

Dual Enrollment FAQs

Q: Is a student allowed to count a math class taken through dual enrollment at a 2-year or 4-year institution for a mathematics credit required under the Michigan Merit Curriculum (MMC)?

A: Yes. If the district determines the class meets the MMC course/credit content expectations for that credit or the district's requirements for a 4th math credit. In addition, all students, should be held to the same level of proficiency (passing standards).

Q: Which postsecondary educational institutions may student attend?

A: "Eligible postsecondary educational institution" means a state university, community college or independent nonprofit degree-granting college or university that is located in this state and that chooses to comply with this act.

Q: Which students are eligible to participate in dual enrollment?

A: Student eligibility to participate in dual enrollment is a local decision that should include multiple sources of information about whether or not a student is ready for a postsecondary educational experience. In terms of academic readiness, student eligibility for enrollment should be informed by student performance on one or more of the assessments listed in Table 1 below. Table 1 displays generally comparable, Minimum Dual Enrollment Qualifying Scores for a number of assessments.

- The MME, ACT, SAT, Compass and Accuplacer scores are designed to be indicative of whether or not a student is ready to take post-secondary courses and succeed without remediation.
- The EXPLORE, PLAN and PSAT scores are designed to indicate whether or not a student is on track to be ready to take post-secondary courses and succeed without remediation and meet the benchmarks set on the assessments in the bullet above.

Q: Can the college require additional qualifications to ensure student readiness such as their own placement tests or different ACT scores?

A: YES. See the dual enrollment guidelines set forth by the postsecondary institution the student is planning to attend.

Q: What are the courses students may take?

A: Eligible courses include:

- A course offered by an eligible postsecondary institution that is not offered by the school district or state approved nonpublic school including Advance Placement and online courses
- A course offered by the school district or state approved nonpublic school but is determined by the board of the school district to not be available to the eligible student because of a scheduling conflict beyond the eligible student's control

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Q: May students dual enroll in more than one course at a postsecondary institution?

A: Yes. Not more than 10 courses overall during all four years of high school.

Q: Who is responsible for paying the tuition for dual enrollment courses taken with a college?

A: If the student is only enrolled at a nonpublic school and postsecondary institution, then the postsecondary institution will coordinate payment with the Department of Treasury. If the cost of tuition at the postsecondary institution is more than the amount allowable by the Department of Treasury, then the student or his/her family will be responsible to pay the difference in costs directly to the postsecondary institution.

Q: Can a parent/student be reimbursed by the district or state for tuition costs that they incurred this year?

A: No, the legislation only provides a method for the postsecondary institution to receive payment for eligible charges.

Q: If a student fails to complete a postsecondary course is he or she responsible for the fees/tuition not refunded by the Department of Treasury?

A: Yes. Eligible student shall repay to the Postsecondary institution any funds that were expended by the school district, or Department of Treasury for nonpublic school students, for the course that are not refunded to the school district by the eligible postsecondary institution. If the eligible student does not repay this money, the school district or nonpublic school may impose sanctions against the eligible student as determined by school district policy. This subdivision does not apply to an eligible student who does not complete the course due to a family or medical emergency, as determined by the eligible postsecondary institution.

Q: Should districts accept the grade a student receives in a college course and incorporate it into the student's high school Grade Point Average (GPA)?

A: The language does not address the issue of grades. However, in its Guide for the College Bound Student Athlete, the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) requires that all core courses used for collegiate athletic eligibility must indicate a grade and be calculated in to the student's high school GPA. This requirement only pertains to Division I or II collegiate athletes. It is of great importance that students are informed of these regulations and offered the opportunity to request a grade on their transcripts.