

**Get There Faster Career Dual Enrollment Pathways Expansion Grant Program
Grant Year 2022-2023
Frequently Asked Questions**

December 9, 2021, Webinar

Question #1: When are Part 1 and Part 2 of the Career Dual Enrollment Pathways Expansion Grant due?

Answer #1: The posted RFA document on Page 9 includes an application checklist and due dates.

Submission	Required Uploads	Documents	Due Date
Part 1	A. Signed DOE100A Form (signed by an authorized agency head) B. Signed assurances document	Attachment B Attachment C	December 17, 2021
Part 2	C. Dual enrollment program expansion proposal and Budget Narrative Excel Workbook (includes DOE 101S)	See Excel workbook	March 1, 2022

Question #2: If an applicant wants to collaborate with two postsecondary entities for two different programs using the allocation for our district, would they submit one DOE100A or two?

Answer #2: Submit one application and include any partnership(s) within the budget narrative.

Question #3: Does the career dual enrollment grant ONLY apply to career dual enrollment in information technology-related disciplines?

Answer #3: No; however, emphasis should be placed on underserved and economically disadvantaged students and communities, with a particular focus on creating more training opportunities in STEM-related disciplines.

Question #4: Will this grant include dual enrollment at a technical college?

Answer #4: Yes.

Question #5: Is there a list or determining factor that makes a course a career dual enrollment course?

Answer #6: Yes, for a course to be considered for career dual enrollment, the course must lead to a credential or certification on the Master Credentials List. See the 2021-2022 Master Credential List at <https://careersourceflorida.com/boardroom/florida-credentials-review-committee/master-credentials-list/>.

Question #7: Does this include apprenticeship programs at community colleges?

Answer #7: No, the Career dual enrollment program does not include the apprenticeship program.

Question #8: Since the RFA references expansion or new career dual enrollment programs, can these funds be used for existing programs (without specific expansion)?

Answer #8: Yes, the grant can be used to expand access to existing career dual enrollment programs or create new career dual enrollment pathways.

Question #9: Can the funds for instructional personnel be used for a staff member who works at the district office supporting the career dual enrollment instructional personnel?

Answer #9: Yes. Please refer to the grant application on Page 5. This includes a staff member at the district supporting the Career Dual Enrollment program. Please note that a position description is required for any position funded by the grant, and that the program number or CIP is required on each budget line within Tab C, DOE 101S Form.

Question #10: Where in the application is the equipment list submission tab?

Answer #10: The application does not include an equipment list. Agencies should not maintain local property inventories for future monitoring.

Question #11: Equipment over \$1,000 is generally listed in an Equipment tab. Do we add a tab, or is this not a requirement for the grant?

Answer #11: See the [answer](#) to Question #10.

Question #12: In the RFA, does this mean that costs under \$5,000 is considered non-capital?

Answer #12: Yes.

Question #13: Can you please confirm that these funds would be provided via pro-rate share to charter high schools who provide CTE?

Answer #13: Charter schools must be included in the local planning and development of priorities for career dual enrollment expansion, but due to the nature of this grant and the requirement that expenditures be limited to the expansion of career dual enrollment pathways,

a pro-rated share at the school or charter school level may not be possible. It is recommended that agencies work with all schools serving the eligible student population in their district to determine expansion plans for career dual enrollment programs and then allocate resources accordingly. Please note the language on Page 1 of the RFA about an emphasis on serving underserved and economically disadvantaged students and communities.

Question #14: To determine charter allocations, which survey or enrollment numbers are we to use?

Answer #14: See the [answer](#) to Question #13.

Question #15: Will the department provide guidance on the formula for determining charter proportional share of the district allocation?

Answer #15: The Department does not have the necessary information to determine an allocation at the school level. See the answer to Question #13 for a recommended process to develop internal school level allocations.

Question #16: If a system is its own charter local education agency (LEA), do they apply to their sponsoring district for grant funds?

Answer #16: Please see page 4 of the RFA, Fiscal Records Requirements and Documentation, which states that the school district will ensure students in charter schools are supported with these grant funds; pursuant to section 1002.33(17)(c), Florida Statutes, school district LEAs shall provide an allocation to all charter schools within its district. See the [answer](#) to Question #13 from the December 9, 2021, webinar, for additional guidance.

Question #17: The RFA states that LEAs should provide an allocation to ALL charter schools within the district. Can you please clarify if LEA should only include charter schools serving specific secondary grade levels or offering specific programs – or is it truly all charter schools?

Answer #17: If a charter school does not serve students in the eligible population or intend to provide career dual enrollment opportunities to their students, the charter school should not receive an allocation.

Question #18: In the event a district does not apply, how can a charter high school, that is not an LEA, participate in this opportunity?

Answer #18: If a district declines to apply, the Department will work internally on how to allocate funds to charter schools in the district who seek to expand access to career dual enrollment opportunities.

Question #19: Is there any requirement to provide funds to support private schools?

Answer #19: No.

Question #20: Would this be infrastructure at the secondary or postsecondary level?

Answer #20: Infrastructure costs could occur at either the postsecondary or the K-12 facility, depending upon how the career dual enrollment opportunity would be delivered.

Question #21: Can we provide gas cards for students to attend a postsecondary CTE program?

Answer #21: Student transportation is an allowable cost. Appropriate internal controls would need to be in place for an institution to manage this type of process, as this could be subject to potential problems.

Question #22: Where do I find the allocation?

Answer #22: The allocation is available in Attachment A of the RFA and in the Allocation Chart tab of the Excel workbook.

January 19, 2022, Webinar

Question #1: Does classroom furniture (desks and chairs) count as equipment?

Answer #1: Yes.

Question #2: If we decide to expand career dual enrollment at a local high school, do you have a document that states all the required steps? Current TAP?

Answer #2: There is no specific step-by-step document. However, there are resources available on the [Office of Articulation](#) website and within the [Florida Statute on Career Dual Enrollment](#), F.S. 1007.271. If you have specific questions, please email Articulation@fldoe.org.

Question #3: Does there have to be PSAV enrollment for in 2020-2021 and/or 2021-2022 for the program that our secondary program will be dually enrolling with?

Answer #3: If there were a brand-new career dual enrollment opportunity, there would not be data for the prior or the current year. Please keep in mind that career dual enrollment is for secondary students enrolled in a postsecondary career education program or course. Secondary programs and courses are not considered dual enrollment.

Question #4: Is there a certain amount of the allocation that must be used for charters if they want to participate?

Answer #4: See the [answer](#) to Question #13 from the December 9, 2021, webinar.

Question #5: Must the PSAV program have existed in a prior year? In other words, can we start a brand-new PSAV program in 2022-2023 and dually enroll with that?

Answer #5: The grant will support new or existing career dual enrollment pathway options.

Question #6: If a career dual enrollment program currently exists with a small number of students, and then grows to include a larger number of students, does it qualify as expansion?

Answer #6: Yes, expansion is defined as an increase in capacity in an existing program.

Question #7: If a charter school requires transportation, the charter school would be responsible for a plan to sustain this transportation after the grant expires. The district would not be liable to continue transport costs after the grant. If the charter school is unable to sustain the transportation costs, can we fund this through the grant?

Answer #7: All programs funded should be able to be maintained after the grant period.

Question #8: Must a student be enrolled in career dual enrollment to pay for wages for an internship? Could the student be part of an internship the summer before they begin a career dual enrollment program?

Answer #8: Yes, these funds are limited to the support of students in a career dual enrollment pathway. No, an internship is a capstone experience and would not be the first course in a career dual enrollment pathway.

Question #9: Can a charter school partner with a "private college" to expand career dual enrollment opportunities?

Answer #9: Yes.

Question #10: It seems like the best way to include charters is to work with them on the overall plan and include their students in the opportunities offered in the grant. For instance, whatever career dual enrollment opportunities offered in the district from the grant should be offered to the charter students to participate as well.

Answer #10: This is a great example of how a district might include charter schools in expanding access to career dual enrollment opportunities for its students. Multiple different methods may be designed to ensure participation of students in charter schools.

Question #11: Can you clarify which school levels for charter schools should receive allocations from the district? Only High Schools? Do we include K-8 schools?

Answer #11: Dual enrollment opportunities are available to students in grades 6-12; however, most students in career dual enrollment programs are in grades 9-12.

Question #12: Should the questions in the Excel Narrative be answered by each charter school also?

Answer #12: No. The district is submitting a plan for all schools in their district. Where specified, charter school information should be referenced in the narrative. A single Excel workbook will be submitted by each district.

Question #13: Did I hear you say that if it is a new program, we can use funds to outfit the lab, including furniture that may be needed to support the equipment and collaboration tables?

Answer #13: Yes.

Question #14: On the Budget 101S Form, do we list the secondary program or the postsecondary program?

Answer #14: Dual enrollment courses are postsecondary courses so the postsecondary program would be listed on Form 101S.

Question #15: If using a secondary course for internship, how do we document enrollment if using postsecondary program names?

Answer #15: Dual enrollment courses are postsecondary courses so the postsecondary course or program name would need to be documented for enrollment.

Question #16: It is not clear from slide if you DO or DO NOT want salary fringe benefits rolled into one line item.

Answer #16: Fringe benefits need to be listed on separate lines and should not be combined with salary.

Question #17: Does there need to be enrollment in the program in the 2022-23 school year?

Answer #17: This would depend upon the type of expansion being proposed and the steps necessary to execute it. There are circumstances under which enrollment in 2022-23 would be expected.

Question #18: An allowable expense is "instructional personnel," would that also include a career counselor to work with students, families, schools, and the college to support/advise career dual enrollment?

Answer #18: Yes, this would be an allowable expense. Please ensure you clearly document the duties of the instructional personnel in the budget.

Question #19: An unallowable expense is “promotional or marketing items (e.g., flags, banners),” one of the things that is needed is more promotion. What kinds of promotional materials/marketing is acceptable (if any)?

Answer #19: Marketing is not an allowable expense with Federal Funds. However, student recruitment and outreach are both allowable.