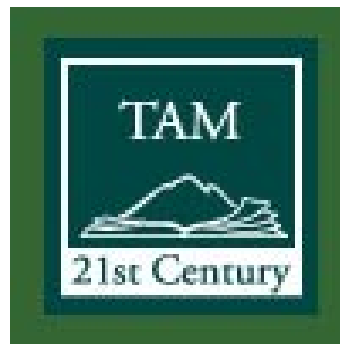


**COLLEGE
&
POST-HIGH SCHOOL
GUIDE**

2003-2004



**TAMALPAIS UNION HIGH SCHOOL
DISTRICT**

SCHOOL CODE NUMBERS

DRAKE 052770

REDWOOD 051361

SAN ANDREAS 051366

TAMALPAIS 051975

TAMISCAL 051396

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READ THIS NOW

THE COLLEGE/POST- HIGH SCHOOL GUIDE

INTRODUCTION

The College/Post-High School Guide, prepared by the Tamalpais High School District Counseling Staff and College/Career Specialists, is designed to assist juniors and seniors with their college/post-high school planning. We intend to help you and your parents be aware of the procedures you should follow to ensure thoughtful and effective college/post-high school decision making. To make the best use of this guide, you should read it from cover to cover.

Use the calendar. Go through it and circle important dates that apply to you.

College planning can be an educational adventure. It should be a time of personal growth, self-understanding, and personal goal setting. Your counselor and the college/career specialist will work with you every step of the way as you ask yourself important questions. They will help you consider appropriate colleges that will meet your academic and personal needs.

We will help you as much as we can, but the primary responsibility rests with you because it is you who are going to college. You must conduct your own career and college search, arrange your schedule of tests, send for and submit applications, arrange recommendations, and ask to have transcripts sent on a timely basis.

Keep this guide handy and refer to it often, this year as a junior and next year as a senior. Enter the necessary information, test scores etc. on the work sheets in the back of the book.

Your senior year and graduation are the culmination of twelve years of hard work. We look forward to working with you on a very exciting project—planning for college or other post-high school plans.

**Tamalpais High School District
Counselors and College/Career Specialists**

COLLEGE PLANNING CALENDAR
(See Glossary for explanation of terms used.)

JUNIOR YEAR

March

Make an appointment with your counselor to begin discussing college plans and to plan your senior year program.

Begin specific college investigations. Use the resources of the college/career center and the counseling office to learn more about colleges and their offerings.

Attend local college fairs.

Attend the Counselors' College Night for juniors and bring your parents. Each district high school presents this workshop. Information about UC, CSU, and private colleges is presented.

You should register for the May or June SAT, preferably take SAT I in March or May and SAT II subject tests in June. Ask your counselor and appropriate subject teachers about which SAT II tests to take. You cannot take SAT I and SAT II at the same time, so plan accordingly. It is a good idea to take the SAT II tests after you just complete a course - that is why we recommend taking them in June. All of your SAT testing needs to be completed by December of your senior year.

Apply for a social security number if you do not have one. Many colleges and the state scholarship programs require that you do so. To obtain a social security number, go to the Social Security Office, 515 Northgate Drive in San Rafael. Bring along a birth certificate and one other kind of identification such as a student ID card or driver's license.

Go to the college/career center to learn about summer opportunities. Get a jump on college by taking classes on a college campus.

Take SAT I

April

Write to colleges for information.

Check admission requirements against the academic preparation that you have had.

Attend local college fair.

Check your senior course selections to be sure you meet college admissions requirements.

Take ACT.

Spring vacation—visit colleges.

May

Take SAT I or SAT II (preferably SAT I).

June

Take SAT I or SAT II (preferably SAT II) and/or ACT.

Summer

Visit colleges.

Narrow down your college choices. Write to colleges for applications.

SENIOR YEAR

September

See your counselor early if you need to. It would be helpful for you to fill out your student profile in the appendix of this handbook prior to meeting with your counselor.

Refine your college list.

Write for catalogs and application forms if you do not already have them. Visit the College/career center for possible catalogs, applications and other college material.

Make plans to visit colleges. If you want to visit on school time, you must request a prearranged absence. You have three warranted absences for college visits.

Attend college representative sessions during fall semester in the college/career center.

Register for the October SAT. Forms are in the counseling office and the College/career center. Registration deadlines are quite far in advance of test date. Register early.

Complete the financial aid PROFILE form. This financial aid form is for selected private schools and scholarship programs and is available in the counseling office and the College/career center in early fall.

October

Attend your school's college workshops.

Applications for UC campuses and the California State Universities are available mid-October.

If you need teacher or counselor recommendations for any applications, give the forms to your teacher or counselor at least one month of school days before they are due.

Register for SAT I & II and/or ACT. December is the last opportunity to complete testing in order for colleges to receive results in time for admission evaluation.

November

Mail an Early Action/Early Decision application if you are making one. If you apply Early Action and are accepted, you do not have to make your final decision until May 1.

Apply to the University of California and the California State University system. Priority filing period is November 1-30. Application can be made online.

Complete your college applications. Request transcripts where required. CSU will notify you when to send your transcript. UC does not require transcript until graduation.

In planning spring courses, be sure that you meet graduation and college entrance requirements.

Copy all applications and get certification of mailing when you post.

December

Come to the Financial Aid programs scheduled in December. Pick up FAFSA (Free Application for Federal Student Aid) and GPA verification forms in the counseling office and the college/career center.

Mail college applications well in advance of due date. Record each mailing on your college application checklist in appendix and obtain a certificate of mailing.

January

Prepare carefully for first semester exams as many colleges request 7th semester grades before considering you for admission.

February and March

Make sure to mail financial aid forms prior to deadline and obtain Certificates of Mailing.

Expect some college decisions from those schools on rolling admissions.

Watch for applications for local scholarships available in the spring.

If qualified, register for May AP exams.

Keep your grades up.

April

Keep your counselor informed of your college application progress.

Colleges will notify you of their admissions decisions by mid-April.

Students planning to enroll at the College of Marin should meet with college personnel to plan their program and arrange for placement testing.

Decisions, decisions, decisions—when you decide which college you will attend, write to the other colleges that accepted you and let them know that you are not going to attend.

- Your counselor and the college/career specialist are very much interested in knowing what you have decided to do after graduation. Drop in and report, please.

May

Take AP tests.

June

Request your final transcript sent to the college you will be attending.

Graduate!

Congratulations!

RESOURCES

There are many resources available to you as you plan for college and a career. First, however, you should take a look at yourself.

Do you want to go to college? Many Tam District students enter college directly after high school. Some defer enrollment for a year or a semester and others decide not to go at all.

If college is what you want to do, why do you want to attend? What are your academic and personal strengths? What are your career interests?

The following resources will help you:

THE COUNSELING STAFF

The counseling staff is ready to help you along the way. Make an appointment with your counselor early in the spring to begin making college plans. This is a very important first step.

The counselors have a wealth of information at their fingertips, including the latest information from the University of California system, the California State University system, and private colleges. Your counselor is your best source of information because he or she continually attends workshops and conferences to keep abreast of the latest in college admissions.

Applications for the University of California and for the State System are available in the counseling office and the college/career center. To secure applications for other institutions, you must write, e-mail, or call directly. Many colleges allow you to make application online.

THE COLLEGE/CAREER CENTER

The college/career center should be the focal point of your college planning. The specialists are certified college admissions advisors. You can get help here in planning for both college and your career.

Following is a list of resources and activities available in the college/career center:

Interest Inventories

Interest inventories help you find out how you see yourself, what kind of job fits your interests, what you like to do most, and what training you need for that job. One

was administered to you when you were a sophomore, but others are available upon request.

Computer Programs

The college/career center has an online career/life exploration and planning system. Bridges is a complete online career development program with the following tools: career awareness, career exploration, career planning, transition, and professional services. Students and staff alike have access to the latest career information. Contact your college/career center to learn your school's username and password.

Additional computer programs allowing for college & scholarship searches are available in each high school's college/career center.

College Catalogs and Printed Materials

The college/career center has catalogs from colleges throughout the United States plus pamphlets, alumni magazines, newspapers, college profiles and videos.

College References

Some of the many reference books located in the college/career center are:

Barron's Profiles of American Colleges,
Barron's Educational Series
Colleges That Change Lives
Loren Pope
The College Handbook,
College Entrance Examination Board
Insider's Guide to College,
Yale Daily News Staff
The Fiske Guide to Colleges,
by Edward Fiske

Scholarships and Financial Aid

The college/career center has reference books, pamphlets, and computerized programs to help you locate sources of financial aid. A scholarship file is also maintained. Watch the school bulletin for scholarship information. Applications are often available in the college/career center.

Career Guidance

Encyclopedia of Careers, Dictionary of Occupational Titles, and Occupational Outlook Handbook are some books that give information on careers. Hundreds of pamphlets, brochures, occupational briefs, and government publications describing occupations are available.

Summer Opportunities

Information is available in the college/career center on many summer opportunities both in the United States and abroad.

College Rep Visits

Representatives from numerous colleges come each year to our campus to talk to students and to leave current information about their colleges. The majority come during the fall semester of the school year. Watch the daily bulletin and the college/career center signs for dates and times of these visits. The representatives can provide up-to-date information about a particular school and are another contact for you with the admissions office of a college or university. (These reps may read your application.) Attend as many of these sessions as you can.

Regional Occupational Program

ROP offers excellent skills training programs for both college-bound and non-college-bound students. Learning skills makes it possible to obtain jobs to earn college money and explore fields of interest. These high school classes on other campuses will earn you credit and you will pay no fee. Information is in your college/career center regarding ROP classes.

Military

Information is available on the military academies, each branch of service, as well as ROTC information and scholarships. Military officers visit the college/career center.

OTHER MEANS OF EXPLORING COLLEGES

- You can learn a lot about colleges by talking to alumni of a particular college, students currently enrolled, and Tam District graduates who are attending college. Attend the programs in which graduates are invited back to talk about their college experiences.
- Your parents have a large investment in your college career. You need to share your ideas about college with them and determine what kind of support you can expect from them.
- The Internet is full of web sites where students can take virtual tours, learn about financial aid, explore majors, visit the college home pages and much more. See your college/career specialist for useful web addresses and look at the list at the back of this booklet.

OPTIONS AFTER HIGH SCHOOL

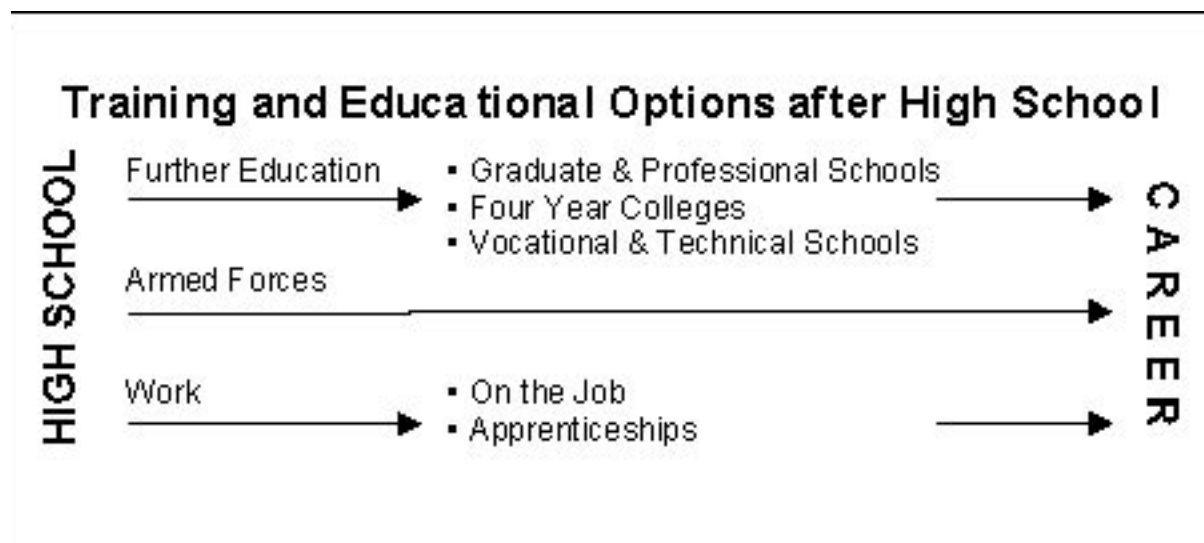
Not everyone goes directly to a college or university after high school. You have several options. While the majority of Tamalpais Union High School graduates do enroll in a four or a two year college, many choose other options.

Some students choose to attend a vocational or technical school where they can receive on-the-job training. A few students enlist in some branch of the military where educational opportunities do exist.

Working full-time is the option for others. Many students work for several years before returning to school full or part time to continue their education. Studies show that student's earning power increases with every year of additional education.

Many new jobs have been created by this economy. You will be expected to be a life long learner, receiving training or participating in additional education continually. Updating your technology skills will be a necessity as technology advances.

The following chart shows you the choices that are available after you graduate. There are many ways to continue your education and training in order to have a successful career.



The path you choose depends upon the particular kind of career that you desire and the amount of time, effort, and money that you are willing to invest in your future.

What do you want as a career? What are the significant skills you possess? Are you attentive to detail, fast with numbers, quick to catch on? Are you good with your hands, good at problem solving, a motivator of people? What are your strong and weak points? It is important to connect the things you know about yourself to the career areas you may be considering. The college/career center has interest

inventories to help you explore your interests. There are also many other resources available to help guide you in the right direction. It is your future but remember to include your parents, counselor, and friends in helping you make your choices. Here are a few possibilities to look into if you are not planning to attend college immediately after graduation:

Armed Forces: The Armed Forces offer many training programs, which prepare you for civilian jobs. The college/career center has information on all the Services. If you plan on enlisting, you will need to take the ASVAB (Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery). Listen to your daily bulletin for dates when the military representatives will be on campus to discuss their programs. www.militarycareers.com/

Apprenticeship Programs: Apprenticeship is a system of learning while earning and learning by doing. It combines training on the job with related and supplemental instruction. Today it is utilized chiefly in the crafts. Each program operates under apprenticeship training standards agreed to by labor and management in accordance with state and federal laws. Apprentice training is offered in northern California in the following vocational areas: Automotive, Barber/Cosmetologist; Boilermaker; Bricklayer; Carpenter; Carpet & Linoleum; Cement Mason; Drywall Finisher & Lather; Electrician; Glazier; Ironworker; Construction; Landscape & Irrigation Fitter; Lithographer/Bookbinder; Mill Cabinet; Molder/Coremaker; Painter; Plasterer; Plumber; Roofer; Sheet Metal Worker; Sound & Communication Installer; Surveyor; Telecommunications, and Tile Finisher & Tile Layer. For more information, call (510) 622-3259. www.calapprenticeship.org/

Civil Service Jobs: A test is required for government employment. Salaries and benefits are excellent. Call the Federal Information Center at (510) 637-2951 for information.

U.S Job Corps: These programs provide both men and women (ages 16-24) with educational, vocational, and social skills training. Training centers are located in northern and southern California, Arizona, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington. Call 1-(800)-733-5627 for a list of training programs. www.jobcorps.org/

ROP - Regional Occupational Program: The ROP program, in cooperation with county high school districts, offers year-round day and evening training opportunities. Graduates may enroll for a minimal fee. Courses offered include: Accounting; Automotive Maintenance; Business/Office Technology; Construction; Cosmetology; Culinary; Desktop Publishing; Early Childhood Occupations; Electronics Occupations; Multimedia/digital Communications; Printing Technology; Radio Broadcasting; Television Production; Welding, and Word Processing. Call 499-5860.

Marin Conservation Corps: The MCC hires young men and women, ages 15 to 30, for a year of natural resource work and emergency assistance. While working

to preserve and restore endangered natural areas, MCC provides people of all backgrounds with job experiences and training. MCC corps members assist local, state and federal land-management agencies, nonprofit organizations, special districts and neighborhood associations in accomplishing vital environmental and human-service projects. Corps members earn \$6 to \$9 an hour and usually work a 32-hour week. For information call the San Rafael office at 454-4554.

The California Conservation Corps (ages 18-23) can be reached at (800) 952-5627. It is a one-year commitment. Corps members respond to emergencies such as forest fires and floods. www.ccc.ca.gov

AmeriCorps: Join a national service corps and serve communities with their education, public safety, and environmental needs from September through June. Earn a living allowance of about \$200 a week, health insurance included, while saving for your education. Corps members receive an educational stipend of \$4725 at the end of public service. Call the Bay Area Youth Agency Consortium at (415) 447-1430 or the AmeriCorps hot line at (800) 942-2677 or log on to www.cnsgov/americotp.html

Work, Volunteer, and or Study in the U.S. and Abroad: There are a variety of programs available which you can learn more about by visiting the reference section of your local libraries, visiting the college/career center, and by doing an Internet search with words related to the above heading. These programs can range from outdoor wilderness experiences to teaching English abroad. Examples include: the West Coast branch of the Institute of International Education (415) 956-4074; www.studyabroad.com and Outward Bound (800) 547-3312 or www.pcoobs.org.

Home study and telecommunication online education: There are a variety of web sites concerning learning using the Internet. Use the words "education distance learning" to find many sites. This one also may be helpful: www.detc.org.

CHOOSING A COLLEGE

THE COLLEGE VISIT

Visiting a college is one of the best ways to investigate colleges. In several hours on a campus you can learn a lot. You can schedule visits spring vacation of your junior year, over the summer, in the fall of your senior year, or possibly after you have applied to and received acceptances from colleges in April of your senior year.

Be sure to arrange an interview with the admissions office in advance. Take a tour of the campus, ask the students what they like and dislike about the school, sit in on classes and sample the food. If at all possible, try to stay overnight in a dorm by making arrangements with the office of admission or contacting a student you know at college. Your counselor or college/career specialist may be able to supply you with names of former students to contact.

If you are applying for financial aid, arrange an appointment in the financial aid office.

COLLEGE SELECTION

The first thing you should do is not to assume that there is only one right college out there for you. One of the joys of American higher education is the tremendous breadth and variety in the types, sizes, and locations of colleges. There are over 3,000 two-year and four-year colleges in the United States and there are a large number of them at which you would be exceedingly happy and receive an excellent education.

Always remember that you must look for a good “match” in terms of the opportunities provided by the college and your own personal style, energy, interests, and needs.

Ask Yourself These Questions:

1. Does the college have the academic programs I want? For example, does it have independent study programs, study abroad opportunities, mini-terms?
2. Have I met the admission requirements for the schools I am considering?
3. How much can I afford to spend for an education?
4. What type of school do I want?
 - Co-educational or single-sex college
 - State or private institution
 - Large university or small college

5. Do I want to go away to college? How far?
6. Do I want an urban or rural setting?
7. How diverse is the student body?
8. What is the academic and social contact with students and faculty?
9. Are housing accommodations readily available on or near the campus?
10. What are the extra-curricular activities and social life potentials?
11. Are there adequate facilities to accommodate my interests?
12. Does the college include my special interests such as athletic teams, fraternities and sororities?
13. How competitive is the college's admission's policy?
14. Does the college have a sports program that fits my needs?

MAKE A LIST

Make a list of schools that interest you. Begin to group your lists into three clusters: Reaches, Possibles, and Sure Admits.

Reaches are schools that admit students with grades and board scores substantially above your own -- 100 to 150 points on each SAT selection and a full grade point average above your own. (Certain colleges, due to large numbers of applicants, will be Reaches even if you meet their median statistics.)

Possibles are colleges that admit students with grades and SATs that are near or slightly above your own—SATs that are zero to 75 points below the college's average scores and grades similar to most entering freshmen.

Sure Admits should include those schools that accept students with grades and board scores notably below your own -- 75 points below your own on each section of the SATs and a grade point average half a grade point level below your own.

Your largest category should be Possibles and make sure that they are all colleges that sincerely interest you: i.e., you would attend if you were admitted.

Keep narrowing down your choices until you decide to which schools you wish to apply.

APPLICATIONS

Send, e-mail, or call for application forms during the summer or in early September of your senior year (except for University of California and the California State University System applications, which can be obtained from the counseling office or the college/career center in October). The addresses, telephone numbers and web sites of admission offices are listed in college guides in the college/career center. Special post cards from many colleges are available in the college/career center for requesting application forms and information. You can also e-mail or write your own letter or post card, addressed to the admission's office, to ask for an application. (See Appendix.)

Almost without exception, the application form will ask you for your social security number and an application fee.

For paper applications photocopy your application before you begin and fill in your copy first. Then after you've corrected your mistakes, copy the information carefully to the original application. Use black ink, print neatly, or preferably, use a typewriter. Fill in all information as requested. Then **photocopy** the completed application before sending. Keep records of your applications in the appendix in the back of this handbook. Ask for a certificate of mailing at the post office when you mail your application.

Electronic applications are available for most schools. Check in the college/career center for details.

TRANSCRIPTS

Request transcripts from the school records clerk. Fill out forms in the counseling office to have transcripts sent. The first three transcripts are free, then there is a fee for each additional one. An unofficial transcript, should you need one, counts as one of your three free transcripts. It is your responsibility to request all transcripts needed; this includes mid-year reports and final transcripts. Refer to your transcript as you complete your application.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Ask your counselor and teachers for recommendations well in advance of deadlines, i.e., at least one month of school days. Teachers and counselors take a lot of time to write these recommendations. If you want the strongest possible recommendations, you should:

- Choose teachers you know well and who will write the most positive and straightforward recommendations. Try to give the person as much time as possible—a month is a realistic period.

- Make a copy of your student profile to give to those who will be writing recommendations for you. A copy of your personal essay is also helpful.
- If you are requesting more than one recommendation from a person, try to organize all the requests at one time even if some of the deadlines differ.
- Be sure to fill out the student part of the recommendation.
- Be sure to accompany the request for a recommendation with stamped envelopes addressed to each college's office of admission.
- About one week before the recommendation is due, you might drop by to see the teacher or leave a note in the teacher's mailbox, to ask if you could provide further information before the deadline. This kind of courteous inquiry acts as a gentle reminder of the deadline.
- Often it takes considerable time to write a recommendation. The person who writes it has taken a special interest in you and the success of your application. When you hear from colleges, be sure to tell the teachers and counselors where you were accepted and where you will go to school.
- Keep records of everything.
- Some staff members will share their recommendation with you; some will not.

THE ESSAY

With an understanding of what colleges are looking for in your essay and a bit of planning, it could be the highlight of your application, perhaps even the factor that tips the scale in your favor.

An essay takes a topic, whether it be earthshaking or everyday, whether it is about you or something that is important to you, and examines it in personal terms. Think of the essay as a perfect forum to display your individuality, creativity, and above all your ability to communicate.

Colleges want to know more about you than they can learn from transcripts or recommendations.

There is no right or wrong answer to a college essay question. **How** you say something is just as important as **what** you say. Schools want you to tell them how you are different from their other applicants, but they look for good written expression as well.

Try taking chances. If you are funny, it's okay to use a humorous style. Take some risks and let your personality show. Always make sure that you express who you are and what makes you different.

Admission's officials say that students do best when they write about something they really know, not something they feel they should know. An admission's officer put it this way,

“Essays are the best part of folder reading. Whether inspirational, humorous, poignant, or sarcastic, I look for those intangible qualities essential to succeed at my university: creativity of thought and zest for living. I remember the strong, well-written essays long after decision letters have gone out and wish that applicants would be as concerned about their essays as they are about their SAT scores.”

THE INTERVIEW

Very few colleges require an interview and for most it does not play a major role in determining admission. It is, however, a good opportunity for the college and the applicant to get to know one another better. If you are visiting a campus, it is important to try to schedule an interview with the admission's office. (Sometimes colleges ask their local alumni to conduct interviews.) Some suggestions for the interview are:

1. Be on time.
2. Read the catalog beforehand to learn about the college.
3. Ask questions about the college that are not answered in the catalog.
4. Shake hands firmly upon entering and maintain eye contact while talking and listening.
5. Don't be nervous. The college is trying to sell itself to you, also.
6. Be prepared to talk about yourself, your interests and activities, and (most of all) why you are interested in that college.

TESTING

Juniors should begin taking the SATs in the spring of their junior year. We recommend taking the SAT I in March or May and three SAT II subject tests in June. Then in the senior year, consider taking the SAT I again in October after some SAT preparation over the summer. November and December are also valid dates to take tests. Seniors are encouraged to have all of their testing done by November. SAT I and SAT II subject tests cannot be taken at the same time.

Pick up registration forms in the counseling office or the college/career center to register for the SAT I & II. You can also register online at www.collegeboard.com.

Some students take only the ACT; others take the ACT in addition to the SAT. The ACT tests the subject areas of English, Mathematics, Reading, and Science Reasoning. Some students do better on the ACT. Materials for the ACT can also be obtained in the counseling office and the college/career center. Most colleges will accept either test. You can register online at www.act.org.

When you take the tests, indicate which colleges are to receive the scores. Should you later need to request additional score reports, there will be a charge. Additional score report forms are available in the counseling office as well as the college/career center. You can also request additional reports online at www.collegeboard.com or www.act.org

The SATs and the ACT are given multiple times each year beginning in August and extending through June.

FINANCIAL AID

If you are going to apply for financial aid or a scholarship, indicate this on your college admission's application. If your application does not have a place to indicate that you are applying for financial aid, a separate letter to this effect should be sent to the financial aid office of the college at the time you apply for admission.

Apply for admission and apply for financial aid simultaneously at every college and university that you are thinking of attending. Don't wait to receive admission notification to apply for financial aid. Financial aid is awarded on a first-come, first-served basis at many colleges.

Call the financial aid office of each college or university you are thinking of attending. Find out their financial aid priority deadlines and ask for necessary forms.

Financial Aid comes in three forms:

1. Gift aid called scholarships or grants
2. Part-time employment called work-study
3. Student loans which must be repaid after the student is no longer enrolled in college.

THE PROFILE

The PROFILE financial aid form is used by selected private schools and scholarship programs. It is available in the counseling office and in the college/career center in early fall. These forms are used by the private colleges to determine your level of institutional grant.

If you are applying for Early Decision or Early Action, this form should be completed by the end of October. You can register on line at www.collegeboard.com.

THE FAFSA AND THE GPA VERIFICATION FORMS:

Pick up a **FAFSA (Free Application for Federal Student Aid)** from the counseling office or college/career center in December. All colleges and financial aid sources, federal and state, require the FAFSA. All California community colleges, The University of California, the California State University System and private colleges require the FAFSA. The FAFSA cannot be processed until January 1. You can apply online at www.fafsa.ed.gov. Estimating your family income is acceptable.

In addition to the FAFSA, all California schools, including community colleges, private colleges, the UCs and the CSUs, require the **GPA Verification Form** in order to process state aid dollars (The Cal Grant). To receive a grant you need to complete a GPA Verification Form. Selection for a Cal Grant is based on financial need and GPA.

Make sure to check the FAFSA and GPA Verification form deadlines and mail forms on time. Copy your completed forms for your records and request a certificate of mailing at the post office.

SCHOLARSHIPS

The college/career center maintains a scholarship file. Pick up scholarship applications here. Watch for announcements of scholarships in the bulletin. Scholarship resource books are also available. Many web sites are available for scholarship searches as well. Ask your college/career specialist for addresses.

MARIN EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION

The Marin Educational Foundation has a Financial Aid Resource Library. Financial aid experts are available to help you research sources of assistance. The office is located at 1010 B Street, Suite 300, San Rafael. Call (415) 459-4240 for more information. Their website is www.marineducationfund.org.