



# Dual enrollment and financial aid

UC High School Webinar Series: 2025–26

September 30, 2025



# Dual enrollment and the UC admission process



**Dual enrollment refers to college courses taken by high school students during their high school career.**



Student  
self-enrollment



Middle college



Formal high  
school to college  
agreement

When we say “dual enrollment” we are referring to high school students taking college-level coursework. This can take a variety of forms, but our guidance remains the same regardless of how a student is taking this coursework.

- Self-enrollment: Self-explanatory; students are independently enrolling in college coursework
- Middle college high schools: The high school is integrated with the college campus. Students take college coursework with their peers.
- Formal agreements (ex. College and Career Access Pathways): College courses are taught specifically for high school students on the high school campus

## Applicant definitions

### First-year (freshman)

- ✓ Currently in high school
- ✓ Dual enrollment/college courses completed while in high school
- ✓ Has not enrolled in a regular session (fall, winter, spring) at a college/university *after* high school graduation\*
- Summer after high school graduation is OK

### Transfer

- ✓ Has enrolled in a regular session (fall, winter, spring) at a college/university *after* high school graduation

UNIVERSITY  
OF  
CALIFORNIA

*Students who graduate mid-year are permitted to take college courses in the spring term and not jeopardize their first-year status if they've applied to enroll the following fall.*

Taking dual enrollment coursework does not jeopardize a student's first-year status.



---

# Dual enrollment and its role in admission

UNIVERSITY  
OF  
CALIFORNIA

## Meeting A-G requirements with college coursework

### College courses may meet an A-G requirement if...

- ✓ The college is accredited by one of the seven former regional accrediting agencies
- ✓ The course is UC-transferable (*with exception of some non-transferable English and math coursework*)
- ✓ Course is at least 3 semester/4 quarter units in value (each)
- ✓ Course clearly falls within an A-G subject area
- ✓ Course is taken for a letter grade
- ✓ Letter grade of C or better (not C-) is earned



Check out the “Rodeo ready: A dual enrollment roundup” PDF for more guidance on determining whether college courses can meet A-G requirements.



Dual enrollment/college courses may be used to meet part of the A-G requirements, as long as they meet certain criteria. These apply when considering any college course, not just CCC courses. And these hold true regardless of how the student is enrolled in the college course.

Which subject area a particular course falls under is the most common question we receive. While we are unable to definitively pre-evaluate any coursework, we can share some resources to help you make the best determination.

For a deeper dive into how to assess a college course’s applicability to A-G, check out the presentation from our recent dual enrollment presentation at the UC Counselor Conference earlier this month.

<https://admission.universityofcalifornia.edu/counselors/events/counselor-conference.html>

## Resources to determine if a college course meets A-G subject area criteria

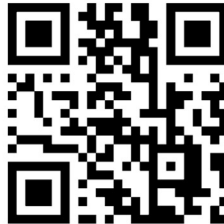
### A-G charts

**Pages 11-14** include information about using college courses to meet A-G requirements.



### ASSIST.org

Provides a database of UC transferable courses from all California community colleges.



### A-G Policy Resource Guide

Outlines faculty criteria for all A-G subject areas for high school coursework



## 1. A-G charts in the QRG

- Our Quick Reference Guide to UC Admissions has a very handy grid that explains each A-G requirement and how to meet it with test scores and/or college coursework. This should be your first resource when determining whether a college course meets an A-G requirement.
- We recommend bookmarking the Quick Ref and using it frequently!
  - Note: Quick Ref is updated and published each August

[https://admission.universityofcalifornia.edu/counselors/\\_files/documents/quick-reference-guide-to-uc-admissions.pdf](https://admission.universityofcalifornia.edu/counselors/_files/documents/quick-reference-guide-to-uc-admissions.pdf)

## 2. assist.org

- This is a tool for *transfer students*, but can be used to view all UC-transferable coursework from a CCC.
  - Will indicate proficiency level for LOTE coursework and IGETC and Cal-GETC designations
  - Will not designate which A-G subject area a course may meet or include non-transferable math/English courses

<https://assist.org/>

## 3) A-G Policy Resource Guide provides faculty criteria for all A-G subject areas.

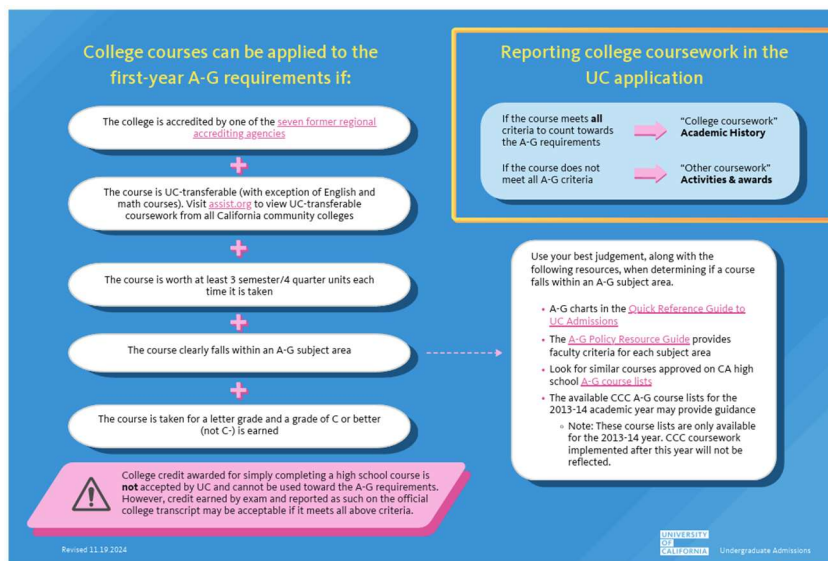
<https://hs-articulation.ucop.edu/guide/>

## Dual enrollment guide for counselors

Outlines the criteria for college courses to meet A-G requirements, all current resources to determine appropriate subject areas.



UNIVERSITY  
OF  
CALIFORNIA



Much of this information is summarized in our Dual Enrollment Guide specifically for counselors.

[https://admission.universityofcalifornia.edu/counselors/\\_files/documents/uc-dual-enrollment-guide.pdf](https://admission.universityofcalifornia.edu/counselors/_files/documents/uc-dual-enrollment-guide.pdf)

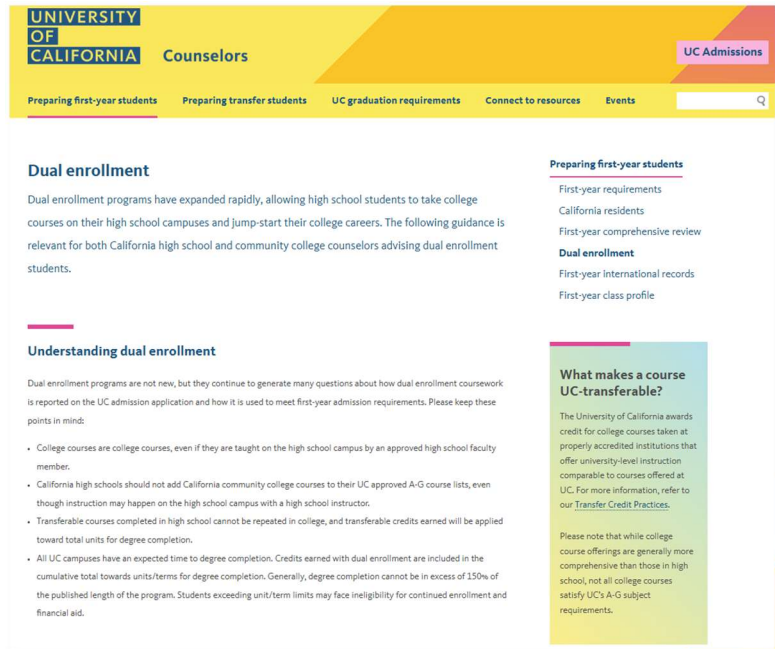
Lives in our Counselor Resource Library.

## Dual enrollment webpage for counselors

Includes guidance on dual enrollment, course transferability, and resources.



UNIVERSITY  
OF  
CALIFORNIA



The screenshot shows the 'Counselors' section of the University of California's admission website. The header includes the University of California logo and navigation links for 'Preparing first-year students', 'Preparing transfer students', 'UC graduation requirements', 'Connect to resources', and 'Events'. A search bar is also present. The main content area is titled 'Dual enrollment' and provides an overview of the programs, stating that they have expanded rapidly and allowing high school students to take college courses on their high school campuses. It mentions that the following guidance is relevant for both California high school and community college counselors advising dual enrollment students. Below this, there is a section titled 'Understanding dual enrollment' which explains that dual enrollment programs are not new but continue to generate many questions. It lists several key points: college courses are college courses even if taught on the high school campus by an approved high school faculty member; California high schools should not add California community college courses to their UC approved A-G course lists; transferable courses completed in high school cannot be repeated in college; and all UC campuses have an expected time to degree completion. A sidebar on the right contains links for 'Preparing first-year students' (First-year requirements, California residents, First-year comprehensive review) and 'Dual enrollment' (First-year international records, First-year class profile). Another sidebar titled 'What makes a course UC-transferable?' explains that the University of California awards credit for college courses taken at properly accredited institutions that offer university-level instruction comparable to courses offered at UC, and includes a note that college course offerings are generally more comprehensive than those in high school.

UNIVERSITY  
OF  
CALIFORNIA

Counselors

UC Admissions

Preparing first-year students | Preparing transfer students | UC graduation requirements | Connect to resources | Events

**Dual enrollment**

Dual enrollment programs have expanded rapidly, allowing high school students to take college courses on their high school campuses and jump-start their college careers. The following guidance is relevant for both California high school and community college counselors advising dual enrollment students.

**Understanding dual enrollment**

Dual enrollment programs are not new, but they continue to generate many questions about how dual enrollment coursework is reported on the UC admission application and how it is used to meet first-year admission requirements. Please keep these points in mind:

- College courses are college courses, even if they are taught on the high school campus by an approved high school faculty member.
- California high schools should not add California community college courses to their UC approved A-G course lists, even though instruction may happen on the high school campus with a high school instructor.
- Transferable courses completed in high school cannot be repeated in college, and transferable credits earned will be applied toward total units for degree completion.
- All UC campuses have an expected time to degree completion. Credits earned with dual enrollment are included in the cumulative total towards units/terms for degree completion. Generally, degree completion cannot be in excess of 150% of the published length of the program. Students exceeding unit/terms limits may face ineligibility for continued enrollment and financial aid.

**Preparing first-year students**

- First-year requirements
- California residents
- First-year comprehensive review

**Dual enrollment**

- First-year international records
- First-year class profile

**What makes a course UC-transferable?**

The University of California awards credit for college courses taken at properly accredited institutions that offer university-level instruction comparable to courses offered at UC. For more information, refer to our [Transfer Credit Practices](#).

Please note that while college course offerings are generally more comprehensive than those in high school, not all college courses satisfy UC's A-G subject requirements.

<https://admission.universityofcalifornia.edu/counselors/preparing-freshman-students/dual-enrollment.html>

## Not every UC-transferable course will meet an A-G requirement!

Some college courses may carry too few units or not meet the spirit of the faculty A-G subject area criteria.

Finally, while we're talking about A-G, it's important to remember that A-G subject area requirements were designed with **high school coursework** in mind. Not all UC-transferable college courses will meet an A-G requirement!



## Dual enrollment within comprehensive review

---

### **Some of the Comprehensive Review factors where dual enrollment could play a role include:**

- ✓ Academic grade point average in all completed A-G courses, including additional points for completed UC-certified honors courses.
- ✓ Number of, content of and performance in academic courses beyond the minimum A-G requirements.
- ✓ Number of and performance in UC-approved honors and Advanced Placement courses.
- ✓ Quality of the senior-year program, as measured by the type and number of academic courses in progress and planned.
- ✓ Quality of their academic performance relative to the educational opportunities available in their high school.
- ✓ Outstanding performance in one or more subject areas.

UNIVERSITY  
OF  
CALIFORNIA



However, all college courses can still add value in the context of comprehensive review.



Which does UC prefer?



**School-created  
UC-approved  
honors?**



**Advanced  
Placement  
(AP)?**



**International  
Baccalaureate  
(IB)?**



**College  
courses (dual  
enrollment)?**

UNIVERSITY  
OF  
CALIFORNIA

Along those same lines, UC does not value college courses over other types of advanced coursework, such as UC-approved honors, AP or IB coursework. All of these course types demonstrate rigor and the best option for a student will depend on their school, available options, and curriculum needs. Students are encouraged to take advantage of the local opportunities available and this will vary.

### Dual enrollment courses and the UC GPA

- Factored in the UC GPA if they meet A-G criteria and were completed summer after 9<sup>th</sup> through the summer after 11<sup>th</sup> grade
- UC-transferable college courses will earn an extra point in the GPA calculation, up to the eight-semester maximum
  - Non-transferable English and math college courses do not earn the extra weight
  - One college course = one grade = one extra point

### Important

If a college course meets A-G criteria, applicants cannot disregard the course and omit it from the UC application!

Non-passing college courses (D and F grades) will be factored into the UC GPA.

For those college courses that DO meet A-G requirements, they can also impact the UC GPA calculation for admission if completed any time between the summer after 9<sup>th</sup> grade and the summer after 11<sup>th</sup> grade.

UC-transferable college courses earn an extra point in the GPA calculation, up to the standard eight-semester maximum.

Even if a single semester of college coursework meets a year (or more) of a high school A-G requirement, for GPA purposes it's still a single grade and a single honors point.

Importantly, applicants cannot choose to omit college coursework completed while in high school if it meets A-G criteria, just because they didn't receive a passing grade or the grade they wanted. This is considered falsification and could be grounds for cancellation of their application/admission down the road. We'll talk more about reporting college coursework in just a moment.

### But what if they want to transfer?

- Grades earned in college courses will carry forward with a student at the CCC if they decide to pursue the transfer route and become part of their CCC GPA.
- Grades earned in UC-transferable college coursework while in high school will be factored into their GPA for transfer admission consideration.
- Transferable college courses successfully completed (passed with a grade of C or better) in high school cannot be repeated in college.

UNIVERSITY  
OF  
CALIFORNIA



### Important

Transfer applicants cannot disregard dual enrollment courses completed while in high school and omit them from the UC application!

You may have high school students completing dual enrollment who ultimately decide to pursue the transfer route and attend CCC after high school graduation. Their dual enrollment coursework is still part of their college academic history!

Transfer applicants cannot choose to omit transferable college coursework completed while in high school! They must still report these courses in their UC transfer application.

---

# Reporting dual enrollment courses in the UC application

UNIVERSITY  
OF  
CALIFORNIA

## Where to report college coursework

### College course meets A-G criteria

- The course must be reported in the “**College coursework**” section of Academic History.
- Grades must match what is on the official college transcript, including PS/NP, CR/NC and Withdraw grades.
- If corresponding high school credit is also received, students should **only** report the college course in the “College coursework” section.

UNIVERSITY  
OF  
CALIFORNIA

### College course does not meet A-G criteria

- The course may only be reported as “**Other coursework**” in the Activities & awards section.

If the dual enrollment/college course meets A-G criteria, the college course should be reported in the college coursework section.

Students should report the college course exactly as it appears on the official college transcript (not necessarily how your high school is reporting it on the high school transcript, if applicable).

This means they should also include Pass/No Pass, Credit/No Credit and Withdraw grades, though these courses and grades won’t be factored into the UC GPA or meet any of the A-G requirements.

If corresponding high school coursework credit is also granted, students should only report the college level course.

On the other hand, if the college course clearly does not meet A-G criteria, they should report the course in “Other coursework” as part of the Activities and Awards section only.

### A-G course lists

- College courses **should not** be added to a high school's A-G course list.
- Only high school courses (those created by the high school or adopted from an online publisher) should appear on your A-G course list.



### Transcripts

- Dual enrollment courses may be listed on the high school transcript but should be clearly marked as such.
- Prior to enrolling, students will need to submit an official **college** transcript for all dual enrollment coursework, even if the courses are included on the high school transcript.

*UC-transferable college courses may still yield college credit upon enrollment, even if they don't meet A-G criteria for admission purposes!*

As counselors, we want to remind you that your high school's A-G course lists are meant for high school courses. College courses/college curriculum should not be added to your A-G list. Again, students will report any A-G eligible college coursework earned separately in the UC app as part of the College Coursework section.

That said, how you choose to report these courses on your official high school transcripts is up to you. We will require that admitted/enrolled students submit an official college transcript for any college coursework reported and this is what will be used to verify their academic history.

These transcripts are also how the campus will determine what credit to award the student. UC-transferable college courses can still yield college credit after enrollment, even if they didn't meet A-G criteria for admission purposes

**While dual enrollment can provide many benefits for students, they should be aware that:**

- Transferable college courses successfully completed (passed with a grade of C or better) in high school cannot be repeated in college.
- Completing dual enrollment coursework does not guarantee early graduation from UC. Time-to-degree will depend on the campus, major and college courses completed prior to UC.
  - This includes high school students who complete an Associate's degree or IGETC/CalGETC pattern!
- Transferable credits earned will be applied to total units for degree completion. Students exceeding unit/term limits may face ineligibility for continued enrollment and financial aid.





**SAP is a set of standards that schools must establish and apply consistently to all students, regardless of whether they are currently receiving aid.**



In order for schools to participate in Federal financial aid programs we must agree to follow Title IV regulations. These regulations require students to make Satisfactory Academic Progress (SAP) to remain eligible for federal financial aid (including Pell Grants, Direct Loans, etc.). SAP is a set of standards that schools must establish and apply consistently to all students, regardless of whether they are currently receiving aid.

The goal is to ensure students are progressing adequately towards completing their degree or certificate within a reasonable period.

**1. Qualitative Standard (GPA):**

- Students must maintain a minimum cumulative Grade Point Average (GPA) as defined by the institution and federal guidelines.
- For undergraduates, this often means a 2.0 GPA by the end of the academic year.
- For graduate students, a 3.0 GPA is common.

**2. Quantitative Standard (Pace of Completion):**

- This measures how quickly a student is earning credits relative to the credits they have attempted.
- **Calculation:** (Cumulative Earned Credits) / (Cumulative Attempted Credits)
- **Requirement:** Most schools require students to complete at least **67%** of their attempted credits.
- *Example:* If a student attempts 30 credits, they must successfully complete at least 20 credits ( $30 \times 0.67 \approx 20.1$ ).

**3. Maximum Time Frame (Quantitative Limit):**

- This is the total period a student is allowed to receive federal financial aid for their program.
- **The 150% Rule:** Students cannot receive federal financial aid for more than 150% of the published length of their academic program.
  - Measured in **attempted credit hours**.

## Key points

### College credits:

- ✓ Count as attempted credits
- ✓ Accelerate a pathway to the 150% limit



As you advise your high school students on planning for college, it's crucial they understand a critical federal financial aid rule: the **Maximum Time Frame (MTF)** requirement. Failing to meet it can result in the loss of *all* federal, state and institutional financial aid at UC.

- **College level credits added to a students record at UC** are counted towards the student's total attempted credits from the very beginning of their enrollment, even if the student has not yet enrolled in any courses at UC.
- **Accelerated Pathway to the 150% Limit:**
  - A student with incoming college credits effectively uses a portion of their "maximum time frame budget"
  - They have fewer remaining credits to attempt before hitting the 150% maximum attempted credit limit.
  - This can create a paradox: a highly prepared student, academically ahead, could exhaust their financial aid eligibility if they don't complete their degree in the remaining credit attempts they have left.

## Key points

**Student A – Bachelor's Degree –  
120 Credit Program**

**180  
Credit  
Budget**

UNIVERSITY  
OF  
CALIFORNIA

**Student A:  
No College  
Credits**

- **Student A (No AP/Transfer Credits):**
  - Starts with 0 attempted credits.
  - Has 180 credits "buffer" before hitting the limit.

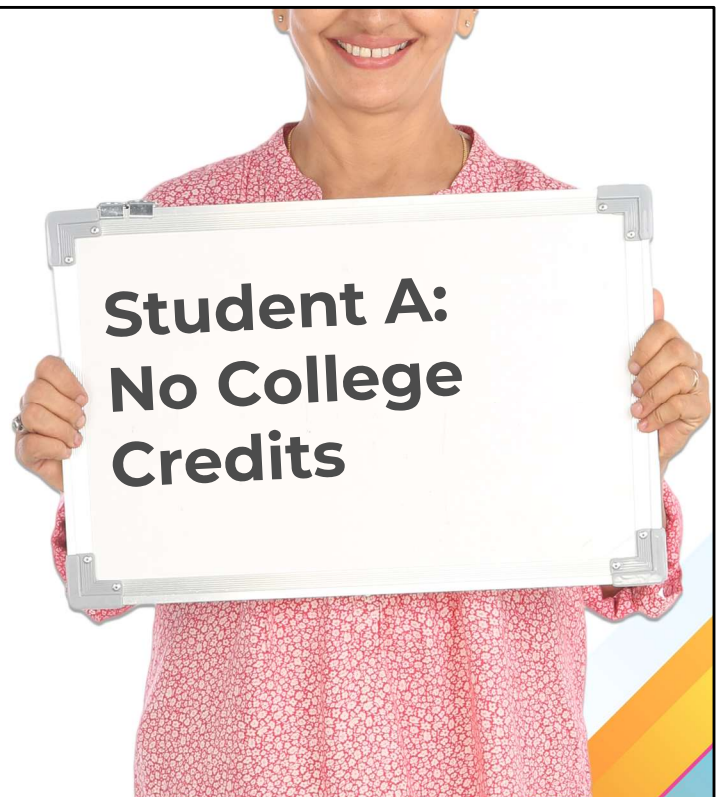


## Key points

**Student A – Bachelor's Degree –  
120 Credit Program**



UNIVERSITY  
OF  
CALIFORNIA



Student A needs to successfully complete 120 credits for their program.

Student A can take and attempt 60 units in addition to their required 120 credits to complete the program without a maximum time frame progress violations.

## Key points

**Student B – Bachelor's Degree –  
120 Credit Program**

**60  
College  
Credits**



**UNIVERSITY  
OF  
CALIFORNIA**



**Student B:  
60 College  
Credits**

Student B participated in a dual enrollment program while in high school and accumulated 60 college credits that were applied to their record when they enrolled at UC

Which reduces their beginning credit budget to 120 units.

## Key points

**Student B – Bachelor's Degree –  
120 Credit Program**

**60  
Transfer  
Credits**



**120  
attempted to  
complete  
degree**

**UNIVERSITY  
OF  
CALIFORNIA**

**Student B:  
60 College  
Credits**

In a perfect world, this would allow for student B to complete 120 additional units as long as all of those units were applicable to their major and degree requirements.



## Three ways students attempt excess credits

- ✓ Changing majors
- ✓ Taking non-degree applicable courses
- ✓ Withdrawing from classes

UNIVERSITY  
OF  
CALIFORNIA



But, if Student B then changes major, takes non-degree applicable courses, or withdraws from classes, it could be determined that they could not successfully complete their degree in the remaining 120 credit attempts they had left in their credit budget.

What happens when SAP is not met?

**DISQUALIFIED**

## Financial Aid Disqualification

- If completing the degree with max timeframe is impossible
- No longer eligible for aid

UNIVERSITY  
OF  
CALIFORNIA

If it becomes mathematically impossible for a student to complete their degree in the maximum time frame their federal financial aid will be suspended or disqualified.

This means they will no longer be eligible to receive grants, loans, or work-study funds.

What happens when SAP is not met?

**APPEAL**

## Financial Aid Appeal

UNIVERSITY  
OF  
CALIFORNIA

## COMMON APPEAL GROUNDS:

- Death of a relative
- Serious injury or illness of the student
- Other special circumstances

Students typically have the right to appeal a financial aid suspension. An appeal is a formal request to the school's financial aid office to reconsider their eligibility.

**Common Appeal Grounds:** Appeals are usually granted for **extenuating circumstances** that were beyond the student's control and negatively impacted their academic performance. These might include but aren't limited to:

- Death of a relative.
- Serious injury or illness of the student.
- Other significant, documented special circumstances (e.g., natural disaster, unexpected economic hardship, being a victim of a crime).

What happens when SAP is not met?

**APPEAL**

## Financial Aid Appeal

UNIVERSITY  
OF  
CALIFORNIA

## REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION:

- Written statement
- Supporting documentation
- An academic plan

An appeal typically requires:

- A written statement from the student explaining the circumstances that led to their failure to meet SAP.
- Documentation supporting the extenuating circumstances (e.g., doctor's notes, death certificates, police reports).
- An **academic plan** outlining what the student will do to regain satisfactory academic progress and complete their degree within an acceptable timeframe. This plan must demonstrate how the student will meet SAP by a specific point in time.

What happens when SAP is not met?

**PROBATION**

## Financial Aid Probation

UNIVERSITY  
OF  
CALIFORNIA

If an appeal is approved, the student is placed on financial aid probation for one payment period and must adhere to the specific terms of the academic plan. If they meet the requirements, their eligibility may be reinstated.

If an appeal is approved, the student is often placed on "Financial Aid Probation" for one payment period and must adhere to the specific terms of their academic plan. If they meet the plan's requirements, their eligibility may be reinstated.

### Help students avoid losing financial aid eligibility by advising them to:

- Complete coursework successfully
- Select a major early
- Work closely with an academic advisor
- Monitor progress

Help students avoid losing financial aid eligibility by advising them to

- **Complete courses successfully** to avoid unnecessary repeats and high numbers of withdrawals or failures.
- **Select a major early** and sticking to it, as frequent major changes can quickly increase attempted hours with non-applicable courses.
- **Work closely with an academic advisor** to ensure you are only taking courses required for your degree. Financial aid is generally only granted for courses that apply to your program of study.
- **Monitor progress** toward your degree and maximum attempted hours limit

If a student has a documented, extenuating circumstance (e.g., medical emergency, death in the family) that caused them to exceed the limit, they may be able to **appeal** the loss of financial aid by submitting a petition and supporting documents to their college's financial aid office.

By understanding the MTF, students can make smarter academic decisions that protect their eligibility for essential financial aid.

---

# Questions?

UNIVERSITY  
OF  
CALIFORNIA