

ROAD TO SUCCESS

POST HIGH SCHOOL PLANNING OPTIONS

- APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS
- COLLEGE INFORMATION
- COMMUNITY COLLEGES
- MILITARY
- SCHOLARSHIPS
- VOCATIONAL INFORMATION

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CALENDAR FOR COLLEGE PLANNING

Jr's	Sr's	Month(s)	Activity
X	X	August	Make sure your schedule is correct and graduation requirements are met.
	X	September	Schedule a conference with your counselor to review your graduation status and to discuss future plans. Clarify your educational goals, needs and preferences.
	X	September	Create a calendar to list dates and deadlines of conferences, college visits, recommendations and application deadlines. Also keep a list of names, addresses, phone numbers, and College Scholarship Service codes for each Admission and Financial Aid Office you contact.
	X	September	Register for any SAT, ACT, or Achievement Tests you have not completed, based upon admissions requirements of schools under consideration. Be sure to request your scores be sent to the colleges to which you are applying, as well as any scholarship programs that require the scores, including NCAA.
X	X	September -March	Most college representatives visit high schools in October and November. Sign up in the Career Center for college conferences that interest you.
	X	September	Send for any college applications, catalogs, financial aid information, etc. from schools on your preliminary list that you have not yet received or requested.
X	X	September -October	Sign up for the ASVAB if you are interested in a military career or if you want more information about you and careers.
	X	September -October	If you apply for Early Decision or Early Action to a first-choice college, plan to have your application submitted by November 1.
	X	September - November	Decide which individuals to ask for letters of recommendation (counselors, teachers, employers, etc.) and ask if they will write one for you. Complete a Letter of Recommendation form from your counselor and give this and the letter of recommendation form that comes with the application to them. Advise them of deadlines. Be considerate: allow counselors and teachers sufficient time to do a good job.
X	X	September -March	Watch the weekly scholarship list for opportunities. This is posted in the US History and CWP classes, and the Career Center or Counseling Center.
X	X	September - June	Military representatives visit the campus every week or two. Check with the Career Center for visits from the military academies.
	X	September -December	Visit college campuses, as you are able. Some colleges organize trips and the Career Center will make announcements about this information.
	X	October- November	Reduce the list of colleges to which you will apply to 3 or 4.
X		October	Sign up for and take the PSAT to be considered for National Merit Scholarships and practice for the SAT. Colleges may begin contacting you for recruitment purposes but this does not mean you are admitted.
X	X	October	Attend the Mini-College Fair at Clark College in October.
X	X	October	Attend the National College Fair in Portland in late October.
X	X	October- November	Have your parents attend the Parent Information Night, so they can support you in developing your post-high school plan.
	X	November -December	Apply to colleges, if you have not already done so. Application for Washington State 2-year and 4-year colleges available in the Career Center and Counseling Center. The earliest deadline for regular admissions is December 1. This is especially important for institutions that have a rolling admission policy. You stand a better chance, the earlier your application is reviewed. Sometimes housing requests are filled by application date.
	X	December	Deadline: ROTC applications due December 1.
	X	December	Get a Financial Aid Application from the Counseling or Career Center. Attend a Financial Aid night, if available. Submit the application as soon after January 1 as possible. Submitting your application late may reduce the amount you are awarded.
X	X	January	Review your schedule for second semester. See your Counselor if changes are necessary. Seniors who fail CWP see your Counselor for options.
	X	February	Send your mid-year grades to colleges.
	X	February- May	Notify colleges of your decision to accept or reject by May 1. You may be able to extend the response deadline if you are waiting to hear from other colleges. Talk with your parents, Counselor, and the admissions offices and financial aid offices involved.

	X	February-May	Complete housing, insurance, and registration forms.
	X	February-May	Complete any financial aid forms the college may require. Review the financial aid award notices from schools. Don't just look at how much aid you are offered. Look also at how much of your need the award will cover.
	X	February-May	Respond promptly to all requests from the school you have decided to attend.
X		March	Juniors who are joining National Guard need to apply now.
	X	March	Seniors who will join the armed forces can talk to their recruiters about early enlistment.
	X	Late April	Send in your deposit to your selected college.
X		March-June-August	Sign up for SAT's and ACT's. If you will be playing a college sport, send the scores to the NCAA Clearinghouse. If you are not satisfied with your scores, you will have time to retake the tests in the Fall.
X		April-June	Juniors who plan to play college sports, complete the NCAA Clearinghouse application.
	X	April-May	Inform the Career Center about any scholarships you have received.
X		June-August	Visit college campuses.
	X	May	Request that your final grades be sent to your college.

Important: Make copies of all materials submitted by you to the colleges. Colleges and the U.S. Mail sometimes lose things. Make sure your name, address, Social Security numbers are written clearly on each piece of paper you send. You can't always rely on paper clips or staples.

INTRODUCTION

Junior and Senior Students and Parents...

You are fortunate that you have one or two years left of **free** education. You also have the opportunity to design a program of studies that will prepare you for your post-high school plan, whether it is work, military, more education or training, or a combination of the three.

Here are the things you need to know before you develop your plan:

1. You need to know yourself: your likes and dislikes, your values, future goals, your strengths and weaknesses.
2. You need to know your options in the future work force to select a career interest: what jobs are available, the job requirements, salaries, working conditions, and how these match with what you know about yourself.
3. Once you have selected a career interest, you need to develop a plan. That is the purpose of this book: to help you design a plan that will help you get from where you are now to your chosen career.

This book is created to help you design your junior and/or senior year by providing information and procedures for the following options:

- Direct employment
- Apprenticeships
- Vocational-Technical Schools
- Community Colleges: Vocational programs
- Community Colleges: Transfer programs
- Four-year colleges
- Armed Forces
- AmeriCorps/Vista

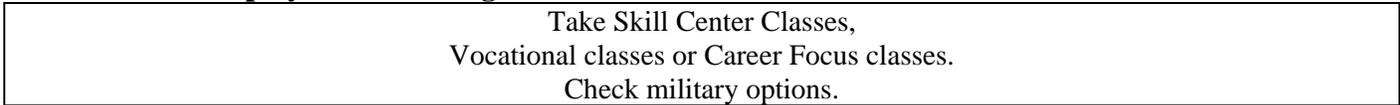
In addition, it includes information on financial aid and scholarships, as well as a calendar of important dates. Your high school Counselors and Career Specialists will help clarify and supplement this information with small-group meetings. They will also be available to meet with you individually to help formulate personal plans. They are looking forward to helping you!

FOR MORE RELATED INFORMATION, VISIT “COUNSELING AND CAREER SERVICES” ON YOUR SCHOOL’S WEBPAGE, www.vansd.org.

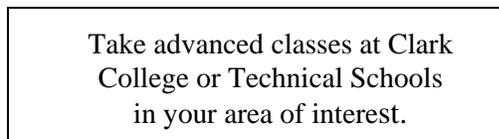
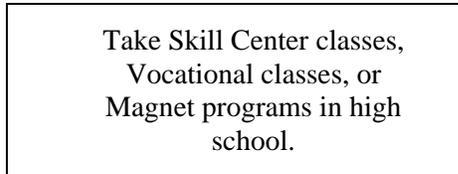
PATHS TO THE WORKFORCE

This diagram explains the preparation needed for the various career paths.

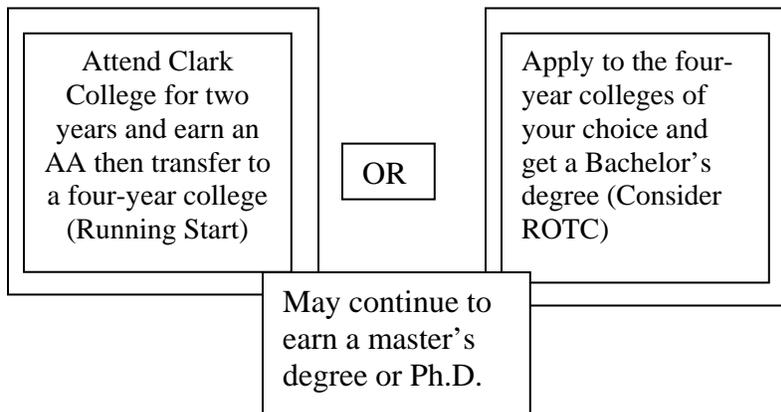
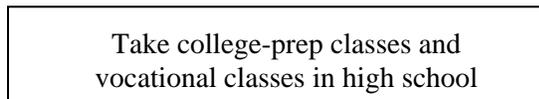
⇒ **Direct Employment after high school**



⇒ **Vocational/Technical Training after high school**



⇒ **Four-year college after high school**



⇒ **Military training after high school**

DIRECT EMPLOYMENT

If your post-high school plan is to enter the work force immediately after graduating from high school, you will need to plan carefully so you can be the most competitive.

- ⇒ **Know yourself!** Get to know what your values, interests and aptitudes are. Take advantage of the assessments in the Career Center and/or take the ASVAB in the Fall.
- ⇒ Find out what kinds of jobs or careers match your needs, abilities and desires. This will include what the jobs pay, what kind of preparation they require, and the demand for that kind of work. Find out how you can be a competitive job applicant. The Career Center will help you find this kind of information.
- ⇒ Plan your high school courses carefully to maximize your skills. This may include taking advantage of vocational classes in Vancouver School District, Skills Center, Career Focus, and Cooperative Work Experience. Your Counselor can help you do this.

Note: many jobs require good math skills, including Algebra.

- ⇒ Network with your family and friends. This means get to know them, talk to them about their jobs and what they like and dislike. Show interest and ask if there are openings. If you are really interested in a particular job, ask if you can do a job shadow or design a student apprenticeship there. Your high school Work-Based Learning Coordinator can help you with this.
- ⇒ Carefully prepare for the application process. The Career Center has materials that will help you prepare your application, interviewing techniques, and a resume.
- ⇒ Contact three individuals to act as references. Take down their addresses and telephone numbers. Check to see if they would be willing to write a letter of recommendation for you. Select persons with whom you have a long-standing acquaintance and who will compose a letter of recommendation giving specifics: non-academic interests, personal strengths, unusual qualities, work experience, and anecdotal examples of your integrity, humor, ability to adapt, interpersonal skills, interests in others, and openness to new experiences. Be sure to mark the deadline clearly for endorsers, so they will know when to complete your letter. It is polite to ask for the reference between two and three weeks in advance.
- ⇒ Since it is unlikely that your high school preparation will give you everything you need to be competitive in the work place for the next forty years, you need to begin thinking about additional training. Find out if your prospective employer provides training for its employees, if they will reimburse you for training/education expenses, or if you are expected to provide your own training.

⇒ ***Remember: the more skills you have, the more competitive you will be and the more flexibility you will have in the work place.***

See also the section on the Armed Forces for an employer of high school graduation

APPRENTICESHIPS

APPRENTICESHIP INFORMATION

One of the oldest ways to acquire skills for both men and women is the Apprentice Training Program. There are at least four advantages:

1. It is recognized by employers as a thorough training method.
2. Upon completion, it eases job entry.
3. Completion improves chances for advancement.
4. You are productive and earning an income while developing skill.

Some 400 trades have apprenticeship training. They involve students in two to five years of on-the-job skill training and/or technical school or college. An apprenticeship can run from one year on up to continuing education for some jobs. As an apprentice, you learn on the job under the guidance of an experienced craftsman.

Entrance requirements vary, but usually you must be at least 16 years old and a high school graduate, or equivalent, and be able to complete at least 144 hours of related classroom instruction each year. For more information, contact:

1. Your school Career Center regarding
 - Drywall and Painting apprenticeships;
 - VSD offers student training in Fire fighting; and
 - other opportunities as they become available.
2. Oregon Bureau of Labor
Apprenticeship and Training Division
800 NE Oregon Street #32
Portland, OR 97232
Phone: 1-503-731-4072
www.boli.state.or.us
3. U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration
1111 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101-3212
(206) 553-5206
4. Local Employment Division Offices
5. "Jobs For Which Apprenticeships Are Available"
Consumer Information Center
Pueblo, Colorado 81009

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

CHOOSING A VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

You may want to consider specific career training through a community college, a vocational-technical school, or a private vocational school. The community colleges and the state vocational technical schools offer vocational training at lower cost, while the private schools sometimes offer a quicker completion period to allow you to enter the labor market sooner.

Before enrolling, you should analyze your skills and talents, gather information about present and future job markets, and seriously investigate the school you are thinking about attending.

Vocational education training opportunities in the state of Washington are practically unlimited. Public education offers nearly 1,250 vocational education programs leading to employment in more than 300 different occupations. There are also over 250 private schools that offer vocational training in more than 100 occupations. In addition, community-based organizations provide further opportunities. See your Career Center for specific information.

To help you with your search, we have provided some questions to "trigger" you on what to look for. Your answers should help you recognize a quality school and program.

Questions to Help You Choose a Quality School

Q: What is the school's placement record?

The federal government requires schools to reveal placement rates if the schools are involved in the Federal Student Loan program. Ask for information specific to the school. Don't use general regional or national data as an indication of how well a specific school places its students. Remember, a school cannot guarantee you a job upon graduation; only an employer provides jobs.

Q: What are the completion rates of their students?

If many students drop out, is it because they find the program not up to their expectations, or are they able to find jobs even before they complete formal training?

Q: Do you have to obtain a state license or be bonded before practicing this occupation?

Know what the state licensing and bonding requirements for an occupation are before talking to school officials. If a certain level of education or training is required, does the school program meet these requirements?

Q: Is the school itself licensed, registered, and/or accredited?

The schools must meet minimum requirements for facilities, teachers, and programs in order to operate. (The Washington State Educational Services Registration Act governs the operation of private schools. Degree granting schools are required to be registered with the Council for Post secondary Education; non degree granting educational institutions must be registered with the Commission for Vocational Education; cosmetology and barbering schools are licensed by the Department of Licensing.)

Q: Are facilities and equipment up to date?

Ask to sit in on a class or take a tour of the schools. Schools with good facilities will be happy to demonstrate their equipment.

Q: Does the program in which you are interested have an advisory committee made up of individuals representing that business or industry? Can you have a list of their names and addresses?

Check with these individuals to determine how often the advisory committee meets and how much influence they have on the program. When talking to these people, remember they are prospective employers!

Q: Have you considered all costs, since there may be many costs added on to the tuition?

Q: If money is paid in advance, is there a guaranteed refund if the school quits business before your program of study is complete? If the school is a public school, what are their refund policies?

Q: What extra services are provided by the school, such as counseling and placement help?

Q: Can I start class immediately or is there a waiting list? If there is a waiting list, how soon can I start my training? What am I required to do while waiting to start class?

Comparing vocational schools is like choosing among any set of alternatives. You must use common sense and gather your own information to know if the school offers you what you need for the time and money you invest.

Be sure as you explore career possibilities that you ask employers about their attitudes toward the background the school could provide. If you have a particular school in mind, ask your career contacts if they would hire someone trained at that school.

Washington State Technical Colleges. The five vocational-technical institutes in Washington are specialized area, non-graded vocational education schools. They are operated for the purpose of offering comprehensive programs that are primarily oriented to the job market within their immediate area. Persons 16 years of age or older can enroll without regard to their residences. For further information about the vocational-technical institutes, call or write to the schools listed below:

Bellingham Technical College 3028 Lindbergh Avenue Bellingham, WA 98225 (360) 738-0221 www.beltc.ctc.edu	Clover Park Technical College 4500 Steilacoom Boulevard, SW Tacoma, WA 98499 (253)-589-5678 www.cptc.ctc.edu	LakeWashington Technical College 11605 - 132nd Avenue NE Kirkland, WA 98034 (425)-739-8100 www.lwtc.ctc.edu
Bates Technical College 1101 South Yakima Avenue Tacoma, WA 98405 (253)-680-7000 www.bates.ctc.edu	Renton Technical College 3000 NE Fourth Street Renton, WA 98056 (425)-235-2352 www.renton-tc.ctc.edu	

COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Community college students enjoy a full range of student programs such as athletics, publications, music, drama, and student government.

Some of the more popular vocational programs do have a waiting list. You may wish to enroll in the college and take related courses until your name reaches the top of the waiting list.

For an adult without a high school diploma, the community college offers a high school completion program. If a person has difficulty with reading or math, there are special kinds of help available.

Community colleges vary in the programs that they offer. See your Career Center for information regarding specific community colleges in Oregon and Washington.

Clark College Certificate and Degree Programs

Clark College (www.clark.edu) offers occupational training programs designed to prepare students for employment. Some programs require only one quarter of course work; others require two years.

There are basically four ways to approach such programs:

1. **Individual Courses:** In some occupational programs it is possible to select classes at random and start and stop at one's own discretion.
2. **Certificate Programs:** In most occupational programs it is wise or necessary to work toward a certificate or credential. A Certificate of Completion is awarded in some cases for the completion of certain classes. A Certificate of Proficiency is possible in other programs and implies a basic level of preparation for employment.
3. **Associate Degree in Applied Science:** This leads to employment. In some occupational programs it is wise or necessary to complete all requirements for the Associate in Applied Science degree. This degree not only implies a basic level of

preparation for employment, but also indicates that the graduate has completed academic study in traditional college disciplines (See Clark College Catalogue)

4. **Transfer Programs:** This leads to continuing studies at a four year college. Clark College offers a selection of transfer courses which satisfy most of the lower division requirements of institutions in Washington and some other states.

Testing for Clark College

Clark College (992-2648) utilizes an assessment program titled "ASSET" to help identify student readiness levels in English, reading and math. ASSET is a test which helps place students properly; it is not an admission test. All students entering the College for the first time are encouraged to complete ASSET. **ASSET is required** for the following students:

1. All students who declare an intent to pursue a college degree, transfer, or enroll in 10 credits or more.
2. All students planning to enroll in math, English composition, or courses that require as a prerequisite math, English or reading placement scores.

Admission Process

Stop by your counselor's office or career center to pick up an application form. When you have completed your registration form, YOU return it to Clark College. Submit your fall application to Clark College in the spring of your senior year. (Students in Running Start do not need to reapply for admission.)

Clark Athletics

Clark College fields eight athletic teams: women's volleyball, cross-country, basketball, soccer and track; men's cross country, basketball, soccer and track. In the last five years, the Clark College Athletic Department has been recognized as one of the most dominant overall programs in the Pacific Northwest. A number of Clark teams have won league regional and northwest championship titles. Many of Clark's graduates have successfully transferred to NCAA and NAIA colleges throughout the country, including such colleges as: University of Portland, Portland State, Western Washington, Gonzaga, Western Oregon, Lewis and Clark, Principia (IL), Weber State (UT), Central Missouri State, University of Maryland and Queens College (N.C.). Athletic scholarships are available. For more information on Clark athletics, call the Athletic Director, 992-2691.

Performing Arts

Clark College offers a variety of performing arts programs that provide students with a full range of activities outside of the classroom. Clark has been recognized both regionally and nationally for the success of several of its performing arts programs. The speech and debate team has twice won the national junior college championship, and the student newspaper has twice been selected as the best weekly publication in a three-state area. The theater program has received numerous local awards for both set design and play direction. The music program, which hosts the annual jazz festival, performs at distant concerts that take them to far-away places like Hawaii, Mexico and Canada. Performing arts scholarships are available.

Direct Transfer Agreements

Clark College has a direct transfer agreement that ensures that a student who completes the Associate in Arts degree will have satisfied all or most of the basic (general education) requirements. The four-year institution determines which courses are accepted for transfer. This means, generally, that transfer students can begin work on their specialized major-area of course-work as soon as they transfer (most students transfer with junior standing to the four year college).

Students are advised to consult the current catalogs of the institutions to which they wish to transfer and to consult carefully with program advisors.

The following colleges subscribe to the direct transfer agreement:

- Central Washington University
- City University
- Cornish Institute
- Concordia College
- Eastern Washington University
- Gonzaga University
- Northwest College
- Pacific Lutheran University
- Portland State University
- Seattle Pacific University
- Seattle University
- The Evergreen State College
- University of Washington
- Warner Pacific College
- Washington State University
- Western Washington University
- Whitworth College
- Marylhurst University

For further information contact a counselor or transfer advisor.

CLARK COLLEGE TRANSFER PROGRAMS

Clark College offers a selection of transfer courses, which satisfy lower division requirements of institutions in Washington and Oregon. Students are advised to consult the current catalogs of the institutions to which they wish to transfer and to consult carefully with program advisors.

The following transfer programs are available at Clark College

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agronomy Animal Science Horticulture Nursery Management Turf Management • Air Force ROTC • Army ROTC • Art <ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Art Graphic Design Photographer • Biological Sciences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biology Botany Forestry Genetics Marine Biology Microbiology Wildlife Zoology • Business Administration • Chemical Dependence Coordinator • Chemistry • Chiropractic/Naturopathic • Computer Science • Dental Hygiene • Dentistry • Early Childhood Education • Education • Engineering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English • Environmental Science • Family Life • Foreign Language • Forensic Science • Geology • Health Education and Physical Education • International Business • International Studies • Journalism • Law • Library Science • Mathematics • Medicine, Physician • Medicine, Physician Assistant • Music • Optometry • Pharmacy • Physical Therapy • Physics • Social Science <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anthropology Economics History Political Science Psychology Sociology • Speech Communication • Theatre • Veterinary Medicine • Womens' Studies
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CLARK COLLEGE PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

Clark College offers selected occupational training programs designed to prepare students for employment. These programs, some requiring only one quarter of preparation and others requiring a full two years, are planned with the employment demands of the Northwest in mind. Listed below are programs for which Clark College has authority to grant certificates and Associate in Applied Science degrees.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture-Horticulture Landscape Maintenance Landscape Technology Nursery Operations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automotive Technology • Business Administration Accounting Accounting Clerk Business Administration Customer Service Management I Marketing Merchandising Management Professional Sales Small Business Management Supervisory Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Technology (General) Administrative Assistant Business Software Applications Specialist Clerical Assistant Computer Applications Skills Office Assistant Office skills Office Software Applications Office Support Specialist Receptionist <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer Aided Design & Drafting • Computer Technology Computer Network Administrator Microcomputer Support Specialist Software Solutions Development Specialist Database Development Web Programming Web Design & Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction Technology • Culinary Arts Baking Management Cooking/Restaurant Management Dining Room Service Program Cooking Skills Restaurant Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Networks and Telecommunications Cisco Certified Network Associate (CCNA) Data Network & Telecommunications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dental Hygiene • Diesel Technology • Early Childhood Education • Electronics Technology • Emergency Medical Services Emergency Medical Technician – Basic Paramedicine • Graphic Communications Prepress and Publishing Web and Multimedia Graphic Communications Web Design & Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Office-Business Technology Legal Office Legal Administrative Assistant <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Machining Technology • Manufacturing Systems Maintenance Technology • Medical Office-Business Technology Medical Assistant Medical Billing Specialist/Coding Specialist Medical Office Skills Medical Office Specialist Medical Receptionist Medical Record Assistant Medical Transcriptionist <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nursing • Paralegal • Pharmacy Technician • Phlebotomy • Welding Technology
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COMMUNITY COLLEGES

DIRECT CREDIT PROGRAM

The Direct Credit Program is a planned program, coordinated between area high school districts and Clark College. It gives high school students an opportunity to earn college credits for certain professional technical education courses they take in high school through an articulation agreement. These courses are taught at your high school by qualified high school instructors.

Through the articulation process, classes are identified as being substantially the same in both the high school and college. So, instead of wasting time and money repeating the class, college credit is given.

In order to participate in the Direct Credit program, a student must:

1. Enroll in high school courses that have an articulation agreement with Clark College. Your vocational teacher can tell you which courses these are, or contact your high school career counselor.
2. Earn a "B" grade or better in the high school articulated course.
3. Complete the Tech Prep Direct Credit Registration Form. Pick one up for your teacher, school counselor, or the Articulation Coordinator at Clark College.
- 4.

OCCUPATIONAL AREAS COVERED UNDER THE ARTICULATION AGREEMENTS VARY BY HIGH SCHOOL, BUT MAY INCLUDE:

AGRICULTURE/HORTICULTURE	DIESEL TECHNOLOGY
AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION/ACCOUNTING	ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY
BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY	GRAPHIC COMMUNICATION/PRINTING
COMPUTER-AIDED DRAFTING	MACHINING TECHNOLOGY
CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGY	NURSING TECHNOLOGY
CULINARY ARTS	WELDING TECHNOLOGY

FOUR-YEAR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS: PUBLIC COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES

Minimum high school core course pattern requirements for the public baccalaureate institutions in the State of Washington:

CWU, EWU, TESC, U of W, WSU, WWU

English	4 years	Mathematics	3 years
Social Studies	3 years	Science	2 years
Foreign Language	2 years	Fine, Visual, or Performing Arts	1 semester

English: Four years of English study are required, at least three of which must be in composition and literature. One of the four years may be satisfied by courses in drama as literature, public speaking, debate, journalistic writing, business English, or a course in English as a Second Language (ESL). Courses that are not generally acceptable include those identified as remedial or applied (e.g., developmental reading, remedial English, basic English skills, review English, yearbook/annual, newspaper staff, acting, library).

Mathematics: Three years of mathematics are required, at the level of algebra, geometry, and advanced (second year) algebra. More advanced mathematics courses are recommended, such as trigonometry, mathematical analysis, elementary functions, and calculus. Arithmetic, pre-algebra, and business mathematics courses will not meet the requirement. An algebra course taken in the eighth grade may satisfy one year of the requirement if second-year algebra is completed in high school.

Social Science: Three years of study are required in history or in any of the social sciences, e.g., anthropology, contemporary world problems, economics, geography, government, political science, psychology, or sociology. Credit awarded for student government, leadership, community service or other applied or activity courses will not satisfy this requirement.

Science: Two years of science are required. (Some colleges require 3 years.) One full year of basic principles of biology, chemistry, or physics must be completed with a laboratory experience (e.g. both semesters in the same field). The second year of science may be completed in any course that will satisfy the high school graduation requirement in science. It is strongly recommended those students planning to major in science or science related fields complete at least three years of science, including at least two years of laboratory science. WWU specifies chemistry, physics, or applied physics.

Foreign Language: Two years of study in a single foreign language are required. A course in foreign language or study in American Sign Language taken in the eighth grade may satisfy one year of the requirement if the second year course is completed in high school. Two years of study in American Sign Language will satisfy the foreign language requirement for colleges in the State of Washington. The foreign language requirement will be considered satisfied for students from non English-speaking countries who entered the United States' educational system at the eighth grade or later.

Fine, Visual, and Performing Arts; or Academic Electives: One semester of study is required in the fine, visual or performing arts. The fine, visual, and performing arts include study in art appreciation, band, ceramics, choir, dance, dramatic performance and production, drawing, fiber arts, graphic arts, metal design, music appreciation, music theory, orchestra, painting, photography, pottery, print making, and sculpture.

What Students and Parents Should Know

Anyone applying to a four-year college or university must complete an SAT or ACT. Meeting the requirements does not constitute a guarantee that the applicant will be offered admission; nor does not meeting the requirements mean that the applicant will not be offered admission. In order to ensure that applicants whose grades and scores alone do not indicate probability of success, Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB) policy provides that up to 15 percent of the first-time freshmen enrolled at each institution may be selected using alternative admission standards. Contact the director of admission at the institution(s) in question for additional information.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS: OUT OF STATE OR PRIVATE COLLEGES

If you are considering out of state or private college entrance, you will need to check on requirements for each college to which you wish to apply. Do this early in the fall. College entrance requirements are changing rapidly from year to year.

Private colleges generally do not have required subject matter. Applicants are advised to complete a college preparatory course that includes:

English	8 semester units	(4 years)
Social Studies	6 semester units	(3 years)
Mathematics	8 semester units	
Foreign Language	4 semester units	(2 years)
Laboratory Science	4 semester units	
Electives in two academic areas	4 semester units	

NOTE: Each application is judged on its own merit--no minimum grade point average is required. See the College Handbook in the Career Center for specific information.

WHAT ARE COLLEGES LOOKING FOR?

Colleges are essentially looking for students who would thrive in their particular college setting. An applicant does not have to be an "angel" to be accepted. At the most selective colleges, the admission committee will be looking for an excellent record in the most challenging courses available to you. More than that, however, they are looking for interesting people who have had unusual experiences, have significant talent or represent a group that is underrepresented on that campus. They are looking for students who are serious about their studies and who have made significant contributions of time and effort either to the school or to the community in extra-curricular activities.

Essentially, colleges are looking for reasons to accept you, not deny you admission. Each applicant receives thorough consideration in the committee's decision-making process. If an applicant comes alive on the page, shows initiative, writes in a lively and interesting style, demonstrates a well developed interest in something in addition to his or her studies, tests well, has strong letters of recommendation, that student has a good chance of admission.

Colleges want to enroll a varied group of first-year students who will make an educational impact on each other.

In deciding how to approach your application, think seriously about what makes you a unique individual. Do you have a special talent? Is your background unusual in some way? How can you write your application so that it will be memorable?

The process of selection varies from college to college. At many colleges, several individuals will read your application before a decision is made. Often the committee votes on applications.

In some places, strong rank in class (top ten percent or better), SAT scores above 650 on the verbal and the math tests and some involvement at school or in the community would be sufficient for admission.

At a very small number of colleges, most of the applicants would be that strong. Many, many colleges are seeking good students who are reasonably well prepared, who write competently and who receive the support of their high schools.

In your application, be yourself with your best foot forward. If there are weaknesses in your record, face them head on and write about them without apologizing. An improving record in the junior and senior years can often offset weaker grades in the freshman and sophomore years. Trying to hide anything about your record by not explaining it only leaves unanswered questions. If the admissions committee still has questions when they finish discussing your file, your application may be set aside in favor of an application no stronger than yours but who took the time to explain all aspects of his or her record.

Your application is a representation of you from the care you took in completing the form (neatness, etc.) to the style of writing and spelling in your essay. What impressions do you want to leave of yourself in the mind of a college admissions officer who is reading your file? You alone will determine the answer to that question.

Most importantly, remember that you present a unique combination of interests and experiences. Do not try to "second guess" the admissions committee. There is no "perfect" student in their view. They simply want to come to know you as you are, not as you think you "should be", to get admitted.

SOME MAJOR MYTHS ABOUT COLLEGE SELECTION

There are several myths about selecting a college. Some of these are based on bits of facts, while others are pure legend. Keep these myths in mind as you begin your process of looking for a college.

Myth Number One: There is a perfect college for me.

Before you start to choose a college, you should know that any number of colleges might be right for you. There are after all, almost 3,000 colleges and universities to choose from and they range from public to private, from large to small, from rural to urban, and from liberal arts to technical. It may be hard to believe, but most students actually attend the college of their first choice. While it is true that there is undoubtedly a TYPE of college that is more suited to your needs than another type, it is wise not to narrow your sights to only one or two colleges. A better plan is to investigate several possible options. You will discover that each one has its own advantages.

Myth Number Two: I need to decide on my career before I can choose a college.

Given general concern about the job market after college, it is not surprising that you may think you should make a career decision at an early age. While it is important to have goals for yourself and to be aware of your major interests, you limit yourself drastically if you try to choose a specific career too early. The average college student changes majors several times in the course of four years of college. The Department of Labor predicts that people now entering the work force will hold 12-15 jobs during their working years and will switch careers four times.

In addition, in the future people will be entering jobs not yet invented. The best preparation a college education can give you is one that prepares you to be flexible. The exception would be a technical field if you do know what you want. Examples would be architecture or engineering.

Myth Number Three: We can only afford a low-priced college.

Most accredited institutions use either the FAFSA (Free Applications for Federal Student Aid) or the Financial Aid PROFILE (which replaces the previous FASA) or both. Colleges take into account your family's financial situation and the cost of the college. The college then develops a package for you which may consist of (1) grants, which do

not have to be paid back; (2) loans, which you repay generally over a ten-year period; and (3) work opportunities on campus for which you are paid. Parents and students alike need to be aware of the need for long-term financial planning in preparation for future college years.

Myth Number Four: I've never heard of this college, so it can't be any good.

The average well-educated man or woman can probably only name a small portion of the almost 3,000 colleges and universities in the United States, and these tend to be the older Eastern schools, the large state universities, those with outstanding athletic teams, or those that happen to be near home.

It is important to remember that a college that is right for you may be one that is not yet known to you; some of the universities you have heard of the most may not be right for you.

HOW MANY COLLEGES SHOULD I APPLY TO?

The number of applications you send depends on the strength of your record, the competitiveness of the colleges, and several other factors. For most students, four to six applications would be sufficient. Each of the colleges on your list should have academic programs and a campus environment which genuinely interest you; in other words, you should not apply to any college just because you think you can get admitted or just because you think you can afford to attend. Neither is there any need for you to use a "shotgun" approach to choosing colleges for your application list.

If you and your parents are realistic and you have done a careful job of reading catalogs and view books, have visited campuses, and have talked with admissions counselors and/or alumni representatives, you should have a good idea about what your chances are for acceptance.

Remember that admission decisions are made on several factors, are sometimes unpredictable and do vary somewhat from year to year. While you cannot expect miracles, "long shots" do sometimes materialize.

As you are thinking about the final application process, try to have colleges in each of the following three categories:

1. Those colleges that have the right academic programs and campus environment for you, but there may be some doubt as to your qualifications for admissions. Consider these **"long shots."**
2. Those colleges that have strong programs in your interest areas and to which you are more likely to be accepted. You would call these **"possible"** ones where you have about a fifty-fifty chance or better.
3. Those colleges that have strong programs in your interest areas and to which you are VERY likely to be accepted. Those are your **"back-up" or "safety"** schools.
4. Students often rule out some colleges because the total cost of tuition, and room and board, appears to be more than the family can afford. Although some hard decisions may have to be made ultimately about college finances, it is a mistake to make assumptions about what is affordable until you have completed the financial aid process. Private colleges, in particular, offer significant amounts of financial aid in order to attract students from all income levels. Loans are available to parents with a broad range of incomes.

You can get a "ball park" view of your chances for admission by reviewing the academic profile of the middle 50% of the college's or university's most recent admitted class. These profiles are available in the College and Career Center. You should also talk with your counselor to see what our school's "track record" is with that particular college or university. Even if you have a very good record and high-test scores, it is unwise to apply only to institutions with approximately equal profiles: Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, for example.

"Highly selective" institutions such as these are very unpredictable when it comes to who is admitted. You should be sure to apply to at least one institution where your chances of acceptance are almost 100% certain (you fit solidly in the top 25% of their most recently admitted class) and to another where the odds are about 60-40 in your favor (where you fit solidly within the middle 50% of their most recently admitted class. Remember that the most important factor in admissions decisions is your academic record. The relative difficulty of the courses you have taken, your grades over time, your standardized test scores, your intellectual interests and achievements, and your recommendations are the significant factors in the admissions process, as are the essay portion of the application and personal interview.

THE ESSAY

No other part of the application causes as much frustration and soul searching as the essay. The following article, reprinted from the 1986-87 Bates Update, a publication for Bates College, gives some sound advice on how to approach that task: On attached 8 ½ by 11 sheets, please write an essay on any topic you like. We list some possibilities below, but feel free to depart from these; good writing can address any idea.

Politics, an author, volunteer work, travel experience, school leadership, an influential friend...what do you write on when faced with such a challenge? No other part of your college application is so nebulous, so undefined, as the essay. Think first about the purpose served by the essay. One purpose obviously is to give us a sample of your writing. Liberal arts colleges place a premium on strong writing skills. We look for a mastery of the mechanics of writing (grammar, syntax, and organization) as well as fluency and originality. A two- or three-page essay gives us a taste of the maturity of your thinking and writing and of your readiness for a competitive liberal arts program.

A second reason for the essay is for you to share something of yourself that may not be reflected in your academic record or in your recommendations. This is the time to recount a powerful experience or significant relationship – tutoring a handicapped child, discovering a passion for medieval art, building a school house in Appalachia, serving on the school board – which has changed your perspective or challenged your beliefs.

Don't merely give us a chronology of your bicycle trip through France; explain how your responses to the culture altered your perceptions of your own country or what you learned about yourself.

One applicant shared his urban upbringing by taking us with him on a daybreak run through the city streets. Another sent a journal she kept while she was living as an exchange student with a Greek family. One young woman explained how her desire to become a doctor has been motivated by her living with a chronically ill sibling. Another applicant told how playing on a varsity team helped him harness his otherwise undisciplined energies.

There is no formula, no format for a "perfect" essay, but it is probably one of the most carefully considered and influential parts of your application. Make a thoughtful choice of topic. Write (and rewrite!) with energy and sensitivity; be concise and well organized. The essay is the closest possible model to a principal form of college writing, the term paper. Yours will be read; write it well – it is a significant way to help yourself in the evaluation process.

ADMISSION PROCESS FOR FOUR YEAR COLLEGES

General Information:

1. Admission applications for Washington four-year colleges are available from your Counseling Center or Career Center.
2. Your social security number will be needed as an identification number for admission.

When:

1. Four-year colleges begin to process applications after December 1 of the senior year.

Request transcripts and testing addendum from your Counseling Center or main office.

2. Special programs (health careers, for example) with selective/limited enrollment may have specific deadlines and procedures. It is the student's responsibility to meet the special enrollment requirements.

Early Admissions Information: Some schools will allow students to apply for early admission following the completion of six semesters or at the start of their senior year. The advantage of this would be acceptance into schools with limited enrollment, schools with limited housing, and specialized programs.

COLLEGE ADMISSIONS TESTING

Remember: **YOU** pick up the test applications from your counselor or career center. **YOU** mail the completed form and money before the deadline. **YOU** select the colleges and scholarships where your scores will be sent.

School Codes for use on Test Applications:

Columbia River Code Number: 481460

Fort Vancouver Code Number: 481470

Hudson's Bay Code Number: 481475

Skyview Code Number: 481489

School of Arts/Academics Code Number: 481480

Lewis & Clark Code Number: 481478

PSAT: Preliminary Scholastic Aptitude Test

This is generally administered in mid-October. Check with your school's Counseling Center.

The PSAT is a requirement for any student (in their junior year) to qualify for National Merit Scholarships (top ten percent of the students in the nation). This is an excellent pre-test for the SAT. This test may be taken in the sophomore or junior year and is given once a year in October.

ACT: American College Testing Assessment Program

The ACT assessment instrument consists of a battery of four tests and a Student Profile Section and Interest Inventory completed when students register for the assessment. The academic tests cover four subject matter areas: English, Mathematics, Social Studies, and Natural Sciences. These tests are designed to assess each student's general education development and ability to complete college level work. The academic test is scored on a 0 (low) to 36 (high) basis.

Register online at www.act.org or see Counselor

Test Date	Regular Registration Postmark Deadline (regular fee)	Late Registration Period (regular fee plus late fee)
September 13, 2008	August 12, 2008	August 13-22, 2008
October 25, 2008	September 19, 2008	September 20-October 3, 2008
December 13, 2008	November 7, 2008	November 8-20, 2008
February 17, 2009	January 6, 2009	January 7-16, 2009
April 4, 2009	February 27, 2009	February 28-March 13, 2009
June 13, 2009	May 8, 2009	May 9-22, 2009

SAT: Scholastic Aptitude Test

The SAT tests students in three basic areas: Critical reading, mathematics, and writing. Scores range from a low of 200 to a high of 800 in each area.

Register online at www.collegeboard.com

National Test Dates	Test	Registration Date	Late Registration Date
October 4, 2008	SAT I & Subject Tests	September 9, 2008	September 16, 2008
November 1, 2008	SAT I & Subject Tests	September 26, 2008	October 10, 2008
	Language Tests w/ Listening including ELPT (English Language Proficiency Test)		
December 6, 2008	SAT I & Subject Tests	November 5, 2008	November 18, 2008
January 24, 2009	SAT I & Subject Tests	December 26, 2008	January 6, 2009
March 14, 2009	SAT I only	February 10, 2009	February 24, 2009
May 2, 2009	SAT I & Subject Tests	March 31, 2009	April 9, 2009
June 6, 2009	SAT I & Subject Tests	May 5, 2009	May 15, 2009

Your counselor has the application forms for the SAT and achievement tests.

Most colleges will take scores from either the SAT or ACT, but some colleges require scores from one of these tests. Brigham Young University is one college that requires scores from the ACT.

SAT II Achievement Tests (College Board Admissions Testing Program)

The College Board offers 14 different achievement tests, each designed to measure knowledge in one subject area and the ability to apply that knowledge. Those colleges requiring achievement tests use them in selecting students for admission, for course placement, or both. Some colleges specify the achievement test to be taken, but others allow applicants to choose those tests they feel best qualified to take. You should find out the policies of the colleges to which you plan to apply.

Toefl – ESL for College

For students whose first language is not English, a TOEFL test or test of Spoken English may be required for college. See the TOEFL website at <http://www.toefl.org> or call 1-609-921-9000 for test information.

N.C.A.A. (National Collegiate Athletic Association)

Academic Eligibility Requirements

Many college athletic programs are regulated by the NCAA (www.ncaa.org), an organization founded in 1906 that has established rules on eligibility, recruiting, and financial aid.

The NCAA has three membership divisions: Division I, Division II, and Division III. Colleges/Universities are members of a division based on the size and scope of their athletic programs and whether they provide athletic scholarships.

Students who are planning to enroll in college as freshmen and wish to participate in Division I or Division II athletics **must be registered** with the NCAA Clearinghouse.

The NCAA Initial Eligibility Clearinghouse was established as a separate organization in January 1993. The Clearinghouse ensures consistent interpretation of NCAA initial eligibility requirements for all prospective student athletes at all member institutions.

Eligibility is based on graduation from high school, GPA in core subjects, SAT/ACT scores and completion of 14 core courses for Division 2 schools and 16 core courses for Division 1 schools. More information is available at the NCAA website <http://www.ncaaclearinghouse.net/>.

When to start the Process

STUDENTS WHO WANT TO PARTICIPATE IN DIVISION I OR DIVISION II ATHLETICS SHOULD START THE REGISTRATION PROCESSION AFTER THE COMPLETION OF JUNIOR YEAR. INITIAL REGISTRATION REQUIRES GRADES AND CREDITS FOR SIX SEMESTERS OF HIGH SCHOOL. THE "GUIDE FOR THE COLLEGE BOUND STUDENT ATHLETE" CONTAINS THE REGISTRATION FORMS AND A NCAA CLEARINGHOUSE BROCHURE. THESE ARE AVAILABLE FREE OF CHARGE ON-LINE. **YOU MAY ALSO CALL THE NCAA PUBLICATIONS HOTLINE AT (877) 262-1492.** SEND THE ORIGINAL COPY AND FEE TO THE CLEARINGHOUSE IN FALL OF SENIOR YEAR.

College Tours: Washington

The best way to select a campus is to see it for yourself. One visit may tell you more than all other sources combined. The junior year is the key year to research colleges: Aim to have three schools chosen by your senior year. Helpful hints:

* Visit during the week, if possible.

* All colleges welcome visitors. With prior phone arrangements, it is possible to:

1. Have a guided tour of the campus;
2. Indicate the people with whom you would like to talk (major department, admissions, financial aid, etc.);
3. Sit in on classes you request;
4. Be invited to spend the weekend on some campuses;
5. Use free time to walk around or talk to students.

* Read the college catalog of each campus you are considering (contact the counseling center for the college address or catalog). This will give you the background to help you ask more specific questions on your tour since you will have had a basic introduction to: academic requirements, course descriptions, rules and regulations, faculty credentials, admissions policies, expenses, and financial aid.

* During your visit, evaluate:

1. atmosphere of campus
2. library and research facilities
3. facilities in your major department
4. major department requirements
5. student union, dormitories
6. opportunities for extra-curricular activities

Why not call some of these colleges and arrange a visit? Or write for further information to the Office of Admissions at the following addresses:

WASHINGTON COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

* Central Washington U.
Ellensburg, WA 98926
(509)963-2461 toll-free
www.cwu.edu

Cornish Institute
1000 Lenoka Street
Seattle, WA 98121
(206) 726-ARTS
(800) 726-ARTS toll-free
www.cornish.edu

* Eastern Washington U.
Cheney, WA 99004-2496
(888) 740-1914 toll-free
www.ewu.edu

*The Evergreen State College
2700 Evergreen Parkway NW
Olympia, WA. 98505
(360) 867-6000
www.evergreen.edu

Gonzaga University
502 E. Boone Ave.
Spokane, WA 99258
(509)-328-4220
(800) 986-9585 toll-free
www.gonzaga.edu

Pacific Lutheran University
1010 122nd South
Tacoma, WA 98447
(253)- 531-7457
(800) 274-6758 toll-free
www.plu.edu

Saint Martin's College
5300 Pacific Ave.
Lacey, WA 98503-1297
(360)491-4700
(800) 368-8803 toll-free
www.stmartin.edu

Seattle Pacific University
3307 3rd Ave. W.
Seattle, WA 98119-1997
(206) 281-2000
www.spu.edu

Seattle University
900 Broadway
Seattle, WA 98122-4340
(206)-296-6000
www.seattleu.edu

University of Puget Sound
1500 N. Warner Street
Tacoma, WA 98416
(253) 879-3211
www.ups.edu

* University of Washington
PO Box 355852
Seattle, WA 98195
(206) 543-9686
www.washington.edu

Walla Walla College
204 S. College Avenue
College Place, WA 99324
(509)527-2615
(800) 541-8900 toll-free
www.wwc.edu

* Washington State University
PO Box 641067
Pullman, WA 99164-1067
(888) 468-6978 toll-free
<http://www.wsu.edu>

*Washington State University-
Vancouver
14204 NE Salmon Creek Ave.
Vancouver, WA 98686
(360) 546-9779
www.vancouver.wsu.edu

*Western Washington University
516 High Street
Bellingham, WA 98225
(360) 650-3000
www.wwu.edu

Whitman College
345 Boyer Ave
Walla Walla, WA 99362
(509) 527-5111
www.whitman.edu

Whitworth College
300 W. Hawthorne Road
Spokane, WA 99251
(509)-777-1000
www.whitworth.edu

*Public four-year college or university

OREGON COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

* Eastern Oregon University
LaGrande, OR 9785
(541) 962-3672
(800) 452-8639 toll-free
www.eou.edu

George Fox College
Newberg, OR 97132
(503) 491-6422
www.georgefox.edu

Lewis and Clark College
Portland, OR 97219
(503) 768-7040
(800) 444-4111
www.lclark.edu

Linfield College
McMinnville, OR 97128
(503) 434-2200
(800) 640-2287 toll-free
www.linfield.edu

Mt. Hood Community College
26000 Southeast Stark Street
Gresham, OR 97030
(503) 491-6422
www.mhcc.cc.or.edu

Oregon Institute of Technology
Portland, Oregon 97222-1269
(503) 725-3066
www.oit.edu

* Oregon State University
Corvallis, OR 97331
(541) 737-1000
(800) 291-4192 toll-free
www.orst.edu

Pacific University
Forest Grove, OR 97116
(503) 357-6151
(877) 722-8648 toll-free
www.pacificu.edu

* Portland Community College
Portland, OR 97219
(503) 244-6111
www.pcc.edu

* Portland State University
P.O. Box 751
Portland, OR 97207
(503) 725-3000
(800) 547-8887 toll-free
www.pdx.edu

Reed College
Portland, OR 97202
(503) 771-1112
(800) 547-4750 toll-free
www.reed.edu

* Southern Oregon University
Ashland, OR 97520
(541) 552-7672
(800) 482-7672 toll-free
www.sou.edu

Treasure Valley Community
College
Ontario, OR 97914
(541) 881-8882
www.tvcc.cc.or.us

* University of Oregon
Eugene, OR 97403
(541) 346-1000
(800)-232-3825 toll-free
www.uoregon.edu

University of Portland
Portland, OR 97203
(503) 943-7147
(888)-627-5601 toll-free
www.uofport.edu

Warner Pacific College
Portland, OR 97215
(503) 775-4366
(800) 582-7885 toll-free
www.warnerpacific.edu

Western Baptist College
Salem, OR 97302
(800)-845-3005
www.wbc.edu

* Western Oregon University
Monmouth, OR 97361
(877) 877-1593
www.wou.edu

Willamette University
Salem, OR 97301
(503) 370-6303
www.willamette.edu

Portland Art Institute
Portland, OR 97201
(503) 228-6528
888-228-6528
www.aipd.aii.edu

*Public four-year college or university.

Some Portland community colleges charge in-state tuition to Vancouver residents.

COSTS & FINANCIAL AID

COLLEGE COSTS

Regardless of where you enroll, your expenses include both direct educational expenses and living expenses and usually consist of five parts:

- tuition and fees
- books and supplies
- room and board
- personal expenses
- transportation

Many students have additional expenses not covered under any of these categories, such as costs arising from medical care or a disability. Be sure to include these extra expenses in estimating the costs of attending the particular college you're considering.

Room and board expenses change from year to year, but vary according to the residence hall, choice of single or double rooms, or off-campus living.

If you live at home and commute, you will need to substitute approximately \$500 for transportation, lunches, etc., in the place of room and board in addition to what it costs to live at home.

Usually costs to attend are paid at the beginning of each quarter or semester. Some institutions also allow you to pay in installments. See the individual institutional catalogs for payment policies and options on tuition and room and board expenses. Some catalogs are available to you in the Career Center.

Housing: Students should apply for housing as soon as they make a decision about the college they are attending. Some campuses are very short on housing. Check your college catalogue for more information.

Colleges and universities have residence halls available, and many colleges require entering freshmen to live in college-approved housing.

Students may also live in sororities or fraternities. Cooperatives, where the residents of a house share chores and maintenance, is another option when available. Lastly, other students choose to live off campus in apartments, houses, or whatever living situation they find satisfactory.

Western Undergraduate Exchange (WUE) provides that many state colleges in the Western area of the United States have reduced out of state tuition for students in certain majors. For more information on WUE, see Programs under www.wiche.edu

APPROXIMATE COLLEGE COSTS

The following are basic education costs which full time, Washington resident students pay annually at the following institutions for either the 2007-08 or 2008-09 school year as noted (September - June)*. You can expect tuition increases yearly of 6-16 percent.

College	Tuition	Room & Board	Total
Clark College (07-08)	\$2,913	N/A	\$2,913
Central Wash. University (07-08)	\$5,457	\$7,842	\$17,268*
Eastern Wash. University (07-08)	\$4,905	\$6,459	\$16,071*
Western Wash. University (07-08)	\$5,291	\$7,090	\$16,348*
Wash. State University (07-08)	\$6,866	\$7,790	\$19,110*
University of Wash. (07-08)	\$6,385	\$8,337	\$18,391*
Pacific Lutheran U. (08-09)	\$26,800	\$8,200	\$35,000**
University of Portland (08-09)	\$27,500	\$8,100	\$35,600**
Seattle Pacific University (08-09)	\$26,817	\$8,454	\$35,271**

*Includes books, transportation, and personal expenses.

** Does not include books, transportation, or personal expenses.

FINANCIAL AID

What is Financial Aid?

Financial aid is the means by which many students today help pay for their college education. Financial aid assists citizens and eligible non-citizens who qualify with meeting their educational expenses. Financial aid draws on a number of resources to do this, including grants, scholarships, tuition waivers (gift aid requiring no repayment), college work study (paid work), and student loans (repaid at low interest).

If you feel it would be difficult for you and your family to pay the full costs necessary for a year at college, you should apply for student financial aid. Today more money is available for college than ever before.

To be eligible for financial aid you must meet the following criteria:

1. Enroll in a college curriculum leading toward a degree or certificate;
2. Be 16 years or older; and
3. Have a GED or high school diploma.

How Do I Apply?

Complete the Free Application For Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). Request a financial aid packet from the college you plan to attend, or a local college. Complete the form and mail it **as soon as possible after January 1**. It is less expensive and highly recommended that you complete the FAFSA on-line at www.fafsa.ed.gov. Many colleges have a very early deadline for financial aid. After six to eight weeks you will receive a Student Aid Report in the mail. This will be a response stating eligibility for the Pell Grant. Turn this form in to the financial aid office of your college. If you do not show eligibility for Pell grant, remember there are many other kinds of aid available.

Keep a copy of your Financial Aid Application and SAR for your files.

How is My Financial Aid Eligibility Determined?

Most financial aid is awarded on the basis of "financial need". Your financial need is determined by complex calculations based on information provided by you and your parents in the financial aid application you will fill out.

Based on these calculations, the college you attend will offer a "financial aid package" for you, consisting of different types of aid. A package could include Grants, Work Study, and Loans. Student loans should be accepted only as a last resort, as these must be repaid when you finish your schooling.

Each college will offer different financial aid packages. Colleges have different types of aid available and different expenses and student budgets.

What If I No Longer Rely On My Parents For Support?

Most students in high school will file as a Dependent Student, using both parents' and student's income and asset information. If you feel you may qualify as an Independent Student, you should follow the instructions in the financial aid application or check with your school counselor. You are considered independent if you are a ward of the court, or both your parents are dead and you do not have an adoptive parent or legal guardian. You are also considered independent if you have a legal dependent, other than a spouse. If none of these circumstances apply, you probably do not qualify as independent.

FINANCIAL AID SOURCES

Federal Pell Grant: is a Federal grant program which provides money to help undergraduates pay for their education after high school. This is the largest Federal student grant program. Eligibility is determined according to a formula developed by the U.S. Department of Education. The dollar amount you receive is determined from the Student Aid Report you receive after mailing away your financial aid application form for processing.

Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (FSEOG): is another Federally funded program which is reserved for students with exceptionally high need.

Federal and State Work Study Programs: offer work on and off the college campus for students who demonstrate need. Salaries, duties, and working hours vary from job to job.

Washington State Tuition Waivers: are offered to eligible Washington residents attending Washington colleges and universities to help defray the cost of tuition.

Washington State Need Grant: is offered to eligible Washington residents attending Washington colleges and universities.

Perkins Loan: is a low interest (5%) loan offered to students with financial need. The loan payments are deferred until all schooling is finished.

Federal Family Education (FFELP) or Stafford Loan : is a low interest variable rate loan offered through a private lender such as a bank, credit union, or savings & loan association. A separate application is required. The college must certify eligibility based on the students financial aid application.

Institutional Grants and Scholarships: Most colleges have a number of grants, scholarships, and other financial aid, which is awarded to students applying for aid. Ask the financial aid office where you plan to attend for more information.

Other Grants and Scholarships: Many local, state and national organizations, companies, and industries offer scholarships of various types based on need, talents and academic achievement. Inquire about application procedures with each organization.

See also ROTC scholarships under Armed Forces and Americorps.

Is All Financial Aid Based On Need?

Although most types of aid are determined by need, there are scholarships and awards which may be determined by other factors, such as G.P.A. (grade point average), national test scores, high school activities, talent and speech contests, and future goals/career plans. Some companies and organizations also award scholarships to the children of employees or members. Also, the Stafford (FFELP) Loan program offers a non-need based loan or unsubsidized Stafford loan which can be taken out by students who do not qualify for need-based aid. Parents may take out a PLUS loan to assist students with college expenses.

Where Can I Go For Help With Financial Aid?

Write or visit the financial aid office at the college you plan to attend, or any college financial aid office in your area. The Financial Aid Office at Clark College, is happy to answer questions (992-2153). See your Counselor or Career Guidance Specialist for the specific address of the college or university you plan to attend.

HOW TO APPLY FOR A SCHOLARSHIP

Getting Ready:

1. Start gathering material on yourself. Build a file or resume on yourself. Things to include:
Grade point average, class rank, courses selected (know areas of emphasis) (This may be stored in your Professional Development Portfolio.)
Test scores, SAT and ACT
School and community activities
Honors or awards
Hobbies or interests
Work or volunteer experience
2. Start collecting information on scholarships. There are 3 major sources of scholarships:
 - Career Center-All scholarship information coming into the building is sent to the Career Center, organized, and posted.
 - On-Line Sources – fastweb.com has information on 750,000 scholarships.
 - Colleges and universities have their own scholarship programs.
3. Take appropriate tests. Four year Washington colleges and universities require the SAT or ACT for admission or placement. Scholarship programs, especially those with national competition, prefer or require that applicants take the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT). This test should be taken no later, preferable earlier, than December of your senior year.
4. Continue to examine your personal goals. You may be asked to write essays on these types of topics:
What are your educational and career goals?
Where do you see yourself five years from now?
5. Contact three individuals to act as references. Take down their addresses and telephone numbers. Check to see if they would be willing to write a letter of recommendation for you. Select persons with whom you have a long-standing acquaintance and who will compose a letter of recommendation giving specifics: non-academic interests, personal strengths, unusual qualities, work experience, and anecdotal examples of your integrity, humor, ability to adapt, interpersonal skills, interests in others, and openness to new experiences. Be sure to mark the deadline clearly for endorsers, so they will know when to complete your letter. It is necessary to ask for the reference between two and three weeks in advance.

Beginning the Application Process:

1. **Start early.** Most scholarship applications require an application form, a personal essay (150-500 words), and letters of recommendation. Allow yourself at least two weeks to complete the process.
2. Complete application form. Generally it is wise to answer all the questions on a separate piece of paper. Then, you can transfer or type your answers on the application form.
3. Meet with your counselor. Often a school representative, usually your counselor, will be required to complete a section of your application, confirming your academic record, and recommending you. Give your counselor at least one week to complete the school's portion of your application.
4. Draft your essay. Do not expect your first essay to be perfect. Allow enough time to evaluate and rewrite.

5. Be aware of deadlines. A late or incomplete application may automatically disqualify you.

Starting Your Essay:

1. You are writing for a purpose. Be persuasive in showing the reader you are deserving of the award. Remember your audience.
2. Make certain you understand the question or the topic. Your essay should answer the question or speak directly to the given topic.
3. List all ideas--any possibilities. Be creative, brainstorm without censoring.
4. Sort through ideas and prioritize. You cannot tell them everything. Be selective.
5. Choose information and ideas which are not reflected in other parts of your application. This is your chance to supplement your application with information you want them to know.

Writing the Draft--Apply What You Learned in English Class:

1. Develop paragraphs--one idea at a time. Include topic sentence with examples of your point or convincing reasons.
2. Make transitions between paragraphs.
3. Select action verbs and avoid the passive voice.
4. Use concrete examples. Often examples of behavior demonstrate an idea better than an adjective. (Show how or who, do not just tell.)
5. Develop exact, concrete language. Avoid vague references, wordy usage, or clichés.

Editing Your Draft:

- Does your introduction capture the reader's attention?
- Are you consistent in your verb tense?
- Are you clear and coherent?
- Have you checked for grammatical and spelling errors?
- Does the essay present you as you wish to be seen?
- Did another person review your essay for possible mistakes?
- Would you remember your essay if you read two hundred others?
- Does your closing paragraph present you as you wish to be remembered?

Completing Your Application:

1. Should you type it? Some applications list a preference for typed or hand-written work. Regardless of the preference, the application should be neat and legible.
2. Retain a copy for your records.

Follow Up Your Application:

1. Give the person you wish to write you a letter of recommendation at least two (2) weeks notice, and thank those who assisted in the application or wrote letters of recommendation. A thank you note would be especially nice.
2. Acknowledge the scholarship donors by writing a thank you letter. 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. Clarify terms for scholarship renewal. Find out if you must meet specific conditions to have your award renewed.

Sample of Possible Scholarships Available

NAME OF SCHOLARSHIP	ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA	DATE
Acacia Leadership Scholarship	Male Student Attending WSU	Apr
Aid Association for Lutherans Scholarship	Student Life Insurance Policy with Aid Association for Lutherans	Nov
Alert Magazine Essay Contest	Editorial on drug and alcohol abuse	Jan
Alliance of Black Telecommunications Professionals of US West Scholarship	African-American descent, personal essay	May
American Heart Assoc. Washington Cardiovascular Research Scholarships	Students interested in biomedical research	Feb
American Indian Endowed Scholarship Program	American Indian descent, academic merit, and commitment to serve American Indian community in Washington State	May
American Legion	Various scholarship programs	Mar
American Society of Professional Mortgage Women	Top 25% of senior class	Mar
America's Miss National Teenager		Apr
Ayn Rand Institute Scholarship	Essay competition based on novel "The Fountainhead"	Apr
Boeing Employees Credit Union Foundation Scholarship	Member of BECU	Jun
Clark County Executive Horse Council	Membership Horsemanship accomplishments	May
Clark County Fair Association Scholarship	Involvement in FFA or 4H or participation at fair	Apr
Clark County Medical Alliance and Vancouver Clinic Scholarships	Nursing or pre-med majors	Apr
Clark County School Employees Credit Union Scholarship	Member of CCSECU	Mar
Columbian Newspaper Scholarship	Clark County high school students attending Clark College in the field of journalism	Mar
Columbia River Association Professional Mortgage Women	Upper 25 % of Class Business career	Mar
Coca-Cola Scholars Program	Character and personal merit	Oct
Delta Kappa Gamma, Alpha Chi Charter	Female Education majors	Apr
Delta Sigma Theta Sorority	African American descent, applied science or professional level college majors	Mar
Delta Upsilon Fraternity, University of Washington	Academic achievement, extracurricular activities, short essay	Mar
Educational Communications Scholarship	Outstanding students, leaders	Jun
Elks Most Valuable Student Leadership Scholarship	Financial need, leadership, and academic achievement	Jan
Elks, Washington State Vocational Grant	Vocational technical training	Feb
Federal Junior Fellowship, U.S. Corps of Engineers	Upper 10% of class	
Fel-Pro Automotive Technicians Scholar	Automotive Technician career	May
Hawaiian Cultural Awareness Education Scholarship	Academic achievement, service, letters or recommendation, essay	Apr
Hazel Dell Community Assoc. Scholarship	Live in Hazel Dell	Apr
Hung-Vuong Scholarship	Vietnamese ancestry	Mar
International Air Academy	Airlines occupations	Apr
Japanese-American Citizens League (JAACL) Scholarships	JAACL membership	Apr
KGON Scholarship	Broadcasting or Journalism	Mar
Rita Lowe Math Scholarship	Math Education major, Washington College	Mar
Masonic Scholarship	Character, leadership, financial need	Mar
MESO Scholarship	Math/Science/Engineering/or Technology curriculum	Jun
Milotte Scholarship	Natural photography	Mar
Miss Teen Washington, USA	Academic achievement, service, personal development	Mar

NAME OF SCHOLARSHIP	ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA	DATE
National Basketball Association/Portland Trail Blazers Scholarship	Athletic ability NOT required Academic, extracurricular, recommendation	Mar
Pemco Northwest All Sports	Education and coaching	
Pemco - AWSP	Teacher preparation	Mar
Pemco - WAEOP	Scholarship, community service, freedom from drugs and alcohol	Jan
Phi Delta Kappa Scholarship	Education and teaching majors	Jan
Pi Kappa Phi Frank Wollaston Scholarship	Male, good citizen	May
Pride Foundation/Greater Seattle Business Association Scholarships	Community support for lesbian and gay students	Mar
Robert Hardy Memorial Scholarship/Retired Teacher Association	Career in Education	Mar
ROTC (Army, Navy, Air Force)	Academic achievement, leadership; specific colleges	Oct
Rotary Club-Vancouver Branch	Academic, citizenship, and service	Feb
SAE Scholarship	Engineering	
St. Andrews Society of Oregon Scholarship	Scottish ancestry	Apr
Schauer Memorial Scholarship	3.0 GPA, citizenship, financial need	May
Schering Memorial Scholarship	Asthma, athletic	
Sigma-Phi Epsilon Fraternity Scholarship	Academic and extracurricular excellence, enrollment at U of Washington	Jun
Silver Buckle Rodeo Club Scholarship	Academic ability, leadership, financial need, involvement in equine, livestock, and agricultural activities	May
Soroptimist Club Citizenship Award	Service, dependability, leadership, clear sense of purpose	Jan
Bev and Wes Stock	Athletic related career	Jun
SW Washington Private Industry Council Scholarship	Careers in state-approved vocational programs, financial need	Apr
Thoroughbred Horse Racing	Broadcast/Editorial Journalism majors	Feb
Vancouver Association of Principals and Associate Principals (VAPA) Scholarship	Education majors	May
Vancouver Methodist Foundation Scholarship	Leadership potential, academic achievement, financial need	Apr
Vancouver Police Officers Scholarship	Financial need	Apr
Vancouver Rotary Club	School and community activities, leadership, and personal essay.	Feb
Howard Vollum American Indian Scholarship	American Indian descent, financial need	Mar
Washington Association of School Administrators & PEMCO 21st Century Scholarship	Education major, leadership	Apr
Washington PTA Scholarship	Financial need	Mar
Washington Pulp and Paper Foundation	Pulp & Paper major - University of Washington	
Washington Software Association Software Award	Selected Washington Colleges/Software career	Mar
Washington State Employees Credit Union Scholarship	Member of WSE Credit Union	Apr
Wescon Scholarship	High school Juniors, essay explaining importance of electronics technology and future of electronics in the U.S.	May

SCHOLARSHIPS: WASHINGTON FOUR YEAR PUBLIC COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES

INSTITUTION	ELIGIBILITY	AWARDS
<p>Central Washington University Office of Financial Aid 209 Barge Hall Ellensburg, WA 98926</p> <p>Contact: Mr. Pat McTee, Director (509) 963-1611 Deadline: 4/1 ROTC: AR, AF</p>	<p>Science Business Humanities Arts Academic Achievement Extracurricular Involvement Family Affiliation</p>	<p>No. of Awards: 56 COOP: Yes Includes: Boise Cascade Award Bowen Science Award Central Investment Fund Daily Record Award Ellensburg Telephone Award First Interstate Bank Awards Wolf Business Week Award Luncheon Award</p>
<p>Eastern Washington University Office of Financial Aid Eastern Washington University Cheney, WA 99004</p> <p>Contact: Ms. Susan Shackette, Director 1-800-280-1256 Deadline: 2/15 ROTC: AR</p>	<p>Arts Academic Achievement Extracurricular Involvement</p>	<p>No. of Awards: 101 COOP: Yes Includes: Alumni Awards First Interstate Bank Awards KCPQ Journalism Award Killin Academic Award Presidential Awards University Scholars WA Natural Gas Co. Award</p>
<p>Evergreen State College Office of Financial Aid Evergreen State College Olympia, WA 98505</p> <p>Contact: Ms. Georgette Chun, Director (360) 866-600 Ext. 6205 Deadline: 4/15 OTC: No</p>	<p>Racial Minority Geographic</p>	<p>No. of Awards: 44 COOP: Yes Includes: Cultural Diversity Award Evergreen Foundation Awards First People's Award KCPQ Journalism Awards Minority Student Awards WA Natural Gas Co. Awards</p>
<p>University of Washington Office of Financial Aid University of Washington Seattle, WA 98195</p> <p>Contact: Mr. Eric S. Godfrey, Director (206) 543-6101 Deadline: 3/1 ROTC: AR, NA, AF</p>	<p>Racial Minority Geographic Sciences Business Humanities Academic Achievement Family Affiliation</p>	<p>No. of Awards: 40 COOP: Yes Includes: Anderson Awards Boeing Engineering and Business Awards Brown Drama Award First Interstate Bank Awards Golden W Award Honeywell Engineering Awards for Minorities Honors Awards Japanese American Award KCPQ Journalism Awards Merit Awards NACME Awards Scott Foundation Award Student Co-op Awards</p>

<p>Western Washington University Office of Financial Aid Western Washington University Bellingham, WA 98225</p> <p>Contact: Mr. Ronald S, Martinez, Director (360) 676-3470 Deadline: 3/31 ROTC: No</p>	<p>Racial Minority Geographic Sciences Business Humanities Arts Academic Achievement Extracurricular Involvement</p>	<p>No. of Awards: 247 COOP: No Includes: Boeing Engineering and Business Awards Coca-Cola Awards First Interstate Bank Awards Garfield High School Scholars Jenkins-Shackelford Academic Awards KCPQ Journalism Awards Merit Awards Minority Achievement Program Presidential Scholars University Scholars Writing Awards</p>
<p>Washington State University Office of Financial Aid 139 French Administration Building Pullman, WA 99164</p> <p>Contact: Ms. Anna Griswold, Director (509) 335-9711 Deadline: 4/1 ROTC: AR, NA, AF</p>	<p>Racial Minority Geographic Sciences Humanities Arts Academic Achievement Extracurricular Involvement</p>	<p>No. of Awards: 400 COOP: Yes Includes: Alumni Leadership Awards Anderson Awards Boeing Engineering and Business Awards College Awards English Honors First Interstate Bank Awards Terrell Presidential Awards KCPQ Journalism Awards Math Honors Minority Merit Scholars Awards New Talent Awards</p>

*When application date or test names are not shown, please check the calendar section of this handbook or see your counselor.

For specific college scholarship information, contact your college of interest directly or check with the building scholarship specialists.

ARMED FORCES

THE MILITARY HAS A PROGRAM FOR YOU

The Armed Forces offer positions to hundreds of thousands of high school seniors each year. Whatever your needs or goals are after high school, the military has a program that can fit your plans, whether your goal is job training, a career, or a college education. You can enter the military at any time: right after high school, after a couple of years of work or college, or after college.

In addition to having an opportunity to serve their country, members receive many benefits:

1. free technical training in over 200 different skill areas;
2. thirty days of vacation with pay per year;
3. excellent educational opportunities;
4. medical and dental care at no charge.

Entrance requirements for the various branches have become much more selective in recent years. Criteria for eligibility include:

1. be at least 17 years of age;
2. be physically qualified;
3. be of good moral character (drug-free and no police record);
4. qualify on the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB);
5. have a high school diploma.

Requirements are subject to change. See your local recruiter for current requirements.

UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES LOCAL RECRUITING OFFICES

There are many career opportunities in the military services which are transferable to civilian jobs if you do not wish to make the military a career. Opportunities in the armed forces are greatly limited when the student has not completed high school. Listed below are addresses and telephone numbers of military branches:

U.S. Army and Army Reserve
8109 NE Vancouver Mall Drive
Vancouver, WA. 98662
256-1804
www.goarmy.com

U.S. Navy
Recruiting Station
8109 NE Vancouver Mall Drive
Vancouver, WA 98662
254-5844
www.navyjobs.com

U.S. Air Force
Recruiting Station
8109 NE Vancouver Mall Drive
Vancouver, WA 98662
892-0730
www.airforce.com

U.S. Coast Guard
8109 NE Vancouver Mall Drive
Vancouver, WA. 98662
699-1045
1-800-GET-USCG
www.uscg.mil

U.S. Marine Corps
8109 NE Vancouver Mall Drive
Vancouver, WA 98662
Recruiting Station
254-1040
ww.marines.com

U.S. National Guard
Career Opportunities
8109 NE Vancouver Mall Drive
Vancouver, WA 98662
699-1045
www.1800goguard.com

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMIES

Entrance Requirements

The military academies are very competitive: Less than 1% of admission inquiries are selected, and of these 40% do not graduate. They are looking for young men and women who are physically fit, above average in intelligence, aggressive, persistent, and have a burning desire to win; young men and women who want to earn a college degree in a field of his/her choice, plus receive a commission as an officer in a branch of the Service following graduation; young men and women who can maintain a rigid daily schedule, conform to strict discipline, and develop qualities and dedication to service for your country; and young men and women who can withstand pressure.

Step One: The first step in securing an appointment to one of the academies is to write and ask for a Pre-Candidate Questionnaire. Addresses are:

ARMY

Admissions Office
United States Military Academy
606 Thayer Road
West Point, NY 10996-1797
www.usma.edu

NAVY

Admissions Office
United States Naval Academy
121 Blake Rd.
Annapolis, MD 21402-5000
www.nadn.navy.mil

AIR FORCE

Admissions Office
United States Air Force Academy
2304 Cadet Drive, Suite 200
USAF Academy, CO 80840-5025
www.usafa.af.mil

MERCHANT MARINE

Admissions Office
Merchant Marine Academy
300 Steamboat Rd
Kings Point, New York 11024
www.usmma.edu

COAST GUARD *

Admissions Office
United States Coast Guard Academy
15 Mohegan Avenue
New London, CT 06320-8103
www.cga.edu

* No Pre-Candidate Questionnaire required and no nomination process.
Write directly for an application.

Step Two: Write to each of your Senators and your Congressmen and ask that they consider you as one of their nominees. In this letter you should indicate your first, second, third and fourth choices for academies, as well as your name, address, phone number, name of your high school, year of graduation, and your parents' names.

Costs: None. Full U.S. Government scholarships are awarded, which covers tuition, room and board. Each student also receives a stipend monthly to meet cost of books, supplies, clothing, and personal expenses.

R.O.T.C. (RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS)

Program

ROTC programs, which combine regular college course work with military training, are offered at a number of colleges throughout the U.S. (see your Counselor or Career Specialist for a list). If the college of your choice doesn't have a ROTC program, some local colleges have cross registration with a college that does. Here's how it works: While in college, a student generally majors in the field of his choice. One to three days a week, he/she will spend approximately an hour per day in military science courses or activities. ROTC students will spend part of a couple of summers at summer camp or military bases. At the end of four years, he/she receives a college degree and a commission as an officer in the branch of service he/she selected. He/she then serves 4-5 years of active duty.

ROTC Scholarships

Students in the ROTC program can apply for a 4, 3, or 2 year scholarship. A student who applies for and receives the 4-year scholarship gets full tuition and fees paid at the college selected, provided that ROTC is available. In addition, the military will provide for all books and supplies, plus a monthly stipend to apply toward room and board or expenses.

ROTC scholarships involve a competitive application process. In addition to the written application, candidates must undergo a physical examination, formal interview, and a physical abilities test. For an application, see your nearest recruiter or write for an application:

Air Force ROTC
University of Portland
Portland, Or. 97203
(503)-943-7216
e-mail: clark@up.edu

Army ROTC
University of Portland
Dept of Military Science
5000 N. Willamette Blvd
Portland, Or. 97203-5798
(503) 943-ROTC ext. 7353
1-800-227-4568
e-mail: armyrotc@up.edu
web: up.edu/dept/arotc/

Navy ROTC
7028 NE 79th Ct.
Portland, Or. 97218
www.navy.com

AMERICORPS

Want to improve your community and get tuition money at the same time? Then join AmeriCorps, the new domestic Peace Corps initiative.

What: The work that is done is within the national priority areas of education, public safety, human needs, and the environment. In exchange for one or two years of results-driven service, participants will receive education awards to help finance their college education or vocational training, or to pay back their student loans. Participants receive a living allowance averaging \$7,500 per year; health care; childcare when needed; and an education award of \$4,725 per year to finance your education.

AmeriCorps also has two additional programs in the National Service Network that employ youth and have the same benefits. The **National Civilian Community Corps (NCCC)** recruits youth aged 16-24 for tours that last approximately 11 months. Participants live on one of four campuses located at down-sizing military bases, receive extensive training, and work as a team member performing work in communities, focused primarily on the environment.

AmeriCorps VISTA recruits people 18 years and older to serve community-based programs or in small service groups. In this program you would be helping direct new and ongoing service initiatives.

Who: Those who are 18 years of age or older, U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents of the United States, committed to improving their communities and the environment, capable of self-direction and team work, and willing to make a difference and to be challenged.

Where: You may participate locally in S.W. Washington or Oregon or pick another site nationally.

Application: Applicants who apply before May 15th have first priority. You may get more information from the following sources:

For local information, call or write:
Kim Crossman, ESD 112
2500 NE 65th Avenue
Vancouver, WA 98661
Kim.Crossman@esd112.org
Fax: (360) 750-9659
360-750-7500

For national information, call:
(800)942-2677
AmeriCorps or visit website at
www.americorps.org