

Running Start - NWAllprep

NWAllprep Running Start Policies, Protocol and FAQs

Steps to enroll:

- 1) Students must fill out the **Running Start Enrollment Verification Form** with their instructor and have it signed by the school director as well as the Running Start representative for the college the student wishes to attend. These instructions, as well as the form, can be found at: www.nwac.edu....
- 2) After the form has been completed and signed a copy is given to the college as well as to the NWAllprep director. If the college has its own **Running Start Enrollment Verification Form**, a student may use the college's form instead of the NWAllprep form. This will usually be the case.
- 3) The NWAllprep director will fax a copy of the form to the Toppenish School District (our sponsor school district)
- 4) GO TO YOUR CLASSES, study hard, and do all your homework. Remember, if you fail a class you must pay for that class.

The Running Start Enrollment Verification Form must be completed each college term.

Both students and parents are required to sign the Running Start Enrollment Verification Form acknowledging the new 1.20 FTE limitation and the possibility of being charged tuition when the FTE is exceeded

Students that have an unpaid bill at the college will be billed subject to the college's policies

NWAllprep Running Start Policies

1. The student is responsible for understanding when his or her choice of schedule will result in tuition charges. If the student enrolls for more high school and college credits than are identified in the Running Start State Funding Limit Table, the student is responsible for:
 - a. paying all college tuition and fees associated with exceeding the college credits identified in the table; or
 - b. Withdrawing from the excess college course(s).
2. Student is required to pay any class/lab fees, enrollment fees, all fees, charged for college classes. Student is required to pay for books, or secure them online.
3. Enrollment in specific college classes cannot be guaranteed – even if the classes are needed to fulfill district high school graduation requirements.
4. If the student begins Running Start in winter or spring quarter, eligibility for the previous quarter(s) that year is forfeited.
5. To add or withdraw from a course, the student must complete the college Add/Drop process by the college deadline and notify their high school director for approval.
6. The student is responsible for ensuring that college courses completed as part of the Running Start Program will meet high school graduation requirements.
7. If the student plans to transfer, it is the student's responsibility to find out about admissions policies/deadlines and whether credits will transfer.
8. The student gives permission for college staff to release his/her grades to the high school and to discuss various aspects of his/her program participation with the high school/district officials.
9. Running Start is available to 5th year seniors for meeting district graduation requirements only (WAC 392-169-055(4)).
10. Students are asked to take a total of 5 credit hours, or less, their first term on a college campus as a transition to make sure the student is ready to handle the rigors of college courses. If successful the student may increase the total number of credits to 15.
11. Students are responsible to pay for any credits that exceed 15 in a given term. **Running Start students will be charged tuition for college credits exceeding 15 in any one quarter. Students will be charged at the 1–10 credit tuition rates for 16 credits and above.**
12. All students are expected to continue to work on their graduation requirements through the NWAllprep Online program. Students must be signed up for a minimum of one course through NWAllprep, and must have a total course load that is “full time”, 1.2 FTE as per the **Running Start Enrollment Verification Form.**
13. Students must meet the NWAllprep graduation requirements and be working towards a high school diploma. **Credits earned at the college are counted towards High school graduation. (dual credit)**

Frequently Asked Questions

Q-1. May a district require that a student attend the high school for the purpose of completing the state's culminating project high school graduation requirement?

A. Yes. See answers to Q-51 and Q-59.

Q-2. If a student has completed graduation requirements, but has not yet graduated, and drops out of any courses being taken through Running Start, is the student considered truant?

A. No. Technically, meeting graduation requirements with or without a diploma satisfies the compulsory attendance requirement. [RCW 28A.225.010](#) See also Q-27.

Q-3. Can a student withdraw from a class taken through Running Start without the permission of the high school or school district?

A. Yes. School districts should closely coordinate with colleges to insure that the student does not become truant due to the withdrawal from the Running Start Class. The student may have to be enrolled in additional high school coursework to avoid truancy.

Q-4. May a high school district elect to reduce the rate of credit granted a Running Start student for five quarter (credit) hours of college work to less than one credit?

A. No. [RCW 28A. 230.090 and 1997 c 222](#) has established that five-quarter (credit) hours shall equal one high school credit. School districts therefore, are required to grant one full high school credit for every five quarter credit hours of work successfully completed by a Running Start student.

Q-5. Can a high school or school district impose a sequence requirement on Running Start students?

A. A rational course sequence requirement could be imposed as long as it applied to all high school students.

Q-6. May high school districts split the credits between required and elective courses?

A. Yes, but not on a uniform rate basis, but rather on a case-by-case evaluation of the extent to which a college course is the equivalent of required high school course work. An arbitrary uniform rate is squarely at odds with the course-by-course comparison and judgment required by [WAC 392-169-050](#). It is permissible for the common school district superintendent, on an individual course basis, to split the credit for a course that is not comparable, following consultation with a college representative. The total credit awarded must still equate to the five-quarter credits equals one high school credit basis.

Q-7. Can a district refuse to establish Occupational Education or Fine Arts dual credit equivalencies?

A. Yes. However, the Legislature has made it clear that its legislative intent "is to encourage maximum student access." This practice is not in keeping with legislative intent.

Q-8. May a high school restrict Running Start students from taking two like subjects in the same academic year? (Example: English 101 and 102).

A.No.

Q-9. Are Running Start students allowed to take online classes for dual credit?

A. Yes.

Q-10. May a Running Start student "challenge" a course and have the high school pay for the credits?

A. No.

Q-11. Which college courses may a Running Start student take?

A. The entire college catalog is available to Running Start students, assuming that they have met any prerequisites that the college requires of all students.

Q-12. Do Washington community and technical college credits transfer to out-of-state colleges or universities?

A. Transferability issues for courses taken while in Running Start are the same as for all other community and technical college course work. Parents and students are encouraged to educate themselves about the transferability of credits to another college, especially for all private and out-of-state universities and 4-year colleges. The receiving school has the right to determine which credits they will accept.

Q-13. Do credits earned through dual enrollment programs like Running Start affect a student's NCAA eligibility?

A. No. NCAA Bylaw 14.2.2.3 Joint College/High School Program states: A student-athlete's eligibility under the five-year rule does not begin while a student is enrolled in a collegiate institution in a joint high school/college academic program for high school students in which the courses count as both high school graduation credit and college credit, provided the student has not officially graduated from high school and does not participate in intercollegiate athletics while enrolled in the joint program (Revised: 11/01/2001 effective 8/01/2002).

College courses may be used to satisfy NCAA core-curriculum requirements if the courses are accepted and awarded credit by the high school for any student and meet all other requirements for core courses. For NCAA Division I only, college courses must be placed on the student's high school transcript.

Q-14. How do credits earned through dual enrollment programs impact a student's financial aid eligibility?

A. Financial aid eligibility of students while in Running Start. Running Start students are not eligible for federal or state financial aid. Students are encouraged to inquire with the college to determine if there is assistance available for books or transportation.

Financial aid eligibility of former Running Start students. Basic eligibility for federal and state needbased

aid is dependent on the student and family's financial strength, not participation in Running Start. Having earned credits as a Running Start student will, however, affect the length of time a student can continue to receive aid, as well as the annual maximum award amounts for federal student loan programs.

Tip: Students with questions about the effect of Running Start on their student aid or scholarship packages should always check directly with the school's admissions, financial aid, and scholarship offices.

Q-15. Who is responsible for covering the costs associated with ADA or section 504 accommodations for Running Start students?

A. The institution of Higher Education. (the college)

Q-16. Who is responsible for covering the costs associated with special education services that are outlined in a student's Individualized Education Program (IEP)?

A. Generally, high schools are responsible for providing or paying for the services outlined in an IEP. Colleges and high schools should work together to ensure that students' needs are being met.

Q-18. May a school district condition a student's eligibility for enrollment of a student in the Running Start Program upon a determination by school district personnel that the student is academically qualified to take college or university course work?

A. No. The determination of whether or not a student is competent to profit from college or university course work is within the jurisdiction and authority of the college or university to make. [WAC 392-169-045](#)

Q-19. May a school district condition a student's eligibility for enrollment in the Running Start Program upon the maintenance of a particular grade point average?

A. No. The eligibility requirements for participation in the Running Start Program are set forth in statute and rule to the exclusion of any GPA requirement. Nothing in statute or rule implies any authority for school districts to impose additional requirements or conditions upon a student who meets the minimum requirements imposed by law.

Q-20. How is junior/senior standing determined?

A. It is the responsibility of the common school district to establish junior/senior standing. Any criteria used to establish grade placement **must be applied uniformly** in accordance with district policy to students irrespective of their status as Running Start students. **At NWAllprep a student must have completed 11 High School credits to be considered a Junior**

Q-21. May a student start the Running Start Program mid-year?

A. Yes. Students may start at any time during their junior or senior academic year (excluding summer). Note, however, that in order to receive the full benefit of the Running Start program allowable under the law, students should start at the beginning of the fall quarter/semester of their junior year in high school. [WAC 392169-055](#)

Q-22. May a second-year senior enroll in the Running Start Program?

A. A second-year senior may enroll in the Running Start Program **if they have been enrolled previously as a junior or a senior**, but may only **take** those specific courses needed to graduate from high school. A second-year senior is generally understood as being a student who has failed to meet high school graduation requirements by the end of the student's 12th grade academic year. [WAC 392-169-055](#)

Q-23. Can a student have all the credits for a diploma and still attend Running Start if they do not take the step of graduating? (This is the same question as Q-53. It is included under two different topics because it pertains to both.)

A. No. Students who have completed all the credits needed for high school graduation are no longer eligible to participate in Running Start. But note that a student's eligibility for Running Start is determined at the beginning of each school year and does not change mid-year. That means that a student who completes all of his or her high school graduation requirements after the beginning of the school year continues to be eligible for Running Start until he or she graduates. [WAC 392-169-020](#)

Q-24. Can a student in second-year senior status stay in Running Start just to complete an associate degree?

A. No.

Q-25. May a high school deny Running Start participation to students under the age of 21?

A. No, not if the student meets eligibility requirements.

Q-26. Can a Running Start student retake a course to improve their grade?

A. Yes, if repeating the course is allowed by both high school and college local policies.

Q-27. Are Running Start students subject to the compulsory attendance laws?

A. Yes, Running Start students are subject to the compulsory attendance laws, as set out in [RCW 28A.225.010](#).

Q-28. May a student expelled from high school for a serious offense continue to be enrolled in Running Start?

A. Yes. A student could be expelled by a high school for a violation of school district rules and continue to participate in college classes through the end of the quarter.

Q-29. May a student who has been previously expelled from high school enroll in a college course for reimbursement through Running Start?

A. Yes, contingent upon being reenrolled in a high school.

Q-30. If a currently-enrolled Running Start student moves out of the high school district, can the student continue Running Start through the original district?

A. Yes. A student who moves to a new school district after enrolling in Running Start, attends an institution of higher education located in the new school district, and takes no classes at any high school in the new district, shall be deemed to have retained his or her residence in the school district of initial Running Start enrollment for high school graduation, funding, and other purposes under the Running Start Program. [WAC 392-169-020\(2\)](#)

Q-31. A student who completes grade 12 in one district, then transfers to another district where they are placed as a 12th grader (not as a second-year senior). Is this student eligible to be coded as a first year senior in Running Start or limited by second-year senior policies for participation?

A. The student is limited to second-year senior standards. [RCW 28A.600.330](#)

Q-32. Do Running Start students need to meet all district and state graduation requirements in order to earn a district high school diploma?

A. Yes.

Q-33. May a Running Start student be enrolled full-time at the college or university and also enroll in classes at the high school?

A. Yes. A student may be counted up to two FTES between the high school and the college or university with a maximum of one FTE at each institution. This requires very close monitoring and agreement by representatives of both institutions. The student is reported on the high school's enrollment report, as well as on the enrollment report at the college or university.

Q-34. May Running Start students earning a district high school diploma be excused from the required statewide proficiency tests because the testing conflicts with college classes?

A. No. Arrangements should be made at the college or high school to accommodate the student who is taking the high school test required by the state.

Q-35. If a Running Start student withdraws from the college, can the high school prohibit the student from returning to the high school?

A. No. It is the duty of the high school to provide an education for students residing in the district.

Q-36. What is the responsibility of the school district to inform potential Running Start students about the Running Start program?

A. A school district shall provide general information about the program to all pupils in grades ten, eleven, and twelve and the parents and guardians of those pupils, including information about the opportunity to enroll in the program through online courses available at state institutions of higher education and including the college high school diploma options under [RCW 28B.50.535](#). To assist the district in planning, a pupil shall inform the district of the pupil's intent to enroll in courses at an institution of higher education for credit. Students are responsible for applying for admission to the institution of higher education. [RCW 28A.600.320](#)

Q-37. Who determines which university or college the students will attend?

A. The students and their parents. Although students will generally attend the institution closest to their high school district, they may attend any eligible state institution of higher education.

Q-38. Is a school district required to provide transportation to a student with disabilities who wants to take classes through Running Start?

A. A school district would be responsible for necessary transportation of a Running Start student to and from college if the student's Individualized Education Program (IEP) provides for Running Start enrollment in an institution of higher education.

Q-39. Can a school district deny a student's application to enroll in Running Start if the student does not want a diploma from the district or the high school?

A. No. If the student meets all eligibility requirements, the school district cannot keep a student from participating.

Q-40. Can a college or university limit the proportion of Running Start students in any individual class?

A. No. A college cannot deny access to Running Start students for participation in any single course or program. Under the law, any policy adopted to limit Running Start enrollment must be generally applicable and related to physical facility limitations, operating funds limitations, academically efficient class size, or a student's ability to benefit from a particular class, course or program.

Q-41. Can a school district impose a registration deadline or otherwise limit registration times for Running Start?

A. No. However, the college can impose a registration deadline. It is recommended that high schools and colleges work together to define a mutually agreeable deadline for registration. Schedules must include enough flexibility not to impede students' Running Start participation.

Q-42. Can colleges ask for students' immigration and/or residency status on Running Start application forms?

A. No. Residency and immigration status are not a factor for Running Start students. Students' residency is established by their eligibility to enroll in their home high school. This question should not appear on Running Start application forms.

Q-43. Can a student residing outside of Washington take online courses with Washington colleges through Running Start?

A. No. Running Start funding is only available to Washington residents enrolled in a Washington public high school and living in Washington.

Q-44. Can schools that have accepted nonresident students under the "choice" legislation send a student back to their home high school if they want to participate in Running Start?

A. No. School districts must have a policy establishing rational, fair, and equitable standards for acceptance and rejection of applications for nonresident attendance. If a student is admitted to a school district under that policy, Running Start participation should not be a basis for dis-enrolling the student.

Q-45. May a high school seek reimbursement from a Running Start student for failure of a course?

A. No.

Q-46. May colleges charge fees to Running Start students?

A. Yes. Running Start students attending community and technical colleges must pay mandatory fees. Four year institutions may charge technology fees only. Colleges and universities must make available fee waivers for low-income Running Start students. A Running Start student shall be considered low-income, and eligible for a fee waiver, upon proof that the student is currently qualified to receive free or reduced-price lunch.

Q-47. What is the credit maximum for student tuition and when do colleges charge extra tuition for overloads taken by students?

A. Running Start students may enroll tuition-free for up to 15 credits per quarter. When a Running Start student who isn't enrolled in vocational programs seeks even more credits, colleges should charge appropriate per-credit rates for any credits beyond the 18 credit maximum. (Under the law, colleges must charge the tuition for at least two overload credits, even if the student enrolls for just one.) When students enroll in vocational programs that require enrollment for more than 15 credits per quarter (or five clock hours for technical colleges), the college can waive the credits above 15. Student enrollment in classes beyond program requirements should be charged at regular state rates.

Q-48. Can school districts assess a fine or fee against students for failing Running Start courses, withdrawing from Running Start courses or never showing up for Running Start courses?

A. No.

Q-49. Are foreign exchange students eligible to participate in Running Start?

A. Yes, Running Start satisfies high school credit and attendance requirements. The exception is that students with an F-1 visa who are paying full tuition to attend high school are not eligible to participate.

Q-50. Can Running Start students participate in study abroad programs offered by their college?

A. Yes, Running Start students have access to all the classes offered in the college catalog. The college can invoice high schools for the standard Running Start reimbursement rate. Students are responsible for any additional costs.

Q-51. Can the district require progress toward the district diploma and require that students not only earn credits, but complete other requirements for graduation, such as the Culminating Project and High School and Beyond Plans?

A. Yes. However, the intent of Running Start law is to encourage maximum student access to the Running Start program. Districts should not adopt policies and procedures that intentionally create barriers to student participation in the program. Requiring daily attendance in a culminating project class would logically hinder participation. Districts that have such requirements are strongly encouraged to offer accommodations to students participating in Running Start.

Q-52. Does a student seeking a high school diploma through an associate degree at the college need to complete a culminating project requirement?

A. No.

Q-53. Can a student have all the credits for a diploma and still attend Running Start if they do not take the step of graduating? (This is the same question as Q-23. It is included under two different topics because it pertains to both.)

A. No. Students who have completed all the credits needed for high school graduation are no longer eligible to participate in Running Start. But note that a student's eligibility for Running Start is determined at the beginning of each school year and does not change mid-year. That means that a student who completes all of his or her high school graduation requirements after the beginning of the school year continues to be eligible for Running Start until he or she graduates. [WAC 392-169-020](#)

Q-54. Can a Running Start student who earns an associate degree from a college receive a high school diploma from that college?

A. Yes. The community and technical colleges are authorized to issue high school diplomas for Running Start students who enroll in the college and complete an associate degree. Students must provide a written request to the college registrar's office (or designee) to receive a high school diploma from the college. [RCW 28B.50.535](#).

Q-55. When can Running Start students who have completed their associate degree request the college-based high school diploma?

A. A Running Start student may request the college-based high school diploma when they apply for graduation with their associate degree or anytime thereafter.

Q-56. Should secondary schools continue to track a student's graduation status if the student has indicated intent to pursue his or her high school diploma through a college, under the provisions of [RCW 28B.50.535](#) (SHB 1758) and Running Start?

A. Yes. All Running Start students are considered public high school students and as such should be served and treated like all other high school students. Providing all enrolled students with guidance as to graduation requirements and status is consistent with the guidance role of the high school, regardless of student intent relative to possible alternative graduation options. For purposes of graduation rates (and related Adequate Yearly Progress implications), students who are successful in earning their high school diploma under the provisions of [RCW 28B.50.535](#) will count as graduates of the home high school, and students who are unsuccessful in completing graduation requirements either through the school district or under the provisions of [RCW 28B.50.535](#) will be considered non-graduates.

Q-57. If a student earns a high school diploma through the college as provided in SHB 1758, how would the secondary school document the student as a graduate, and thereby get credit that the student graduated?

A. When the high school is informed by the college that the student has earned a high school diploma issued by the college under the provisions of [RCW 28B.50.535](#), the high school may withdraw the student using the Withdrawal code "GA" (Graduated through associate degree).

Q-58. If a Running Start student earns an associate degree after their expected graduation date can they be documented in their student record as an extended graduation student so that it will not count against the secondary school for Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP)?

A. Yes, though it would be a rare case for a student to maintain Running Start eligibility after their expected high school graduation date. If the student retained Running Start eligibility as a second-year senior student and completed remaining requirements for an associate degree, the high school, if informed by the college, could code the student "GA".

Q-68. Is the parent of a Running Start student entitled to review attendance and grade information held by the college or university?

A. It depends on whether the parent claims the student as a dependent for income tax purposes. Under FERPA law, students attending postsecondary educational institutions hold the confidentiality rights to their education records. They have the right to consent prior to any disclosure of information from education records held by the postsecondary institution. However, an exception to the consent requirement allows the parents of dependent children to review their child's education records without the consent of the student. Proof of dependency is usually provided by a copy of the most recent year's federal tax form showing that the parent claims the student as a dependent. Neither the age of the student nor the parent's status as a custodial parent is relevant. If a student is claimed as a dependent by either parent for tax purposes, then either parent may have access under this provision. See 34 CFR § 99.31(a)(8).

Q-69. May Running Start students participate in field trips that are scheduled as a part of the college course?

A. Yes, but written parental permission should be obtained for all field trips for Running Start students under the age of 18. If parents do not give permission, alternative options must be arranged by faculty

Q-70. May Running Start students participate in college or university campus activities, such as student government, organizations, and clubs?

A. Yes. With the exception of intercollegiate sports, Running Start students may participate in any activities on the college/university campus, consistent with the institution's general requirements for participation in extracurricular activities.

Q-71. May Running Start Students participate in high school activities including sports?

A. Yes. Running Start students may participate in any high school activities including sports, consistent with the high school and school district's own eligibility requirements and WIAA guidelines.

NOTE: WIAA guidelines allow participation by Running Start students.

Q-72. Can a school prohibit a student from participating in the high school graduation ceremony, taking classes at the high school, or participating in extracurricular activities if the student is choosing to receive a high school diploma through Running Start?

A. Any Running Start student remains eligible to enroll in classes at the high school, as well as participate in extracurricular activities as outlined by local district policy. Participation in the high school graduation ceremony is to be determined by local district policy and is not linked to state statute related to diploma requirements.

Q-73. Can a school district or high school preclude a student from being eligible to be senior class valedictorian or senior class salutatorian if the student enrolls in one or more classes via Running Start?

A. Such preclusion could violate equal protection principles. A 12th grade Running Start student and a 12th grade regular high school student are each entitled to participate equally in a high school graduation ceremony. A school should have criteria, other than mere status as a Running Start student, for these honors. For example, if the sole criterion for being selected were a high grade point average (GPA), a Running Start student with a high GPA would be just as eligible as a non-Running Start student with a high GPA. On the other hand, if the eligibility threshold is a high GPA, coupled with a certain level of participation in class or school activities (e.g., serving as class officer or other leadership activity), it is possible that a Running Start student would have a more difficult time qualifying.

Q-74. When a student in Running Start drops a class at the college, and receives a "W" on their college transcript, should the high school post the grade as an "F" on the high school transcript?

A. It must be posted as a "W" on the high school transcript.

Q-75. If a Running Start student fails to pay his fees to a college, but otherwise completes the coursework satisfactorily, can the college withhold his grades? Can the student be prevented from graduating from high school?

A. The answer to the first question lies in the applicable policy of the particular institution. The answer to the second question is no. The failure to pay college fees related to the earning of college credit via Running Start is separate from the issue of whether the student satisfactorily met the course requirements to pass and apply the earned credits toward high school graduation. The college is limited to withholding the student's grades only pertaining to issuing the student's college transcript. In the situation described above, high school counselor and the Running Start coordinator at the college must communicate with one another in order for the high school to be apprised of the student's grade. It is possible for a student to receive high school credit, but not college credit, in the situation described.

Q-76. Are all Running Start courses shown on the high school transcript?

A. Yes. Running Start courses need to be recorded on the transcript. The standardized transcript must contain a designation of "R" for courses completed and credit earned through Running Start. [WAC 392-415-070](#) See also Q-66.

Q-77. Are colleges required to send individual transcripts to school districts in order to provide evidence of successful completion of courses taken through the program?

A. No. Nothing in law or administrative code ([WAC 392-169-085](#)) mandates that a school district must receive an official transcript from the college. The college must supply "evidence" of successful completion of courses. Evidence may include college-generated spreadsheets.

Q-78. How does the high school transcribe a grade from a college class through Running Start if the college uses a different grading scale than the high school? (e.g., the college bases a B- on a 2.6 and the high school uses 2.7). Will the student have different grades on the high school and college transcripts?

A. It is possible that the respective transcripts will show different grades. However, the high school transcript needs to record the grade in compliance with [WAC 392-415-050](#). The high school would transcribe the grade appropriate to the rules for K-12 and the college would transcribe the grade appropriate to its policy.



Running Start Enrollment Verification Form



Student	Student Name: _____ Home Phone: _____ <small style="margin-left: 100px;">Last Name</small> <small style="margin-left: 150px;">First Name</small> <small style="margin-left: 100px;">MI</small>
	Email Address: _____ Cell Phone: _____
	Responsible Parent/Guardian: _____
	College: _____ College SID # (if known) _____

Counselor/Running Start Advisor	High School: _____	Running Start State Funding Limit Table			
	District: _____	Enrolled High School		Tuition-Free College Credit	
	Academic Year: _____ High School SSID # _____	Weekly Minutes**	FTE	Max FTE	Max Credits
	Grade Level: <input type="checkbox"/> Junior <input type="checkbox"/> Senior <input type="checkbox"/> 5 th Yr Senior <small style="margin-left: 150px;">Available for meeting district graduation requirements only (WAC 392-169-055(4)).</small>	0 - 307	0.00 - 0.20	1.00	15
	College Quarter: <input type="checkbox"/> Fall <input type="checkbox"/> Winter <input type="checkbox"/> Spring	308 - 412	0.21 - 0.27	0.93	14
	For the college quarter above, the student will be enrolled in _____ high school classes equaling _____ FTE.	413 - 502	0.28 - 0.33	0.87	13
	Student may register for a maximum of _____ college credits, without incurring college tuition costs, based on the above stated high school FTE.	503 - 607	0.34 - 0.40	0.80	12
	Comments: _____	608 - 712	0.41 - 0.47	0.73	11
	_____	713 - 802	0.48 - 0.53	0.67	10
	_____	803 - 907	0.54 - 0.60	0.60	10*
	908 - 1,012	0.61 - 0.67	0.53	8	
	1,013 - 1,102	0.68 - 0.73	0.47	7	
	1,103 - 1,207	0.74 - 0.80	0.40	6	
	1,208 - 1,311	0.81 - 0.87	0.33	5	
	1,312 - 1,402	0.88 - 0.93	0.27	4	
	1,403 - 1,500	0.94 - 1.00	0.20	3	

Recommended Running Start Classes:

College Course (Dept & Number)	# College Credits		High School Equivalency	# HS Credits
		=		
		=		
		=		
		=		

*Students qualifying for 0.60 FTE college enrollment and registering for exactly 10 college credits, will be granted a 1 credit waiver for the 10th credit.
**Weekly Minutes based on high school bell schedule.

Signature of High School Counselor	Date	Signature of College Running Start Rep	Date
_____	_____	_____	_____
High School Counselor Printed Name	Phone Number	College Running Start Rep Printed Name	Phone Number

Student & Parent/Guardian	<p>I understand that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The student is responsible for understanding when his or her choice of schedule will result in tuition charges. If the student enrolls for more high school and college credits than are identified in the Running Start State Funding Limit Table, the student is responsible for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) paying all college tuition and fees associated with exceeding the college credits identified in the table; or 2) withdrawing from the excess college or high school course(s). • Student is required to pay any class/lab fees charged for college classes. • Enrollment in specific college classes cannot be guaranteed – even if the classes are needed to fulfill district high school graduation requirements. • If the student begins Running Start in winter or spring quarter, eligibility for the previous quarter(s) that year is forfeited. • To add or withdraw from a course, the student must complete the college Add/Drop process by the college deadline and notify their high school counselor. • The student is responsible for ensuring that college courses completed as part of the Running Start Program will meet high school graduation requirements. • If the student plans to transfer; it is the student's responsibility to find out about admissions policies/deadlines and whether credits will transfer. • The student gives permission for college staff to release his/her grades to the high school and to discuss various aspects of his/her program participation with the high school/district officials. <p>I acknowledge that I have read, understand, and will comply with the conditions of Running Start participation and the expectations of college course enrollment.</p>	
	Student Signature (REQUIRED) _____ Date _____	Parent/Guardian Signature (REQUIRED) _____ Date _____