



The Every Student Succeeds Act: Provisions Concerning Dual and Concurrent Enrollment

ESSA encourages states and local education agencies to consider dual and concurrent enrollment a key strategy for successfully preparing students for college by enabling them to utilize federal funds to support college coursework, encouraging greater accountability and increasing data transparency, and integration into planning efforts. In addition, ESSA provides the first federal definitions for “Dual or Concurrent Enrollment” and “Early College High School.”

Title I – Improving Basic Programs Operated by State and Local Education Agencies

- **Section 1111. State Plans (Challenging Academic Standards and Assessments, Description of System)** – Student access to and completion of advanced coursework is among the listed options for the one required additional indicator that must be included as part of school accountability systems in the State Plan. **(ACCOUNTABILITY AND REPORTING)**
- **Section 1111. State Plans (Annual State Report Card)** – Number and percentage of students enrolled in dual and concurrent enrollment, disaggregated by student subgroup, is a required reporting element on annual state and local report cards. **(ACCOUNTABILITY AND REPORTING)**
- **Section 1112. Local Education Agency Plans (Plan Provisions)** – LEAs are required to include in their plans how they will implement strategies to facilitate effective transitions from high school to postsecondary education, such as increasing access to dual enrollment, concurrent enrollment, and early college high school. **(REQUIRED PLAN COMPONENT)**
- **Section 1114. Schoolwide Programs (Schoolwide Program Plan)** – Dual Enrollment, concurrent enrollment, and early college high school are included as a component of LEA plans for Schoolwide Programs to promote preparation for and awareness of opportunities for postsecondary education and the workforce. This may include career and technical education programs and broadening secondary school students’ access to coursework to earn postsecondary credit while still in high school (such as AP, IB, dual or concurrent enrollment, or early college high schools.) Schoolwide programs are strategies developed by Title I schools to ensure that all students achieve high levels of academic proficiency. **(REQUIRED PLAN COMPONENT)**
- **Section 1003A. Direct Student Services (Local Use of Funds)** – Allows a state education authority to provide grants to local education authorities (LEAs) that have many schools identified as needing comprehensive support and improvement or implementing targeted support and improvement plans in order to pay for student service activities including advanced courses and postsecondary level instruction. **(ALLOWABLE USE OF FUNDS)**

- **Section 1114. Schoolwide Programs (Use of Funds for Dual or Concurrent Enrollment)** – Allows secondary schools operating schoolwide programs to use their funds to run dual or concurrent enrollment programs. **(ALLOWABLE USE OF FUNDS)**
- **Section 1115. Targeted Assistance Schools (Use of Funds for Dual or Concurrent Enrollment)** – Allows secondary schools operating a targeted assistance program to use their funds for dual or concurrent enrollment. Targeted assistance programs provide additional services to individual students who have been identified as low achieving or at risk of becoming low achieving. **(ALLOWABLE USE OF FUNDS)**
- **Section 1117. Participation of Children Enrolled in Private School** – Requires LEAs to provide services, including dual or concurrent enrollment, to low income students enrolled in private schools if they are using Title I funds to do so in public schools. **(REQUIRED USE OF FUNDS)**

Title II – Preparing, Training, & Recruiting High Quality Teachers, Principals, & Other School Leaders

- **Section 2101. Formula Grants to States** – Includes an allowable use of state formula grant funds to provide assistance to LEAs for professional development and obtaining skills and credentials in order to teach as part of a dual enrollment, concurrent enrollment, or early college high school program. **(ALLOWABLE USE OF FUNDS)**
- **Section 2103. Local Use of Funds** – Includes an allowable use of LEA funds for professional development for identifying gifted and talented students and providing them with dual or concurrent enrollment programs. **(ALLOWABLE USE OF FUNDS)**
- **Section 2242. Programs of National Significance (Supporting Effective Educator Development)** – One of the five programs of national significance for federal competitive professional development grants is to provide or enhance dual enrollment, concurrent enrollment, and early college high school programs. **(ALLOWABLE USE OF FUNDS)**

Title III – Language Instruction for English Language and Immigrant Students

- **Section 3115. Subgrants to Eligible Entities** – Allows recipients of funds for grants issued to improve English language learning to use funds to offer dual enrollment, concurrent enrollment, and early college high school programs to English language learners. **(ALLOWABLE USE OF FUNDS)**

Title IV – 21st Century Schools

Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants -

- **Section 4104. Formula Grants to States (State Use of Funds)** – Dual enrollment, concurrent enrollment, and early college high school are allowable uses for states to use for their Title IV Part A Student Support and Academic Enrichment formula grant program allocation. **(ALLOWABLE USE OF FUNDS)**
- **Section 4107. Activities to Support Well-Rounded Educational Opportunities** – Dual enrollment, concurrent enrollment, and early college high school are allowable uses for LEAs to use for their Title IV Part A Student Support and Academic Enrichment formula grant program allocation. **(ALLOWABLE USE OF FUNDS)**

Title VIII – General Provisions

- **Section 8002. Definitions** – Provides a definition of “Dual or Concurrent Enrollment” and “Early College High School.”