; VCCS Adj.
	Governors School	Public School System Pays Full or Up to 1/3 in Some School Divisions	School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	Greensville County Public Schools	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	School System Purchases	High School Teachers; VCCS Adj. Faculty
	Brunswick County Public Schools	Student Pays 50% of Tuition; P.S. pays 50% of tuition	School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	Mecklenberg County Public Schools	Public School System Pays Full Tuition Up to 6 credits/ Student Pays Full Tuition Taken Beyond 6 credits	School System Purchases	High School Teachers; VCCS Adj. Faculty
	Nottoway County Public Schools	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	Brunswick Academy	Student Pays Full Tuition	Student Purchases	High School Teachers; VCCS Adj. Faculty
	Kenston Forest Schools	Student Pays Full Tuition	Student Purchases	VCCS Full Time Faculty
Southwest Virginia				
	Tazewell County Public Schools	Student Pays and is Reimbursed 66% of Tuition & Fees by Public School System	Student Purchases and is Reimbursed by P.S.	High School Teachers
	Buchanan County Public Schools	Student Pays and is Reimbursed 66% of Tuition & Fees by Public School System	Student Purchases and is Reimbursed by P.S.	High School Teachers
	Haysi High School	Student Pays Full Tuition	Student Purchases and is not Reimbursed	High School Teachers
Thomas Nelson				
	New Horizons	Student Pays Full Tuition	Student Purchases	High School Teachers
	Hampton Public Schools	Public School Pays Full Tuition	Public School Purchases	Full Time Faculty and Adj. On Campus
Tidewater				
	Portsmouth Public Schools	Students Pay \$50. P.S. Pays Remainder of Tuition	School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	Virginia Beach Public Schools	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	School System Purchases	High School Teachers
Virginia Highlands				
	Northwood High School	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	School System Purchases Textbook	High School Teachers
	Chilhowie High School	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	School System Purchases Textbook	High School Teachers
	Washington County Public Schools	School System pays full tuition; recovers part of cost from students at \$20 per credit hour	School System Purchases Textbook	High School Teachers
Virginia Western				
	CITY School	School System Pays Full Tuition/Recovers Part of Cost from Students \$35 for each course	School System Purchases	High School Teachers, VCCS Full Time Faculty
	Roanoke City Public Schools	School System Pays Full Tuition/Recovers Part of Cost from Students \$35 for each course	School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	Roanoke County Public Schools	School System Pays Full Tuition/Recovers Part of Cost from Students \$45 for each course	School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	Salem City Public Schools	School System Pays Full Tuition/Recovers Part of Cost from Students \$40 for each course	School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	Franklin County Public Schools	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	School System Purchases	High School Teachers
Wytheville				
	Carroll County Public Schools	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	Wythe County Public Schools	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	School System Purchases	High School Teachers; VCCS Full Time Faculty
	Bland County Public Schools	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	Rocky Gap High School	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	Marion Senior High	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	Grayson County Vocational H.S.	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	Grayson County High School	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	School System Purchases	High School Teachers
	Galax High School	Public School System Pays Full Tuition	School System Purchases	High School Teachers

