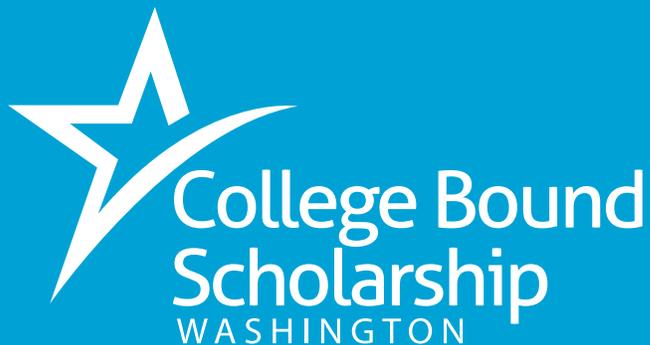


College Bound Repledge

Own your future.

Remember when you signed up for the College Bound Scholarship? We haven't forgotten about you. This guidebook explains how to get your scholarship and prepare for college.

- ALL ABOUT THE COLLEGE BOUND SCHOLARSHIP.....1-2**
- THE PLEDGE.....3-4**
- HIGH SCHOOL CHOICES.....5-6**
- WAYS TO PAY FOR COLLEGE.....7-8**
- GLOSSARY.....9-10**



What is College Bound?

The College Bound Scholarship is a commitment of **state financial aid** to eligible students and is a four-year scholarship (12 quarters/8 semesters). You would have applied in middle school before the end of your 8th grade year and commit to meeting the College Bound Pledge in high school to receive the scholarship. College Bound combines on your award letter with other state financial aid to cover tuition (at public college rates), some fees and a small book allowance.

Find other eligibility requirements at: collegebound.wa.gov

What it covers

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

What it does NOT cover

- Housing
- Meal plan
- Transportation
- Healthcare insurance
- Non-mandatory fees

Where can I use it?

The College Bound Scholarship **can be used at over 60** 2 and 4 - year public and private colleges, universities and technical programs in Washington state.

In the 2018-2019 school year the maximum College Bound Scholarship award amounts look like this:

College Types & the College Bound Commitment

Public 4-Year Research Colleges

(for example: University of Washington)
Up to \$11,009 per year

Public 4-Year Comprehensive Colleges

(for example: Western Washington University)
Up to \$7,515 per year

Community and Technical Colleges (CTCs)

(for example: Spokane Community College)
Up to \$4,516 per year

Private 4-Year Colleges

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

Where should I go to college › › ›

“College” includes technical schools, 2-year colleges, vocational or trade schools and 4-year colleges and universities.

Explore what colleges are out there:

- 1 Visit readyssetgrad.org/eligible-institutions to see a list of all the schools where College Bound may be used.
- 2 List **2 colleges** and their websites for each school type that you want more info from.
- 3 Share your list with a school counselor, teacher, or family member and talk about your future post-high school plans.

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

Private 2-Year Colleges

(for example: Perry Technical Institute)

Up to \$4,516 per year

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

Public 4-Year Research Colleges

WA State University, wsu.edu

College name, website

College name, website

Public 4-Year Comprehensive Colleges

College name, website

College name, website

Community and Technical Colleges (CTCs)

College name, website

College name, website

Private 4 Year Colleges

College name, website

College name, website

Private 2 Year Colleges

College name, website

College name, website

What is the Pledge again?

In order to receive the College Bound Scholarship, you must meet the College Bound Pledge in high school.

The College Bound Pledge:

- Graduate from a Washington state high school or homeschool program with at least a 2.0 GPA.
- Have no **felony convictions**.
- Be income eligible, as determined by your college with the information from your **FAFSA** or **WASFA**. You can view income requirements by visiting readyssetgrad.org/cbs-mfi
- Get accepted to and go to one of over 60 colleges, universities or programs within one year of graduating high school.

Visit readyssetgrad.org/eligible-institutions for a complete list of eligible schools.

What kind of school do I need to attend to get my dream job?

You can choose from hundreds of majors and certificates. Visit careerbridge.wa.gov to explore careers and the type of post-high school classes required for different jobs.

Examples of jobs that students could get after graduating from...

Technical Colleges

- health care technology
- manufacturing
- culinary arts

2-Year Colleges

- automotive repair
- information technology
- tourism

Apprenticeships

- skilled trades (plumbing, welding, hydroelectric maintenance machinist)
- aerospace (aircraft mechanic, industrial control technician)
- personal care (cosmotologist, hair stylists)

4-Year Colleges

- robotics engineering
- education
- accounting

THE PLEDGE

How do I prepare for college › › ›

Taking the following high school classes will prepare you for ALL of the 2- and 4-year colleges. There are over 60 colleges, universities, public, private and technical programs in Washington state that accept the College Bound Scholarship.

Good to know:

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

Some careers may require less or more education based on the job.

For example, you may need to get a doctorate degree in order to become a practicing physician, or have a law degree and pass a state bar exam to become a lawyer.

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

Figure out what you need:

1. Choose a college you want to know more about and write their names in the blank.
2. Visit the college admissions websites and determine what minimum admission requirements are needed to get into that college.
3. From the list of admission requirements listed below, check all corresponding boxes that are required to get into that school.

College name, website

4 Credits of English Language Arts

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

3 credits of science (starting 2021)

1 credit of art

3 credits of social science

2 credits of world language (must be in the same language)

personal statement or essay

activities list or resume

letter of recommendation

transcript

tests (SAT/ACT/placement)

other:

notes:

What do I need to graduate?

HIGH SCHOOL

High school is a time to build your skills and explore

your interests to prepare you for life. In order to graduate there are requirements you must meet and it's important to become familiar with them.

Earn required credits – Students in Washington state must complete a minimum of 24 credits to graduate from high school for the Class of 2019 and beyond. However, your high school may have slightly different credit requirements. You must take a certain amount of credits in specific subjects, such as four credits of English.

Meet standard on state assessments – You must take and pass state assessments in English language arts, math and science or take and meet standards on a variety of state-approved alternatives.

Complete your High School and Beyond Plan – Starting in 7th or 8th grade you may have started a plan to help you think about your future and choose classes that prepare you for your goals after high school.

Math is important

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

What are colleges looking for?

A challenging class schedule, including courses where you can earn college credit. Examples include, **Advanced Placement (AP), International Baccalaureate (IB), Cambridge International**, College in the High School, Running Start or **CTE Dual Credit** (formerly Tech Prep) that can lead to a career credential or associate's degree.

Electives that match your career and college interests.

Examples might include a career and technical education program of study that leads to a career credential or certificate.

Some colleges may have **additional requirements such as taking the SAT or ACT.**

Check out this list of admission requirements for Washington state colleges:

bit.ly/2iQyMJA

Find out how many credits you'll need to graduate and get into college › › ›

Classes to take: In the following blanks, fill out the your high school's graduation requirements. Compare them to the admission requirements of typical 4-year and highly selective 4-year colleges.

If you don't know your high school graduation requirements, talk to your counselor, a teacher or other high school staff member who can help.

Don't forget:

In order to receive the College Bound Scholarship, you must fulfill the Pledge requirements. One requirement is to graduate from a Washington state high school or home school program with at least a 2.0 GPA. See pages 3 & 4 of this booklet for more info on the Pledge.

Good to know: All apprenticeship programs, certifications and colleges have specific admission requirements. Make sure you do your research so you can take the right classes in high school.

English

your high school credit requirements

Typical 4-year college: at least 4 credits.

Highly selective 4-year college: at least 4 credits

Math

your high school credit requirements

Typical 4-year college: at least 3 credits (including Algebra II or Integrated Math III)

Highly selective 4-year college: at least 4 credits

Social Science

your high school credit requirements

Typical 4-year college: at least 3 credits

Highly selective 4-year college: at least 3 credits

Science

your high school credit requirements

Typical 4-year college: at least 3 credits (starting 2021)

Highly selective 4-year college: at least 4 credits

World Language

your high school credit requirements

Typical 4-year college: at least 2 credits

Highly selective 4-year college: at least 4 credits

Art

your high school credit requirements

Typical 4-year college: at least 1 credit

Highly selective 4-year college: at least 1 credit

Additional Requirements

Some schools may have you complete a service learning or senior project. Check with your school counselor to see if you have any other requirements to earn your high school diploma.

How much does college cost?

College costs are different at each school. Each college estimates the **Cost of Attendance (COA)** by adding together some or all of the expenses below. You may not have to pay all of these expenses depending on where you live and what college you go to.

Tuition

Room and board

Fees

Books and supplies

Transportation

Other living expenses

What are the types of financial aid?

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

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

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

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

How do I pay for it?

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

How do I qualify?

Financial Aid

- In order to be considered for financial aid, you need to complete the FAFSA or WASFA your senior year and every year while in college.
- Each college determines financial aid eligibility for federal, state and institutional types of aid based on awarding policies at that campus.
- There are thousands of scholarships that can help you pay for college. Different scholarships have different application requirements. Most scholarships require that you complete the FAFSA or WASFA.

Let's talk money › › ›

Determining the cost of attendance is one factor that can help you choose the right college to attend.

1 Choose a college you are interested in attending and write the name of the college in the first blank.

2 Visit that college's website. Look for information about what that college costs. This could be on a page like Apply, Tuition and Fees, Financial Aid or Admissions.

3 Fill in the costs of attendance in the second blank.

Tell me more about scholarships...

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

For more information on scholarships visit:

- <https://www.wcan.org/wp-content/uploads/college-knowledge-scholarships-english.pdf>
- washboard.org

Keep in mind: College Bound money isn't active until you're in college. You will know it has been applied when you see it listed on your college Financial Aid Award Letter.

Find your College's Cost of Attendance (COA)

College Name

Type of College

Cost of Attendance

(Could include: tuition, fees, room and board, transportation, books and supplies, other living expenses)

College Name

Type of College

Cost of Attendance

(Could include: tuition, fees, room and board, transportation, books and supplies, other living expenses)

College Name

Type of College

Cost of Attendance

(Could include: tuition, fees, room and board, transportation, books and supplies, other living expenses)

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

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

Apprenticeship: A program that allows you to learn a specific skill while you work in the related field and earn money.

Award Letter: An offer from a college or career school that states the type (loans, institutional aid, grants and scholarships) and amount of financial aid the school is able to provide if you accept admission and register to take classes at that school.

Cambridge International: A dual-credit program that gives students the opportunity to earn high school and college credit at the same time.

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

Community and Technical Colleges (CTCs): CTCs is the name most commonly used to describe Washington's public 2-year colleges. These schools offer associate's degrees and certificates, as well as prepare students for specific trades. Many students earn an associate's degree and then transfer to a 4-year college. Washington state has 34 public CTCs.

Cost of Attendance (COA): The cost of attendance (COA) is not the bill that you may get from your college, but an estimate of what it will cost to be a student at that school for one year. It will include billed costs such as tuition and on-campus housing/food if you will live on campus. Colleges will usually also include non-billed expenses in their estimates such as books and transportation to give a more complete picture of the overall cost. Most types of financial aid can be used for billed and non-billed expenses included in a school's COA.

Credits: You typically earn one credit for the successful completion of a single course in high school. Washington requires students to complete a minimum number of credits to graduate. College credit is measured differently than high school.

CTE Dual Credit: Provides career pathways for students in high school and in skill centers and integrates academics with technical skills.

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

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

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

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

Felony Convictions: (more serious crimes) conviction records are checked, just like all Pledge requirements, prior to the awarding of the College Bound Scholarship to you.

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

High School and Beyond Plan: A tool to help guide you through high school. Plans are personalized and designed to help students think about their future and choose coursework that prepares them for goals after high school. This is also a graduation requirement.

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

Letter of Recommendation: Letters that can speak to your qualities, characteristics and capabilities. These letters typically come from teachers, counselors, community or faith leaders, employers and other individuals outside your family.

Official Transcript: Most colleges require your high school transcript, which is a student's academic record that includes your school's registrar's signature and the issue date. An official transcript is delivered in a sealed envelope. If you have earned college credit, you will also need to submit your college transcript.

Personal Statement: A way for the college to get to know you and why you are interested in the school. This also may be referred to as a personal essay.

Private 2-Year Colleges: These schools tend to be focused on specific trades or vocations.

Private 4-Year Colleges: These schools offer bachelor's and may also offer master's degrees. These colleges or universities often have smaller class sizes.

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

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

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

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

SAT or ACT: Entrance exams used by many colleges as a part of the admission decision. You will need to submit your exam scores online through the testing agency's website.

For SAT information visit: collegeboard.org

For ACT information visit: act.org

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

State Assessments: English, math and science tests taken in high school to assess your progress in high school.

Trade: A type of school also referred to as vocational, offering specialized training, skills or education for specific fields, such as plumbing, carpentry, etc.

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

Vocational: Also referred to as a trade school, these colleges offer specialized training, skills or education for specific fields, such as plumbing, carpentry, etc.

WASFA: Washington Application for State Financial Aid, the application is available to eligible undocumented students for state financial aid programs. For example, State Need Grant, College Bound Scholarship and others. Learn more at readyssetgrad.org/WASFA



Own your future.

For downloadable materials, visit
wcan.org

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

Questions on this workbook or how to get more information?

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