



NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF
CONCURRENT ENROLLMENT
PARTNERSHIPS

ADVANCING QUALITY COLLEGE COURSES IN HIGH SCHOOL

State Policy Leadership Committee

April 8, 2014

Dial-in Number: (866) 394-9514

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Thank you for joining us today. We will not stream audio over the internet, please use your phone to dial in. Please mute your phone when you are not speaking. This call will be recorded so we can provide member access to the presentations.



Today's Agenda

- 1. Welcome & Introductions - Committee Chair**
Brian Durham, Illinois Community College Board
- 2. 2014 Gubernatorial State of the State Addresses and Higher Education - Thomas Harnish, American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU)**
- 3. Concurrent Enrollment Funding Models**
 - Karen Hynick, Minnesota State Colleges and Universities System
 - Lisa Reynolds, Oregon Department of Community Colleges & Workforce Development
 - Eric St Clair, Iowa Department of Education
 - Dana Kelly, Idaho State Board of Education

***“2014 Gubernatorial State of the State
Addresses and Higher Education, and other
observations of state trends that impact dual
and concurrent enrollment”***

**NACEP State Policy Leadership
Committee**

April 8, 2014

Thomas L. Harnisch

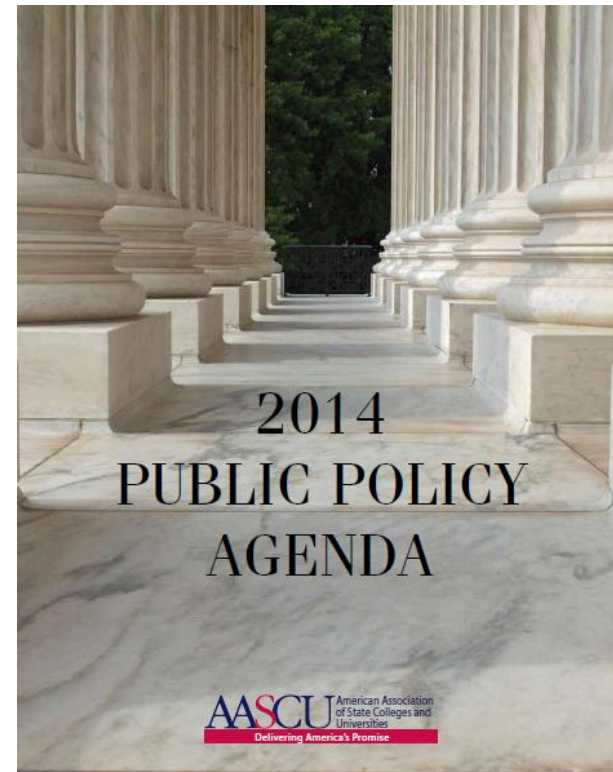
**Assistant Director of State Relations and Policy Analysis
American Association of State Colleges and Universities**

About AASCU

- **National association based in Washington, D.C. representing over 400 public colleges and universities**
- **Membership comprised of presidents of public comprehensive universities and state higher education systems**
- **Focus on both state and federal higher education policy**

AASCU Public Policy Agenda

- **Annual summary of state and federal policy priorities (www.aascu.org/policy)**
- **Focus on student access, affordability and success**
- **Key state agenda items:**
 - **Robust Funding**
 - **Need-based aid**
 - **Strong P-16 alignment**



AASCU Public Policy Agenda

-Topics Covered

- **Access & success for low-income and minority students**
- **Accreditation**
- **Consumer protection**
- **Economic & workforce development**
- **Financial Aid—Campus-based programs**
- **Financial Aid—Grant programs**
- **Financial Aid—Loan programs**
- **Graduate education**
- **Immigration**
- **Institutional accountability & data reporting**
- **International education**
- **State operating support & federal MOE provisions**
- **Research & development**
- **Tax Policy**
- **Military servicemembers & veterans education**

The State Higher Ed Context

- **Diminished legislative memory**
 - **One-half of all state lawmakers in office 3 years or less**
- **Political polarization**
 - **Only 12 states with split party control**
- **Impact of legislative term limits**
- **Significant fiscal/budget constraints**
- **The majority of governors are up for election this fall**

AASCU Top 10 State Policy Issues

- 1) **Harnessing higher education to address state economic goals**
- 2) **Negotiated agreements linking state funding and tuition prices**
- 3) **Allocation of state higher education appropriations**
- 4) **State educational attainment and completion goals**
- 5) **Vocational/technical postsecondary education**

Top 10 Higher Education State Policy Issues for 2014

By the AASCU State Relations and Policy Analysis Team

Given the transcending role of public colleges and universities in society, it comes as no surprise that higher education will again be a priority on state lawmakers' policy agendas this year. While 2013 was considered by some to be a **banner year** for interest in American higher education, 2014 is expected to deliver **increased attention** to state-level higher education policy and funding issues.

State higher education policy and funding decisions are not made in a vacuum, but rather are influenced by decisions on an array of other state issues. Other high priority policy and finance reforms that will top states' agendas in 2014 will involve Medicaid, income tax structures, public pensions and public employee compensation. Lawmakers' policy choices in these areas will largely affect the availability of state funds for public higher education.

Federal higher education policy deliberations will likely shape state policy discussions in 2014. The highest-profile issue is expected to be the Obama administration's proposed **new federal college ratings system**, which seeks to assess institutions based on factors involving college access, affordability and outcomes. Regardless of the rating system's reception, the federal government's attention to accountability will likely spur state- and institutional-level efforts to increase the visibility of key college and university outcome measures of interest to students and families.

State policymakers will also monitor the status of Congress' reauthorization of the Higher Education Act (HEA), particularly proposals affecting federal financial aid programs. Despite the fact that the HEA's most recent authorization expired in 2013, it is unlikely to be reauthorized this year. Nevertheless, state legislators will pay attention to the policy and funding priorities of HEA reauthorization emanating from initial congressional deliberations, as well as the impact of any proposed federal mandates.

Declining enrollments will also be discussed in some states in 2014, particularly those in the Midwest and New England. The decline in the number of high school graduate in these regions is part of a larger migration to the South and West, as well as improving economic prospects that may persuade more adults to forgo college in favor of full-time employment. In the **affected states**, lawmakers will work to identify policy solutions aimed at increasing college participation, retention and completion—especially non-traditional working adults—and to retain and recruit back college graduates.

State politics will undoubtedly permeate state higher education policy this year, with governorships in 36 states and legislative seats in most states on the November ballot. While it will take time to determine if campaign rhetoric will translate to policy and funding outcomes, the visibility given to higher education issues during the campaigns will shape narratives about college access and affordability.

AASCU Top 10 State Policy Issues

- 6) College readiness (CCSS implementation)
- 7) STEM-related policy initiatives
- 8) Addressing state capital outlay and deferred maintenance needs
- 9) Guns on campus
- 10) Immigration

Top 10 Higher Education State Policy Issues for 2014

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Governors' State of the State Addresses

- **41 addresses examined for higher education themes**
- **25 distinct higher education topics integrated into the gubernatorial addresses**
- **Top themes:**
 - **Higher education key component of governors' economic plans**
 - **College affordability remains a leading public policy concern**
 - **Career/technical education emerging as a top priority**
 - **Calls for greater alignment between K-12 and college/career readiness**



Dual Enrollment

- **Dual enrollment in SoS speeches-AL, AK, CT, DE, IL, ME, MD, NM, OH, SD, TN, VT, WI**
- **Dual enrollment is at the intersection of completion agenda, affordability, skills gap**
- **Key themes re: dual enrollment:**
 - **Expansion existing programs**
 - **Finance/Affordability**
 - **Focus on technical/vocational programs**
 - **High School Diploma/Tech Degree/College Credits at the same time**

Future work from AASCU

- **AASCU State Outlook-Legislative Session in Review (July 2014)**
- **Other policy publications: policy headlines (Daily), EdLines (weekly), policy briefs (occasionally)**
- **To subscribe, visit aascu.org/policy**

Further Reading

- **Education Commission of the States (March 2014) “CTE Dual Enrollment: A Strategy for College Completion and Workforce Investment”**
- **Education Commission of the States (February 2014) “Increasing Student Access and Success in Dual Enrollment Programs: 13 Model State-Level Components”**

Contact Information

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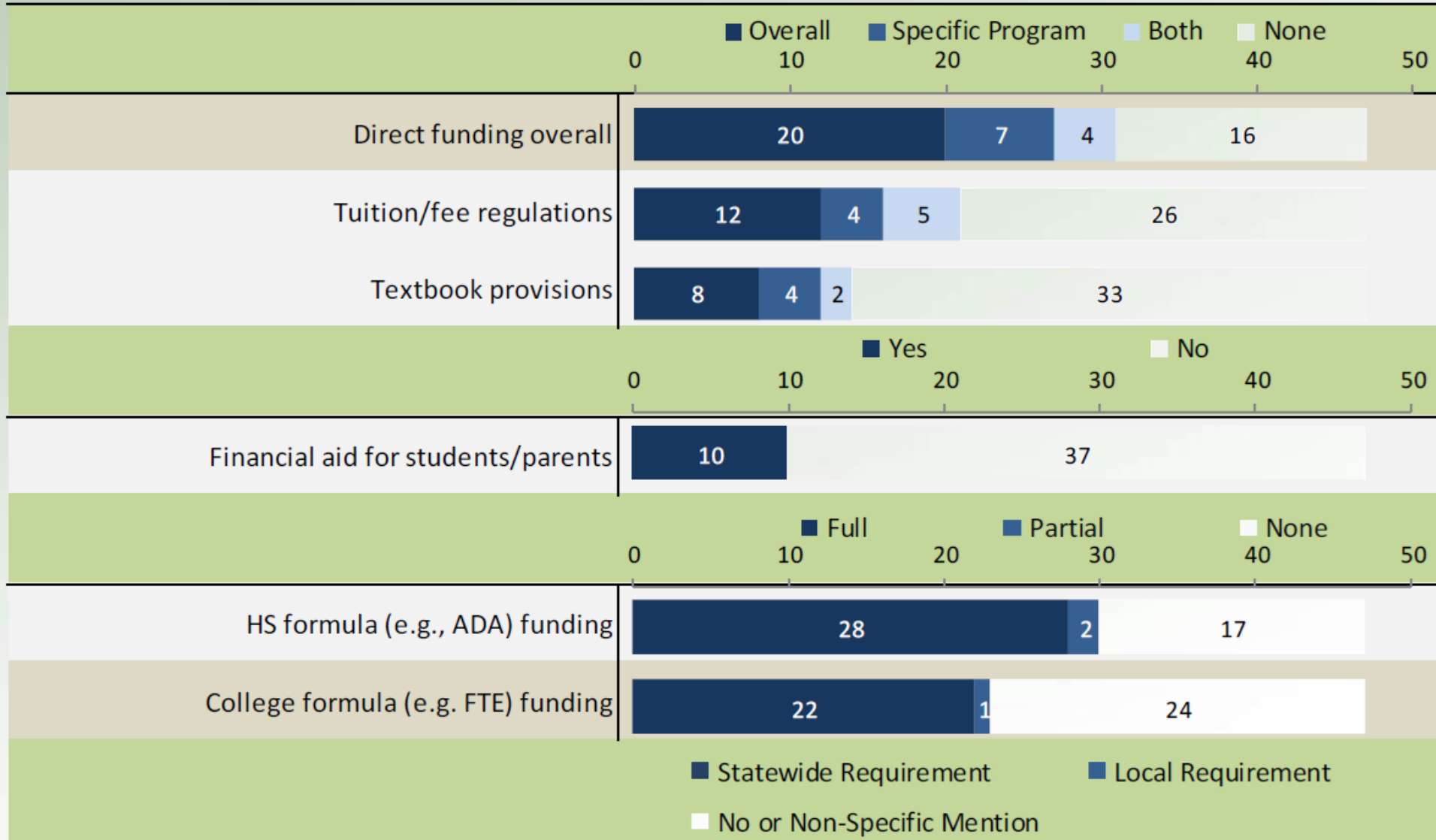
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Higher Learning Commission *Dual Credit in U.S. Higher Education*





**COMMUNITY
COLLEGES AND**

**WORKFORCE
DEVELOPMENT**

WORKSOURCE OREGON

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Minnesota Legislation Affecting Concurrent Enrollment Funding

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Minnesota
STATE COLLEGES
& UNIVERSITIES

- Offered at no cost to the student.
- Districts contract with postsecondary institution for CE courses on the high school site.
- Postsecondary entities charge the actual cost of delivering the course, typically the cost the mentor.
- Districts cover the direct instructional costs and the textbooks.
- \$2 million appropriated to reimburse districts. Reimbursement rates were initially \$150 per student, but with enrollment growth has dropped to \$42 per student.

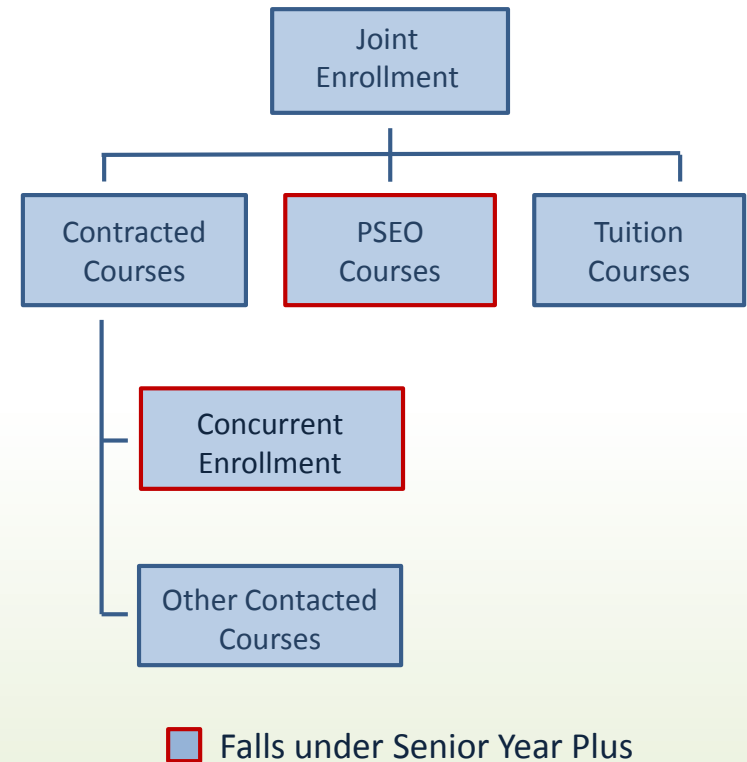
SENIOR YEAR PLUS

Eric St Clair, *Consultant*
Bureau of Career and Technical Education
Division of Community Colleges



AN OVERVIEW OF SENIOR YEAR PLUS

- *Joint Enrollment*: all high school students enrolled in college coursework (e.g. PSEO, contracted courses, tuition paying students)
- *Concurrent Enrollment*: high school students enrolled in courses delivered through a contractual agreement between a local district and a community college where the district is eligible for supplementary weighting in the school foundation formula.
- *Dual Enrollment*: In Iowa, this refers to students enrolled both in a public LEA and competent private instruction (not directly SYP-related).
- *Dual Credit*: Not utilized (districts and colleges each award credit independently).



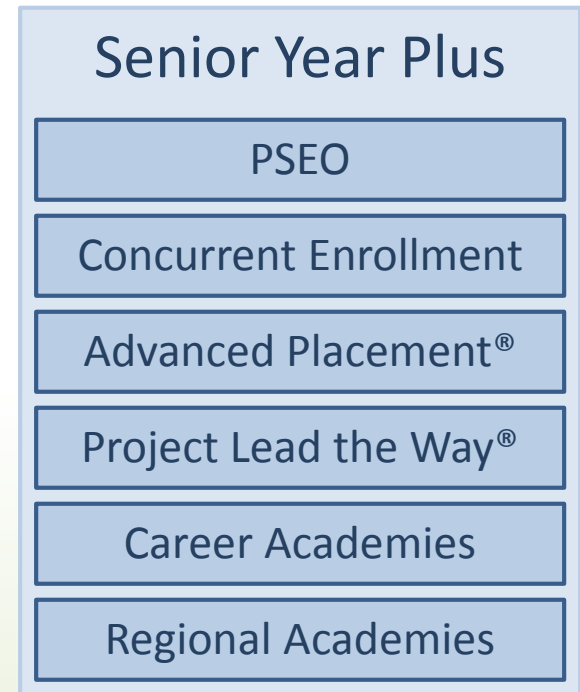
AN OVERVIEW OF SENIOR YEAR PLUS

Joint Enrollment as a Portion of Total Enrollment



AN OVERVIEW OF SENIOR YEAR PLUS

- SYP is intended to ensure that all high school students in Iowa have increased and more equal access to courses that have the potential to generate college credit.
- Establishes :
 1. Criteria for student, teacher/instructor, and institution participation in SYP programming.
 2. Clear expectations for students, teachers/instructors and institutions.
 3. Accountability measures including a Postsecondary Course Audit Committee.
- Statutory requirements effective as of 2008.



CONCURRENT ENROLLMENT

General SYP requirements

- Student
- Instructor
- Institution

Program specific requirements

Student

- Available to **ALL** eligible students grades 9-12.

Course

- Courses cannot supplant K-12 offerings.
- Course must be taught using CC syllabus.
- Course must be open to all CC students, not just HS students.
- Course must lead to a two-year degree or diploma (not a certificate only).

Instructor

- CE instructors must meet the same requirements as college adjunct faculty.
- Instructors must utilize college syllabus.



SUPPLEMENTARY WEIGHTING

- State funding distributed to school districts based on enrollment.
- Supplementary Weighting is additional weighted funding for students enrolled in certain programs.
- Incentivizes concurrent enrollment offerings; 0.70 or 0.46.
- School districts negotiate costs with the community college.
- School districts **cannot** charge students tuition for any contracted course.
- School districts provide textbooks to concurrently enrolled students in the same way they provide textbooks to all other students. Must have a waiver policy.
- Certain fees may be passed along to students (e.g., background checks, optional exam fees).
- Certain courses are ineligible for supplementary weighting.
- Courses are not eligible for multiple program weightings.



SUPPLEMENTARY WEIGHTING



1. State support per student (district cost per pupil)

2. Portion of the day the student attends. Equals number of class periods per year for the course divided by the total class periods in a school year

3. Weighting factor for the sharing agreement (either 0.46 for arts & science courses or 0.70 for career & technical courses)

4. The number of students enrolled in the course.

Example: \$6,001 × $\frac{1}{14}$ × 0.70 × 20 = ~\$6,000 (\$300 per student)

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More information on Senior Year Plus is available on the
Iowa Department of Education's website.

www.educateiowa.gov



IDAHO DUAL CREDIT PROGRAM



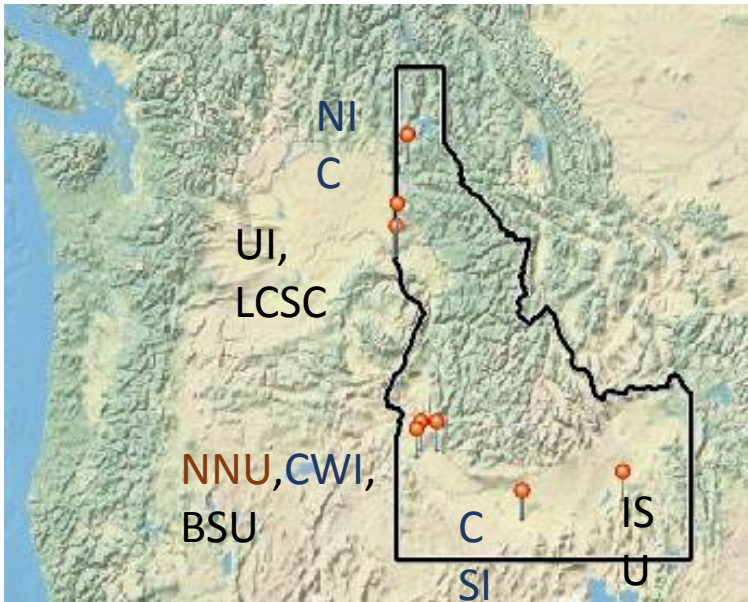
COLLEGE CREDIT FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS THROUGH DUAL CREDIT

Created by the Idaho Legislature in 1997, dual credit is an opportunity to earn college credit by enrolling in college classes offered through a partnership between Idaho's colleges, universities and high schools.

PARTICIPATING IDAHO COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

- Boise State University
- Idaho State University
- Northwest Nazarene University
- College of Southern Idaho
- Lewis-Clark State College
- University of Idaho
- College of Western Idaho
- North Idaho College

Idaho – At a Glance



Population: 1,567,582

Land Area: 83,557 Square Miles

Private Lands: Only 25,619
Square Miles

Many parts of the state
inaccessible

Post Secondary Institutions:

Public 4-year institutions – 4

Private 4-year institutions – 3

Public 2-year institutions – 3

Public Technical College - 1

Contact

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NACEP NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Elevating College Transition



Chicago, IL October 26-28, 2014
Hosted by the Illinois Community College Board