

Concurrent Enrollment: Supplementary Weighting Legal References

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Authority to Generate and Bill for Concurrent Enrollment Supplementary Weighting

Iowa Code

- 257.11, subsection 3. District-to-community college sharing and concurrent enrollment programs.
 - a. In order to provide additional funds for school districts which send their resident high school pupils to a community college for college-level classes, a supplementary weighting plan for determining enrollment is adopted.
 - b. If the school budget review committee certifies to the department of management that the class would not otherwise be implemented without the assignment of additional weighting, pupils attending a community college-offered class or attending a class taught by a community college-employed instructor are assigned a weighting of the percentage of the pupil's school day during which the pupil attends class in the community college or attends a class taught by a community college-employed instructor times seventy hundredths for career and technical courses or fifty hundredths for liberal arts and sciences courses. . . .

Iowa Administrative Code

- 281-17.10(8)
- A student under open enrollment is eligible to be counted for supplementary weighting pursuant to 281—subrule 97.2(5) for qualifying concurrent enrollment classes in which the student is enrolled, including concurrent enrollment classes provided via the ICN, or supplementary weighting for project lead the way (PLTW) enrollment through sharing with a community college pursuant to 281—subrule 97.2(6). An open enrolled student who is under competent private instruction (CPI) shall be weighted in the student's receiving district, and no tuition shall be billed to the resident district. An open enrolled student who is not under CPI shall be weighted in the resident district, and the funding shall be sent to the receiving district in addition to open enrollment tuition.

IAC 281-17.10(8) continued

- a. If the open enrolled student is present in the resident district on October 1 of the school year, the resident district shall count the student, excluding a student under CPI, for supplementary weighting.
- b. The concurrent enrollment course must qualify for supplementary weighting in the receiving district pursuant to 281—subrule 97.2(5), and the PLTW course must qualify for supplementary weighting in the receiving district pursuant to 281—subrule 97.2(6).
- c. The resident district shall forward the weighting generated for the concurrent or PLTW enrollment for that student using the district cost per pupil of the school year. The amount generated is calculated as the supplementary weighting full-time-equivalency for that one student for each qualified concurrent or PLTW enrollment course multiplied by the current school year's district cost per pupil in the resident district.
- d. The receiving district shall pay the community college the tuition negotiated for the course. *The tuition negotiated may cost the receiving district a different amount than that received from the resident district. No additional amount may be charged to the resident district, the student, or the parent, guardian, or legal custodian.*

However, there is an exception to this:

e. If the student was not present in the resident district on October 1 of the school year and is a late transfer, the receiving district bears all the tuition cost and shall not bill the resident district in the first year pursuant to subrule 17.10(7).

If the resident district generates the weighting, the serving district can bill. If the resident district did not generate the weighting and no audit adjustment is appropriate, then the resident district will not pay for something they will not receive and for which they have no obligation to pay.

District Responsibilities

Iowa Code 257.11, subsection 3, paragraph “b”

- The following requirements shall be met for the purposes of assigning an additional weighting for classes offered through a sharing agreement between a school district and community college. The class must be:
 - (1) Supplementing, not supplanting, high school courses required to be offered pursuant to section 256.11, subsection 5.
 - (2) Included in the community college catalog or an amendment or addendum to the catalog.
 - (3) Open to all registered community college students, not just high school students. The class may be offered in a high school attendance center.
 - (4) For college credit and the credit must apply toward an associate of arts or associate of science degree, or toward an associate of applied arts or associate of applied science degree, or toward completion of a college diploma program.
 - (5) Taught by an instructor employed or contracted by a community college who meets the requirements of section 261E.3, subsection 2.
 - (6) Taught utilizing the community college course syllabus.
 - (7) Taught in such a manner as to result in student work and student assessment which meet college-level expectations.

For the most part then, (IC 257.11, subsection 3, paragraph “c”)

- Concurrent enrollment courses are over and above the required courses a district must offer and teach in order to be accredited.
- EXCEPT,
- For (one of the five required science units **OR** one of the six required mathematics units) **AND** one or more units within only one of the six career and technical education service areas, a district can generate concurrent enrollment supplementary weighting if all of these conditions are met:
 - District’s total BEDS enrollment does not exceed 600 students
 - Course enrollment exceeds five students.
 - Unit is offered during the regular school day.
 - Course is made accessible by the district to all eligible students.
 - District has made a “good faith” effort to employ an appropriately licensed teacher (applicable for the 1 unit of science or math)

Iowa Administrative Code 281-22.4(2), paragraph “a”

a. Except as provided under Iowa Code sections 257.11(3)“c,” 279.50A and 261E.8(2)“b,” the school district or accredited nonpublic school shall certify annually to the department, as an assurance in the district’s or accredited nonpublic school’s basic education data survey, that the course provided to a high school student for postsecondary credit in accordance with this chapter supplements, and does not supplant, a course provided by the school district or accredited nonpublic school in which the student is enrolled. For purposes of these rules, to comply with the “supplement, not supplant” requirement, the content of a course provided to a high school student for postsecondary credit shall not consist of substantially the same concepts and skills as the content of a course provided by the school district or accredited nonpublic school.

Iowa Code 261E.8 District-to-community college sharing or concurrent enrollment program

Subsection 1: . . . The program shall be made available to all resident students in grades nine through twelve. Notice of the availability of the program shall be included in a school district's student registration handbook and the handbook shall identify which courses, if successfully completed, generate college credit under the program. . .

Subsection 2,

a. Students from accredited nonpublic schools and students receiving competent private instruction or independent private instruction under chapter 299A may access the program through the school district in which the accredited nonpublic school or private institution is located.

b. (1) Students from accredited nonpublic schools may also access the program if the accredited nonpublic school in which the students are enrolled meets the requirements of this section and section 257.11, subsection 3, as if the accredited nonpublic school were a school district, and enters into a contract with a community college that meets the requirements of this section and section 257.11, subsection 3 . . .

Subsection 3: . . . The school board shall annually approve courses to be made available for high school credit using locally developed criteria that establishes which courses will provide the student with academic rigor and will prepare the student adequately for transition to a postsecondary institution. . .

In summary,

- Districts contract with the community college.
- Nonpublic high schools can contract directly with a community college for concurrent enrollment courses.
- Each course must be identified as a concurrent enrollment course in the high school course guide.
- The school board annually approves the list of courses to be approved for concurrent enrollment.
- All Iowa resident students in grades 9 through 12 may enroll in concurrent enrollment courses, assuming students meet the proficiency requirements in reading, math, and science, when applicable (CTE exceptions).
- There is no minimum or maximum number of credits a high school student can earn.
- A district cannot charge tuition or excess costs for a concurrent enrollment course.