

### Dual Enrollment: Considerations for AB 288 Agreements and Non-AB 288 Partnership

Both AB 288 and previous legislation allow for dual enrollment of high school students in college courses. AB 288 is an option, not a mandate. Colleges and their partners may: (1) continue non-AB 288 agreements, (2) enter into new non-AB 288 agreements, and (3) enter into AB 288 partnership agreements. If a college district enters into an AB 288 partnership agreement with a school district, and abides by the requirements, special part-time high school (SPTHS) students can enroll in more units per term and colleges can claim apportionment even on courses offered at the high school that are closed to the public.

	Non-AB 288	AB 288
<b>Purpose</b>	Providing advanced scholastic and vocational training to students who are determined to be ready to undertake college credit coursework.	Expanding dual enrollment for students who may not already be college bound or who are underrepresented in higher education.
<b>Goals</b>	Not explicitly stated.	Goal of seamless pathways to community college for: CTE <i>or</i> transfer, improving high school graduation rates, or college and career readiness.
<b>Partners</b>	A community college and a local high school or a community college district and a school district.	Must be a community college <i>district</i> and a school <i>district</i> within its service area.
<b>Courses</b>	College level academic and CTE.	Must be a part of a pathway, may be college level and/or developmental math or English under certain circumstances and CTE.
<b>Enrollment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SPTHS student allowed to enroll in up to 11 units per term.</li> <li>HS students have lowest enrollment priority, with the exception of Middle College HS students.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SPTHS students allowed to enroll in up to 15 units (4 courses) per term.</li> <li>Participating students may have same priority enrollment as Middle College HS students.</li> </ul>
<b>Apportionment</b>	College may claim apportionment if course is open to the general public.	Colleges may claim apportionment and course may be offered at the high school campus for high school students and closed to the general public.
<b>Approval Process</b>	Agreement must be approved by K12 and college boards.	Agreement must be presented to <u>each district's board twice at subsequent meetings</u> that are open to the public--once as an information item and again for public comments and a board vote to approve or disapprove AND submitted to CCCCO for approval before students are enrolled.
<b>Reporting</b>	MIS	Additional reporting requirements including data sharing agreement.

This is not intended as comprehensive guidance. For more detailed information, including requirements of agreements and other requirements, see the following:

- Legal Opinion 16-02:  
[http://extranet.cccco.edu/Portals/1/Legal/Legal%20Opinions/Legal%20Opinion%201602%20Dual%20Enrollment%20and%20AB%20288%20\(CCAP\).pdf](http://extranet.cccco.edu/Portals/1/Legal/Legal%20Opinions/Legal%20Opinion%201602%20Dual%20Enrollment%20and%20AB%20288%20(CCAP).pdf)
- AB 288 (Dual Enrollment) College and Career Access Pathways (CCAP) Partnership Agreement Guidelines for Apportionment Eligibility:  
[http://extranet.cccco.edu/Portals/1/Legal/Guidelines/AB 288 College and Career Access Pathways Apportionment Eligibility Guidelines 3-11-16.pdf](http://extranet.cccco.edu/Portals/1/Legal/Guidelines/AB%20288%20College%20and%20Career%20Access%20Pathways%20Apportionment%20Eligibility%20Guidelines%203-11-16.pdf)