

# Introduction to Teaching Concurrent Enrollment Grants State Funding FY20 and FY21

## Questions and Answers

The following are the questions and answers we received on the Introduction to Teaching Concurrent Enrollment competitive grant opportunity. The period for questions has now closed. There were six questions in total.

1. What is the difference between this grant and the Grow Your Own grant?

**Answer:** There are a few difference between the Intro to Teaching Concurrent Enrollment grant and the Grow Your Own (GYO) Intro to Teaching Grant:

- GYO does not have to be concurrent enrolment but can be- the Concurrent Enrollment grant must be
- GYO allows districts and charters to apply, not individual schools- the Concurrent Enrollment grant is open to a school, district, charter or postsecondary institution
- The GYO maximum award is \$500,000. The Concurrent Enrollment grant will be quite a bit less than that and will be based on the applications. We have just over \$350,000 per year for all applicants.

2. Is there a maximum length for the grant application?

**Answer:** No.

3. For this grant, unlike the other Concurrent Enrollment grant (due in October), in order to partner with schools, we do NOT need to be National Alliance of Concurrent Enrollment Partnership (NACEP) accredited, correct?

**Answer:** Without this I do not think the schools can apply for concurrent enrollment aide from the state- it is around \$50 per student per class.

Concurrent enrollment means nonsectarian courses in which an eligible pupil under [Minnesota Statutes, section 124D.09, subdivision 5](#) or [Minnesota Statutes section 124D.09, subdivision 5b](#) enrolls to earn both secondary and postsecondary credits, are taught by a secondary teacher or a postsecondary faculty member, and are offered at a high school for which the district is eligible to receive concurrent enrollment program aid under [Minnesota Statutes, section 124D.091](#).

In looking at [Minnesota Statutes, section 124D.091](#), being NACEP accredited, or in the process of, is the clearest way. But there are two other ways as well. You would need to fill one of these. As a private school, I am not sure the last one is an option. So we would need to show the course is similar to others that are NACEP accredited.

A district that offers a concurrent enrollment course according to an agreement under [Minnesota Statutes, section 124D.09, subdivision 10](#), is eligible to receive aid for the costs of providing postsecondary courses at the high school. Beginning in fiscal year 2011, districts only are eligible for aid if the college or university concurrent enrollment courses offered by the district are accredited by the National Alliance of Concurrent Enrollment Partnership, in the process of being accredited, or are shown by clear evidence to be of comparable standard to accredited courses, or are technical courses within a recognized career and technical education program of study approved by the commissioner of education and the chancellor of the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities.

4. This will be our first time offering college in the schools and we would use the grant to fund a pilot, we assume the pilot will go well, but if it doesn't--are we required to continue offering the courses after the grant ends?

**Answer:** No.

5. To clarify, the total average grant amount a recipient would receive is around 89,000 (across 4 applicants) to 71,000, (across 5 applicants) to be paid out over the course of two years?

**Answer:** The amount received would be based on the amount asked for and the number of grants that we award. Last time, they ranged from \$21,000 to \$89,000 for each of the two years of the grant. Most grants have smaller amounts for the first year than they did for the second year.

6. We have been approached by a school district and a charter school (two separate partners) -- is it okay for us to be on both proposals?

**Answer:** Yes but the proposal can come from you as well and you could include the two partners on that. The instructions are not too clear on that, but the law says the application could come from you or the schools – just not both!