

FUNDING MODELS FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGES:

How states fund credit-bearing, dual enrollment,
and noncredit activity

Policy Inventory Table

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*Note: This inventory table is a PDF version of the
table in the data dashboard. Summative results and
data collection methodology can be found in the
accompanying report.*



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Alabama

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Institutional request; Enrollment-based funding	<p>Ala. Code § 16-5-9: ACHE submits a budget recommendation to the governor based on budget requests from individual colleges.</p> <p>ACHE budget recommendation (FY 2023-2024): The Commission recommends funding “based on weighted credit hours using weighting methodology from the ACHE Standard Formula,” recognizing “increases in enrollment” and “credit hour productivity.”</p>
Dual enrollment	Yes	Institutional request; Enrollment-based funding	<p>Ala. Code § 16-60-354: Authorizes appropriations for administering the Career-Technical Dual Enrollment Program.</p> <p>ACHE budget recommendation (FY 2023-2024): Line item for dual enrollment; See also ACCS audited financial reports (FY 2023).</p> <p>ECS policy brief on DE funding: Finds “the Alabama Legislature annually appropriates funds from the state’s Education Trust Fund to the ACCS for the Dual Enrollment Scholarship Program,” which ACCS distributes to individual colleges based on “institutional applications and a weighted funding formula” determined by a dual enrollment committee. Among other factors, the formula includes “the unduplicated head count and full-time equivalent student count of both the institution as a whole and the dual enrollment portion of the program; the total number of CTE credit hours taken by previous dual enrollment scholarship recipients; and the institution’s past use of dual enrollment funds.”</p>
Noncredit	Yes	Special purpose	<p>Ala. Code § 16-60-115: Community colleges direct adult education programs, which include GED prep, ESL, and job training. Adult education receives funding through the state’s Education Trust Fund (2024 budget)</p>

Alaska

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Institutional request	FY2023-24 Appropriations Act (pg. 74): UAF Community and Technical College is funded through the University of Alaska System, which compiles a budget request .
Dual enrollment	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding for dual enrollment activities.
Noncredit	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding for noncredit activities.

Arizona

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Institutional request; Enrollment-based funding	Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 15-1461 : Districts submit a proposed operational budget to the legislature based on FTE enrollment. Part of the FTE enrollment calculation includes “dividing the total community college credit units by fifteen per semester and shall be based on regular day enrollment.”
Dual enrollment	Yes	Enrollment-based funding	Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 15-1821.01 : Dual enrollment students are counted towards the FTE description described in Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 15-1461 . Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 15-1466.01 : If the dual enrollment course is taught at a high school by a high school employee, the funding is split between the community college district and the school district.
Noncredit	Yes	Enrollment-based funding	Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 15-1461 : The district’s proposed operational budget is based on FTE enrollment, including skill center and adult basic education students, calculated by “dividing the total number of clock hours in approved vocational training programs by six hundred forty.” Students who do not complete their vocational training programs by a certain date do not count until the following year.

Arkansas

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Institutional request; Enrollment-based funding	<p>Ark. Code Ann. § 6-61-601: Based on the State Community College Board's recommended budget, the state funds general operations, as administered by the state board, per Ark. Code Ann. 6-61-506.</p> <p>ADHE Policy 4.2 Reporting Policies: ADHE uses credit hour production in budget formula calculations.</p>
Dual enrollment	Yes	Enrollment-based funding; Performance-based funding	<p>ADHE Policy 3.16 Concurrent Enrollment Policy: Students who are enrolled in concurrent courses for college credit can be counted for FTE and funding purposes.</p> <p>ADHE Productivity Funding Model for Two-year Colleges Policy: Dual enrollment (concurrent) students are included in metrics for course completion and credit progression.</p>
Noncredit	Yes	Special purpose	<p>Ark. Code Ann. § 6-51-906: Requires community colleges to expand lifelong learning center program offerings, including adult basic education, foundations courses, and occupational preparation. These centers are state funded: "the construction, operation, and maintenance of the comprehensive lifelong learning center shall be financed by the state."</p>

California

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Enrollment-based funding	Cal. Educ. Code § 84750.4 : Community college districts are funded through a “a base allocation, a supplemental allocation, and a student success allocation” which “applies only to the allocation of credit revenue.” Base funding is a set dollar amount per FTE.
Dual enrollment	Yes	Enrollment-based funding	Cal. Educ. Code § 76002 : The FTE calculation used for state apportionment can include dual enrollment students. Cal. Educ. Code § 52621 and Cal. Educ. Code § 48802 allow for reimbursement and/or apportionment to dual enrollment students from the State School Fund.
Noncredit	Yes	Enrollment-based funding; Special purpose	Cal. Educ. Code § 84750.5 : establishes a per-FTE rate for funding noncredit instruction. A list of noncredit courses eligible for funding are included in Cal. Educ. Code § 84757 . Cal. Educ. Code § 84759 : Districts can receive funding for noncredit instruction for CalWORKs students.

Colorado

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Performance-based funding	Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 23-18-301 : Establishes performance-based funding. Performance metrics include FTE enrollment, per CO House Bill 20-1366 . FTE is defined in terms of credit hour instruction, per CDHE Policy for Reporting FTE Student Enrollment .
Dual enrollment	Yes	Performance-based funding	Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 23-18-301 : Establishes performance-based funding. Performance metrics include FTE enrollment, per CO House Bill 20-1366 . Credits earned by dual enrollment students can count toward the FTE calculation, per CDHE Policy for Reporting FTE Student Enrollment : “Colorado statute authorizes dual funding for the same instructional activity offered to concurrently enrolled high school students under certain circumstances”
Noncredit	No		CDHE Policy for Reporting FTE Student Enrollment : Instruction of non-credit courses “may not be claimed for State general fund support.”

Connecticut

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Institutional request	<p>R.C.S.A. §10a-5-1: The Board of Governors for Higher education prepares a budget request. Appropriations are deposited into the Regional Community-Technical Colleges Operating Fund, per Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 10a-77.</p> <p>CCC Policy Manual (pg. 202): As part of the budget planning process, the Board of Trustees of Community-Technical Colleges determines “credit enrollment and tuition revenue goals” for the academic year in consultation with each college (Policy Manual (ct.edu) pg. 202).</p>
Dual enrollment	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific state funding for dual enrollment activities. However, dual enrollment expansion efforts have been funded using COVID relief dollars (See: Dual Credit Expansion Efforts Report (2024))
Noncredit	Yes	Institutional request	<p>CCC Policy Manual (pg. 131): Noncredit courses are supported through the institutional operating funds: “Except as the board may specifically authorize the use of general fund monies, community service physical activity, recreational programs, and/or related noncredit course offerings shall be supported through the operating fund. Funding of these activities at any college shall be based on a specific budget allotment of funds within a particular account as approved by the president.” Operating funds are state funded per Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 10a-77.</p>

Delaware

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Institutional request	Appropriations Bill for fiscal year ending June 2023: Budget funds operational activities including personnel and the Associate in Arts program at Delaware Technical Community College.
Dual enrollment	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding for dual enrollment activities (see dual enrollment policies: Code Del. Regs. 506).
Noncredit	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding for noncredit activities. SHEF data indicates no funding for non-credit education.

District of Columbia

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Institutional request	D.C. Code Ann. § 38-1202.06 : The trustees submit the annual budget to the mayor including “a proposed financial operating plan,” which the Mayor and Council review to allocate funds.
Dual enrollment	No		OSSE Consortium Dual Enrollment : Dual enrollment tuition is paid by the Office of the State Superintendent of Education (K-12). Students are not charged tuition, per D.C. Mun. Regs. tit. 5-A, § 2401 .
Noncredit	Yes	Institutional request	UDC Budget (2023) : The UDC Community College approved operating budget includes funding for Workforce Development and Lifelong Learning , which provide “short-term educational and training programs” at no cost to students.

Florida

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Enrollment-based funding	FL Stat § 1011.84 : State funds to the Florida College System are determined in relation to annual enrollment and institutions are funded based on multiple factors, including enrollment.
Dual enrollment	Yes	Tuition reimbursement	FL Stat § 1007.271 : Subject to appropriations, “a public postsecondary institution shall receive an amount of funding equivalent to the standard tuition rate per credit hour for each dual enrollment course taken by a student during the summer term.”
Noncredit	Yes	Enrollment-based funding	<p>FL Stat § 1004.93: Specifies “developmental education and lifelong learning courses do not generate credit toward an associate or baccalaureate degree... Allocations for developmental education shall be based on proportional full-time equivalent enrollment.”</p> <p>FL Stat § 1011.84: State funds to the Florida College System are determined in relation to annual enrollment and institutions are funded based on multiple factors, including “students enrolled in a recreation and leisure program and students enrolled in a lifelong learning program who may not be counted as full-time equivalent enrollments for purposes of enrollment workload adjustments.”</p>

Georgia

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Institutional request	O.C.G.A. §20-4-16 : The State Board of the Technical College System of Georgia requests “funds needed to provide adult literacy and postsecondary technical education programs... [and] that the Governor recommend that the General Assembly make such appropriations as are needed.”
Dual enrollment	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding for dual enrollment activities.
Noncredit	Yes	Institutional request	O.C.G.A. §20-4-16 : The State Board of the Technical College System of Georgia requests “funds needed to provide adult literacy and postsecondary technical education programs... [and] that the Governor recommend that the General Assembly make such appropriations as are needed.” FY2024 Appropriations Bill reports funding for adult education at the Technical College System of Georgia.

Hawaii

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Institutional request	Haw. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 304A-2001 : The board of regents (University of Hawaii System) submits an annual budget request to the legislature, and general fund budget appropriation includes the consideration of enrollment (§ 304A-2101)
Dual enrollment	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding for dual enrollment activities.
Noncredit	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding for noncredit activities. SHEF data indicates no funding for non-credit education.

Idaho

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Institutional request; Enrollment-based funding	<p>Idaho Code Ann. § 33-111: The state board submits institutional budgets. Budget requests are based on projected student tuition and fee revenue based on the enrollment of the fiscal year just completed (State Board of Education Governing Policies and Procedures, 2019).</p> <p>Legislative Budget Book for Fiscal Year 2025 (pg. 80): Specifies “the enrollment workload adjustment (EWA) formula was established in the policies of the Idaho State Board of Education and is the primary formula for determining changes to maintenance funding for the postsecondary institutions based on enrollment.”</p>
Dual enrollment	Yes	Special purpose	<p>Legislative Budget Book for Fiscal Year 2025 (pg. 78): In FY24, the legislature funded dual credit advisors at one campus.</p> <p>Idaho Code Ann. § 33-4602: The Advanced Opportunities Program is primarily a student scholarship for dual enrollment. However, the state reimburses institutions for out-of-district dual enrollment student tuition.</p>
Noncredit	Yes		<p>Legislative Budget Book for Fiscal Year 2025 (pg. 99): The Division of Career and Technical Education receives funding for postsecondary programs at community colleges which lead to short-term credentials as well as adult education and GED programs.</p>

Illinois

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Enrollment-based funding; Performance-based funding	<p>An Overview of the Illinois Community College System Funding Formula (2022): Describes the funding formula for Base Operating Grants as the number of funded credit hours multiplied by a specified cost rate.</p> <p>110 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 205/8: Enacts a performance-based funding formula which includes metrics for “increasing completion of college courses, certificates, and degrees.”</p>
Dual enrollment	Yes	Special purpose	<p>110 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 27/35: Authorizes grants to institution to improve dual enrollment programs: “Subject to appropriation, the Illinois Community College Board shall award funds to community college districts to expand their service and lower costs for high school students desiring to take college-level classes prior to receiving their high school diploma to accelerate their college coursework.” Included as a line item in Fiscal Year 2024 Higher Education Appropriations.</p>
Noncredit	Yes	Special purpose	<p>Fiscal Year 2024 Higher Education Appropriations: Includes line-item funding for “non-credit workforce grants.” The Notice of Funding Opportunity specifies “noncredit workforce training is defined as training, not tied to college credit hours, that results in short-term certificates, industry-recognized certification, or other occupational credentials and excludes developmental education, youth programs, community enrichment, adult education, and English language acquisition.”</p>

Indiana

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Performance-based funding	Ind. Code § 21-18-16-2 : Authorizes an outcomes-based funding formula for Ivy Tech Community College System. The 2025 Fiscal Year metrics include completion of certificate and Associate Degrees. The Ivy Tech budget request (2023) specifies an internal distribution based, in part, on FTE enrollment.
Dual enrollment	Yes	Performance-based funding	CHE Recommended Budget (2023-2025) : Institutions receive a set dollar amount per dual enrollment credits awarded. These funds are distributed as line items outside the main performance funding formula. The Ivy Tech budget request (2023) specifies an internal distribution based, in part, on dual enrollment FTE. Ind. Code Ann. § 21-43-1.5-1 : The commission may identify specific courses for funding.
Noncredit	Yes	Special Purpose	CHE Recommended Budget (2023-2025) : Includes resources for the Indiana Rural Education Initiative. The Ivy Tech budget request (2023) specifies some of these resources are used for “classrooms for credit and non-credit (skills-based) courses.”

Iowa

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Enrollment-based funding	Iowa Code Ann. § 260C.18C : Outlines the distribution formula, which is primarily base funding, adjusted for FTE enrollment if there is an increase in state general aid available. FTE is defined in terms of credit hours and contact hours for non-credit course.
Dual enrollment	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding to institutions for dual enrollment activities. Instead, per Iowa Admin. Code r. 281-22.21 , K12 school districts reimburse dual enrollment tuition, and students are not to be charged. K12 districts are also eligible for supplementary funding per Iowa Admin. Code r. 281-22.11(261E) .
Noncredit	Yes	Enrollment-based funding	Iowa Code Ann. § 260C.18C : Outlines the distribution formula, which is primarily base funding, adjusted for FTE enrollment if there is a specified increase in state general aid available. FTE is defined in terms of credit hours and contact hours for non-credit course.

Kansas

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Enrollment-based funding: Performance-based funding	<p>Kan. Stat. Ann. § 71-1803: The “postsecondary tiered technical education state aid” is appropriated through a “credit hour cost calculation model” accounting for demand, costs, target industries, growth, and local resources.</p> <p>Board of Regents FY2022-24 Budget Analysis: Identifies performance metrics including degree attainment and CTE credit hours (see also HB 2739 which implemented state performance budgeting).</p>
Dual enrollment	Yes	Special purpose	<p>Kan. Stat. Ann. § 72-3810: Allows for state funding to be appropriated to technical colleges to support dual enrollment in CTE programs. The statute states: “to the extent there are sufficient moneys appropriated to the career technical education secondary program, the state board of regents shall distribute state funds to community colleges, technical colleges and the Washburn institute of technology for the cost associated with secondary students enrolled in postsecondary career technical education programs.”</p> <p>Board of Regents FY 2025 Budget document: Indicates state funding for concurrent enrollment.</p>
Noncredit	Yes	Special purpose	<p>Board of Regents FY2022-24 Budget Analysis: The state funds adult education centers within community colleges which includes GED prep, English as a second language, and basic skills. Funding is based on a budget request from the Kansas Board of Regents. However, not every community college is funded for adult education. Kansas has no funding for noncredit business and industry training.</p>

Kentucky

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Enrollment-based funding	Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 164.092 : Funding for the Kentucky Community and Technical College System is based on “each college’s share of total student credit hours earned, weighted to account for cost differences by academic discipline” and “each college’s share of total full-time equivalent student enrollment to support academic support services such as libraries and academic computing.”
Dual enrollment	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding for dual enrollment activities in the CPE Dual Credit Policies or KCTCS Annual Budget . Note the state does have a Dual Credit Scholarship Program to fund students (Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 164.786).
Noncredit	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding for noncredit activities.

Louisiana

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Performance-based funding	La. Rev. Stat. Ann. 17:3129.2 : Establishes factors to be considered in the outcomes-based formula, including “credit hour costs and cost of certificate and degree completion.”
Dual enrollment	Yes	Special purpose	La. Rev. Stat. Ann. 17:2944 : Establishes the Dual Enrollment Innovation and Equity Grant “to conduct capacity building for implementation of a statewide dual enrollment framework with the purpose of assisting and encouraging high schools and public postsecondary education institutions to implement new or conduct existing dual enrollment programs that provide equitable access and healthy participation.”
Noncredit	Yes	Special purpose	La. Rev. Stat. Ann. 17:3217.1 : Tasks the Board of Supervisors of Community and Technical Colleges to “fully fund the cost of a statewide adult education program and shall allocate such funds appropriated therefor based on an adopted formula.” The FY 2024-2025 Higher Education Budget Request from the Board of Regents includes a request for adult basic education and for “high-demand short-term training/credentials.”

Maine

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Institutional request	Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 20-A, § 12706 : The board of trustees is required to “prepare and adopt a biennial, line-category, operating budget for presentation to the Governor and the Legislature, incorporating all projected expenditures and all resources expected or proposed to be made available to fund the operations of the system.”
Dual enrollment	No		Our policy scan did not identify state funding for dual enrollment activities. However, per Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 21-A, § 4775 , K12 school districts reimburse community colleges for tuition of dually enrolled students; tuition is offered at a reduced rate.
Noncredit	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding for noncredit activities. SHEF data indicates no funding for non-credit education.

Maryland

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Enrollment-based funding	Md. Code Ann., Educ. § 16-305 : Establishes a funding formula based on FTE, which is calculated in relation to credit hour production.
Dual enrollment	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding for dual enrollment activities. However, institutions receive funding indirectly through the Early College Access Grant, a need-based financial aid program for dual enrollment students, allocated to institutions based on enrollment (Md. Code, Educ. § 18-14A-01 ; Md. Code, Educ. § 18-14A-02). Additionally, per Md. Code, Educ. § 15-127 , tuition is paid by the school district at the rate of 75% of cost, and students are not charged tuition.
Noncredit	Yes	Enrollment-based funding; Special purpose	<p>Md. Code Ann., Educ. § 16-305: Establishes a funding formula based on FTE, which is calculated in relation to credit hour production, and includes a conversion between contact hours and credit hours.</p> <p>Md. Code Ann., Lab. & Empl. § 11-806: Establishes competitive grant for adult education and literacy, explained in greater detail in the MCCACET Community Colleges Workforce Training Reports (2017).</p>

Massachusetts

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Institutional request	Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. 15A § 15B : Specifies each board prepares an annual budget request in accordance with funding formulas developed by the board of higher education. Per the FY25 Budget Recommendation , the Commissioner of Higher Education distributes funding among campuses “using a formula that incorporates equity.”
Dual enrollment	Yes	Special purpose	FY25 Budget Recommendation : Governor’s budget includes funding for “Dual Enrollment Grants and Subsidies” and notes prior year funding.
Noncredit	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding for noncredit activities. SHEF data indicates no funding for non-credit education.

Michigan

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Performance-based funding	House Fiscal Agency Budget Briefing: Community Colleges (2023) : Describes the allocation models, including performance-based funding completion metrics. Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. 388.1801 : Makes the appropriation for operations and performance to each institution.
Dual enrollment	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding for dual enrollment activities.
Noncredit	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding for noncredit activities.

Minnesota

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Institutional request	Minn. Stat. Ann. § 135A.031 : Specifies the University of Minnesota and the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities systems make operational budget requests to the legislature.
Dual enrollment	Yes	Enrollment-based funding	Minn. Stat. Ann. § 124D.09 : Postsecondary institutions receive a reimbursement for dual enrollment students based on a credit hour formula.
Noncredit	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding for noncredit activities.

Mississippi

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Enrollment-based funding	Miss. Code Ann. § 37-29-301 and Miss. Code Ann. § 37-29-305 : Specifies funding for community colleges uses an FTE formula. FTE is calculated using a formula based on credit hours in Miss. Code Ann. § 37-29-303 .
Dual enrollment	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding to institutions for dual enrollment. However, per Miss. Code Ann. § 37-151-7 , dual enrollment funding is distributed to high school districts, which then pay community colleges “for services provided to such students.”
Noncredit	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding for noncredit activities. SHEF data indicates no funding for non-credit education.

Missouri

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Performance-based funding	Mo. Ann. Stat. § 163.191 : State aid is allocated through a performance funding formula, required by Mo. Ann. Stat. § 173.1006 . The Performance Funding for Higher Education report (2018) specifies performance indicators including degree and credit hour completion.
Dual enrollment	Yes	Enrollment-based funding; Special purpose	Mo. Ann. Stat. § 167.223 : Specifies dually enrolled students “shall be considered a resident student for the purposes of calculating state aid to the two-year college.” Mo. Ann. Stat. § 173.2500 : Creates the Dual Credit Certification Fund “for the purpose of funding the costs associated with the operation of the dual credit certification process.”
Noncredit	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding for noncredit activities. SHEF data indicates no funding for non-credit education.

Montana

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Enrollment-based funding	Mont. Code Ann. § 20-15-310 : Appropriations are determined using a funding formula adjusted for FTE. FTE is defined in terms of student credit hours.
Dual enrollment	Yes	Enrollment-based funding	Mont. Code Ann. § 20-15-310 : Dually enrolled students are included in the funding formula’s FTE adjustment.
Noncredit	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding for noncredit activities. SHEF data indicates no funding for non-credit education.

Nebraska

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Institutional request	<p>Neb. Rev. St. § 85-1416: The board of governors of the community colleges make a request for state aid to the commission.</p> <p>Neb. Rev. St. § 85-2234: Community colleges receive a base funding amount based on funding amounts prior to 2012-2013. If there is an excess appropriation, a portion is allocated based on the “proportionate share of three-year average full-time equivalent student enrollment” and on the “proportionate share of three-year average reimbursable educational units,” a measure of courses, per Neb. Rev. St. § 85-1503.</p>
Dual enrollment	Yes	Tuition reimbursement	<p>CCPE Postsecondary Education Operating and State Aid Budget Recommendations (2023-2025): A portion of state aid and federal ARPA aid are used to “reduce dual enrollment tuition at the community colleges.” Per LB1014, funds are distributed proportionally to dual enrollment FTE.</p>
Noncredit	Yes	Base funding	<p>Nebraska Community College State Aid Enrollment FTE, REU, and Dual Enrollment FTE Guidelines FY 2023-24: Noncredit vocational courses are reimbursable in the allocation of state funds per Neb. Rev. St. § 85-2234.</p>

Nevada

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Performance-based funding	<p>Nevada’s Higher Education Funding Formula 2013-2025 Summary (NSHE): Describes the performance-based funding model which includes metrics for weighted credit hour completion.</p>
Dual enrollment	No		<p>Our policy scan did not identify specific funding for dual enrollment. Related policies include: Senate Bill No.19; Board of Regents Policies Title 4, Chapter 16, Section 2; Dual Enrollment Task Force (2020).</p>
Noncredit	No		<p>Board of Regents Policies Title 4, Chapter 17, Section 18: States “All community service, continuing education and other self-supporting programs shall be budgeted separately from the regular state appropriated budget in each institution. [...] The courses shall be wholly supported from registration and other fees and not from state appropriated funds.”</p>

New Hampshire

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Institutional request	N.H. Rev. Stat. Title I § 9:4-e : Community colleges receive general fund appropriations and submit operating budgets upon request (also see N.H. Rev. Stat. Title XV § 188-F:6)
Dual enrollment	Yes	Tuition reimbursement	N.H. Rev. Stat. Title XV § 188-E:27 : Specifies the state pays for half the cost of the course which is considered “full payment for course tuition.”
Noncredit	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding for noncredit activities. SHEF data indicates no funding for non-credit education.

New Jersey

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Enrollment-based funding; Performance-based funding	Distribution Model for State Operating Aid To New Jersey’s Community Colleges (2021) : Outlines the state funding formula, which includes metrics for FTE enrollment and degree completion.
Dual enrollment	No		The state does not currently fund dual enrollment through the allocation model but intends to begin counting dual enrollment students as part of FTE next year. In 2024, the state funded four K-12 districts to partner with colleges to expand access and participation in dual enrollment as part of the Dual Enrollment Pilot Program . N.J. Stat. § 18A:61C-10 : Statute related to dual enrollment does not reference appropriations.
Noncredit	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding for noncredit activities. SHEF data indicates no funding for non-credit education.

New Mexico

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Enrollment-based funding; Performance-based funding	N.M. Stat. Ann. § 21-2-5.1 : The commission on higher education develops a funding formula, and accounting for enrollment increases is part of the criteria for the formula. The New Mexico Higher Education I & G Funding Formula technical guide for FY22 describes the details of the formula, including performance funding metrics for student credit hours. Enrollment is considered a performance metric in the General Appropriations Act of 2024 (e.g., pg. 164).
Dual enrollment	Yes	Performance-based funding; Tuition reimbursement	New Mexico Higher Education I & G Funding Formula technical guide for FY22 : The performance funding distribution can be based on a sector mission, one of which is “dual credit mission,” which rewards credits taken by dual enrollment students. Additionally, the performance metric for student momentum includes all courses a student has passed, including those taken as dual enrollment. N.M. Stat. Ann. § 21-1-27.10 : Creates the “tribal college dual credit program fund” which funds tribal colleges for tuition and fees, which are otherwise waived for dual enrollment students per N.M.Stat. Ann. § 21-1-1.2 .
Noncredit	Yes	Special purpose	General Appropriation Act of 2024 : The state budget includes funding for workforce development programs and adult literacy at community colleges (pg. 137, 281). In applying the higher education funding formula, the appropriation description specifies the mission of New Mexico’s community colleges “is to provide credit and noncredit postsecondary education and training opportunities to New Mexicans so they have the skills to be competitive in the new economy and are able to participate in lifelong learning activities.” (pg. 163)

New York

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Enrollment-based funding	SUNY Community College Regulations §602.8 : Basic state funding is based on a portion of the operating budget or a combination of eligible FTE students and physical space. Eligible funded FTE students include both credit and non-credit students.
Dual enrollment	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding for dual enrollment activities.
Noncredit	Yes	Enrollment-based funding	<p>SUNY Community College Regulations §602.8: Basic state funding is based on a portion of the operating budget or a combination of eligible FTE students and physical space. Eligible funded FTE students include both credit and non-credit students.</p> <p>SUNY Community College Regulations §602.5: Non-credit remedial courses are eligible for state aid, except avocational, recreational, or social group courses.</p>

North Carolina

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Enrollment-based funding; Performance-based funding	State Aid Allocations and Budget Policies (FY 2023-24) : Funding is allocated through a formula including non-enrollment base, FTE enrollment, and performance metrics.
Dual enrollment	Yes	Enrollment-based funding; Tuition reimbursement	Report to the North Carolina General Assembly: Career and College Promise (2024) : Career and College Promise is a statewide dual enrollment program. The General Assembly pays student tuition. Additionally, dual enrollment students are included in the FTE count for the funding formula.
Noncredit	Yes	Enrollment-based funding	<p>State Aid Allocations and Budget Policies (FY 2023-24): Funding is allocated through a formula including non-enrollment base, FTE enrollment, and performance metrics. The FTE enrollment funding formula includes continuing education which are non-credit, per NC SBCC code 1D SBCCC 300.1. Recreational programs do not count towards FTE and are considered self-supporting; appropriations for operating expenses cannot be used to support these courses, per NC SBCC code 1D SBCCC 200.3.</p>

North Dakota

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Performance-based funding	N.D. Cent. Code Ann. § 15-18.2 : Defines credit hour completion as the basis for state performance-based funding.
Dual enrollment	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding for dual enrollment activities. Per N.D. Cent. Code Ann. § 15.1-25-03 , students are responsible for the cost of participating in dual enrollment.
Noncredit	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding for noncredit activities. SHEF data indicates no funding for non-credit education.

Ohio

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Performance-based funding	State Share of Instruction Handbook (FY2024) : State funds are allocated based on course completions by FTE students, and FTE is defined in terms of credit hours.
Dual enrollment	Yes	Performance-based funding	<p>State Share of Instruction Handbook (FY2024): The definition of FTE for the funding formula includes dual enrollment students: “high school students and credits earned at the college while students are in high school are included in the SSI formula.”</p> <p>Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3365.07: The state funds the cost of students who participate in the College Credit Plus Program, the state’s coordinated dual enrollment program, and there is no tuition charge to the student. A 2019 report notes program costs were “re-directed from the student’s high school to the college delivering the courses.”</p>
Noncredit	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding for noncredit activities. SHEF data indicates no funding for non-credit education.

Oklahoma

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Enrollment-based funding; Performance-based funding	State Regents of Higher Education Policy Chapter 4.2.2 : Guidelines for the Regents to prepare the budget includes assessing institutional needs, including those based on enrollment, where FTE is defined as 30 credit hours. For community colleges specifically, budgets are based on “the cost per student for similar programs.” Performance funding is based on outcomes including degrees and certificates conferred.
Dual enrollment	Yes	Tuition reimbursement	Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 70, § 628.13 : High school juniors and seniors are eligible for a “tuition waiver” to participate in concurrent enrollment. Per State Regents of Higher Education Policy Chapter 4.15.4 , “Regents will reimburse institutions for resident tuition for the scholarships, subject to availability of funds.”
Noncredit	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding for noncredit activities. SHEF data indicates no funding for non-credit education.

Oregon

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Enrollment-based funding; Performance-based funding	Or. Admin. R. 589-002-0120 : Base funding for each community college district is distributed on a per weighted FTE basis. Additionally, performance funding metrics include credit attainment and headcount enrollment of specific priority student groups.
Dual enrollment	Yes	Performance-based funding	Or. Admin. R. 715-017-0005 : In accordance with the state funding formula, the Higher Education Coordinating Commission funds dual credit partnerships based on credits earned at the community college.
Noncredit	Yes	Performance-based funding	Or. Admin. R. 589-002-0120 : Performance funding metrics include “the number of students who, for the first time, have met the defined contact hour thresholds for noncredit courses.” Additionally, noncredit training certificates are included in the definition of completions, per Or. Admin. R. 589-002-0110 . Or. Admin. R. 589-002-0120 : Specifies “state reimbursement is not available for hobby and recreation courses.”

Pennsylvania

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Enrollment-based funding	22 Pa. Code § 35.62 : Institutions are funded at a specified rate per FTE. Per 22 Pa. Code § 35.61 , “full-time equivalent enrollment shall be the sum of approved full-time students... Enrollments in both credit and noncredit courses shall be used in this calculation.”
Dual enrollment	Yes	Special purpose	Dual Credit Grant : The PA Department of Education offers competitive grants to “create or expand dual credit programs.” This grant supports the requirement in 24 P.S. § 15-1525 that K12 and postsecondary institutions partner in dual credit agreements.
Noncredit	Yes	Enrollment-based funding	22 Pa. Code § 35.62 : Institutions are funded at a specified rate per FTE. Per 22 Pa. Code § 35.61 , “full-time equivalent enrollment shall be the sum of approved full-time students... Enrollments in both credit and noncredit courses shall be used in this calculation.”

Rhode Island

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Performance-based funding	R.I. Gen. Laws Ann. § 16-106-3v : Performance metrics include degrees and certificates awarded.
Dual enrollment	Yes	Tuition reimbursement	200 R.I. Code R. 10-00-1.3.3 : Specifies funding can be “dedicated to support dual enrollment partnerships.” The state has appropriated resources to cover expenses at public institutions via a tuition savings fund to cover tuition and fees for up to 8 credits per student. The Education Commission of the States’s report on State Approaches to Funding Dual Enrollment Programs provides additional detail.
Noncredit	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding for noncredit activities. SHEF data indicates no funding for non-credit education.

South Carolina

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Enrollment-based funding	SBTCE Procedure 7-1-201.2 : The funding formula for South Carolina Technical College System addresses institutional operation costs, measured in part using FTE enrollment, defined in terms of credit hours.
Dual enrollment	Yes	Enrollment-based funding	SBTCE Procedure 7-1-201.2 : Technical Education Program (TEP) dual enrollment students are counted in the funding formula's enrollment count if the student resides in the service area. S.C. Code Ann. Regs. 43-234 : Students or local school districts are responsible for the cost of tuition. However, students can use state scholarships .
Noncredit	Yes	Enrollment-based funding	SBTCE Procedure 7-1-201.2 : The funding formula includes contact hours (converted to credit hours) for continuing education programs as part of the enrollment count.

South Dakota

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Enrollment-based funding	S.D. Admin. R. 24:59:02:03 : Funding is distributed to technical colleges based on FTE, calculated in terms of credit hours.
Dual enrollment	Yes	Tuition reimbursement	BOR Academic Affairs Guidelines Section 2.2.6.A : The tuition rate for dual enrollment students is lower than undergraduates, where part of the tuition is paid by the student and part is paid by the state via a reimbursement to the institution.
Noncredit	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding for noncredit activities. SHEF data indicates no funding for non-credit education.

Tennessee

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Performance-based funding	Tenn. Code Ann. § 49-7-202(f)(1) : Establishes an outcomes-based funding formula. The 2023-24 Outcomes Formula Model for community colleges includes metrics for credit hours and certificate attainment (see Operational Definitions).
Dual enrollment	Yes	Performance-based funding	Tenn. Code Ann. § 49-7-202(f)(1) : Establishes an outcomes-based funding formula. The 2023-24 Outcomes Formula Model for community colleges includes metrics for dual enrollment (see Operational Definitions).
Noncredit	Yes	Performance-based funding	Tenn. Code Ann. § 49-7-202(f)(1) : Establishes an outcomes-based funding formula. The 2023-24 Outcomes Formula Model for community colleges includes metrics for workforce training. The OBF Formula Explanation defines workforce training as “the total number of non-credit contact hours in an academic year,” excluding secondary training .

Texas

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Enrollment-based funding; Performance-based funding	Tex. Educ. Code Ann. § 130A : The basic allotment junior colleges receive is based on a weighted FTE formula where FTE is defined as “a student enrolled in an eligible credit or non-credit program.” Performance funding includes a metric for the number of “credentials of value” awarded, including “credentials from credit and non-credit programs that equip students for continued learning and greater earnings in the state economy.”
Dual enrollment	Yes	Performance-based funding	Tex. Educ. Code Ann. § 130A : Performance funding metrics includes “the number of students who complete a sequence of at least 15 semester credit hours or the equivalent for dual credit or dual enrollment courses, as defined by coordinating board rule, that apply toward academic or workforce program requirements at the postsecondary level.” Tex. Educ. Code Ann. § 28.009 : Institutions can participate in the Financial Aid for Swift Transfer (FAST) Program, which allows students to enroll for free and institutions to receive funding “proportion to the number of dual credit courses in which eligible students are enrolled at the institution.”
Noncredit	Yes	Enrollment-based funding; Performance-based funding	Tex. Educ. Code Ann. § 130A : The basic allotment junior colleges receive is based on a weighted FTE formula where FTE is defined as “a student enrolled in an eligible credit or non-credit program.” Performance funding includes a metric for the number of “credentials of value” awarded, including “credentials from credit and non-credit programs that equip students for continued learning and greater earnings in the state economy.”

Utah

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Performance-based funding	<p>Utah Code 53B-7-706: Institutions receive funding for meeting performance goals based on completion.</p> <p>Utah Code 53B-7-705: Funding is allocated based on an institution's share of FTE students.</p>
Dual enrollment	Yes	Enrollment-based funding	<p>Utah Code 53F-2-409: The state allocates resources "in proportion to the number of credit hours" for which an LEA and institution bear the cost of instruction.</p>
Noncredit	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding for noncredit activities.

Vermont

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Base funding	<p>VSC System Policy 403-A Manual of Policy and Procedures (2024): The general fund allocation is distributed to colleges "to fill the gap" between expenses and combined student revenue and general allocations.</p> <p>16 V.S.A. § 2885: Postsecondary education is funded through a trust fund, a portion of which is distributed each year.</p>
Dual enrollment	Yes	Tuition reimbursement	<p>16 V.S.A. § 944: The state pays postsecondary institution equal to the cost of tuition for the dual enrollment course.</p>
Noncredit	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding for noncredit activities.

Virginia

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Enrollment-based funding; Performance-based funding	<p>Va. Code Ann. § 23.1-303: The state funds a portion of “basic operations and instruction,” calculated using a formula that includes “cost of education for the total enrollment in actual attendance.”</p> <p>Performance Funding: Outcomes-Based Funding Model metrics include credit hour progression.</p>
Dual enrollment	Yes	Performance-based funding	<p>Governing Principles for Dual Enrollment: Specifies “community college shall receive fulltime equivalent (FTE) credits for high school students participating in dual enrollment.”</p> <p>Performance Funding: Dual enrollment students are included in the metrics for awards earned. Dual enrollment students are not counted toward credit progression until they enroll as a regular student.</p>
Noncredit	Yes	Performance-based funding	<p>VA Code § 23.1-627.3: Creates the New Economy Workforce Credential Grant Program, a “pay-for-performance model” where funds are distributed to institutions “as eligible students enroll in noncredit workforce training programs, giving priority to noncredit workforce training programs in high-demand fields.”</p>

Washington

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Enrollment-based funding; Performance-based funding	<p>SBCTC Policy Manual: Certain courses and student-types are categorized as “state supported,” meaning they are funded by some combination of legislative appropriation and tuition. Other courses are “contract supported” or “student funded or self-support.”</p> <p>Student Achievement Initiative: A performance funding formula where colleges receive points for outcomes including credit attainment.</p>
Dual enrollment	Yes	Enrollment-based funding	<p>RCW 28B.10.058: Institutions receive appropriations on a per-student basis for participation in the College in the High School dual credit program operated within high schools.</p> <p>SBCTC Policy Manual: Running Start, a dual enrollment program, is funded through a K-12 appropriation. K-12 districts reimburse colleges based on credits.</p>
Noncredit	Yes	Enrollment-based funding; Special purpose	<p>SBCTC Policy Manual: Students enrolled in “ungraded courses,” meaning “courses that do not earn credit or grade points on the student’s transcript,” count towards FTE, excluding “hobby, recreational, craft or similar courses.”</p> <p>RCW 28B.50.090: The college board has the power to “receive and disburse such funds for adult education,” and the state budget (2023-2024) includes funding for adult education.</p>

West Virginia

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Performance-based funding	W. Va. Code Ann. §18B-1B-4 : Requires a performance-based funding formula to begin the 2024 fiscal year. The administrative rules for technical colleges (W. Va. Code R. § 135-02) define the formula's procession outcomes based on "cumulative credits earned." Additionally, the rule defines full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in terms of credit hours only.
Dual enrollment	Yes	Special purpose; Tuition reimbursement	W. Va. Code Ann. § 18-13-1 : Establishes the Earn a Degree – Graduate Early (EDGE) initiative, a dual-enrollment program. W. Va. Code Ann. §18-13-5 allows for appropriations: "The Legislature... will endeavor to provide sufficient funds to meet program goals and objectives. However, funding is subject to appropriation by the Legislature and nothing in this article requires any specific level of appropriation." W. Va. Code Ann. §18B-14-4 : Establishes a dual enrollment pilot program with appropriations to cover the cost of student's tuition and fees.
Noncredit	Yes	Special purpose; Performance-based funding	W. Va. Code Ann. §18B-1B-4 : Requires a performance-based funding formula to begin the 2024 fiscal year. In the administrative rules for technical colleges (W. Va. Code R. § 135-02), the formula's completion metrics include "workforce training contact hours" and "students completing short-term workforce training programs." W. Va. Code Ann. §18B-3D-3 : Establishes the Workforce Development Initiative Program, a grant for services including "developing customized training programs" in partnership with employers, which are typically non-credit.

Wisconsin

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Performance-based funding	WI State Statute 38.28 : Establishes a performance-based funding formula including criteria for “the number of degrees and certificates awarded in high-demand fields.”
Dual enrollment	Yes	Performance-based funding	WI State Statute 38.28 : Establishes a performance-based funding formula including criteria for “participation in dual enrollment programs.”
Noncredit	Yes	Performance-based funding; Special purpose	<p>WI State Statute 38.28: Establishes a performance-based funding formula including criteria for “the number of adult students served by basic education courses, adult high school or English language learning courses, or courses that combine basic skills and occupational training as a means of expediting basic skills remediation, and the success rate of adult students completing such courses” and “workforce training provided to businesses and individuals.”</p> <p>WI State Statute 38.27: Allows for incentive grants for “the creation or expansion of adult high school, adult basic education and English as a 2nd language courses.”</p>

Wyoming

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Performance-based funding	<p>Wyo. Stat. § 21-18-202: Establishes performance-based funding, which includes metrics related to credit attainment, including persistence and degree completion, per the WCC Annual Performance Report (2022-2023).</p> <p>Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 21-18-103: Appropriations are adjusted based on enrollment changes.</p>
Dual enrollment	Yes	Performance-based funding	Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 21-20-201 : Specifies dual enrolled students count toward FTE.
Noncredit	Yes	Special purpose	Wyo. Stat. § 21-18-407 : The Wyoming Works Program includes grants for institutions “for instructor positions and to acquire instructional and resource materials and classroom equipment necessary to support the Wyoming works program.” The program includes approved credential program, which may or may not be for academic credit, per Wyo. Stat. § 21-18-402 .

Federated States of Micronesia

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Institutional request	COM Board Policy #5103 and COM Board Policy #5001 : The College of Micronesia-FSM is funded by the Congress and the budget preparation process includes expenditures on base costs, including personnel, maintenance, and communication.
Dual enrollment	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding for dual enrollment activities.
Noncredit	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding for noncredit activities.

Guam

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Institutional request	FY 2024 Budget Act : Funds the General Fund Appropriations for Operations of Guam Community College based on the college's annual budget request .
Dual enrollment	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding for dual enrollment activities. Students and families are responsible for tuition and fees for participating in the Dual Enrollment Accelerated Learning (DEAL) Program , though scholarships are available.
Noncredit	Yes	Institutional request	FY 2024 Budget Act : Funds the General Fund Appropriations for Operations of Guam Community College based on the college's annual budget request . The 2024 budget request includes line-items for adult basic education, adult high school, and English as a second language, including personnel and supplies.

Northern Mariana Islands

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Institutional request	<p>Public Law 4-34: The Board of Regents consults with the governor to submit a budget request to the legislature. The 2024 budget request includes line item funding for personnel and operations at Northern Mariana Island Colleges.</p> <p>The Commonwealth Constitution, Article XV, Section 2: Specifies “The college shall be guaranteed an annual budget of not less than one percent of the general revenues of the Commonwealth.”</p>
Dual enrollment	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding for dual enrollment activities.
Noncredit	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding for noncredit activities.

Puerto Rico

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Data unavailable		
Dual enrollment	Data unavailable		
Noncredit	Data unavailable		

Republic of Marshall Islands

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Institutional request	College of the Marshall Islands Act 1992, Section §216 : The Cabinet recommends a budget to parliament “for sufficient annual appropriations to the College for operating and capital expenditures.” Per the CMI Budget guide, Planning & Policy , funds are used for salaries, benefits and other operating costs.
Dual enrollment	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding for dual enrollment activities. Students are responsible for tuition and fees, though some funding may be available for merit-based waivers, per CMI Policy No. 365 .
Noncredit	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding for noncredit activities.

Republic of Palau

Enrollment type	Funded	Funding Type	Sources and notes
Credit-bearing	Yes	Institutional request	PCC Administrative Procedures Manual : After the Board approves the budget, the budget request is sent to the national government. The budget’s first priority is “instruction, research and community services.” Republic of Palau Public Law 4-2 : Mandates adequate funding of PCC. The 2023 PCC Financial Report notes government appropriations included funding for salaries as well as unrestricted funds for “education and general operations.”
Dual enrollment	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding for dual enrollment activities.
Noncredit	No		Our policy scan did not identify specific funding for noncredit activities.



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