

Answers To Questions From MOWR Elluminate Sessions

1. Does joint enrollment apply to online courses as well?

Students who are taking joint enrollment are treated as any other college student. If the course the student is taking is one of the online courses offered by that college the student should be able to take the course like any of their other students.

2. How can MOWR be dual enrollment?

Students are receiving credit at both the high school and the college simultaneously if they complete all the requirements to pass the class.

3. If articulation is a part of dual enrollment, why are colleges requiring students to take an examination to earn the credit?

SACS requires high school students to take a validation exam to receive college credit once they complete a class eligible for Articulated Credit.

4. Is there a link on the GaDOE's website where we can download this document?

We are going to post the Dual Enrollment and MOWR information on the main CTAE webpage. Go to the GaDOE main webpage. Move your cursor to the Curriculum Tab and then click on CTAE and that will take you to the main CTAE page. There will be link on that page for the DE and MOWR documents.

5. Will the dual enrollment administrative fee of \$161 be the same next year?

It may change slightly for next year depending on funding but it will either be the same or very close to the same amount.

6. Is the new seat time rule for TCSG or high school?

The seat time rule is usually a secondary requirement. The student does not have to meet the 150 hours of seat time that is required by GaDOE to earn a unit of credit for graduation.

7. Does HOPE Grant or HOPE Scholarship pay for joint enrollment?

It depends which institution the student is attending and what postsecondary credential the student is pursuing. HOPE Grant is for a certificate or diploma programs at the colleges and HOPE Scholarship is for degree programs at the college level. However, a joint enrollment student is ineligible for Accel program payment.

8. Can you use both HOPE Grant and Accel at the same time for dual enrollment? Both an academic class and a tech class in the same semester?

Yes, you can take combinations of HOPE Scholarship, HOPE Grant and Accel Program Funds.

9. Can a joint enrollment student take a course that is degree level?

Yes, if the student meets all the college requirements to gain admission then they can take any of their courses at the postsecondary level since they are acting as a college student not a dual student.

10. If a student is in MOWR and is not successful—does that hurt the graduation rate of the LEA?

The MOWR is still considered a student at the local high school. They will be counted as a student at that school in all areas, testing, FTE counts, etc. If they don't graduate on time then they would be counted just like any other high school student who didn't meet their graduation date.

11. If a student drops out and returns to the high school are they then required to meet the seat hour requirement?

They would have to meet the required seat time remaining from the time they returned to the high school.

12. Are books considered as materials?

No, the law specifically spells out MOWR pays only tuition, fees and materials. Books are not listed or covered as an expense.

13. How does MOWR affect the middle school?

Hopefully counselors will not only make their students aware of the MOWR opportunity but all the other different dual enrollment opportunities as well. As they discuss the students career pathway they will be pursuing hopefully they will be able to advise them there are many dual enrollment options that are available to assist them.

14. Will MOWR students have to complete an on-line application process?

We are still in the development stage of this area but our hope is to be able to duplicate the Accel application process as closely as possible.

15. Can a student use HOPE money for graduate school if they complete undergraduate requirements early through these programs?

You must be enrolled in an undergraduate degree program offered by an eligible public or private college or university or public technical college in Georgia.

There is no HOPE funding for advanced degrees once a student has completed their bachelors degree.

16. If a student drops below full time status in a semester, must they immediately return to high school or will they be able to complete the semester and return to the high school the next semester?

The student is immediately ineligible for MOWR and must return to the high school at the time they drop below full time status. They could lose all credit for that semester and it could cause them not to graduate on time.

17. If a student fails a course at the college, do they take the course over at the college?
They can take the course again but MOWR will not pay for a remediation course or learning support course. Therefore, the student or parent will pay to repeat the course.

18. Can the school system set requirements for students in order for them to participate in MOWR?

If a student is a Junior or Senior, they are eligible to participate in Move on When Ready. It is not at the discretion of the local school system to allow a student to participate. The student must meet the general GaDOE's dual enrollment guidelines and the postsecondary requirements that have been established for students to participate.

19. Is there a citizenship requirement for students to be allowed in the MOWR program?

Yes, it is the same as the Accel program and students must be a legal resident of Georgia for one year and have been counted in the prior October and March FTE counts to participate.

20. If a MOWR student competes in high school sports will that affect their college athletic eligibility?

No, just like students in other dual enrollment programs, they are classified as high school students so they must meet all the high school eligibility and participation rules.

21. Will MOWR students be eligible to take college courses during summer sessions too?

No, MOWR does not pay for summer classes. Only 4 semesters or 6 quarters are paid during the regular school year.

23. What about the HB requiring the Exceptional Children class and child abuse reporting procedures? Are the colleges required to comply with these policies?

They are required to comply with these policies in the same manner as they would with regular students who were attending their college.

24. What is considered full time in MOWR. How many hours?

12 semester hours within the USG system and 12 quarter hours within the TCSG system.

25. What/who determines whether a student is considered an Accel student or a Move On When Ready student?

It is a student and parent/guardian decision whether the student should participate in MOWR or any Dual Enrollment program. They need to meet with the counselors and look at student potential, student performance and all the student responsibilities that will be required for successful participation.

26. If the student withdraws from the institution and returns to the high school, does the FTE funding return to the LEA?

If the student withdraws before the college Add/Drop date then the funding stay with the local school system, if it is after the Add/Drop date then the funding will go to the college.


27. We already have issues with getting grades from students for dual enrollment purposes, how do we ensure we will get grades or how will we know if a student drops below full time, etc?

As part of their responsibility, the student must be sure the college sends their grades and the secondary school has received them. We have a grade notification form for this purpose to assist them.

28. Because the ACCEL program subtracts from the HOPE Scholarship 127 hours and MOWR does not,why would any high school student who wants to take college classes full time ever be in the ACCEL program?

The student should be advised on all Dual Enrollment options and the funding implications.

29. Can someone clarify the counting against the CAP 127 hours for ACCEL?

All hours paid for by the Accel program will be included in the combined paid-hours limit of 127 semester/190 quarter hours, which includes payments from the HOPE Scholarship, HOPE Grant, and Accel programs. Once a student has been paid Accel or HOPE for 127 semester hours or 190 quarter hours, that student is no longer eligible to continue to receive HOPE or Accel payment. For more information regarding Accel, refer to the [official program regulations](#) .

30. Just to clarify is the credit conversion proposed to be changed for ALL dual enrollment programs?

As of July 1, 2010 all dual enrollment will fall under the new credit conversions approved in the new Dual Enrollment Rule.

31. Why wouldn't students choose Move on When Ready over Accel, since they can receive full carnegie unit credit?

Some students may not want to attend college full time or leave their high school all day so Accel would be more appealing to them. After July1, 2010, all dual enrollment will follow the same credit conversion.

32. Do the students return to their high school of record to participate in required tests (EOCT, GHS GT, etc.)?

Yes, that is what dual enrollment students are required to do now and that will continue with all dual enrollment areas including MOWR.

33. Is there a state residency requirement (at least one year in the state)?

Students must be a legal resident of Georgia for one year and have been counted in the prior October and March FTE counts to participate.

34. Hours do not count toward the cap, but do the grades count toward the HOPE?

All attempted hours and corresponding grades as shown on official transcripts are counted toward the HOPE cumulative grade point average, (From HOPE guidelines)

35. How do you define Junior and Senior, i.e. number of credits earned or original year of graduation?

That is a local decision to determine the number of credits needed for the classification of students and it can vary dependent upon the type of high school schedule such as a 6 period, 7 period day, or block type schedules.

36. Will MOWR information be given to all perspective juniors and seniors or solely to parents and students that indicate interest?

The law requires the information must be made available to all juniors and seniors by April 1. If students and parents indicate interest then counseling must be provided to them and they will sign the Participation Permission Form we are providing or one of

your own. The parents and students are agreeing they have received counseling in the guidelines and students responsibilities and they understand them and agree to them.

37. Is there any way to require colleges to provide information without a release for student participating in one of these programs?

Students and parents will sign and present to the colleges a Student Grade Notification Form requesting them to send grades to the high school.

38. Can a student complete the MOWR program and then utilize the HOPE Program?

Yes, because the hours taken through MOWR do not count against their cap. As long as they qualify for the HOPE they can utilize the HOPE program to continue their education.

39. Can a student decide to drop out of the program W/O being penalized?

The only time it might not penalize them is if they dropped out at the beginning of the Technical College Winter Quarter which resumes in January. If a student drops out after the first week, they would have to return to their high school and would not only lose their credit at the college but also be in a position of losing their high school credit as well. The determining factor on that would depend on how far into the semester they were at the point of dropping out of the program.

40. If there is money left over after tuition and fees are paid, would it be fair to include the costs of books up to the maximum FTE in the GA DOE guidelines?

No, books is not interpreted as an identified cost in the law as a payable expense. See HB 149 and guidelines.

41. What is the difference between MOWR and ACCEL? is it just the funding? If so, how does it differ?

MOWR students must be full time at all times and Accel students do not. Accel is funded by HOPE while MOWR is funded by local FTE. Accel only deals with core academic courses while MOWR currently includes core and Career Technical Agriculture Education courses on the Dual Enrollment Matrix. MOWR also has the future potential to include other high school electives. Accel hours count against the HOPE hours cap but MOWR does not.

42. If a student can take courses from the Accel list, what is the purpose of having the distinction between the two?

Answered in question 41 above.

43. Will credit transfer to out of state universities?

No, it is not transferable. It is up to the receiving institution.

44. How will courses be approved for MOWR. For Accel we go through STARS. Will there be a similar system for MOWR?

Yes, a procedure will be developed for us to add courses that are not being added to either the Accel or Dual Enrollment Matrix. However, since we use the Accel and Dual Enrollment Matrix lists as MOWR, as these course lists expand it will naturally expand the MOWR course offerings as well.

45. After the conference with students/parents, what will be the actual process for students to follow to participate?

There will be an application process that will be identical to the current Accel process of where the student will apply on-line, the application will go to the counselor at the student's high school, the counselor will review the application, call the student in for course advisement and forwarding the application on to the college for approval.

46. Will GA DoE provide an alternate testing time, other than during the school day, in case a student is scheduled to be in a class with an attendance policy at the college?

The colleges understand with dual students they are required to meet the testing requirements and that students will be allowed to attend the testing sessions. This has been the practice in the past and is currently happening with our dual enrollment students and we see no reason it will not continue since colleges agree to accommodate our students when they accept them as MOWR students. Gary...we need to discuss the process for testing because this could cause future conflict.

47. EOCT and GHSGT accountability -- for whom? High schools or post-secondary institutions?? If just high schools, WHY?

This is nothing different concerning MOWR than has been done the past years for other dual enrollment students. These are high school students and they must meet all the graduation requirements of the state and local level. The courses being used and their content have been evaluated by our curriculum specialist and subject area teachers as being capable of preparing our students for these type of tests.

48. In reference to the MOWR guidelines, has any thought been given to military dependents who move in and out of our systems who would not have been in the required FTE counts?

49. Are the college courses the very same courses that full time college students are taking at the college? Will our high school dual enrolled students be mixed into the courses with regular college students?

Yes, these are the regular college classes the students are taking with regular college students.

50. Who would be responsible for handling any discipline issues with a MOWR student since they are no longer on the high school campus? Can the post-secondary institution dismiss

them and, if so, what effect does this have on their status, enrollment back at their original high school, and the funding?

The student would fall under the guidelines of both the college and the local high school. If they are dismissed by the postsecondary institution then the student would have to return to the local system and be subject to what ever disciplinary action if any would be administered.

51. What happens if students drop or withdraw from MOWR classes in the middle of the semester?

They must return to the local high school. They could lose all credits and get off track for graduation.

52. How can high school be accountable for AYP AMOs when the students may not even be taught at the high school?

Answered in question 47 above.