

Dual Credit Administrative Rule 24:43:11:17

During the 2023 Legislative Session [SB 182](#) passed overwhelmingly and was signed into law on March 9. This bill requires the Board of Education Standards to establish a uniform method for schools to calculate the amount of high school credit a student receives for completing a postsecondary course.

This law is intended to remove conflicting policies across the state on dual credit. Students at every accredited district will now be able to earn the same amount of high school credit for dual credit courses regardless of in which district they are enrolled. The legislation applies to all postsecondary credit opportunities for students, not only those under the state-sponsored dual credit program as outlined in [SDCL 13-28-37.1](#).

In order to comply with the law, the department has proposed administrative rule changes to ARSD 24:43, adding a new rule to meet the new requirement listed in the state statute. The [proposed administrative rule language](#) can be viewed on page 2.

What does this mean? While there are many opportunities for local control in dual credit, there will be statewide consistency on the crux of the program: how dual credit is transcribed on the high school transcript, both in terms of the amount of credit and how it applies to meeting graduation requirements.

How did the DOE determine the 3-to-1 ratio? This ratio follows best practice in dual and concurrent credit and has been a DOE-recommendation. In spring 2022, the DOE posted this recommendation on its websites. The 3-to-1 ratio reflects the more rigorous content of postsecondary courses, irrespective of the seat time a student may accrue in a high school course versus a college course.

Statewide Requirements	District Decisions
Proposed Changes	
Number of high school credits earned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 college credits = 1 high school credit • 2 college credits = .75 high school credit • 1 college credit = .5 high school credit • 0 college credits = 0 high school credit • 4+ college credits = 1.25 high school credits 	
Postsecondary credits for graduation requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a course aligns to a specific graduation requirement, the district must transcribe the course as such. • The department will provide a table of common dual credit courses and which graduation requirements they meet. 	Postsecondary credits for graduation requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For courses not outlined by the department and/or offered by colleges outside of the SD public university and technical college system, districts must determine whether a course meets a graduation requirement.

Statewide Requirements	District Decisions
Not Impacted by Proposed Changes	
Adding dual credit grades on the high school transcript to match the college transcript, including a course withdrawal, to match the college transcript, regardless of at which postsecondary institution the student was enrolled.	Whether and what weighting to apply to a dual credit course.
	Beyond the minimum state graduation requirements, may establish additional credits and requirements to meet district graduation requirements.
	Whether and when to allow students to graduate early.
Meeting the Board of Regents Eligibility Requirements to enroll in state-sponsored dual credit.	Any additional, district-specific requirements for participation in dual credit.
State-sponsored dual credit system is only open to students in grades 11 and 12 SDCL 13-28-37.1 .	
Postsecondary credit bearing opportunities are open to all students grades 9 through 12 per SDCL 13-28-37.1 .	Any additional, district-specific requirements for participation in dual credit.
	Determine whether and with which partners to participate in dual and/or concurrent credit.
	Schedule when a student may take dual credit courses.
BOR limit on the number of credits per semester for which a student may register (see here ; section 4.6.3).	Any additional requirements on how many courses a student may take.
Disallowing a student who has either failed or withdrawn from a dual credit course in the state- sponsored dual credit program from taking further credits in the program without a waiver or without having retaken and passed the class, per SDCL 13-28-37.1 .	Beyond the policy set by the Board of Regents and the technical colleges, whether and how to allow a student who has withdrawn or failed a state-sponsored dual credit course to retake and/or re-enroll.