Planning for Post-Secondary Education

SENIOR HANDBOOK

Created by Vicky López Sánchez ♦ Updated 9/21/2012

Funded by the US Department of Education
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Oregon Diploma Requirements

Chancellor’s Diploma
The Hillsboro Chancellor’s Diploma is based on the Oregon University System requirements and is recommended to adequately prepare students for college admissions. The Chancellor’s Diploma is based on the highest level of admissions requirements including the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HSD Chancellor’s Diploma Requirements</th>
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<tr>
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Total Credits
“C” or better in every academic credit requirement*
Cumulative GPA of 3.4
*16 academic credit requirements plus 2 additional academic credits
Add proficiency in Essential Skills starting with the Class of 2012

Standard Diploma
In January of 2007, the Oregon State Board of Education voted to adopt new high school graduation requirements. These new requirements are designed to better prepare each student for success in college, work, and citizenship. To earn a standard diploma, students will need to successfully complete the credit requirements, demonstrate proficiency in essential skills, and meet the personalized learning requirements. A phase-in schedule has been created to allow students, families, schools, and teachers to prepare to meet these new requirements.

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<th>Class of 2013 - HSD Standard Diploma Requirements</th>
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Demonstrate proficiency in Essential Skills:
• Read and comprehend a variety of text at different levels of difficulty
• Write clearly and accurately

Total Credits
24.0
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCHOOL</th>
<th>CONTACT</th>
<th>PHONE</th>
<th>EMAIL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRIO Talent Search</td>
<td><strong>Office Manager:</strong> Cathy Hale</td>
<td>503-725-4458</td>
<td><a href="mailto:halec@pdx.edu">halec@pdx.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland State Univ. – UB/ETS</td>
<td><strong>Assistant Director:</strong> Vicky López Sánchez</td>
<td>C: 971-338-9731</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sanchezv@pdx.edu">sanchezv@pdx.edu</a>, <a href="mailto:sanchezv@hsd.k12.or.us">sanchezv@hsd.k12.or.us</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO Box 751</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland, OR 97207-0751</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glencoe High School</td>
<td><strong>Counselors:</strong> Michelle Buyas</td>
<td>503-844-1944</td>
<td><a href="mailto:buyasm@hsd.k12.or.us">buyasm@hsd.k12.or.us</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2700 NW Glencoe Road</td>
<td>Jacy Jukkala</td>
<td>503-844-1941</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jukkalaj@hsd.k12.or.us">jukkalaj@hsd.k12.or.us</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillsboro, OR 97124</td>
<td>Matt Steele</td>
<td>503-844-1945</td>
<td><a href="mailto:steelem@hsd.k12.or.us">steelem@hsd.k12.or.us</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>503-844-1900</td>
<td>Tanya Stremme</td>
<td>503-844-1943</td>
<td><a href="mailto:StremmeT@hsd.k12.or.us">StremmeT@hsd.k12.or.us</a></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>College/Career Coordinator:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brooke Nova</td>
<td>503-844-1900</td>
<td><a href="mailto:novab@hsd.k12.or.us">novab@hsd.k12.or.us</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillsboro High School (Hilhi)</td>
<td><strong>Counselors:</strong> Anya Hershberger</td>
<td>503-844-1980</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hershbea@hsd.k12.or.us">hershbea@hsd.k12.or.us</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3285 SE Rood Bridge Road</td>
<td>Heidi Lohman</td>
<td>Ext. 3744</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lohmanh@hsd.k12.or.us">lohmanh@hsd.k12.or.us</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillsboro, OR 97123</td>
<td>Gilbert Salas</td>
<td>Ext. 3742</td>
<td><a href="mailto:salasg@hsd.k12.or.us">salasg@hsd.k12.or.us</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>503-844-1980</td>
<td>Sarah Seeborg</td>
<td>Ext. 3745</td>
<td><a href="mailto:seeborgs@hsd.k12.or.us">seeborgs@hsd.k12.or.us</a></td>
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<td><strong>College/Career Coordinator:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marla Lyle</td>
<td>Ext. 3739</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lylem@hsd.k12.or.us">lylem@hsd.k12.or.us</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Century High School</td>
<td><strong>Counselors:</strong> Emily Leeson</td>
<td>503-844-1807</td>
<td><a href="mailto:leesone@hsd.k12.or.us">leesone@hsd.k12.or.us</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 SE Century Blvd.</td>
<td>Allen Kopp</td>
<td>503-844-1829</td>
<td><a href="mailto:koppa@hsd.k12.or.us">koppa@hsd.k12.or.us</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillsboro, OR 97123</td>
<td>Chris Stover</td>
<td>503-844-1808</td>
<td><a href="mailto:stoverm@hsd.k12.or.us">stoverm@hsd.k12.or.us</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>503-844-1800</td>
<td>Lauren Files</td>
<td>503-844-1811</td>
<td><a href="mailto:filesl@hsd.k12.or.us">filesl@hsd.k12.or.us</a></td>
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<td><strong>College/Career Coordinator:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scott Kellar</td>
<td>503-844-1813</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kellars@hsd.k12.or.us">kellars@hsd.k12.or.us</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberty High School</td>
<td><strong>Counselors:</strong> Alice Barnes</td>
<td>503-844-1270</td>
<td><a href="mailto:barnesa@hsd.k12.or.us">barnesa@hsd.k12.or.us</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21945 NW Wagon Way</td>
<td>Sarah Blanchard</td>
<td>503-844-1265</td>
<td><a href="mailto:blanchas@hsd.k12.or.us">blanchas@hsd.k12.or.us</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillsboro, OR 97124</td>
<td>Michelle Kim</td>
<td>503-844-1264</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kimm@hsd.k12.or.us">kimm@hsd.k12.or.us</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>503-844-1250</td>
<td>Amanda Harkins</td>
<td>503-844-1258</td>
<td><a href="mailto:harkinsa@hsd.k12.or.us">harkinsa@hsd.k12.or.us</a></td>
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<td><strong>College/Career Coordinator:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Freddy Lopez</td>
<td>503-844-1277</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lopezdeh@hsd.k12.or.us">lopezdeh@hsd.k12.or.us</a></td>
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### The Truth about Preparing for and Attending College

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Many students believe that</th>
<th>In Truth</th>
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<tr>
<td>I can’t afford college.</td>
<td>Most students receive some form of financial aid.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meeting high school graduation requirements will prepare me for college.</td>
<td>Adequate preparation for college usually requires a more demanding curriculum than is reflected in minimum requirements for high school graduation, sometimes even if that curriculum is termed “college prep.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getting into college is the hardest part.</td>
<td>For the majority of students, the hardest part is completing college.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community colleges don’t have academic standards.</td>
<td>Students usually must take placement tests at community colleges in order to qualify for college-level work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It’s better to take easier classes in high school and get better grades.</td>
<td>One of the best predictors of college success is taking rigorous high school classes. Getting good grades in lower-level classes will not prepare students for college-level work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My senior year in high school doesn’t matter.</td>
<td>The classes students take in their senior year will often determine the classes they are able to take in college and how well-prepared they are for those classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don’t have to worry about my grades or the kind of classes I take, until my sophomore year.</td>
<td>Many colleges look at sophomore year grades, and, in order to enroll in college-level courses, students need to prepare well for college. This means taking a well-thought out series of courses starting no later than 9th or 10th grade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can’t start thinking about financial aid until I know where I’m going to college.</td>
<td>Students need to file a federal aid form prior to when most colleges send out their acceptance letters. This applies to students who attend community colleges too; even though they can apply and enroll in the fall of the year they wish to attend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can take whatever classes I want when I get to college.</td>
<td>Most colleges and universities require entering students to take placement exams in core subject areas. Those tests will determine the classes students can take.</td>
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Senior Year Checklist

Fall (Sept - Dec)
- Schedule a college conference with your Talent Search advisor!!
- Double check to be sure you are taking the college prep courses that meet your college choice requirements! Make the most of your senior year - stay involved and stay focused!
- Register to take or re-take the SAT or ACT – preferably by December to have scores sent early. If using a College Board fee waiver, you are eligible to request a waiver of college application fees (See Talent Search advisor for directory of participating colleges. REMEMBER to provide them with a copy of SAT/ACT registration form/admission ticket!)
- Narrow down your list of college choices, request admission applications and APPLY EARLY - Check to see if you have to meet “postmarked by” or “received by” deadlines. (See Talent Search Advisor for application & deferral forms! REMEMBER to provide them with a copy of your adm. appl.)
- Be aware of important deadlines and stay organized! Make a list of test dates, fees, registration deadlines, and deadlines for housing, financial aid, and admissions.
- Attend college fairs and meet with college reps that visit your school. Sign up for Talent Search college visitations or plan to visit colleges of your choice with your parents.
- Continue researching scholarships and other sources of aid. Start application process for scholarships.
- Get involved in your community, if you’re not already, by volunteering. You’ll definitely need to show involvement outside of school for scholarship eligibility.
- Begin asking teachers/counselors/employers for letters of recommendation to include with your admission application (if needed) and scholarship applications. Provide at least 1 mo. notice!
- Pick up a Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) and start application process. Apply for Personal Identification Number (PIN) for YOU & a PARENT. Attend financial aid nights and other activities to assist with the process. Inform parents to get their income tax returns prepared (not necessarily filed) EARLY as you will need the information to complete the FAFSA!

Winter (Jan - Mar)
- SUBMIT YOUR FAFSA as soon after Jan 1st as possible! (REMEMBER to provide a copy to your Talent Search Advisor!)
- Be sure to meet all college application and scholarship deadlines!
- Request official copies of your transcript to be sent with admission applications.
- Watch for your Student Aid Report (SAR) in the mail from the federal processors. The SAR is the result of your FAFSA and is used to make corrections. Make updates/changes and re-submit immediately! If you have not received your SAR four weeks after sending in your FAFSA, contact the Federal Student Aid Information Center at (1-800-433-3243).

Spring (Mar - June)
- Decide what college you will be attending and begin making arrangements for housing.
- Watch the mail for college acceptance and financial aid award letters. (REMEMBER to provide copies to your Talent Search Advisor.) Compare the financial aid awards you receive and accept offers by the deadline given and decline offers received from other schools in writing.
- Consult with the college to confirm that all necessary information has been submitted. Respond IMMEDIATELY to any requests for more information or additional documents!
- Request a copy of your final transcript to be sent to the college of your choice as soon as you have graduated!
- Don't slack off at this point, even if you've already been accepted to college. Many colleges make "continued successful performance" a condition of their offers of admission.

Summer (June - Aug)
- Attend freshman orientation and pre-register for Fall classes.
- Ensure that your housing arrangements are established.
- Read and stay ready for college.
Types of Post-Secondary Institutions

The schools available to you are as varied as your interests. This will help you decide what type of school fits you best. In general, schools can be divided into two major categories: Vocational Training/Technical Schools and Colleges/Universities.

**Vocational Training/Technical Schools**

Vocational/Technical schools tend to be privately owned and operated. They offer a wide variety of training options in areas such as cosmetology, mechanical repair, court reporting, paralegal services, travel services, secretarial, and medical assistance. Vocational courses are short, lasting from five to 12 months. However, some training programs (such as court reporting) can take up to two to three years to complete. The main appeal of these schools is their concentrated curriculum, job-training focus, and short course length.

*Examples: Apollo College, DeVry, ITT Technical Institute, Pioneer Pacific, Western Business & Culinary Institute*

**Colleges and Universities**

**Two-year community/junior colleges** provide the opportunity to get your feet wet before jumping into the four-year college arena. Community colleges generally offer two years of study to earn an associates degree. Should you decide to pursue your higher education, taking courses that are designed to transfer to four-year colleges is important. Also, like vocational schools, community colleges often offer specialized job training in certain areas. These studies are designed to prepare you for the workforce as soon as you complete your training.

*Examples: Blue Mountain CC, Chemeketa CC, Lane CC, Mt. Hood CC, Portland CC, Salem Bible College*

**Four-year colleges and universities** offer bachelor's degrees and a much wider variety of studies and curriculum to choose from. Many also offer graduate studies (studies after a bachelor's degree is completed) with opportunities to earn a master's degree, doctorate, or professional degree (such as a medical doctor). The curriculum is much broader than a two-year school and is designed to accommodate a variety of interests (unless you are going to a college that specializes in a certain area of study, such as music).

*Public colleges and universities* are funded by the states and are generally less expensive than private colleges. However, the cheapest rates go to residents of the state in which the college is located. Out-of-state applicants usually pay much higher fees. Class size often reflects institutional size.

*Examples: Eastern Oregon Univ., Oregon State University, Portland State University, University of Oregon*

*Private colleges*, on the other hand, are funded through endowments, tuition, and donations. They usually cost more, but don't rule them out! Private colleges can often offer enough financial aid to make them financially feasible for your budget. These colleges can range in size from the very small to the very large. Classes tend to be smaller than in many of the public schools.

*Examples: Concordia Univ., George Fox Univ., Lewis & Clark College, Linfield College, University of Portland*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>College Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone Numbers</th>
<th>Website Links</th>
<th>Financial Aid Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blue Mountain Comm. College</td>
<td>2411 NW Carden Ave., Pendleton, OR 97801-1000</td>
<td>(541) 276-1260 Fax (541) 278-5886</td>
<td><a href="http://www.bluecc.edu">http://www.bluecc.edu</a></td>
<td>(541) 278-5753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klamath Community College</td>
<td>7390 South Sixth St., Klamath Falls, OR 97603-7121</td>
<td>(541) 882-3521 Fax (541) 885-7758</td>
<td><a href="http://www.kcc.cc.or.us">http://www.kcc.cc.or.us</a></td>
<td>(541) 880-2233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rogue Community College</td>
<td>3345 Redwood Hwy., Grants Pass, OR 97527-9298</td>
<td>(541) 956-7500 Fax (541) 471-3591</td>
<td><a href="http://www.roguecc.edu">http://www.roguecc.edu</a></td>
<td>(541) 956-7326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Oregon Comm. College</td>
<td>2600 NW College Way, Bend, OR 97701-5998</td>
<td>(541) 383-7700 Fax (541) 383-7502</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cocc.edu">http://www.cocc.edu</a></td>
<td>(541) 383-7758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane Community College</td>
<td>4000 East 30th Ave., Eugene, OR 97321-3779</td>
<td>(541) 917-4999 Fax (541) 917-4445</td>
<td><a href="http://www.linnbenton.edu">http://www.linnbenton.edu</a></td>
<td>(541) 463-5686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tillamook Bay Comm. College</td>
<td>2510 First St., Tillamook, OR 97141-2599</td>
<td>(503) 842-8222 Fax (503) 842-2214</td>
<td><a href="http://www.tillamookbay.cc">http://www.tillamookbay.cc</a></td>
<td>(503) 842-8222 x 156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemeketa Community College</td>
<td>4000 Lancaster Dr. NE, Salem, OR 97309-7070</td>
<td>(503) 399-5000 Fax (503) 399-6992</td>
<td><a href="http://www.chemeketa.edu">http://www.chemeketa.edu</a></td>
<td>(503) 399-5018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linn-Benton Community College</td>
<td>6500 Pacific Blvd. SW, Albany, OR 97321-3779</td>
<td>(541) 491-6422 Fax (541) 491-7498</td>
<td><a href="http://www.mhcc.edu">http://www.mhcc.edu</a></td>
<td>(503) 491-7262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Hood Community College</td>
<td>26000 SE Stark St., Gresham, OR 97030-3300</td>
<td>(503) 491-6422 Fax (541) 491-7498</td>
<td><a href="http://www.mt.hood.cc.or.us">http://www.mt.hood.cc.or.us</a></td>
<td>(503) 491-7262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasure Valley Comm. College</td>
<td>650 College Blvd., Ontario, OR 97914-3498</td>
<td>(541) 881-8822 Fax (503) 881-2717</td>
<td><a href="http://www.tvcc.cc.or.us">http://www.tvcc.cc.or.us</a></td>
<td>(503) 881-8822 x 286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clackamas Community College</td>
<td>19600 S. Molalla Ave., Oregon City, OR 97045</td>
<td>(503) 657-6958 Fax (503) 655-5153</td>
<td><a href="http://www.clackamas.edu">http://www.clackamas.edu</a></td>
<td>(503) 657-6958 x 2745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Hood Community College</td>
<td>26000 SE Stark St., Gresham, OR 97030-3300</td>
<td>(503) 491-6422 Fax (541) 491-7498</td>
<td><a href="http://www.mhcc.edu">http://www.mhcc.edu</a></td>
<td>(503) 491-7262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon Coast Comm. College</td>
<td>332 SW Coast Hwy., Newport, OR 97365-4928</td>
<td>(541) 265-2283 Fax (541) 265-3820</td>
<td><a href="http://www.pcc.edu">http://www.pcc.edu</a></td>
<td>(541) 574-7103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland Community College</td>
<td>12000 SW 49th Ave., Portland, OR 97280-0990</td>
<td>(503) 244-6111 Fax (503) 977-4960</td>
<td><a href="http://www.pcc.edu">http://www.pcc.edu</a></td>
<td>(503) 977-4490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia Gorge Comm. College</td>
<td>400 E Scenic Drive, The Dalles, OR 97058-3434</td>
<td>(541) 506-6000 Fax (541) 298-3104</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cgcc.cc.or.us">http://www.cgcc.cc.or.us</a></td>
<td>(503) 506-6021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umpqua Community College</td>
<td>1140 College Rd., PO Box 967, Roseburg, OR 97470</td>
<td>(541) 440-4600 Fax (541) 440-4637</td>
<td><a href="http://www.umpqua.edu">http://www.umpqua.edu</a></td>
<td>(541) 440-4620</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Oregon’s Public Universities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Oregon University</td>
<td>One University Boulevard, La Grande, OR 97850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon State University</td>
<td>104 Kerr Administration Bldg., Corvallis, OR 97331-2107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Oregon University</td>
<td>1250 Siskiyou Boulevard, Ashland, OR 97520-5032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon Institute of Technology</td>
<td>3201 Campus Drive, Klamath Falls, OR 97601-8801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Oregon</td>
<td>1217 University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403-1207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland State University</td>
<td>P.O. Box 751, Portland, OR 97207-0751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon State University</td>
<td>104 Kerr Administration Bldg., Corvallis, OR 97331-2107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Oregon University</td>
<td>1250 Siskiyou Boulevard, Ashland, OR 97520-5032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon Institute of Technology</td>
<td>3201 Campus Drive, Klamath Falls, OR 97601-8801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Oregon</td>
<td>1217 University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403-1207</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Campus Preview Dates 2012-13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Oregon University</td>
<td>Nov. 3, 2012; Mar. 2, Apr. 13, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon State University</td>
<td>Oct. 12, 2012; Nov. 10, 2012; Feb. 18, Mar. 29, Apr. 5, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Oregon University</td>
<td>Nov. 16, 2012; Jan. 5, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon Institute of Technology</td>
<td>Oct. 27, 2012; Apr. 20, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Oregon</td>
<td>Oct. 9, 2012; Mar. 29, 2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Contact Information

- **Eastern Oregon University**: 1(800) 452-8639
- **Oregon State University**: 1(800) 291-4192
- **Southern Oregon University**: 1(800) 547-8887
- **Oregon Institute of Technology**: 1(800) 422-2017
- **University of Oregon**: 1(800) 232-3825
- **Portland State University**: 1(800) 232-3825
- **Oregon Institute of Technology**: 1(800) 422-2017
- **University of Oregon**: 1(800) 232-3825

### Additional Information

- **Eastern Oregon University**: Discover Your Future: Feb 21, 2013
- **Oregon State University**: Discover Your Future: Feb 21, 2013
- **Southern Oregon University**: Discover Your Future: Feb 21, 2013
- **Oregon Institute of Technology**: Discover Your Future: Feb 21, 2013
- **University of Oregon**: Discover Your Future: Feb 21, 2013

Source: OUS Viewbook
Admissions Requirements for Oregon’s Public Universities

1. Graduate from High School or qualify for admission by taking the GED.

2. Take the Standardized Tests - SAT and/or ACT tests that include the writing portion. Minimum test scores are not set, but test results must be submitted and may be used during additional campus review processes. (be sure to request that official scores be sent to the institution of your choice when registering for the tests).

   Generally, test scores are not a factor in the selection process for fully qualified applicants. Test scores are used for admissions purposes in the following situations:
   • For students who are below the minimum GPA requirements for the university.
   • For course placement once you are enrolled at the university.
   • For entry into various programs of study: Clark Honors College at the University of Oregon, School of Architecture at the University of Oregon, Oregon State University’s Honors College, etc.

3. Complete Subject Requirements, 15 units* of college preparatory work with a C- or better.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>The study of the English language; literature, speaking &amp; listening, and writing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>First-year Algebra and two additional years of college prep math (one unit is strongly recommended in the senior year).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>One year each in two fields of college prep science such as Biology, Chemistry, Physics, or Earth &amp; Physical Science (one recommended as a laboratory science).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Science</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Shall include analysis of societal issues and events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Language</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Two years of the same language or a demonstrated proficiency.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* One unit is the equivalent of one year.

4. Have the required High School Cumulative Grade Point Average (GPA).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>GPA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EOU</td>
<td>2.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIT</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSU</td>
<td>3.00*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSU</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOU</td>
<td>2.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U of O</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOU</td>
<td>2.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* OSU requires the Insight Resume.

Note: All OUS institutions conduct more comprehensive reviews of applicants who do not meet the minimum required GPA for admissions or do not meet subject area requirements. Reviews include additional factors such as standardized test results, rigor of courses taken, review of writing sample or personal essay, Proficiency-based Admissions Standards System (PASS) performance information, and other indicators that predict success in college may be used (refer to pg. 16 for more information).
Automatic Admissions to Oregon’s Public Universities

The Oregon University System now offers an Automatic Admissions option for in-state students, to recognize students who show strong preparation for college in certain assessments of the new Oregon High School Diploma. Most OUS campuses offer the option to be considered for Automatic Admission on their campus admissions application.

Automatic admission to at least one public university in Oregon will be granted to Oregon students who:

- Submit a complete application by February 1, 2013
- Meet the Oregon Diploma course requirements at a GPA level of at least 3.40
  - English – 4 credits
  - Math – 3 credits
  - Science – 3 credits
  - Social Sciences – 3 credits
  - PE – 1 credit
  - Health – 1 credit
  - Arts/2nd Lang.– 3 credits
  - Electives – 6 credits
  - TOTAL: 24 Credits
- Meet OUS subject requirements
- Fulfill campus requirements for the institution of interest
- Select the SAT, ACT, or OAKS (Oregon Assessment of Knowledge and Skills) tests to demonstrate proficiency in the Essential Skills of reading, writing, and math. Minimum scores required in any one assessment are as follows:
  - Reading: OAKS: 252, SAT: 550, ACT: 25
  - Writing: OAKS: 40, SAT: 550, ACT: 7
  - Speaking: any of the assessments approved by the Oregon Department of Education, with scores at the "Proficient" level or above.

What is the benefit of Automatic Admission?
Students eligible for Automatic Admission receive expedited review of their applications, and if accepted, are granted priority admittance to at least one OUS university. Students who meet these high standards are very likely to stay in college and succeed in their college goals, and less likely to need academic remediation courses which cost money and don’t always apply toward graduation requirements. Furthermore, Oregon students who choose Oregon’s public universities take advantage of in-state tuition, and avoid paying higher non-resident tuition in other states.
Applying to Post-secondary Institutions

Every college and university has its own admissions standards and processes. One common thread, however, is that the college application is the first impression you make to a prospective institution. If you want your prospective institution to see you for the organized, intelligent, hard-working person you are, you need to make that clear on paper.

With the exception of the community colleges, the application process begins in the fall of your senior year. Admissions applications can be obtained from your Talent Search advisor, at your school’s counseling/career center, by contacting the colleges directly via telephone, e-mail or personal letter or on-line at their respective websites.

It is especially important to pay attention to deadlines! Some schools have what is known as rolling admissions, which means they will accept applications throughout the year, while others will have early and regular decision deadlines which vary from school to school. Regardless of the date, if you hope to be considered for college-specific scholarships, you MUST have your admissions application completed by the scholarship deadline! Also, in order to receive a scholarship, you must be admitted to the college.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University:</th>
<th>EOU</th>
<th>OIT</th>
<th>OSU</th>
<th>PSU</th>
<th>SOU</th>
<th>UO</th>
<th>WOU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Deadline</td>
<td>Feb. 1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Feb. 1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Dec. 1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Nov. 1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application/Scholarship Deadline:</td>
<td>Feb. 1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Mar. 1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Feb. 1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Feb. 1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Feb. 15&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Jan. 15&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Feb. 28&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How to Apply

1. Complete the entire admissions application form neatly and legibly. Some colleges may require your counselor to complete a portion of the form to verify your GPA, test scores, and college preparatory courses. Be sure to give the counselor at least two weeks to complete their portion of the application.

2. Each admissions application requires a non-refundable application fee or fee deferral form. A fee deferral form postpones payment of the application fee to a later date. It does NOT waive your admissions fee. You are still required to pay the admissions fee whether you choose to attend that college or not!

3. Official High School Transcript is required. An official transcript is one that is in a sealed envelope from the school. Be sure to request an official transcript from the counseling center. Remember to request that your final official high school transcript be sent from your high school after graduation.

4. Submit SAT Reasoning and/or ACT test scores. More and more schools are requiring scores to be directly electronically submitted to them. In order for that to occur, you must list the college/university of your choice when registering for the tests. If you fail to include the college to which you are applying, you will need to contact SAT/ACT to add the college for an additional charge.

5. Some colleges may require an admissions essay. When you write an essay, take time to make it thoughtful, original, and most important, on topic. Have someone reliable proofread it for logic, grammar, and spelling.

6. YOU are responsible for mailing your completed college admissions application form. Be sure to include the following:
   - Completed application form
   - Copy of official transcript
   - Be sure that SAT/ACT scores are sent electronically
   - Check or money order for the application fee or fee deferral form

   (Remember, the fee deferral form is NOT intended for free admission.)
Application Types

Regular Application
Each institution has its own application forms. These applications are available from your Talent Search Advisor or in the counseling/career center of your school.

Dual Enrollment/Co-Admission
Several Oregon Universities have degree partnership programs with community colleges that allow students to be formally enrolled at both a community college and an Oregon University simultaneously. This partnership is intended to provide students with more course options and can simplify transfer between the institutions. For more information, contact your campus admission counselor and visit the OUS website at www.ous.edu/dualenrollment.html

Common Application
The Common Application is the recommended admission form available online and in print that students can use for nearly 350 private colleges and universities. Many of these institutions use the form exclusively or give equal consideration to the Common Application and the colleges’ own forms. You can find the common application online at www.commonapp.org

The concept is simple; students complete one Common Application; photocopy it and send the forms to any number of participating colleges. This simplifies the application process, saving you time and unnecessary stress. Some colleges may require supplemental material. Be sure to check the common application index or with your prospective institution.

A few local/regional institutions that use the Common App are: George Fox University, Reed College, Lewis & Clark College, Linfield, Pacific University, University of Portland, Willamette University, Seattle University, Gonzaga University, Whitman College, University of Puget Sound, the Ivy League schools. A complete list can be found on their website.

On-Line Application
Many colleges encourage or prefer applications to be completed online! Check out your chosen college’s website for an online link. Some colleges may waive application fees as an incentive to complete the application online, so look into your chosen college.

How Many Colleges Should I Apply To?
The number of colleges you apply for depends on many factors, such as the strength of your academic record, the competitiveness of the college, the cost of application fees, among other things. Generally, you should narrow down your choices to three to six colleges. You should choose which colleges to apply for carefully. At the very least, each of the colleges on your list should have academic programs that interest you. You should not apply to a college JUST because your friends are going there or just because you think you can afford to attend. At the same time, do not disregard a college because you believe it is out of your price range.

If you have done your homework of researching colleges, participating in college visitations, and speaking to admissions counselors, you should have narrowed down your list of possible colleges and have a good idea about what your chances are for acceptance.
Remember that admissions decisions are made on several factors, so it’s important to make a good first impression! When choosing a college, try to have colleges in each of the following three categories:

1) Your “dream” school. Those colleges that have the right academic programs and campus environment, but which there may be some doubt as to your qualifications for admission, affordability, or comfort level due to location (out-of-state), etc.

2) Your “attainable” school. Those colleges that have strong programs in your interest areas and to which you are most likely to be accepted.

3) Your “back-up” school. Those colleges that have strong programs in your interest areas and to which you are very likely to be accepted, and you would be comfortable and content in attending.

**OUS Special Admission Requirements**

Each year, the universities admit 5% of their freshman class below the minimum GPA requirements. To qualify for special admissions, applicants are considered on a case-by-case basis. Please consult with your Academic Advisor as soon as possible if you are planning to apply for admission to a college without meeting admissions requirements.

When applying to a college using the special admission process, you will need to include additional materials along with the regular admissions application, official transcript, and SAT/ACT test results. For more specific information on a specific college, you should contact a campus admissions representative. Although each school uses its own criteria, the comprehensive review may consider the following:

- Rigor of courses taken in high school;
- Grade trends throughout high school;
- Number of senior year academic courses;
- Quality of admissions essay; and
- SAT Reasoning or ACT scores and other documentation provided by the applicant.

**The Essay**

The essay may be the most important component. The following are essay content suggestions: *(Remember, each college has its own requirements; these are just suggestions.)*

- Specific information as to why your GPA is what it is.
- What happened for you to begin getting better grades?
- All the reasons why you are now motivated to succeed in college; specifically, why it is important for you to attend this university instead of a community college.

**Letters of Recommendation**

Colleges tend to require two to three letters from teachers you have or have had in the following core subject areas: English, math, science, social studies or foreign language. Give your recommender enough time to write you a strong letter! Ask that your recommender return the letter to you in an envelope with their signature written across the back seal.

For more specific information, you should contact a campus admissions representative.
What Is WUE?
WUE (pronounced “woo-gee”) is the Western Undergraduate Exchange, a program of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE). Through WUE, students in western states may enroll in more than 140 two-year and four-year college institutions outside of their home state at a reduced tuition level: 150 percent of the institution's regular resident tuition. In all cases, WUE tuition is considerably less than non-resident tuition.

Which States Participate?
Resident students from the following states may participate, if they meet eligibility requirements: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Programs Available
Virtually all undergraduate fields are available to WUE students at one or more of the participating colleges and universities. Some institutions have opened their entire curriculum on a space-available or first-come, first-served basis. Others offer only designated programs at the discounted WUE rate.

WUE Online
To learn of the wide array of programs available, consult WUE Online, their new searchable database, located at www.wiche.edu/sep/wue. For additional details, follow the links to the receiving institutions’ websites.

Eligibility
Many institutions require evidence of academic performance, such as ACT/SAT test scores or high school GPA, or place other conditions on WUE enrollment. Consult your high school counselor or WUE Online for details.

Application and Admission
Apply directly to the institution(s) of your choice for admissions and WUE tuition status.

Mark prominently on the institution’s application form that you seek admission as a WUE student.

Further Information
Further information about specific programs in WUE may be obtained from the admissions office of participating institutions. Information about student eligibility and the operation of the program for the state of Oregon can be obtained at:

WICHE Student Exchange Program
Oregon University System
P.O. Box 3175
Eugene, OR 97403-0175
Tel: 541.346.5729
What About Elite Private Colleges?

Elite Private Colleges Can be More Affordable for Low-Income Students than Public or Community Colleges

While elite private colleges have a very high, intimidating price tag, they are often much cheaper for low-income students to attend than less pricey public universities and community colleges. Elite private colleges, like Stanford, Harvard, Amherst, and Williams have large endowments and can commit to meeting all demonstrated financial need. Public and community colleges, and many lower-endowment private colleges, generally do not have the resources to cover all demonstrated need.

Below are the sample costs of a private college, a public university, and a community college: Add together the following to determine the total Cost of Attendance:

### Approximate Annual Tuition Rates

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private University</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public University</td>
<td>$6,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community College</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Additional Annual Expenses

These costs will be essentially the same regardless of what school you attend unless you decide to live at home and eliminate the cost of room and board

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Room &amp; Board</td>
<td>$8,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books &amp; Supplies</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Expenses</td>
<td>$1,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>$600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$12,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thus the total cost of attending a Private University would be $42,000, the cost of attending a Public University would be $18,500, and the cost of attending a Community College would be $13,000.

At every kind of school you would get the same federal aid. However, only the elite private college would be able to provide enough additional aid to meet the remaining need. When you have unmet need, the total cost you have to pay is the EFC plus the unmet need. See below for an example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Private University</th>
<th>Public University</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Cost:</td>
<td>$42,000</td>
<td>$18,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Aid:</td>
<td>- $5,000</td>
<td>- $5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EFC:</td>
<td>- $1,500</td>
<td>- $1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Aid:</td>
<td>- $35,000</td>
<td>- $5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmet Need:</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cost for you:</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>$8,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As you can see, despite the overall price tag of a school, the private university for which you only have to pay the EFC will always be the cheaper option.

There are a number of top schools with financial aid policies that require no parental contribution under a set income level. Currently Stanford, Harvard, Princeton, Yale and University of Pennsylvania all have new financial aid policies for low-income students under which parents who make less than $60,000, $50,000 or $45,000 depending on the university, are not expected to contribute to the costs of their child’s education.

Source: www.QuestBridge.org
**Do’s and Don’ts of College Applications**

**DO...**

- Take rigorous courses in high school starting in your freshman year
  *Don’t shy away from advanced placement, international baccalaureate and honors courses: A “B” in a challenging course can help you more than an “A” in a routine class.*

- Develop your passions and create an identity in the process
  *Do things you like to do—and tell the colleges what you enjoy doing and what makes you special.*

- Practice for the SAT/ACT
  *Prep courses have some value, but (for the money) just taking practice tests is your best bet.*

- Take the SAT/ACT at least twice, if possible
  *It’s not unusual for your score to go up as you become more comfortable with the test’s format.*

- Fill out the application correctly
  *Make sure the information is complete and legible. Unless otherwise specified, complete the application in blue or black ink. Many colleges also offer applications that can be completed on computer (either on-line or downloadable).*

- Put some work into your essay
  *When you write an essay, take time to make it thoughtful and original. Have someone reliable proofread it for logic, grammar, and spelling. And make sure it connects to the topic on the application.*

- Collect personal recommendations that reveal the real you
  *The best recommenders are usually teachers, counselors, and others that know you as a student and as a person. Make sure to give these people your activities list, a list of colleges to which you’re applying, and plenty of time to write a letter before the application deadlines.*

**DON’T...**

- Panic and give up before you start
  *The application process can be confusing, but each year thousands of students make it through the admissions process.*

- Load up on activities or tough classes just to have a “busy schedule”
  *Colleges are more impressed with good grades and substantial activities than they are with students who struggle after taking on too much.*

- Slack off your senior year
  *Senior year counts! Colleges will ask for your final transcript to make sure you completed high school on a positive note. If your grades drop badly during your senior year, some colleges may revoke your admission!*  

---

*Sources: “Do’s and don’ts of college applications,” The Seattle Times, March 10, 1996; “In or Out: Inside College Admissions,” Time, January 28, 2001*
COLLEGE CHARACTERISTICS
*Where is the college located (city, suburb, small town, rural setting)?
*What is the surrounding community like?
*Is the college public, private, church affiliated?
*What is the current student enrollment?
*What special or unique programs are offered?
*Does the college have general education or courses distribution requirements? What are they?
*Does the college have special programs for transfer students?
*What is the academic calendar (semesters, quarters)?

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS
- What high school courses are required?
- Are entrance exams required? Which ones? What scores are acceptable?
- Is a certain GPA or class rank required?
- Is there an early decision or early action plan?
- On what basis are applicants accepted?
- Are personal interviews or letters of recommendation required?
- Do certain majors have special requirements?
- What percent of applicants are accepted?
- Can admissions denials be appealed?
- What are the application filing dates?

STUDENT POPULATION
- Where do the majority of students come from? What is the ethnic breakdown?
- Do most students live on campus or commute?
- What types of student activities are there? Are there sororities or fraternities?
- What athletic programs are available?
- Is the community supportive of the college?
- Is housing available/guaranteed for freshmen?

Cost & Financial Aid
- What percent of students receive financial aid?
- What percent of students receive scholarships based on academic ability?
- What is the typical financial aid package like?
- What percent of those who apply for financial aid receive any?
- Will my financial aid be adjusted if my need increases?
- What are financial aid applicants notified of their awards?
- Are there campus jobs available? Are there off-campus jobs as well?
- What are tuition costs? Room & Board? Other fees?
- Did costs increase from last year to this year?
- Is there a difference in the costs for in-state and out-of-state students?
- Are accepted students required to place deposits for tuition & housing? Are they refundable?
- When must accepted students decide whether they will attend?
- Are deposits required each year for returning students?
- When do the bills have to be paid?

ACADEMICS
- What is the average class size? Largest? Smallest? How many students in last year's freshman class returned for their sophomore year? What was the average GPA for the freshman class?
- What is the procedure for student orientation, class placement and scheduling? Are classes guaranteed? How is a faculty advisor assigned to students?
- What services does the school offer for the student who is undecided about a major?
- Are there free services provided by the school, e.g. tutoring, career placement?
- How many students complete a degree?
- What are the most popular majors?
- Are students taught by full-time faculty, graduate assistants, or both?
- Is there an honors program? Qualifications?

Factors to Consider When Choosing a College...

Sources: MVHS Career Center, GoCollege.com, college toolkit.com
Tips on How to Make the Most of Your College Campus Visit

Enhance your campus visit by asking plenty of questions of both the admissions staff and current students. Don't be shy about sharing your questions and concerns. Take a notebook with you to record your impressions. If you are taking a tour of the campus, try to position yourself toward the front of the group where it is easier to hear the tour guide and ask questions. Some areas to consider include:

Campus Environment: How do the students appear? Are they friendly? Is the campus aesthetically pleasing? What is the surrounding neighborhood like? How is campus security? Would it be safe for jogging, for example? Are there drug stores nearby for convenience items? Video stores? What is the town like? Large, small, urban, rural? What type of entertainment and activities are available?

Core Curriculum: If one exists, how rigid/flexible is it? Is there a foreign language requirement? Math requirement? Are credits easily transferable if you decide to go to another college?


Social Life: Are there fraternities and sororities? How important are they? Do students live in dorms or Greek houses? What options and social events/activities are available for weekends, assuming you aren’t planning to come home on a regular basis? Are there intramural sports? What type of clubs are available?

Health Services: Is there a nurse/doctor on duty? Is health insurance available? Is there a health center? How is it staffed? Cost?

Campus Issues: Pick up a copy of the student newspaper to see what the current issues and concerns are. Be prepared for freedom of the press.

Academic Offerings: What are the strongest/most popular majors? If you have decided on an area of study, ask how strong the department is. Can you visit the department coordinator? Can you visit a class? How many credit hours does a typical freshman take? Are undergraduate classes taught by T.A.s (teaching assistants)? What is the average class size?

Sports/Athletic Facilities: Which NCAA, NAIA division does the school participate in? How are the indoor facilities (unless you are looking at sunny, warm locations)? Make an appointment to talk to a coach if you are interested in a particular sport. What scholarships are available?

Campus Diversity: If the school is affiliated with a particular religion, to what extent is that a pervasive influence on campus? If yes, are chapel services required or optional? Are religion courses required? Do they have ethnic or gender diversity groups? Study abroad programs?

Facilities: How up-to-date are the classrooms and laboratories? To what extent do underclassmen have access to the facilities? What are the library hours? Cafeteria hours? Admission hours? Computer labs? Is there a gym or a pool available for workouts?

Financial Aid: What percentage of students receive financial aid of those who apply for it? Work study? Are there any hidden costs? Have you spoken to the college financial aid office? Are scholarship upgrades available? Loan programs?

Career Center Services: How effective is the career center in terms of helping seniors with job placements? Are job placement interviews held on campus with major corporations, etc? Is there a job board with on and off campus job postings? Are student internships available? Summer employment opportunities?

Source: Author unknown (picked up at GHS Career Center)
Understanding College Costs

While researching possible schools, be mindful that what really counts is how much you’ll pay out of pocket and not the published cost of attendance.

To accurately assess the cost of a college, you need to know:
- The sticker price.
- How much financial aid you will receive.

Consider two schools:
College A charges $10,000 a year for tuition and room and board.
College B charges $20,000 a year.

Which college has the higher price tag? The answer seems obvious: College B.

Which college will cost you more? If College A offers no financial aid while College B offers $15,000, you will pay less for College B (even though it has the higher price tag).

What Is Cost of Attendance (COA)?
The published cost of attendance (COA), also called the "sticker price," is the sum of all costs associated with attending a particular college. COA has four components:
- Tuition and fees, including equipment, materials, and supplies that are required of all students in a certain program of study;
- Room and board, which will vary based on whether you live on campus, off campus, or with your family;
- Books and supplies, which may include the cost of a personal computer; and
- Other expenses, such as transportation.

Published COA vs. Net Cost of College
Remember, the COA does not represent your real cost for a particular college. College financial aid offices use their COA, along with your expected family contribution (EFC), to determine the amount of student aid you will be awarded as grants, loans, scholarships, and work-study. Your true net cost, also called "out-of-pocket cost" for a particular college is calculated by subtracting grants and scholarships from the published COA.

What is your Expected Family Contribution (EFC)?
The dollar amount that a family is expected to pay toward a student's educational costs. This federal calculation is based on family earnings, assets, students in college and size of family.

For more detailed information on Federal Student Aid, refer to pages 20-38.

Source: OUS Viewbook
Myth: College tuition costs more than $20,000 a year.
Reality: Of the 3,600 colleges and universities in America, 200 charged $20,000 or more for tuition and fees in 2002-03. Nearly 80 percent of full-time undergraduates at 4 year institutions face tuition of less than $8,000.

Myth: Private colleges are always more expensive than public colleges.
Reality: On average, private colleges usually cost more than public institutions, even after aid is deducted; however, there are instances in which a private college is less expensive, after student aid, than a public institution. For example, the cost of a private institution, less student aid, often is less than a public institution outside one’s home state.

Myth: Only the very rich can afford college.
Reality: Nearly 20 percent of traditional-aged undergraduates come from families with income below $25,000 per year. The federal government, states, and institutions all offer financial aid to help low-income students afford college.

Myth: The middle class gets socked by college costs -- there's no help for them.
Reality: A wide variety of aid programs are available to help middle-income families, including many grants and scholarships as well as tax incentives and benefits related to higher education. At public 4 year colleges, about 40 percent of students with family income between $40,000 and $80,000 receive grants averaging $2,900. At private institutions, almost 75 percent are awarded grants or scholarships that average $9,300.

Myth: It actually hurts you to save for college because you get less financial aid.
Reality: Those who save will be expected to contribute more toward their children’s education than those who don't save. However, the formulas for determining the expected family contribution count income far more heavily than savings, so the difference is usually not substantial. Furthermore, a family that saves will have the funds necessary to meet their expected contribution, while a family that does not save may have to borrow -- with interest charges more than making up for the smaller expected contribution.

Myth: You really don't need college to be a success -- look at Bill Gates.
Reality: Bill Gates’ story is exceptional. Today, the average annual income of full-time workers with a bachelor’s degree is almost 45 percent higher than for those with a high school diploma. Those with an associate degree earn 19 percent more than high school graduates. Today, some postsecondary education or training is necessary for almost every good job.

Myth: Only big-time athletes get scholarships.
Reality: In 1999-00, less than 1 percent of undergraduates received athletic scholarships. Most student aid is awarded on the basis of financial need -- not athletic talent.

Myth: Only minorities get extra help.
Reality: The majority of student aid is awarded on the basis of financial need. Very little aid is awarded solely on the basis of students’ race or ethnicity. According to a recent survey of financial aid officers, less than 10 percent of institutions’ budgets for non-need-based
Scholarships go toward scholarships for members of specific minority groups. Generally, students from racial or ethnic minority groups are more likely to receive scholarships because they are more likely to have financial need.

**Myth:** Only white people know how to pull the strings to get to college.  
**Reality:** Socio-economic status and previous experience with higher education are much more important in determining who goes to college than race or ethnicity. The admissions and financial aid process is daunting for many families, but especially for those with no previous college experience. Families can get help from a number of sources. This website is a great place to start. Libraries and high school guidance offices offer resources and assistance. In addition, many communities have a federally funded Educational Opportunity Center with trained counselors to help students and parents through the admissions and financial aid process.

**Myth:** It's not what you know when it comes to college and financial aid -- it's who you know.  
**Reality:** It is most important to forge relationships with people who can provide solid information and advice, such as high school guidance counselors and college admissions or financial aid personnel.

**Myth:** Community colleges offer only vocational education.  
**Reality:** Community colleges provide a wide range of educational options, all at a low cost to students. In addition to career and technical education, community colleges offer the first two years of academic course work to transfer to a four-year institution. They also help workers upgrade their skills and provide courses for lifelong learning and personal enrichment. Open admissions, nearby locations, a wide array of courses, flexible class schedules, and low tuition prices make community colleges readily accessible to everyone.

**Myth:** Colleges charge whatever they want -- they've got a monopoly.  
**Reality:** Public and private colleges set their tuition in very different ways. Generally, state policy makers set tuition for public institutions. Tuition decisions are driven by the funding colleges receive from the state. When states cut their appropriations for colleges and universities, they have to raise tuition to make up at least part of the resulting budget shortfall. Private colleges set their own tuition, but they operate in a very competitive environment. They have to construct tuition and aid policies that allow them to fill their classes and offer the programs and facilities that will keep them competitive.

**Myth:** There is no basis for the soaring increase in college prices.  
**Reality:** Many factors influence college cost increases - technology and facility costs, faculty salaries, student aid expenditures, and cuts in state appropriations to name just a few. Despite cutbacks in state appropriations and decreasing endowment values, colleges are trying to do even better, searching for new and innovative ways to cut costs and minimize tuition increases.

*Source: www.collegeispossible.org*
How to Fund your Education

In recent years, financial aid for college students has not kept pace with the rising costs of a college education. Your family may need assistance meeting the annual cost of tuition and fees, books and supplies, room and board, and transportation. Be prepared to do a thorough search of all available resources.

Financial Aid The Federal Government assists students to pay for college through the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). Financial aid is intended to make up the difference between what your family can afford to pay and what college costs. The FAFSA is the most IMPORTANT component in funding your education!!

Four Types of Financial Aid:

Grants: Awarded based on need, grants don't have to be re-paid. Grants come from federal and state governments, colleges, and private organizations.

Scholarships: Awarded for a variety of reasons, scholarships don't have to be repaid.

Student Loans: Student loans are an integral part of financial aid and paying for college. They help you build your credit history. Many have federally subsidized low interest rates and some interest may be tax deductible. With student loans so affordable, they're a great alternative to using up retirement or family emergency funds.

Work-study: Work-study provides financial assistance in the form of part-time employment on-campus, or designated off-campus sites.

Over half of the students currently enrolled in college receive some sort of financial aid to help pay college costs. However, only 40% of all financial aid comes from scholarships and grants, while nearly 60% is loans. That is why it is so IMPORTANT to look for information on other non-federal assistance!! Apply for scholarships which will allow you to reduce the amount you have to pay back!

Other sources: private foundations, professional associations, civic organizations, religious groups and directly through colleges/universities as well as organizations related to your field of interest, such as the American Bar Association. Check with your employer or your parents’ employer or union to see if they award scholarships or have tuition payment plans.


While every student wants free money in the form of scholarships and grants, not everyone can get enough free money to cover the entire cost of college. Hence the need for loans. Do not be afraid to make an investment in yourself and your future!!

Federal vs. Private Loans:

• You don’t have to start paying back your federal student loans until you graduate or drop out of school. If you get a private loan, you’ll have to start making payments right away.
• The interest rate on a federal student loan is almost always lower than that on a private loan—and much lower than that on a credit card!
• Students with greater financial need might qualify to have the government pay their interest while they are in school.

Source: http://studentaid.ed.gov/
What is the FAFSA?
The FAFSA (Free Application for Federal Student Aid) is the first step in the financial aid process. You use it to apply for federal student financial aid, such as grants, loans and work-study. In addition, most states and colleges use information from the FAFSA to award non-federal aid.

Why fill out a FAFSA?
The FAFSA (Free Application for Federal Student Aid) is the first step in the financial aid process. You use it to apply for federal student financial aid, such as grants, loans and work-study. In addition, most states and colleges use information from the FAFSA to award non-federal aid.

Why all the questions?
Your responses to the FAFSA questions are entered into a formula from the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended. The result is your Expected Family Contribution, or EFC. The EFC measures your family’s financial strength. It is used to determine your eligibility for federal student aid. Your state and the colleges you list may also use some of your responses. They will determine if you may be eligible for school or state aid, in addition to federal aid.

How do I find out what my Expected Family Contribution (EFC) is?
You will be sent a report called a Student Aid Report, or SAR, through the mail or the Internet. The SAR lists the information you reported on your FAFSA and will tell you your EFC. It is important to review your SAR when you receive it. Make sure all of your information is correct. Make any necessary changes or provide additional information.

How much aid do I get?
Your EFC, along with the rest of your FAFSA information, is made available to all the colleges you list in Step Six of the FAFSA. The colleges use your EFC to prepare a financial aid package to help you meet your financial need. Financial need is the difference between your EFC and your college’s cost of attendance (which can include living expenses), as determined by the college. If you or your family have special circumstances that should be taken into account, contact your college’s financial aid office. Some examples of special circumstances are: unusual medical or dental expenses or a large change in income from last year to this year.

When do I get the aid?
Any financial aid you are eligible to receive will be paid to you through your college. Typically, your college will first use the aid to pay tuition, fees and room and board (if provided by the college). Any remaining aid is paid to you for your other educational expenses. If you are eligible for a Federal Pell Grant, you may receive it from only one college for the same period of enrollment.

Where can I get more information on student aid?
The best place for information about student financial aid is the financial aid office at the college you plan to attend. The financial aid administrator can tell you about student aid available from your state, the college itself and other sources.

You can also check out these resources:
- www.FederalStudentAid.ed.gov
- www.students.gov
- The Federal Student Aid Information Center at 1-800-4-FED-AID (1-800-433-3243) TTY users (for the hearing-impaired) may call 1-800-730-8913
- Your high school counselor’s office
- Your state aid agency

Source: http://studentaid.ed.gov/
**Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA)**

The first step in applying for financial aid is to complete the FAFSA or Free Application for Federal Student Aid. This four-page form is updated annually and is available from most high school counselors and financial aid offices. Completing the FAFSA is the beginning of the financial aid process. Its purpose is to determine your need for student financial aid.

You'll be asked on the form to provide information about you and your family's income, which will be used to determine your Expected Family Contribution (EFC). The EFC is an indicator of your family's financial strength to pay for education after high school. Your school will subtract your EFC from your total cost of attendance. This federal calculation is based on family earnings, assets, students in college and size of family. The difference between your Expected Family Contribution and the costs of attending school will be your financial "need."

\[
\text{Cost of Attendance} - \text{Expected Family Contribution (EFC)} = \text{Financial Need}
\]

The official FAFSA is at [www.FAFSA.ed.gov](http://www.FAFSA.ed.gov) – not at a .com Web site. If you go to a .com site, you will probably be asked to pay to submit the FAFSA. Remember, the first F in "FAFSA" stands for "free" – so use the official government site to submit your application.

**Am I Eligible for Federal Student Aid?**

In general, to receive aid from the federal student aid programs, you must meet the following requirements:

- Be a U.S. citizen or eligible non-citizen.
- Have a high school diploma or General Educational Development (GED).
- Enroll in an eligible program as a regular student seeking a degree or certificate.
- Be registered with the Selective Service if required (in general, if you are a male age 18 through 25).
- Meet satisfactory academic progress standards set by your school.
- Certify that you are not in default on a federal loan or owe money on a federal grant.
- Certify that you will use federal student aid only for educational purposes.

**How to Complete the Application**

There are three ways to complete a FAFSA:

- Paper FAFSA (pick up a copy at counseling/career center)

**Using a Federal Student Aid PIN to sign your Online Application**

You and your parents are encouraged to apply for a Federal Student Aid PIN to sign your online application. For a dependent student, at least one parent whose information is provided on the application must sign. The PIN will serve as an identifier and as an electronic signature. It works much like the personal identification number you get from your bank. You can apply for a PIN at [www.pin.ed.gov](http://www.pin.ed.gov)
**Applying for Financial Aid (cont.)**

**When to Apply**
You should complete and return the FAFSA **as soon as possible after January 1st** of your senior year. Although the FAFSA form says you have until March 1 for the processor to receive it, **DON'T PROCRASTINATE**! Mail in the FAFSA as soon after January 1 as possible of the year in which you want to attend school (not before then or it will not be accepted!)

**Filling Out the FAFSA**
Filling out the FAFSA, unfortunately, is a lot like filling out your income taxes. In fact, if possible, you and your parent(s) should complete your income taxes, or ESTIMATE using your prior years taxes to complete the FAFSA form. In any case, to complete the FAFSA, you'll need the following information:
- Income tax return or as close an estimate as possible
- W-2 forms and other records of money earned
- Records of untaxed income including Social Security, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, welfare and veterans benefits
- Current bank statements
- Current mortgage information
- Business and farm records
- Records of stocks, bonds and other investments
- Student's driver's license and social security card

Remember to answer all questions, even if you have to estimate. You'll have an opportunity to correct your answers later. Also, make sure you list up to six colleges, universities, or schools you're interested in attending. The information you put on the FAFSA will be sent automatically to them. Most of all, **don't forget to sign it!**

**What Happens Next**
Your completed FAFSA will be processed. In about seven to ten days, you will receive what's called a **Student Aid Report (SAR)**. The report will state your **Expected Family Contribution**, restate what you put on the FAFSA, and give you the opportunity to correct any misinformation. This information also will be sent to the schools and colleges you listed on the FAFSA. The financial aid offices at those schools will use the information to put together a financial aid package for you, should you be accepted. The schools will notify you about what kind of financial aid you are eligible to receive through an **award letter**.

If four weeks have passed and you haven't heard anything about your financial aid application, you can check the status of your FAFSA by dialing the Federal student aid information number, 1-800-4-FED-AID (1-800-433-3243) or by accessing **www.fafsa.ed.gov** and clicking on "Check status of a submitted FAFSA or print Signature Page."

You are **REQUIRED** to complete a FAFSA every year that you are in college so save your forms for your records!
Steps to Federal Student Aid

**STEP 1**
Get free information and help from a school counselor, the financial aid office at the college or career school you plan to attend, or the U.S. Department of Education at www.studentaid.ed.gov or 1-800-4-FED-AID (1-800-433-3243). Free help is available any time during the application process. You should never have to pay for help.

**STEP 2**
Collect the documents needed to apply, including income tax returns* and W-2 forms (and other records of income). A full list of what you need is at www.fafsa.gov. Tax return not completed at the time you apply? Estimate the tax information, apply, and correct information later.

**STEP 3**
Complete the 2012–2013 FAFSA™ between Jan. 1, 2012, and June 30, 2013 (no exceptions to either date!). BUT, apply as soon as possible after Jan. 1 to meet school and state aid deadlines (see note at bottom of page). Apply online at FAFSA on the Web™ (the faster and easier way) by going to www.fafsa.gov.

**STEP 4**
Within a few days, the U.S. Department of Education will send you your Student Aid Report (SAR)—the result of your FAFSA. Review your SAR and, if necessary, make changes or corrections and submit your SAR for reprocessing. Your complete, correct SAR will contain your Expected Family Contribution (EFC)—the number used to determine your federal student aid eligibility.

**STEP 5**
The college or career school that you plan to attend might request additional information from you. Be sure to respond by any deadlines, or you might not receive federal student aid.

**STEP 6**
All applicants: The college or career school will tell you how much aid you can get at that school. Contact the financial aid office if you have any questions about the aid being offered. First-time applicants: Review award letters from schools to compare amounts and types of aid being offered. Decide which school to attend based on a combination of (a) how well the school suits your needs and (b) its affordability after all aid is taken into account.

**Note:**
You also might be able to get financial aid from your state government, your school, or a private scholarship. Research nonfederal aid early (ideally, start in the spring of your junior year of high school). You can find a free scholarship search at www.studentaid.ed.gov/scholarship. Be sure to meet all application deadlines!

*If you file your taxes before filling out your FAFSA online, you might be able to have your tax information automatically retrieved from the Internal Revenue Service and inserted into your FAFSA. The FAFSA will walk you through the process.

Download this fact sheet at www.studentaid.ed.gov/pubs

2012–13
How to Read your Financial Aid Award Letter

You have just received your financial aid award letter. Now what? This is the time to do a detailed analysis of each college’s offer to help you pay for your education. Who is going to have you pay the least out of your pocket by giving you the most *free* money?

Financial aid award letters tell you exactly how much financial support the school is able to provide for the upcoming year. First, financial aid offices refer to an aid award as a *financial aid package*. This means that a college will try to offer an aid applicant a combination of aid types, packaged in the form of grants and scholarships, work-study and loans.

**Cost of Attendance**
- **Tuition & Fees**: Cost of taking classes
- **Food & Housing**: Cost of living & meals
- **Books & Supplies**: Cost of textbooks & school supplies
- **Personal Expenses**: Cost of necessities such as shampoo, toothpaste, etc.
- **Transportation**: Cost of getting to & from college

**The Most Common Sources of Financial Support**
- **Scholarships**: Money that does not have to be repaid (School specific scholarships & other scholarships you’ve notified the school about)
- **Grants**: Money that does not have to be repaid (Federal Pell Grant, Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (FSEOG), Institutional grants, State-sponsored grants)
- **Federal Work-Study**: Money earned by working (On-campus for the school, Off-campus for a private nonprofit organization or a public agency)
- **Loans**: Borrowed money that must be repaid (Federal Stafford Loan—subsidized: government pays your interest while you are in school, Federal Stafford Loan—unsubsidized, Federal PLUS loans, Federal Perkins Loan, State loan, Private loan and other loan programs)

**Other things to consider**
- Read the award letter carefully to be sure you understand all terms and conditions, so you can decide if you want to accept any, or all, of the aid offered.
- Look for instructions for the next steps. You may need to complete additional paperwork such as student loan applications.
- Determine if grants or scholarships are available for more than one year. If so, what conditions apply? If not, are any options listed for the following years?
- Remember, unless otherwise stated, this letter applies only to the upcoming school year.

**Report changes**
After filing the FAFSA, any changes in financial or family circumstances must be reported to the school. Additional outside sources of financial aid, parental unemployment or illness, or change in enrollment or family status could affect the award. Even name and address changes must be reported.

**Accepting the award**
Once you’ve chosen your school, you should inform the school in writing how much of the award you plan to accept. If you don’t respond by the date indicated, your award could be in jeopardy.

Source: Sallie Mae, Inc. & Education Planner
Dear Student:

After reviewing your FAFSA, we are pleased to provide you with the following financial aid offer. This award is contingent upon anticipated annual renewal of funding from federal, state, and private sources. You may accept or decline any of the awards offered.

### Estimated Expenses

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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Food &amp; Housing</td>
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<td>Books &amp; Supplies</td>
<td>$500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Personal Expenses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Projected cost of education</td>
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</table>

### Resources
- Expected Family Contribution: $3,000

**Total Financial Need**: $12,000

### Your Financial Aid Award

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<tr>
<th>Type of Aid</th>
<th>Fall</th>
<th>Spring</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Accept</th>
<th>Decline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pell Grant</td>
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<td>$600</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>FSEOG</td>
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<td>$800</td>
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<tr>
<td>SLM Grant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Work-Study</td>
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<tr>
<td>Perkins Loan</td>
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<td>Stafford Loan</td>
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<td>$2,600</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**: $5,000 | $5,000 | $10,000

Please sign this letter and return it to the financial aid office within two weeks. Read the enclosed information on how to apply and receive the Federal Stafford Loan offered. If you need additional funding to supplement this offer, please refer to the attachment for information on additional funding options.

Signature

---

Source: Sallie Mae, Inc. & Education Planner
Financial aid scams are a hot topic these days. You should be aware of the tactics companies use to convince students to buy their services. Here are some of the most common claims students are hearing:

“If you use our services, you’re guaranteed to get at least $5,500 in student aid for college, or we’ll give you your money back.”
This claim doesn’t mean anything. Most students are eligible for at least $5,500 in unsubsidized student loans anyway—and because a student loan is considered student aid, you won’t be able to ask for a refund if that’s all you’re offered. No one can guarantee to get you a grant or scholarship. Remember, too, that refund guarantees often have conditions or strings attached. Get refund policies in writing.

“Applying for aid is complicated. We’re the only ones who can help you through the process and find all the aid for which you’re eligible.”
Unlikely. There are many places to get free help applying for student aid. Check with your school counselor or college financial aid office for help filling out the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA®). Your school or college also can help you find scholarships. And be sure to try the free scholarship search at www.studentaid.ed.gov/scholarship

“I’d like to offer you a scholarship [or grant]. All I need is your bank account information so the money can be deposited and a processing fee charged.”
Watch out! It’s extremely rare for a legitimate organization to charge a processing fee for a scholarship. Some criminals imitate legitimate foundations, federal agencies, and corporations. They might even have official-sounding names to fool students. Don’t give anyone your bank account or credit card information or your Social Security number (SSN) unless you initiated the contact and trust the company. Such personal identification information could be used to commit identity theft. If you’ve been contacted by someone claiming to be from the U.S. Department of Education (ED) and asking for your SSN or bank account information, do not provide it. (ED does not make such requests.) Instead, immediately contact the agencies listed below.

To find out how to prevent or report a financial aid scam, visit or call:

Federal Trade Commission
www.ftc.gov/scholarshipscams
1-877-FTC-HELP (1-877-382-4357)
(TTY for the hearing impaired: 1-866-653-4261)

U.S. Department of Education
Office of Inspector General Fraud Hotline
www.ed.gov/misused
1-800-MIS-USED (1-800-647-8733)
oig.hotline@ed.gov

For more ideas about where to find free information on student aid, visit Looking for Student Aid Without Getting Scammed at www.studentaid.ed.gov/LSA.

Don’t Pay to Fill Out the FAFSA
The FAFSA is a free application. Fill it out at www.fafsa.gov. Other sites will charge you.
A. Getting Ready
   1. **Start gathering material about yourself.** Build a file and/or a resume. Things to include:
      a. Transcript/Grade Report (know areas of emphasis)
      b. Test scores SAT or ACT (these tests should be taken no later than December of your senior year)
      c. Activities Chart detailing information about school and community services, honors and award, hobbies and interests, work and volunteer experience. *(refer to pages 37-39)*
   2. **Start thinking about your personal goals.** You may be asked to write essays on these types of topics:
      a. What are your education and career goals?
      b. Where do you see yourself five years from now?
      c. How will this scholarship help you complete your education?
   3. **Contact several individuals for letters of recommendations to act as references.** Scholarship applications may ask for academic and/or community (someone who knows you outside of school) recommendations. Check to see if they would be willing to write a letter of reference for you. Ask them early – a couple of weeks, at least – so they will not be rushed and so that you will have the letters in time for the application deadline. ***Tip: create a resume or bio about yourself to provide to references along with activities chart that will aide them in writing your letter; Teacher’s/Counselor’s work with many students, so it will also serve as a reminder as to who you are.***

B. The Application Process – Start early
   1. Most scholarship applications require an application form, a personal essay (usually 150-500 words), and letters of recommendation. Allow yourself at least 4-6 weeks to complete the application.
   2. Finish the application form **COMPLETELY** and answer every question. If you skip a question, you may be disqualified.
   3. Be aware of the **DEADLINE.** A late or incomplete application may automatically disqualify you.

C. The Essay – Before you start writing
   1. You are writing for a purpose. Be persuasive in showing the reader that you are deserving of the award. Remember your audience.
   2. Make certain that you understand the question or the topic. Your essay should answer the question or speak directly to the given topic.
      a. **Start with a rough draft** or outline; list all of your ideas, any possibilities. Be creative; brainstorm without censoring.
      b. **Highlight your “best stuff.”** Sort through these ideas and prioritize. You can’t tell the committee everything, be selective.
      c. **Do not repeat information that might be addressed somewhere else.** Choose information and ideas which are not reflected in other parts of your application. This is your chance to supplement your application with information that you want the committee to know.
      d. **Make sure you are portraying yourself as true as possible.** Remember, many times this is the only place to show the reader who you are, as many scholarship committees don’t interview candidates. ***Tip: Your essay is also a very effective place to address deficiencies in your academic history. Don’t assume they won’t see it; they WILL. It’s better to address it up front!***

D. The Essay – Writing the draft – **BE SURE TO FOLLOW DIRECTIONS!**
   1. Don’t expect your first draft to be perfect, but do **REMEMBER THE RULES TO EFFECTIVE WRITING!** Allow enough time to evaluate and rewrite. It is a good idea to compose your
essay on a separate sheet of paper and transfer the final draft to the scholarship application.  

**Tip:** *If you find it difficult to write about yourself, try the following: ask 2-3 people, whose opinion you respect and who you trust to objectively evaluate you, to write a letter about you. Then use their voice to talk about yourself.*

2. Develop paragraphs one idea at a time. Include a topic sentence with examples of your point.
3. Make clear transitions between paragraphs.
4. Select action verbs and avoid the passive voice.
5. **Use concrete examples.** Often examples of behavior demonstrate an idea more effectively than an adjective. (*Show how or why, don’t just tell.*) It adds more emphasis for example, to describe your family having to live day by day on food stamps and wondering where you were going to lay your head down for the night than to simply say, “I’m low income & homeless.”
6. Develop exact, concrete language. Avoid vague references, wordiness, or clichés.

### E. The Essay – Editing

1. Consider the following points:
   a. Does your introduction capture the reader’s attention?
   b. Are you consistent in you verb tense?
   c. Are you clear and coherent?
   d. Are you concise enough to adhere to the limits in essay length?
   e. Have you checked for grammatical and spelling errors?
   f. Does the essay present you as you wish to be seen?
   g. Would you remember your essay if you had to read 200 others?
   h. Does your closing paragraph present you as you wish to be remembered?

**Tip:** *Read your essay out loud to yourself to check for any inconsistencies. If you stumble over a word/paragraph there may be something else going on.*

2. **Have essay proofread!** Ask a person or several whose writing abilities you respect to review your draft. *Sometimes a fresh pair of eyes will spot errors that tired ones miss.*

### F. Completing Your Application

1. Should you type it? Some applications list a preference for typed or handwritten work. Regardless of the preference, the application should be neat and legible.
2. When you think that the application is complete, ask a friend to review it one last time. Make certain you provide everything that the application requires.
3. **Retain a copy for your records.** You’ve worked hard and you never know what can happen; it may get lost in the mail, or overlooked when processed. It’s always a good idea to have a backup copy!

**Tip:** *Even if you don’t receive the scholarship, it doesn’t always mean you weren’t “good enough.” Most scholarships are very competitive and renewable which means you can always try again! Keeping a copy saves your hard work to re-evaluate and re-submit the following year!*

### G. Follow-Up

1. Thank those who assisted you with the application or wrote letters of recommendation. A thank-you note is always appreciated.
2. If you are granted a scholarship, be certain to keep in touch with the donors. It is especially crucial to maintain contact if the scholarship is renewable.
3. If you are granted a renewable scholarship, find out if you must meet specific conditions to have your award renewed.
Letters of recommendation are needed to apply for scholarships and if you plan to apply to private universities.

Whom Should I Ask?

Contact several individuals to act as references. Scholarship applications may ask for academic and/or community recommendations (someone who knows you outside of school). English or math teachers usually make good academic candidates. Consider what you want to study. If you want to study architecture and are applying to art school it would make sense to have your art teacher write you a letter, but it wouldn’t make much sense for your art teacher to write you a letter if you are pursuing mechanical engineering. Aim for someone who knows you well and can communicate your strengths.

When Should I Ask?

Make sure to give your references plenty of time (at least one month) before letters are due. If you apply under early decision or early action plans, you’ll need to ask at the start of the school year.

How Can I Get the Best Possible Recommendations?

You must provide a brief resume/bio and activity chart to your reference. Talk to your reference in advance (one month)! It also helps to provide your reference with a copy of the scholarship application or overview of the scholarship purpose. If the purpose of the scholarship is community service, you want your reference to highlight your community involvement! Be sure to let them know when you will be back to personally pick up the letter of recommendation. Check back within two weeks before due date to see if they have completed the letter.

Helpful Tips:

- Don’t be shy. Teachers and counselors are often happy to help you.
- It’s okay to ask a recommendation writer if they can write a positive recommendation for you. Don’t take a chance of having a bad letter sent without your knowledge.
- Follow up with writer after two weeks to make sure they’re aware of the deadline. It’s also a good idea to see if they have any questions you may help them out with.
- Write Thank-you notes to your references.
- Usually, you are going to want to use the letter over and over again. It will save time to request a general letter addressed, “To Whom It May Concern,” and request multiple copies.
ETS/Project P.L.U.S.
Request for Letter of Recommendation
“Student Self-Assessment”

Please provide any and all information about yourself in order for your advisor to be able to write you a strong and more accurate letter of recommendation. Remember that you need to stand out from other applicants. Therefore be sure to include those special qualities that set you apart from others, the more detail you provide the easier it will be for your recommender.

STUDENT INFORMATION:
Name: _____________________________________ Phone: __________________________
Email: _____________________________________ School: __________________________

ADDRESSEE INFORMATION:
Recommendation for (college admissions, scholarship, employment, etc): Please be specific and include copy of application if you deem it helpful to the recommender.
_____________________________________________________________________________________
Address: __________________________________________ Due Date: ______________________

* Requests for letters must be made at least two (2) weeks prior to their completion deadline!

Does this letter need to be returned in a sealed/signed envelope?  □ Yes  □ No

PERSONAL INFORMATION:
Did either of your parents attend college?  □ Yes  □ No  If yes, what degree did they earn? __________
How many siblings are in your family? _________ How many of them are in college? _________
Are you on Free/Reduced lunch?  □ Yes  □ No Please Specify: ____________________________

List three adjectives that best describe you.
__________________________________________  ____________________________________________

Describe your college/career plans:
____________________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________________

List school activities you have been involved in (clubs, athletics, student government, etc.). Then describe which one was the most meaningful activity you have participated in. Write about your role in the activity and how that activity made an impact on you, your school and/or your community.
____________________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________________

Page 37
Describe community service or volunteer experience you have had while in high school *(volunteer program, family responsibilities, outdoor school, church, etc).*

_____________________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________

What accomplishments are you most proud of?
_____________________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________

Describe the most significant course you have taken. Explain why you chose this class and how the course impacted you.
_____________________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________

Is there something special or unique about you that you would like to have mentioned in the letter, please explain.
_____________________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________

**OPTIONAL INFORMATION:**
Continuing your education beyond high school can often be affected by family circumstances and financial need. Your advisor can write you a better recommendation if she/he understands your personal situation. Please describe any family circumstances, personal issues, or financial concerns you wish to discuss.
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Preparing a High School Activities & Awards Resume

A High School Activities and Awards Resume/Activity Chart, can be used for both college and scholarship applications. It is intended as a summary of your involvement in school and community events. It is to a student what a resume is to a working professional.

The process of preparing a High School Activities and Awards Resume/Activity Chart includes the following:

1. Brainstorm with family and friends. Write down all of the activities you have done and the awards you have won both in school and in the community starting in the 9th grade and continuing throughout your senior year.

2. Organize them into the following categories: Academic Honors, Positions of Leadership, School Activities, Athletics, Community Activities, Work Experience, and Other Information. When listing them under a category, put the items in order of importance from most important to least important. If you do not have any items in a particular category, eliminate that category.

3. In the Other Information category, list any information that doesn’t belong in any of the previously mentioned categories, such as IB/AP test scores, foreign exchange student, private music lessons, international travel, summer programs, etc.

4. Include specific information about the activity such as grade level in which you were involved in the activity, dates, and the usual number of hours per week or month you participated in the activity. I would strongly recommend including a responsibility column to better highlight your specific duties (refer to Activity Chart on page 38).

5. Compose several drafts and be sure to have it proofread for errors.

6. Make several copies of your final resume for use all year (letters of recommendation, college applications, scholarship applications, etc.)

See a sample High School Activities and Awards Resume on the following page and an Activity Chart on page 39. The activities and awards listed are just to give you suggestions as to what is relevant. Both samples are to serve as a template. You should tailor your activities & awards resume/activity chart to meet your needs and what you are trying to highlight!

Source: Beaverton High School Recommendation Packet
Simone Somebody

Honors:
Who’s Who Among American HS Students 2000-2003
National Honor Roll 2003
Silver President Student Service Award 2002

Positions and Leadership:
Multicultural Club Treasurer 2001-2002 2hrs. week
Russian Club President 2003-2004 3hrs. week
Church Youth Music Director 2001-2003 3hrs. week

School Activities:
Multicultural Club 2001-2004 2hrs. week
Russian Club 2002-2004 1-2hrs. week
National Honor Society 2003-2004 2hrs. week
BEHOLD Christian Club 2002-2004 1hr. week
Key Club 2003-2004 2hrs. week

Sports:
J.V. Track and Field 2002-2003 8-10hrs. week

Community Activities:
Volunteer at Cedar Mill Library 2000-2004 110hrs. total
Feed the Homeless 2000-2004 4hrs. month
Church Volunteer (Clean Up) 2000-2004 1hr. week
Church Choir 2000-2004 1hr. week
Church Orchestra 2000-2004 75hrs. year
Saturday School Teacher 2000-2001 3hrs. week
Church Youth Group 2000-2004 1hr. Week

Work Experience:
Biomedical Research at OHSU 2003, 2004 40hr/wk/summer
Courtesy Clerk at Thriftway 2002-2003 8hrs. week

Other Information:
Cumulative GPG: 3.97
Class Rank: 17 out of 416
Attended Music School 2000-2002 2hrs. Week
PSU Classes 2003-2004
Writing 121
# Activity Chart

Name: ___________________________  SSN/ID #: ___________________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Time Spent</th>
<th>Responsibility/Accomplishments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From</td>
<td>To</td>
<td>Hrs per Wk/Mo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. School

2. Volunteer Service

3. Honors/Awards

4. Work Experience

Other
Cumulative GPA: 
Class Rank:
Scholarship Scams

If you have to pay money to get money, it's probably a scam.

Every year, several hundred thousand students and parents are defrauded by scholarship scams. The victims of these scams lose more than $100 million annually. Scam operations often imitate legitimate government agencies, grant-giving foundations, education lenders and scholarship matching services, using official-sounding names containing words like "National," "Federal," "Foundation," or "Administration."

Common Scholarship Scams
Fraudulent scholarships can take many forms; some of the most common types are presented here. If you receive an offer that uses one of these tactics, be suspicious.

Scholarships that Never Materialize. Many scams encourage you to send them money up front, but provide little or nothing in exchange.

Scholarships for Profit. This scam looks just like a real scholarship program, but requires an application fee. The typical scam receives 5,000 to 10,000 applications and charges fees of $5 to $35. These scams can afford to pay out a $1,000 scholarship or two and still pocket a hefty profit, if they happen to award any scholarships at all. Your odds of winning a scholarship from such scams are less than your chances of striking it rich in the lottery.

The Scholarship Prize. This scam tells you that you've won a college scholarship worth thousands of dollars, but requires that you pay a "disbursement" or "redemption" fee or the taxes before they can release your prize. If someone says you've won a prize and you don't remember entering the contest or submitting an application, be suspicious.

The Guaranteed Scholarship Search Service. Beware of scholarship matching services that guarantee you'll win a scholarship or they'll refund your money. They may simply pocket your money and disappear, or if they do send you a report of matching scholarships, you'll find it extremely difficult to qualify for a refund.

Evaluating Scholarship Matching Services
Do not waste your money on fee-based scholarship matching services. The largest and highest quality scholarship databases are all available for free on the World Wide Web.

Protecting Yourself from Scholarship Scams
This advice can help you avoid becoming the victim of a scholarship scam.

Rules of Thumb
1. If you must pay money to get money, it might be a scam.
2. If it sounds too good to be true, it probably is.
3. Spend the time, not the money.
4. Never invest more than a postage stamp to get information about scholarships.
5. Nobody can guarantee that you'll win a scholarship.
6. Legitimate scholarship foundations do not charge application fees.
7. If you're suspicious of an offer, it's usually with good reason.

Source: FinAid! http://www.finaid.org/scholarships/scams.phtml
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scholarships</th>
<th>Due</th>
<th>Eligibility</th>
<th>Web Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Psychological Association (APA) Scholarships and Grants</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Links to a filter that allows you to select the age and area of academic focus you plan to study. Scholarships and grants</td>
<td><a href="http://www.apa.org/about/awards/index.aspx">http://www.apa.org/about/awards/index.aspx</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic College Fund</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Minimum GPA 3.0, plan to enroll full time in college or university. Various scholarships, each has its own set of cri-</td>
<td><a href="http://www.hispanicfund.org/">http://www.hispanicfund.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic Scholarship Fund (HSF)</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>US citizen or permanent resident, Hispanic heritage, 3.00 GPA, planning to attend a 4 yr college.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.hsf.net">www.hsf.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justicia En Diversidad Scholarship Fund</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Latino high school students interested in law. Must have a 2.5 GPA. Must be planning to attend a 4 year college/</td>
<td><a href="http://hlsorgs.com/alianza/">http://hlsorgs.com/alianza/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wal-Mart Foundation Scholarship Programs</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>High school senior, U.S citizen or permanent legal resident, minimum 2.5 GPA. Must demonstrate financial need.</td>
<td><a href="http://walmartstores.com/CommunityGiving/8736.aspx">http://walmartstores.com/CommunityGiving/8736.aspx</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stand for Children Leadership Center &quot;Beat the Odds&quot; Scholarship</td>
<td>Sep-17</td>
<td>High school senior, 3.0 GPA, has succeeded in spite of hardships such as poverty, disability, homelessness, or personal tragedy. Has participated in activities that are helpful to others. Has a</td>
<td><a href="http://www.standleadershipcenter.org">www.standleadershipcenter.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horatio Alger Oregon Scholarship Program</td>
<td>Oct-01</td>
<td>Senior, US Citizen and Oregon resident, minimum GPA 2.0, must have critical financial need, plans to pursue a bache-</td>
<td><a href="https://www.horatioalger.org/scholarships/program_oregon.cfm">https://www.horatioalger.org/scholarships/program_oregon.cfm</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wendy’s High School Heisman Award</td>
<td>Oct-02</td>
<td>High school athletes across the country that excel in the classroom 3.00 GPA, on the field, and within your school and</td>
<td><a href="http://www.wendyhighschoolheisman.com">www.wendyhighschoolheisman.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AES Engineers Scholarships</td>
<td>Oct-05</td>
<td>High school seniors, scholarship awarded on the basis of character, do not have to be pursuing Engineering as ca-</td>
<td><a href="http://www.aesengineers.com/scholarships.htm">http://www.aesengineers.com/scholarships.htm</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholarships</td>
<td>Due</td>
<td>Eligibility</td>
<td>Web Address</td>
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<td>------------------------------------</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland Community College</td>
<td>Oct-24</td>
<td>Apply for a position as a Head Start teacher, upon graduating from high school. Minimum 2.5 GPA. Bilingual in</td>
<td><a href="http://www.pcc.edu">http://www.pcc.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Early Education Career</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pathways Scholarship</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Prudential Spirit of Community</td>
<td>Oct-31</td>
<td>Student must be in grade 5-12th from any state. Show participation in a volunteer activity within the last 12 months. Application must be submitted to a school principal by the last week in Oc-</td>
<td><a href="http://spirit.prudential.com/view/page/soc">http://spirit.prudential.com/view/page/soc</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Award</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ron Brown Scholarship</td>
<td>Nov-01</td>
<td>An African-American student who makes a significant contribution to society, excels academically, shows leadership potential and makes an impact in</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ronbrown.org">www.ronbrown.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Freedom Student Competition</td>
<td>Nov-14</td>
<td>Open to 9th - 12th grade students. Essay or video production examining religious freedom, its history, current im-</td>
<td><a href="http://www.firstfreedom.org">www.firstfreedom.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intel Science Talent Search</td>
<td>Nov-16</td>
<td>Science contest where student is required to submit an original research project.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.societyforscience.org/sts">http://www.societyforscience.org/sts</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Art Institute - Passion for</td>
<td>Nov-20</td>
<td>High school seniors interested in Fashion Design or Fashion Marketing. 2.0 minimum GPA, essay submission.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.artinstitutes.edu/passionforfashion">www.artinstitutes.edu/passionforfashion</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fashion Scholarship</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Reserve Officer Training</td>
<td>Dec-01</td>
<td>High school seniors. To be eligible for scholarship consideration, you must achieve an SAT composite of 1100 (Math and Verbal portion only) or ACT composite of 24, attain a cumulative GPA of 3.0 or higher and have a class ranking in the top 40%, Must be 17 yrs prior to scholarship activation.</td>
<td><a href="http://afrotc.com/scholarships/">http://afrotc.com/scholarships/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(AFROTC)--High School Scholarships</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrity Scholarship</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>AICPA/ National Conference of CPA</td>
<td>Dec-15</td>
<td>High school senior, 3.3 GPA, attending college or university Fall 2011, enrolled full-time, planning to pursue career as</td>
<td><a href="http://www.nccpap.org/Default.aspx?tabid=56">http://www.nccpap.org/Default.aspx?tabid=56</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practitioners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXA Achievement Scholarship</td>
<td>Dec-15</td>
<td>Demonstrated outstanding achievement in school, the community or the work-</td>
<td><a href="http://www.axa-achievement.com">www.axa-achievement.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholarships</td>
<td>Due</td>
<td>Eligibility</td>
<td>Web Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012 Rose Festival Court</td>
<td>Dec-15</td>
<td>Female, 3.0 GPA, senior, verifiable 20 hours community service, nominated by high school teacher. Award: $3,500 scholarship valid for any accredited college, university or trade program, a complete wardrobe including shoes and accessories.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.rosefestival.org/events/rosecourt/apply.shtml">http://www.rosefestival.org/events/rosecourt/apply.shtml</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INROADS/Puget Sound Texaco &quot;Inroads to the Star&quot; Scholarship</td>
<td>Late-Dec</td>
<td>Students who are going into geophysics, physics, geology, engineering, information systems, and international business.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.texaco.com/work/index.html">www.texaco.com/work/index.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All-Ink.com</td>
<td>Dec-31</td>
<td>United States citizen or permanent resident with a minimum 2.5 Grade Point Average. Up to $5,000 scholarship.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.all-ink.com/scholarship.aspx">http://www.all-ink.com/scholarship.aspx</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elks National Foundation</td>
<td>Jan-09</td>
<td>High school student and U.S citizen.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.elks.org/enf/scholars">http://www.elks.org/enf/scholars</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ron Brown Scholar Program</td>
<td>Jan-09</td>
<td>Must show exceptional leadership potential, Participation in community service and demonstrated financial need. Must be U.S citizen or permanent resident, Black or African American.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ronbrown.org">www.ronbrown.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gates Millennium Scholarship</td>
<td>Jan-11</td>
<td>Must be nominated for scholarship, ethnic minority, 3.30 GPA. Student must meet Pell eligibility requirements. Student must have demonstrated leadership in community or extracurricular activities.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.gmsp.org/">http://www.gmsp.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burger King Scholars</td>
<td>Jan-10</td>
<td>High school senior, US resident, 2.5 GPA, plan to enroll full-time in college or university.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.haveityourwayfoundation.org/bksp_scholarship_eligibility.html">http://www.haveityourwayfoundation.org/bksp_scholarship_eligibility.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black United Fund of Oregon</td>
<td>Jan-13</td>
<td>Seven scholarships. Basic requirements for all scholarships: African American decent, high school senior, resident of Oregon or Washington, (GPA 2.5-3.5), demonstrate financial need and community service involvement. Scholarships are for the following schools and have specific criteria:</td>
<td><a href="http://www.bufor.org/">http://www.bufor.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ron Herndon Scholarship</td>
<td></td>
<td>Can be applied to any accredited college or university.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concordia University/Johnson Scholars Scholarship</td>
<td>Jan-13</td>
<td>Renewable for up to four years, must maintain 2.5 or higher while enrolled.</td>
<td><a href="http://bufor.org/index.php/site/programs-and-services/black-united-fund-scholarships">http://bufor.org/index.php/site/programs-and-services/black-united-fund-scholarships</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Fox University Scholarship</td>
<td></td>
<td>Based upon SAT (1000+ critical reading and math) and ACT (22+), renewable for up to four years if maintain 2.5 GPA or higher.</td>
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<td>Scholarships</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lewis and Clarke College</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Score at least 1200 on the SAT (Critical Reading + Math) or 24 on the ACT, renewable for four years if maintains 2.8 GPA or higher.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.bufor.org/">http://www.bufor.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="#">Reed College</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>Renewable for four years if maintains 2.0 GPA or higher. University of Portland score at least 1000+ on SAT or 21 on the ACT, renewable for up to four years if maintain 2.0 GPA or higher.</td>
<td><a href="http://bufor.org/index.php/site/programs-and-services/black-united-fund-scholarships">http://bufor.org/index.php/site/programs-and-services/black-united-fund-scholarships</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Willamette University Scholarship</strong></td>
<td>Jan-13</td>
<td>Score 1200+ on the SAT (Critical Reading + Math) or 24+ on the ACT, renewable for four years if maintain 2.5 GPA or higher.</td>
<td><a href="http://bufor.org/index.php/site/programs-and-services/black-united-fund-scholarships">http://bufor.org/index.php/site/programs-and-services/black-united-fund-scholarships</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian &amp; Pacific Islander American Scholarship Fund (APIASF)</td>
<td>Jan-13</td>
<td>Must be Asian or Pacific Islander ethnicity, U.S citizen or legal resident. Minimum cumulative GPA of 2.7. Must apply for FAFSA. Submit a letter of recommendation.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.apiasf.org/">http://www.apiasf.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Oregon - Diversity Excellence Scholarship</td>
<td>Jan-15</td>
<td>US Citizen or permanent resident, meet standard UO admission requirements.</td>
<td><a href="http://financialaid.uoregon.edu/diversity_excellence_scholarship">http://financialaid.uoregon.edu/diversity_excellence_scholarship</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ronald McDonald House Charities</td>
<td>Jan-27</td>
<td>Three scholarships. Basic requirements for all three scholarships: High school senior, plan to attend college or university after graduation, 2.7 minimum GPA. Specific requirements:</td>
<td><a href="http://rmhc.org/what-we-do/rmhc-us-s-scholarships/">http://rmhc.org/what-we-do/rmhc-us-s-scholarships/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>US Scholars Program</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>All students may apply for this scholarship.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce</td>
<td>Jan-30</td>
<td>High school senior, Hispanic ancestry, minimum 3.0 GPA, community activity, essay submission.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.hmccoregon.com/scholarships/">http://www.hmccoregon.com/scholarships/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US Department of Energy</td>
<td>Jan-31</td>
<td>Undergraduate student, US citizen. You will have a competitive edge for familiarizing yourself with DOE functions while showcasing your education, talent, and skills.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.orise.orau.gov/doescholars/description/default.htm">http://www.orise.orau.gov/doescholars/description/default.htm</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pride Foundation Scholarship</td>
<td>Jan-31</td>
<td>Preference given to student who self-identify LGBT, members of LGBT families or allies strongly supportive of LGBT community. Emphasis on demonstrated commitment to human &amp; civil rights for</td>
<td><a href="http://www.pridefoundation.org">www.pridefoundation.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cesar E. Chavez Latino Student Leadership Scholarship</td>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>Applicant must be of Hispanic/Latino ancestry. Annually attends Cesar E. Chavez Leadership Conference. Must have a grade point average reflecting</td>
<td>Pick up from Cesar Chavez Conference Coordinator at your respective high school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESA Foundation Scholarships</td>
<td>Feb-01</td>
<td>Application online, variety of scholarship opportunities, select by state.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.esaintl.com/esa/scholarship_application.html">http://www.esaintl.com/esa/scholarship_application.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon State University - Diversity Achievement Scholarship &amp; Various</td>
<td>Feb-01</td>
<td>Minimum Eligibility Requirements: 3.65 GPA or 1800+ SAT/26 ACT for high school OR 3.65 GPA. Member of an ethnic minority community OR Low income status based on federal guidelines OR Documented Disability. Award amount varies from $1000-$2000/year, renewable for up to 4 years.</td>
<td><a href="http://oregonstate.edu/financialaid/scholarships">http://oregonstate.edu/financialaid/scholarships</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland State University - Various Scholarships</td>
<td>Feb-01</td>
<td>Various requirements depending on scholarship.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.pdx.edu/scholarships/">http://www.pdx.edu/scholarships/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland State University-Equal Access Scholarship</td>
<td>Feb-01</td>
<td>Merit-based, meet PSU admission requirements. Priority given to students with financial need, first-generation col-</td>
<td><a href="http://www.pdx.edu/diversity/office-of-diversity-advocacy">http://www.pdx.edu/diversity/office-of-diversity-advocacy</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland State University - Diversity Recognition Scholarship</td>
<td>Feb-01</td>
<td>US citizen or permanent resident, meet PSU admission requirements. Priority given to students with financial need,</td>
<td><a href="http://www.pdx.edu/dmss/diversity-scholarship-programs">http://www.pdx.edu/dmss/diversity-scholarship-programs</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland State University - Foundation Scholarships</td>
<td>Feb-01</td>
<td>Various scholarships. Meet standard PSU admission requirements. Refer to website for specific details.</td>
<td><a href="http://foundation.pdx.edu/scholarships.jsp">http://foundation.pdx.edu/scholarships.jsp</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KFC Colonel's Scholars</td>
<td>Feb-08</td>
<td>High school senior, GPA 2.75, US Citizen or permanent resident, demonstrate financial need, pursue bachelor's.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.kfccholars.org/">http://www.kfccholars.org/</a></td>
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<td>AFA Teens for Alzheimer's Awareness Scholarship</td>
<td>Feb-15</td>
<td>U.S citizenship or permanent resident. Plan to attend a four year college/university. Requires an autobiography and a 1,200 to 1,500 word essay.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.afateens.org/about_new.html">http://www.afateens.org/about_new.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daughters of the American Revolution</td>
<td>Feb-15</td>
<td>Various scholarships for many career pathways, letter of sponsorship must be obtained by local chapter to apply.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.dar.org/natsociety/edout_scholar.cfm#general">http://www.dar.org/natsociety/edout_scholar.cfm#general</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society of Women Engineer Scholarship</td>
<td>Feb-15</td>
<td>Women who are planning to major in engineering or computer science.</td>
<td><a href="http://societyofwomenengineers.swe.org">http://societyofwomenengineers.swe.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best Buy @15 Scholarship</td>
<td>Feb-15</td>
<td>2.50 GPA, demonstrate commitment to and involvement in volunteer community service or work experience.</td>
<td><a href="https://www.at15.com/contests_scholarships/at15_scholarship">https://www.at15.com/contests_scholarships/at15_scholarship</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Oregon University Diversity Scholarship</td>
<td>Feb-15</td>
<td>US citizen or permanent resident, meet admissions requirements, demonstrate community involvement, leadership, and extracurricular activities, and main-</td>
<td><a href="http://www.sou.edu/admissions/scholarships-fin_aid.html">http://www.sou.edu/admissions/scholarships-fin_aid.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Oregon University - Diversity Achievement Scholarship</td>
<td>Feb-13</td>
<td>US citizen or permanent resident, meet standard WOU admissions requirements.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.wou.edu/student/multicultural/mssp_scholarship_info.php">http://www.wou.edu/student/multicultural/mssp_scholarship_info.php</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Que llueva Café&quot; Scholarship</td>
<td>Feb-24</td>
<td>Applicants must be or will be a high school/GED graduate who will enroll for the first time in an accredited college</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ca-core.org/que_llueva_cafe">http://www.ca-core.org/que_llueva_cafe</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albert Lee Wright, Jr. Memorial Migrant Scholarship Application</td>
<td>Feb-26</td>
<td>Migrant farm worker student who has overcome barriers presented by mobility, who has performed strongly academically and who has provided service</td>
<td><a href="http://www.nasdme.org">http://www.nasdme.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lagrant Foundation Scholarship</td>
<td>Feb-29</td>
<td>10 scholarships are awarded each year to high school seniors who are interested in public relations, marketing, or ad-</td>
<td><a href="http://www.lagrantfoundation.org">www.lagrantfoundation.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillsboro Local Scholarships</td>
<td>Mar/Apr</td>
<td>Various requirements depending on scholarship.</td>
<td>Pick up at Counseling/Career Center.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Oregon University - Diversity Scholarship &amp; Various</td>
<td>Mar-01</td>
<td>US citizen or permanent resident, academic achievement, diverse background.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.eou.edu/fao/scholarships/">http://www.eou.edu/fao/scholarships/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>American Chemistry Society Scholars Program</td>
<td>Mar-01</td>
<td>High school senior entering college or university. Must have interest in Chemistry or Science. GPA 3.0 or higher. US citizen, preference given to African-American, Hispanic/Latino, or American Indian.</td>
<td><a href="http://portal.acs.org/portal/acscorg/content?nfpb=true&amp;pageLabel=PP_TRANITIONMAIN&amp;node_id=1234&amp;use_sec=false&amp;sec_url_var=region1&amp;__uuid=f3478030-6f58-4147-">http://portal.acs.org/portal/acscorg/content?nfpb=true&amp;pageLabel=PP_TRANITIONMAIN&amp;node_id=1234&amp;use_sec=false&amp;sec_url_var=region1&amp;__uuid=f3478030-6f58-4147-</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese American Citizens League</td>
<td>Mar-01</td>
<td>Must be an active National JACL member. JACL Membership is open to everyone of any ethnic background.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.jacl.org/edu/scholar.htm">http://www.jacl.org/edu/scholar.htm</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese American Community Scholarship</td>
<td>Mar-01</td>
<td>Student must be of Japanese ancestry. Parent must be a member of a participating organization (see website).</td>
<td><a href="http://www.pdxjacl.org">www.pdxjacl.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delta Sigma Theta A Sorority, INC. Scholarship</td>
<td>Mar-01</td>
<td>Must be from African-American ancestry. Must have a GPA of 3.00 or above. Selection is based on SAT or ACT scores.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.dstsacramentoalumnae.com/">http://www.dstsacramentoalumnae.com/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howard Vollum American Indian Scholarship</td>
<td>Mar-01</td>
<td>Student must have American Indian heritage. Student must major in science, computer science, engineering or mathematics, focused on a career as a professional (or a teacher) in</td>
<td><a href="http://www.oregoncf.org">http://www.oregoncf.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Art Institute - Media Arts</td>
<td>Mar-02</td>
<td>Send us six original photos, along with a 500-to-800-word artistic vision statement</td>
<td><a href="http://www.artinstitutes.edu/competitions/photography-storytellers.aspx">http://www.artinstitutes.edu/competitions/photography-storytellers.aspx</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts Scholarship Program</td>
<td>Mar-15</td>
<td>Award to high school student who has demonstrated interest in music, drama, and dance.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.youngarts.org/">http://www.youngarts.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackie Robinson Foundation</td>
<td>Mar-15</td>
<td>Minority high school students showing leadership potential and demonstrating financial need to attend an accredited 4-year college or university. Minimum SAT score of 1,000 and with a score of</td>
<td><a href="http://www.jackierobinson.org/">http://www.jackierobinson.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRiO Scholarship to Western Oregon University</td>
<td>Mar-18</td>
<td>TRiO student planning to attend Western Oregon University.</td>
<td>See TRiO Advisor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scholar Athlete Milk Mustache of the Year: Body By Milk Scholarship</td>
<td>Mar-19</td>
<td>Senior, good grade standing, participant in any high school sport or club.</td>
<td><a href="https://www.sammyapplication.com/">https://www.sammyapplication.com/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Reporter</td>
<td>Mar-21</td>
<td>Asian Pacific Americans. High school senior, entering first year of college, demonstrate financial need, permanent US resident or citizen. 3.0 GPA or above.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.asianreporter.com/Scholarships.htm">http://www.asianreporter.com/Scholarships.htm</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon PTA Teacher Education Scholarships</td>
<td>Mar-22</td>
<td>Available to Oregon students studying for a teaching degree at an Oregon public university or college.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.oregonpta.org/Resources/resources.htm">http://www.oregonpta.org/Resources/resources.htm</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elks Most Valuable Student</td>
<td>Mar-25</td>
<td>High School senior, US citizen. Judged on scholarship, leadership, and financial need. Ranging from $1,000 to $15,000 per year.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.elks.org/enf/scholars/mvs.cfm">http://www.elks.org/enf/scholars/mvs.cfm</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Health Scholarship Program</td>
<td>Mar-28</td>
<td>American Indian and Alaska Native students enrolled in preparatory or undergraduate prerequisite courses in preparation for entry to a health or allied health professions school.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.scholarship.ihs.gov/index.cfm">http://www.scholarship.ihs.gov/index.cfm</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Pan Asian American Chamber of Commerce (USPAACC)</td>
<td>Mar-28</td>
<td>Of Asian Pacific Island heritage. 3.3 GPA or higher, Leadership in extracurricular activities, Involvement in community service, Financial need.</td>
<td><a href="http://celebrasianconference.com/about-celebrasian/scholarships/overview/">http://celebrasianconference.com/about-celebrasian/scholarships/overview/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buick Achievers Scholarship Program</td>
<td>Mar-31</td>
<td>Senior, plan to major in Science, Engineering, Technology, Math, Business Administration, Finance, Marketing or Design. Have a career interested in automotive or related industries. Demonstrated financial need, community service and academic achievement.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.buickachievers.com/">http://www.buickachievers.com/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US Bank Internet Scholarship Program</td>
<td>Mar-31</td>
<td><strong>On going!</strong> 40 $1000 scholarships are awarded in a random drawing.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.usbank.com/cgi_w/cfm/studentloans/marketing.cfm">http://www.usbank.com/cgi_w/cfm/studentloans/marketing.cfm</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lulac National Scholarship Fund Student</td>
<td>Mar-31</td>
<td>Must be a U.S citizen or legal resident. Applied to or be enrolled in a college that lead to an associate’s degree. GPA 3.25 and above.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.lulac.org">www.lulac.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>US Pan Asian American Chamber of Commerce Scholarship</td>
<td>Mar-31</td>
<td>Actively involved in community service, and has displayed academic excellence.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.uspaacc.com/">http://www.uspaacc.com/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Nuclear Society: Incoming Freshmen Scholarship</td>
<td>Apr-01</td>
<td>High school senior, enrolled full-time in college or university, pursuing nuclear engineering. Award based upon high</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ans.org/honors/scholarships/">http://www.ans.org/honors/scholarships/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts Recognition and Talent Search Awards</td>
<td>Apr-01</td>
<td>High School student (17, 18 years old) who show talent in dance, voice, music, art, photography, jazz, visual arts, writ-</td>
<td><a href="http://www.artsawards.org">www.artsawards.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese American Citizens Alliance - Fred G. Lee Memorial Scholarship</td>
<td>Apr-01</td>
<td>Have a 3.5 GPA or better. Be a least 50% Chinese ancestry. Be active in school and community services. Must be</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cacaportland.org">www.cacaportland.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon Association of Public Accountants Scholarship Foundation</td>
<td>Apr-01</td>
<td>For students interested in accounting careers who plan to attend an Oregon institution of higher education. Must be</td>
<td><a href="http://oaia.net/">http://oaia.net/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon Association of Nurseries - Scholarship Program</td>
<td>Apr-01</td>
<td>Students interested in studying horticulture or related field in college.</td>
<td><a href="http://scholarship.oan.org">http://scholarship.oan.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland State University-Irving Levin/Stephanie Fowler Scholarship</td>
<td>Apr-01</td>
<td>Meet PSU admissions requirements, financial need, first-generation college bound, 3.0 GPA. Essay submission.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.pdx.edu/scholarships">http://www.pdx.edu/scholarships</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society of Hispanic Professional Engineers, Inc. Ahetems Scholarship Program</td>
<td>Apr-01</td>
<td>3.0 GPA or above, accepted into accredited 2- or 4-year college or university, major in science, technology, engineering, mathematics or related.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.shpedefoundation.org/scholarships/">http://www.shpedefoundation.org/scholarships/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiffy Lube “Teen Driver” Scholarship</td>
<td>Apr-04</td>
<td>Students 16-18 yrs, attending high school and are licensed drivers.</td>
<td><a href="http://yourturn2apply.com/">http://yourturn2apply.com/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon Health &amp; Science University (OHSU) School of Medicine Student Senate</td>
<td>Apr-06</td>
<td>Career goal to become a medical doctor (MD degree), plan to attend a 4 yr college and/or university.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ohsu.edu/academic/diversity">www.ohsu.edu/academic/diversity</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Institute of Chemical Engineers Minority Scholarship Awards</td>
<td>Apr-06</td>
<td>Awards to students studying or intending to study chemical engineering. It is based on financial need, academic achievement, essays, extracurricular ac-</td>
<td><a href="http://www.aiche.org/Students/Scholarships/index.aspx">http://www.aiche.org/Students/Scholarships/index.aspx</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Portland Community College - Foundation Scholarships</td>
<td>Apr-06</td>
<td>Various scholarships. <strong>Students may apply for two scholarships</strong>, but may apply for a third if the scholarship is for less than $1000. Scholarships are for tuition</td>
<td><a href="http://www.pcc.edu/scholarships">www.pcc.edu/scholarships</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signet Classics Student Scholarship Essay Contest</td>
<td>Apr-14</td>
<td>High school Junior or Senior. Write an essay on one of five topics posed for book selected for competition. Book</td>
<td><a href="http://us.penguingroup.com/static/pages/services-academic/essayhome.html">http://us.penguingroup.com/static/pages/services-academic/essayhome.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute Scholarship Award</td>
<td>Apr-16</td>
<td>US citizen or permanent resident, demonstrate financial need, public service involvement, good writing skills.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.chci.org/scholarships/">http://www.chci.org/scholarships/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiffy Lube &quot;Your Turn Behind the Wheel&quot; Scholarship</td>
<td>Apr-18</td>
<td>Student 15-17 currently in or completed driver’s education course.</td>
<td><a href="http://jiffylubeoregon.com/">http://jiffylubeoregon.com/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We Love Action: AT&amp;T Scholarship Contest</td>
<td>Apr-26</td>
<td>How your efforts in community action have made a positive difference in the world.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.dosomething.org/att">http://www.dosomething.org/att</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon Sports Hall of Fame and Museum</td>
<td>Apr-30</td>
<td>Oregon high school senior. Chosen based on financial need, athletic accomplishment, academic achievement and community involvement with a minimum of 3.3 GPA. SAT of 1000 or ACT</td>
<td><a href="http://www.oregonsportshall.org/">http://www.oregonsportshall.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audria Edwards Youth Scholarship</td>
<td>May-01</td>
<td>Be gay, lesbian, bisexual or transgender OR the child of gay, lesbian, bisexual or transgender parents. Demonstrate financial need, resident of Oregon or Washington, pursuing higher education and acceptance for enrollment. One-</td>
<td><a href="http://www.peacockinthepark.com/scholarship/default.aspx">http://www.peacockinthepark.com/scholarship/default.aspx</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholarships</td>
<td>Due</td>
<td>Eligibility</td>
<td>Web Address</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association</td>
<td>May-11</td>
<td>US citizen or permanent resident. HS senior, 2.75+ GPA, attend college in US, community involvement, athletic involvement, must be one half Chinese</td>
<td><a href="http://ccbaportland.org/scholarship.html">http://ccbaportland.org/scholarship.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCC Foundation - Young Stars Scholarship</td>
<td>May-18</td>
<td>HS senior w/ 3.00 GPA or above.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.pcc.edu/foundation/what-we-do/scholarships/documents/highschool-">http://www.pcc.edu/foundation/what-we-do/scholarships/documents/highschool-</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIRI Foundation Scholarships</td>
<td>Jun-01</td>
<td>Senior, Alaska native or direct descendant of Alaska native. Merit-based. GPA minimum varies from 2.75-3.7 depending upon scholarship offered. Enrolled</td>
<td><a href="http://www.thecirifoundation.org/scholarships.htm">http://www.thecirifoundation.org/scholarships.htm</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duck Brand “Stuck at Prom” Scholarship Contest</td>
<td>Jun-13</td>
<td>High school students age 14 and older, US residents. Prom attire must be constructed with duct tape but other materials may be used as well. Must enter as a couple and wear the attire created to the prom. Attire must be original creation.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.duckbrand.com/Promotions/stuck-at-prom.aspx">http://www.duckbrand.com/Promotions/stuck-at-prom.aspx</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Institute of Chemical Engineers Minority Scholarship Awards</td>
<td>Jun-15</td>
<td>High school senior, enrolled in college or university that offers Chemical Engineering as a major. Underrepresented minority group: African-American, Hispanic, Native American or Alaskan Na-</td>
<td><a href="http://www.aiche.org/Students/Awards/MinorityScholarshipAwardsIncomingFreshmen.aspx">http://www.aiche.org/Students/Awards/MinorityScholarshipAwardsIncomingFreshmen.aspx</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Survival Words!

**About College**

**Admissions Office:** The college office that provides information and help to students interested in applying to the college. This office also decides who will be accepted.

**Advisor:** A teacher or counselor who helps students choose their major and select their classes.

**Associate’s Degree (AA or AAS):** A degree you can get when you finish a two-year program.

**Bachelor’s Degree (BA or BS):** The degree given for successful completion of the undergraduate curriculum at a four-year college or a university; also called a baccalaureate degree.

**Campus:** A college’s physical location; includes buildings and grounds.

**Catalog:** A book that describes a college’s requirements, rules, and courses.

**Certificate (C):** Not a degree, but a formal acknowledgement that a student has completed specific training in a certain subject area; usually one year in length, generally granted at a community college.

**College:** School after high school, including public and private 4-year colleges or universities, 2-year community colleges, business schools, and vocational-technical schools.

**Community College:** School after high school that has programs leading to associate’s degrees and certificates which can be completed in two years.

**Commuter:** A student who does not live on the college campus and must travel to and from college each day.

**Credit:** How much a class is worth towards the completion of a degree. Students need a certain number of credits to graduate. Colleges and universities also charge a certain amount of money per credit.

**Degree:** What you get when you finish a specific program of study. A degree that can be completed in two years is an associate’s degree; a bachelor’s degree can be completed in four years, etc.

**Department:** A group of instructors or professors who teach the same subject.

**Doctorate:** A terminal degree. (After the graduate degree)

**Electives:** Other courses that a college student takes that are not required for their Major or Minor.

**Faculty:** The teachers at a college (professors, associate and assistant professors, lecturers, and instructors.)

**Fraternity:** National membership organization for men, with different chapters at different colleges and universities.

**Freshman:** A student that is in their first year of college.

**GPA:** Grade Point Average- a summary of a student’s grades for a period of time.

**Graduate Student:** A student who is continuing to study after earning a bachelor’s degree.

**Junior:** A student who is in their third year of a four year college.

**Lecture:** A class setting where the instructor speaks in front of the students.

**Major:** The main subject that a college student chooses to study.

**Master’s Degree:** An advanced degree following a bachelor’s degree.

**Minor:** Another subject that a college student studies but that is not as important as the major.

**Private College:** An independent college set up by individuals or organizations, not by the government. This type of college tends to have much higher tuition costs.

**Public College:** A college set up by the government.

**Quarter:** A college term which lasts 11 weeks. There are three quarters in the academic year.
Important Terms to Know About College! (Cont.)

Registration: Signing up for classes.
Rolling Admission: Applicants are accepted for admission in the order their applications are received; there is no deadline.
Semester: A college term lasting between 16 to 18 weeks; there are two semesters in an academic year.
Senior: A student in the final year of a four-year college.
Sophomore: A student in the second year of a four-year college.
Sorority: National membership organization for women, with individual chapters at various colleges.
Syllabus: A class outline provided by the teacher.
Transcript: A list of all the courses a student has taken in high school or college and generally required as part of the application process; a summary of a student’s academic record.
Transfer: The process of switching from one college to another.
Tuition: The portion of college costs that pays directly for classes.
Undergraduate student: A student who has not yet received a Bachelor’s degree.
Upperclassmen: Juniors and seniors in college.

About Financial Aid

Expected Family Contribution (EFC): An amount of money that the federal government specifies as the responsibility of a family to contribute toward a student’s college education. The EFC is calculated from information provided on the FAFSA.

FAFSA: The Free Application for Federal Student Aid must be filled out by all students wanting to be considered for any federal and most state aid. FAFSA information is used to determine the student’s eligibility for most federal and state assistance. Forms are available in November and need to be submitted as soon as possible after January 1st of the student’s senior year!

Financial Aid Package: The total amount of financial aid a student receives. Federal and non-federal financial aid such as grants, scholarships, loans, & work study are combined by the college into a “package” to help meet the student’s need.

Financial Need: The difference between the total cost of the school (tuition, room & board and expenses) and the family’s expected contribution (EFC). The lower the number of the EFC, the higher the family’s need for financial help and the larger the aid package awarded.

Grant: Money given for college based on family’s financial need that doesn’t have to be paid back.

Loan: A type of financial aid available to students and their parents that must be repaid. However, payments do not usually start until after graduation and sometimes the interest is paid by the federal government while the student is in school.

Merit-Based Aid: Financial assistance based on a student’s talents.
Need-Based Aid: Financial Aid based on a student’s ability to pay for college.

Scholarship: Money given by colleges, state, or federal governments or private individuals/organizations that does not have to be paid back. Tend to be given for student achievement (academic, merit, athletic), but there are varied awards.

Student Aid Report (SAR): The information you will receive approximately 4-6 weeks after your FAFSA has been processed. Your SAR will report your EFC. Any updates or corrections be reported on the SAR and returned.

Work-Study: Financial assistance program that provides students with jobs, usually on the college campus. The money is used to pay for tuition and other college related costs and does not have to be repaid.
Admissions Information for Transfer Students

Oregon Public Universities Transfer Planner

For students who decide to attend a community college right after high school, whether to save money or to build their academic skills, the transfer process to a four-year institution can be seamless if you take the proper steps.

It is important to meet with an academic advisor at the community college as well as the four-year university you plan on transferring to establish a transfer plan.

Transfer Admission Requirements

Students who have completed fewer than 12 credits will need to meet freshman admission requirement (high school requirements). Students applying to OIT, OSU, SOU, UO, and WOU who have completed between 12 and 36 quarter credit hours of college level work must meet both freshman and transfer admissions requirements. Students applying to PSU and EOU who have completed between 12 and 30 quarter credit hours must meet both freshman and transfer admissions requirements.

Those meeting the minimum transferable college credits required can apply under transfer admission requirements as stated below.

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<th>EOU</th>
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<th>OSU</th>
<th>PSU</th>
<th>SOU</th>
<th>UO</th>
<th>WOU</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Credits</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPA</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>2.25</td>
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Associate of Arts/Oregon Transfer Degree:

Transfer students from Oregon’s community colleges can easily transition to an Oregon public university if they have successfully completed one of Oregon’s “block transfer” degrees, either the Associate of Arts/Oregon Transfer (AA/OT) degree, or the Associate of Science/Oregon Transfer in Business (AS/OT-Business). Each of Oregon’s 17 community colleges offers an AA/OT, and some offer the AA/OT-Business. Completion of a transfer degree guarantees that a student has fully met all the lower division general education requirements to enter an OUS campus and has junior status for registration purposes.

Courses taken at a community college or a four-year university may or may not transfer to your new choice of college. For that reason, it is especially important to seek academic advising! More information on community college degrees can be found on college website or by consulting with an admission representative (refer to page 9 for a community college directory).
If you are planning to transfer to a four-year institution, here are the recommended steps to make the transition easier for you. This planner reflects an approximate time frame for students who plan on transferring as a junior. It is to serve as a general guide for completing transfer tasks. Remember that planning ahead helps eliminate surprises and creates a successful transfer!

**Freshman Standing (0-18 transferable credits completed)**

- After taking a placement test, meet with an advisor to discuss your basic skills in writing, reading and math. Discuss your option of either completing a PCC associate's degree before transferring or transferring your credits without earning a PCC degree.
- Begin to research four-year colleges. Factors such as location, majors offered, reputation, public vs. private, cost and financial aid, should all be considered. The Transfer Centers and Career Centers have many resources to help you research colleges.
- If you have decided on a major, pick up transfer guides for your major at a PCC campus or view the Transfer Guide on the web site. The Transfer Guide will tell you which courses you may want to take at PCC before you transfer. Along with your major requirements, you will also need to fulfill general education and Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, or Bachelor of Music requirements; many of which can be completed at PCC. Please be aware that requirements vary among the different colleges and universities. If you do not find a Transfer Guide for your major, work with your PCC advisor to develop a transfer plan.

**Freshman Standing (19-44 transferable credits completed)**

- For those students who are still undecided, it is recommended that you contact staff in the Counseling department and Career Center who are trained to know which majors are best suited for the type of work you want to do. You may also consider taking a career guidance class.
- Develop a list of your potential universities.
- Attend the annual College Transfer Fair held at Rock Creek, Cascade, Southeast, and Sylvania Campuses during winter term.
- If you plan to transfer to PSU, OSU, OIT, Pacific University, Linfield College, or Concordia University discuss Dual Enrollment options with your advisor.
- Meet with four-year university representatives to discuss your future transfer plans. Many local universities visit the PCC campuses through the year and the schedule of visits can be found at the Transfer Center on your campus.
- Begin to visit four-year colleges and universities. Every college campus is different. Make sure you choose a school that feels right to you.
Sophomore Standing (45-74 transferable credits completed)

- If you are completing an associate degree at PCC, meet with an academic advisor to review the required classes you’ll need to graduate on time.
- Get connected to the college or university to which you plan to transfer. Contact their advisors early, even before you apply for admission. You may want to contact your major department to address any questions you have that pertain specifically to the departmental requirements.
- Begin to complete applications to four-year schools. Make sure you have finished the minimum eligibility requirements to transfer. Be aware of deadlines!
- Research financial aid and scholarship opportunities. One of the best ways to receive scholarship and financial aid information is through the internet. See our scholarship page for information and links about several organizations that offer scholarships.
- Begin to apply for scholarships by February 1.
- If applying for financial aid, you can obtain your university’s code from the FAFSA website. Apply in January.
- Petition for PCC graduation. Apply by mid April if you would like to participate in the ceremony.

Sophomore Standing (75-89 transferable credits completed)

- Continue to apply for scholarships. Again, be aware of deadlines!
- Complete applications if you have not already done so. Make sure you have finished the minimum eligibility requirements for transfer before the application deadlines.
- Order your official PCC transcript to be sent to the four-year colleges you may attend. It is a good idea to keep an official and unofficial copy on hand for possible future use. If you are dually enrolled, your transcript is sent electronically each term.
Which PCC courses transfer?
Because PCC is accredited by the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges, the majority of our 100 & 200 level general education classes will transfer to a four-year institution. For a list of PCC transferable classes, refer to the PCC catalog. We also recommend that you check with the college you plan to transfer to, as courses may not be exactly the same when you transfer from school to school.

How many credits does it take to transfer?
It takes approximately 36 quarter credits (or 24 semester credits) of 100 or 200 level courses to transfer to a university under Transfer Admission guidelines. Contact your university for their specific transfer credit requirement.

If you would like to transfer with junior status, transfer with 90 quarter credits (or 60 semester credits).

Is there a minimum grade point average to transfer?
The minimum grade point average required to be eligible for transfer to a four-year university varies. For example, the minimum grade point average (GPA) needed to be eligible for PSU is 2.00; the minimum grade point average needed to be eligible for OSU is 2.25.

If you are applying to a competitive major that requires a departmental application, e.g. business school, the GPA for admission to this major may be higher than the college admission GPA. Check with your transferring institution's department for specific requirements.

Where can I find out what classes to take for my major?
PCC has developed Transfer Guides for various majors at many of Oregon's four-year public and private universities. These Guides include a list of lower division requirements for your major, some of which you can take at PCC.

If your transfer university is not located in Oregon, or if PCC does not have information about your school, please refer to that college's website or contact the college directly for information.

How do I find out about transfer requirements for my school?
There are many resources available to assist you. You can:
1. Visit the university in which you are interested. Many universities have Preview Days and may also accommodate you on an individual basis.
2. For Oregon schools, refer to the Admission Policy [pdf] and Residency Requirements [pdf]
3. Refer to the Transfer Guides at your PCC campus.
4. Attend the Transfer College Fair that takes place on the PCC campuses each year during winter term. It provides students with a wonderful opportunity to meet with representatives from many Oregon universities.
5. Visit the Career Center at PCC's campuses.

How can I meet with a university representative?
Representatives from many four-year universities visit the PCC campuses on a regular basis each term. To meet with them, contact either the Advising Center or the Transfer Center at your campus.
Websites & Resources

College Information & Test Preparation

http://www.pdx.edu/ubets - TRiO Talent Search homepage (click on Hillsboro ETS tab)
http://www.college.gov/ - college site from the US Dept of Education
www.collegeboard.com - SAT registration, college search, online applications
www.act.org - ACT registration, college search, and financial aid info
www.princetonreview.com - search colleges, test preparation, school matchmaker
www.petersons.com - download test preparation, online applications
www.collegeview.com - help for college bound students
www.commonapp.org - download Common Application
www.ncaa.org - information on eligibility and NCAA clearinghouse
www.salliemae.com/ - planning and preparing for college
http://mappingyourfuture.org/ - resource for career, college, financial aid, and money management information
www.myessay.com - packed with features to help with essay writing process
http://gearup.ous.edu/students - information and assistance on college
http://mycollegecalendar.org/ - useful college planning tool

Financial Aid & Scholarship Websites

www.scholarshipexperts.com - database of scholarships
www.finaid.com - the SmartStudent™ Guide to Financial Aid
www.fastweb.com - scholarship search engine with over 1.3 million scholarships
www.scholarships.com - scholarship search engine
http://studentaid.ed.gov/ - Financial aid information
www.fafsa.gov - FAFSA online
http://www.pin.ed.gov - to obtain Personal Identification Number (PIN) for both students and parents.
www.questbridge.org - Full four-year scholarships for outstanding low-income students
www.fedmoney.org - resource on all US government grants and financial aid programs
www.edfund.org - financial aid and college planning tools
www.gmisp.org - Gates Millennium FULL RIDE scholarship
www.collegescholarships.com - scholarships
www.oregon529network.com/ - Oregon's 529 college savings plan
www.upromise.com - turn everyday spending into college savings