

WANT TO GO TO COLLEGE?

There are many college options to help you prepare for your future career: technical colleges, 2-year colleges and 4-year colleges, both public and private.

Need help with our terms? See our **glossary** in the back of this booklet.

HERE'S WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW.

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ALL ABOUT: THE COLLEGE BOUND SCHOLARSHIP

WHAT IS COLLEGE BOUND?

The College Bound Scholarship is a commitment of **state financial aid** to **eligible** students and is a four-year scholarship (12 quarters/8 semesters). Students would have applied in middle school before the end of their 8th grade year and commit to meeting the College Bound Pledge in high school. The scholarship may be listed on your **award letter** as a combination of several state grant programs, such as State Need Grant.

Find other eligibility requirements at collegebound.wa.gov

The College Bound Scholarship

DOES COVER:

- Average cost of **tuition** (at comparable public college rates)
- Some **college fees**
- Small book allowance

The College Bound Scholarship

DOES NOT COVER:

- Housing
- Meal plan
- Transportation
- Health care / insurance
- Non-mandatory fees

Other financial aid may assist with these expenses. This list may vary by college.

WHERE CAN I USE IT?

The College Bound Scholarship can be used at **66** 2- and 4-year public and private colleges, universities and technical programs in Washington State.

In the 2016-2017 school year, the College Bound Scholarship award amounts looked like this:

School Types & Potential College Bound Scholarship Dollars

Public 4-Year Research Colleges

(for example: University of Washington)
Up to \$10,499 per year

Public 4-Year Comprehensive Colleges

(for example: Central Washington University)
Up to \$7,031 per year

Community and Technical Colleges

(for example: Spokane Community College)
Up to \$4,300 per year

Private 4-Year Colleges

(for example: Pacific Lutheran University)
Up to \$11,904 per year

GOOD TO KNOW:

You must use the College Bound Scholarship **within 1 year** of high school graduation.



WHAT TO DO NOW?

DO THE ACTIVITY!

1. Visit readyssetgrad.org/eligible-institutions to see a list of all the schools where College Bound may be used.
2. List 2 colleges and their website for each school type that you want to learn more about.
3. Share your list with a teacher, school counselor, or other school staff member and let them know your post-high school plans.

Public 4-Year Research Colleges	Public 4-Year Comprehensive Colleges	Community and Technical Colleges	Private 4-Year Colleges	Private 2-year Colleges
	Example: Western Washington University - www.uw.edu			

HAVE QUESTIONS?

If you have questions about the College Bound Scholarship, please contact the Washington Student Achievement Council at collegebound@wsac.wa.gov, 888-535-0747 option 1 or visit collegebound.wa.gov.

GET UPDATES:

Sign up to get updates on the College Bound Scholarship and other ways to get college ready by visiting <http://bit.ly/2gIM56L>



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THE PLEDGE: THE COLLEGE BOUND SCHOLARSHIP

REMEMBER THAT TIME IN 7TH or 8TH GRADE...

when you signed a pledge to go to college? We haven't forgotten you. Here is what you need to know about the pledge for the College Bound Scholarship.

WHAT IS COLLEGE BOUND AGAIN?

end of their 8th grade year and commit to meeting the College Bound Pledge in high school. The scholarship may be listed on your **award letter** as a combination of several state grant programs, such as State Need Grant.

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HOW DO I GET IT?

After completing the application in middle school, eligible students must fulfill **The College Bound Pledge**:

- Graduate from a Washington state high school or homeschool program with at least a 2.0 GPA.
- Have no **felony convictions**.
- Be income eligible, as determined by your college with the information from your **FAFSA** or **WASFA**. You can view income requirements by visiting readysetgrad.org/cbs-mfi.
- Get accepted to and go to one of the 66 colleges or universities or programs within one year of graduating high school. Visit readysetgrad.org/eligible-institutions for a complete list of eligible schools.

GOOD TO KNOW:

You must use the College Bound Scholarship **within 1 year** of high school graduation.

HAVE QUESTIONS?

If you have questions about the College Bound Scholarship, please contact the Washington Student Achievement Council at collegebound@wsac.wa.gov, **888-535-0747 option 1** or visit collegebound.wa.gov.

WHAT TO DO NOW?

CLASSES TO TAKE:

Taking the following classes would prepare you for all options to get into at least one of the **66** 2- and 4-year public and private colleges, universities and technical programs in Washington State.

Admission Requirements for Washington State 4-year Colleges

A: 4 credits of English

B: 3 credits of math (including Algebra II or Integrated Math III)

C: 2 credits of science (1 lab science)

D: 1 credit of art

E: 3 credits of social science

F: 2 credits of world languages (must be in same language)

this document has ALL the admission requirements for Washington state
wsac.wa.gov/sites/default/files/2015.Minimum.College.Admission.Standards.Policy.pdf

DO THE MATCH UP!

1. Choose two colleges listed on the "All About College Bound" page and write their names where it says "college name".
2. Visit the college websites and determine what minimum admission requirements are needed to get into both colleges.
3. From the list of admission requirements listed above, select all corresponding letters that are required to get into the school and write them down in the second column next to the college.
4. Mark an "x" in each of the other columns that are also required to get into the two colleges.

College Name	Minimum Academic Requirements	Personal Statement or Essay	Activities List or Resume	Letter of Recommendation	Transcript	Tests (SAT/ACT/Placement)	Other
Western Washington University	A, B, C, D, E, F	X	X		X	X	

GET UPDATES:

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HIGH SCHOOL CHOICES: PICKING THE RIGHT CLASSES

WHAT CLASSES SHOULD I TAKE?

The classes you take in high school prepare you for your post high school plans. Whether you choose to pursue an **apprenticeship or a technical, 2-year, or 4-year college**, you will want to learn their admission requirements.

THINGS TO KNOW:

- Your high school graduation requirements **may not** be the same as college admission requirements.
- 4-year colleges have the most selective requirements.
- Technical and 2-year colleges have less selective requirements.

MATH IS IMPORTANT:

- Most college programs require you to take some math. Taking more math in high school may mean taking less math in college.
- Over 50% of high school graduates are not ready for college-level classes.
- Taking four years of high school math will help you get ready for college and can help you save on tuition costs!

REMINDER:

To receive the College Bound Scholarship you must meet the pledge requirements. See pages 3 and 4 of this booklet.

WHAT ARE COLLEGES LOOKING FOR?

- A challenging class schedule – take Honors, **Advanced Placement (AP)** and/or **International Baccalaureate (IB)** classes if they're available at your high school or learn about additional dual credit options such as **Running Start** or **Tech Prep**.
- Electives that match your career and college interests. Examples might include a career and technical education program of study that leads to a career credential or certificate.
- Some colleges may have **additional requirements** such as taking the SAT or ACT.

view chart on other side

WHAT TO DO NOW?

CLASSES TO TAKE:

In the following chart, fill out the blank spaces with your high school's graduation requirements. If you don't know your high school graduation requirements, talk to your counselor, a teacher or other high school staff member who can help.

Subject	Your High School Graduation and Technical and 2-Year Requirements	Minimum 4-Year College Admission Requirements	Typical Highly Selective 4-Year College Requirements
English		4 credits	4 credits
Math		3 credits (including Algebra II or Integrated Math III)	4 credits
social science		3 credits	3 credits
science		2 credits (one lab science)	4 credits
world language		2 credits	4 credits
Art		1 credit	1 credit
Additional requirements		n/a	1 credit

COLLEGE TYPES:

There are many college options to help you prepare for your future career: technical colleges, 2-year colleges and 4-year colleges.

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COLLEGE: PAYING FOR

HOW MUCH DOES IT COST?



College costs are different at different schools. Each college estimates the **Cost of Attendance (COA)** by adding together some or all of the below expenses:

Tuition Fees

Room and board
Transportation

Books and supplies
Other living expenses

HOW DO I PAY FOR IT?

The cost of college can be overwhelming, but there are many different resources to help you pay for college. People often use various sources of financial aid to pay for college in addition to what they may have saved or earn from their job. Financial Aid resources include any **grant or scholarship, loan, or work study** offered to help you meet your college expenses.

HOW DO I QUALIFY?

FINANCIAL AID

- In order to be considered for financial aid, you need to complete the **FAFSA** or the **WASFA** your senior year and every year you go to college.
- Each college determines financial aid eligibility for federal, state and institutional types of aid based on awarding policies at that campus.

SCHOLARSHIPS

- There are thousands of scholarships that can help you pay for college. Check out washboard.org.
- Different scholarships have different application requirements. Most scholarships require that you complete the **FAFSA** or the **WASFA**.

TYPES OF FINANCIAL AID:

SCHOLARSHIPS – Money awarded to students based on academic or other achievements to help pay for education expenses. Scholarships generally do not have to be repaid.

GRANTS – A form of gift aid, usually based on financial need. A grant does not need to be repaid, unless, for example, you withdraw from a school and owe a refund.

INSTITUTIONAL AID – Usually scholarships awarded from the school you are going to on the basis of financial need and or academic merit.

WORK STUDY – A financial aid program (federal or state) that allows a student to work on-campus or with approved off-campus employers to earn money to pay for college expenses.

LOANS – Money you can borrow and repay over time, with interest added in most cases.

WHAT TO DO NOW?

FIND YOUR COLLEGE'S COST OF ATTENDANCE (COA)

1. Choose one school you listed on the "All About College Bound" page and write it's name down where it says "college name."
2. Visit that college's website. Look for information about what the college costs. This could be on a page like Apply, Tuition and Fees, Financial Aid or Admissions.
3. Fill in the costs of attendance.

College Name	Cost of Attendance	
	Tuition Fees Room and board Transportation Books and supplies Other living expenses	\$

KEEP IN MIND:

Knowing the different types of financial aid is only the first step. You may not need to take out financial aid to cover the full cost of attendance.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Visit readyssetgrad.org.

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GLOSSARY:

All About the College Bound Scholarship:

Award Letter: An offer from a college or career school that states the type and amount of financial aid the school is willing to provide if you accept admission and register to take classes at that school.

College: A technical, 2-year, or 4-year private or public college or university.

College Fees: Money you pay to access school activities, fitness centers, libraries, and student centers. Every college has different fees.

Community and Technical Colleges: These schools offer associate's degrees, certificates, or prepare students for specific trades.

Eligible: College Bound eligibility is a two step process. Students must meet income requirements, receive TANF or other public assistance in either 7th or 8th grade and will verify this when they sign the application with a parent. Students in foster care are automatically enrolled in the program. The second step is when students go to college and their income will be verified when they complete the FAFSA or WASFA.

Private 2-year Colleges: These schools tend to be focused on specific trades or vocations and are not publicly funded.

Private 4-Year Colleges: These schools offer bachelor's and may also offer master's degrees but are independent and are not publicly funded. These colleges or universities often have smaller class sizes.

Public 4-Year Comprehensive Colleges: These schools tend to be smaller and are more regionally based and offer bachelor's and master's degrees.

Public 4-Year Research Colleges: These schools engage in extensive research activities and offer bachelor's, master's, or doctorate degrees.

State Financial Aid: Financial assistance/aid programs funded and administered by the state to help pay college costs.

Scholarship: Money awarded to students based on academic or other achievements to help pay for education expenses. Scholarships generally do not have to be repaid.

Tuition: The price colleges or universities charge for credits/classes, this pays for things like the instructor and classroom space. Every college has different tuition costs.

The Pledge

Admission Requirements: A list of requirements that need to be satisfied in order to be admitted to a college.

Award Letter: An offer from a college or career school that states the type and amount of financial aid the school is willing to provide if you accept admission and register to take classes at that school.

College: A technical, 2-year, or 4-year private or public college or university.

College Fees: Money that is used to have access to school activities, fitness centers, libraries, and student centers. Every college has different fees.

Eligible: College Bound eligibility is a two step process. Students must meet income requirements, receive TANF or other public assistance in either 7th or 8th grade and will verify this when they sign the application with a parent. Students in foster care are automatically enrolled in the program. The second step is when students go to college and their income will be verified when they complete the FAFSA or WASFA.

FAFSA: Federal Application for Federal Student Aid, the standard form students must complete to apply for federal and state need-based assistance/aid programs and, in some circumstances, campus-based assistance/aid. Learn more at fafsa.ed.gov.

Felony Convictions: (more serious crimes) conviction records are checked, just like all pledge requirements, prior to College Bound Scholarship funds being awarded to students.

State Financial Aid: Financial assistance/aid programs funded and administered by the state to help pay college costs.

Scholarship: Money awarded to students based on academic or other achievements to help pay for education expenses. Scholarships generally do not have to be repaid.

Tuition: The price colleges or universities charge for credits/classes, this pays for things like the instructor and classroom space. Every college has different tuition costs.

WASFA: Washington Application for State Financial Aid, the application available to eligible noncitizens for the State Need Grant and the College Bound Scholarship. Learn more at readysetgrad.org/WASFA.

High School Choices: Picking the Right Classes:

Admission Requirements: A list of requirements that need to be satisfied in order to be admitted to a college.

Advanced Placement (AP): A program allows students to take rigorous college-level courses while still in high school. Students may earn college credit and/or advanced placement into upper-level college courses by taking AP exams. Many colleges and universities recognize AP courses when making admissions decisions.

Apprenticeship: Apprenticeship is a combination of on-the-job training (OJT) and related classes under the supervision of a journey level craft person or trade professional in which workers learn aspects of a highly skilled occupation.

Community and Technical Colleges: These schools offer associate's degrees, certificates, or prepare students for specific trades.

International Baccalaureate: A program that offers challenging, rigorous courses of study. Students who take IB exams have the chance to earn college credit or advanced placement, or both, within upper-level college courses. Many colleges and universities recognize IB courses as they make admissions decisions.

Private 2-year Colleges: These schools tend to be focused on specific trades or vocations and are not publicly funded.

Private 4-Year Colleges: These schools offer bachelor's and may also offer master's degrees but are independent and are not publicly funded. These colleges or universities often have smaller class sizes.

Public 4-Year Comprehensive Colleges: These schools tend to be smaller, are more regionally based and offer bachelor's and master's degrees.

Public 4-Year Research Colleges: These schools engage in extensive research activities and offer bachelor's, master's and doctorate degrees.

Running Start: A program that provides students the option of attending certain institutions of higher education while simultaneously earning high school and college/university credit. Students in grades 11 and 12 are allowed to take college courses at Washington's community and technical colleges, and at Central Washington University, Eastern Washington University, Northwest Indian College and Washington State University. Running Start is one way to earn college credit while in high school. To learn more about this program and other options that may be available at your school, please visit readysetgrad.org/dual-credit.

Tech Prep: Dual Credit is a cooperative effort between K-12 schools and colleges that allows students to earn college credits in approved high school courses.

Paying for College:

Cost of Attendance (COA): The total amount it will cost you to go to college each year and can include tuition and fees; on-campus room and board (or a housing and food allowance for off-campus students); books, supplies and transportation.

FAFSA: Federal Application for Federal Student Aid, the standard form students must complete to apply for federal and state need-based assistance/aid programs and, in some circumstances, campus-based assistance/aid. Learn more at fafsa.ed.gov.

Federal Student Loans: A loan is money you borrow and must pay back with interest. Loans made by the federal government, called federal student loans, usually offer borrowers lower interest rates and have more flexible repayment options than loans from banks or other private sources. For more information on the federal loan program: studentaid.ed.gov/sa/types/loans.

Federal Work Study: A program that provides part-time jobs for undergraduates with financial need, allowing them to earn money to help pay education expenses. The program encourages community service work and work related to the student's course of study. For more information on federal work study program: studentaid.ed.gov/sa/types/work-study.

Fees: Money that is used to have access to school activities, fitness centers, libraries, and student centers.

Financial Aid: Any grant or scholarship, loan, or paid employment offered to help you meet your college expenses.

Room and Board: The costs associated with living on or off campus, including meal plans.

State Work Study (SWS): A program that provides low- and middle-income undergraduate students to earn money to pay part of their college costs while gaining valuable work experience. This allows students to develop career skills and job connections while avoiding added loan debt. For more information on the state work study program visit readysetgrad.org/college/state-work-study.

Tuition: The price colleges or universities charge for credits/classes, this pays for things like the instructor and classroom space. Every college has different tuition costs.

WASFA: Washington Application for State Financial Aid, the application available to eligible noncitizens for the State Need Grant and the College Bound Scholarship. Learn more at readysetgrad.org/WASFA.

Questions on the College Bound Scholarship?

Please contact the Washington Student Achievement Council at collegebound@wsac.wa.gov, 888-535-0747 option 1 or visit collegebound.wa.gov.

Questions on this workbook or how to get more information?

Please contact Washington College Access Network at info@wcan.org, toll-free at 877-655-4097 or visit wcan.org.

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COLLEGE ACCESS NETWORK

VISIT WCAN.ORG FOR MORE INFORMATION AND
FUTURE EDITIONS OF COLLEGE KNOWLEDGE MATERIALS.

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