

H-B Woodlawn
 The College Application Process
 For Parents of Juniors
 February 15, 2018

PROGRAM:

- **College Advising at H-B Woodlawn**
 - TAs—yours and others
 - Fatima Posada-Bellaz
 - Casey/Kate
- **Overview/Timeline of the college application process**
- **The importance of finding fits**

APPLICATION ITEMS	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR SENDING IT?	COMMENT
Application (usually online)	Student	Submit well before deadline
Test Scores (SAT, ACT)	Student	Have sent to meet deadline
Essays and Supplemental Forms	Student	Submit well before deadline
Transcript	TA	
TA recommendation	TA	Submitted with transcript
School Profile	TA	Submitted with transcript
Secondary School Report	TA	Submitted with transcript
Teacher Recommendation (s)	Teacher(s)	Request by end of Junior year

- **NOVA Pathways Program**
- **Naviance/Family Connection**
- **Resources**
 - Handouts
 - College Timeline for Junior and Senior Year
 - Application Options
 - College Finances Simplified
 - Financial Aid Terms
 - Brief Review of College Guidebooks
 - SAT or ACT
 - Applying to a Service Academy
 - Finding the Right Fits
 - Handouts on Naviance
 - English Department
 - College Essay/SAT/ACT writing prep
 - College Essay guidance—Fall Senior Year
 - Web Resources--See Back
- **Questions and Answers**

TURN OVER FOR WEB RESOURCES

WEB RESOURCES

Teacher/Advisors For a staff directory go to: <https://hbwoodlawn.apsva.us/staff-pages/staff-directory/>

Casey Robinson casey.robinson@apsva.us

Kate Seche katherine.seche@apsva.us

Fatima Posada-Bellaz fatima.posadabellaz@apsva.us

H-B Woodlawn College Page: <https://hbwoodlawn.apsva.us/students-pages/college-scholarship-information/college-corner/>

FAFSA—official site <http://www.fafsa.ed.gov/>

Most financial aid begins with the FREE Application for Federal Student Aid. This is the official site.

*****Junior parents start here:** <http://www.fafsa4caster.ed.gov/>

Federal Student Aid www.studentaid.ed.gov

Federal Student Aid, an office of the U.S. Department of Education, provides information on a variety of college related information.

Financial Aid info www.finaid.org

This site provides information on scholarships, loans, and saving for college. It also has calculators and a free scholarship search.

Family Connection (Naviance) <http://connection.naviance.com/hbwoodlawn>

Student use this site to track applications and get information about colleges and careers.

Common Application www.commonapp.org

Over 300 colleges accept the common application. Most are private, but William and Mary, University of Mary Washington, and the University of Virginia use it.

NCAA - sports www.ncaa.org

If the student is thinking of playing sports at a Division I or II school, check out this site.

ACT—ACT testing and prep <http://www.actstudent.org/>

Particularly popular with colleges in the middle states, the ACT has been growing in use in the Atlantic coast states. This site has information on both the test and test prep. Virginia colleges and universities accept the ACT.

College Board/CSS/Profile www.collegeboard.org

<https://profileonline.collegeboard.com/prf/index.jsp>

College Board has information on the SAT, PSAT, AP, and financial aid, including financial aid information for the CSS/Profile used by many private colleges.

Khan Academy www.khanacademy.org

College Board and Khan Academy have teamed up to provide free, personalized SAT resources for all students.

Glossary of English-Spanish terms www.tgslc.org/pdf/Spanish_glossary.pdf

An English-Spanish glossary of standard terms relating to student financial aid and post secondary education is available at this site as a .pdf file.

Timeline for the College Application Process

Class of 2019

January 2018

- ✓ Continue to do well in classes.
- ✓ Register your account in Family Connection (Naviance) and begin to use it in the college application process.
- ✓ If interested in a service academy, immediately apply for summer seminar.
- ✓ Meet with TA to discuss senior year courses; continue to challenge yourself academically, but be realistic.
- ✓ Meet with your TA to plan standardized testing.
- ✓ Review PSAT scores.
- ✓ ACT on Feb 10, Apr 14, June 9 and July 14 (all these tests are Saturday tests).
- ✓ SAT on Mar 10, May 5, and June 2 (all these tests are Saturday tests).
- ✓ Prepare for the ACT or SAT by signing up for a prep course, working with a tutor, taking an English elective on college writing, or doing SAT/ACT practice tests.

February 2018

- ✓ Continue research on colleges by talking with teachers, Fatima, your TA and by using Naviance, book and web resources.
- ✓ Make use of HBW's College Corner.
- ✓ <http://www.apsva.us/Page/13043>
- ✓ Plan a volunteer/intern/job/class option for the summer of 2018.

March 2018

- ✓ Arrange visits to selected colleges over Spring Break.
- ✓ Review with parents the family resources available for meeting the costs of college.
- ✓ Get an early estimate of eligibility for federal student aid.
- ✓ Go to <http://www.fafsa4caster.ed.gov/>
- ✓ Continue to research colleges taking into account family finances.

April 2018

- ✓ **If you have not already done so, meet with your TA to discuss the college application process.**
- ✓ Continue researching colleges.
- ✓ Visit colleges during Spring Break
- ✓ Sign up to take the SAT or ACT in May or June.
- ✓ Attend Arlington Teen Summer Expo to look for jobs/internships/volunteer opportunities.

May 2018

- ✓ **Meet with your parents and your TA to be sure your college plans are appropriate for your academic and personal goals.**
- ✓ Insure that you are doing your best in your current courses.
- ✓ If not already done, create a list of colleges that interest you.
- ✓ If you are interested in a campus in another country, pay special attention to deadlines as they are often earlier than US universities.

June 2018

- ✓ **Contact potential teacher recommenders before school is out.**
- ✓ Finish your current courses with strong grades.
- ✓ Visit college campuses-include interviews when possible-during the summer.
- ✓ Continue to refine your list of colleges.
- ✓ Identify who is available at HBW for summer help in the college application process.
- ✓ Create a resume in Naviance. Only your TA and teacher recommenders can view this resume and it can aid them when writing your recommendation letter.

July/August 2018

- ✓ Work hard and enjoy your summer internship/job/volunteer activity/class.
- ✓ Draft at least one college essay.
- ✓ Assemble portfolios or audition materials if a visual or performing artist.
- ✓ Complete NCAA Initial Eligibility Clearinghouse Form if you hope to play Division I or II sports.
- ✓ Identify an Early Action College to apply to.
- ✓ If considering a Common Application college, create a Common App account after August 1.
- ✓ Register for September ACT or SAT.
- ✓ Keep your list of colleges up to date in Naviance.

August 2018/ September 2018

- ✓ Make your list of schools you are thinking of applying to. Log in to **Naviance** and use the college search tools.
- ✓ Be sure you have a "safety" school that you would be pleased to attend. Safety means you are likely to be admitted and can afford to attend.
- ✓ Get your parent(s)' advice and guidance as you make decisions. Parents can fill out the **FAFSA forecaster** (<http://www.fafsa4caster.ed.gov/>) to **anticipate possible financial aid contributions**. Also check out <http://www.finaid.org/>. (You cannot officially fill out the FAFSA until after January 1, 2017.) Ask your parent(s) to be honest about preferences for your decision (location, type of school, etc.) and about financial parameters. (Parents should tell students "We can write a check for \$_____" so they can consider scholarship opportunities and potential acquisition of debt.)
- ✓ Consider creating a **new email address** (with Yahoo, Gmail, etc.) to use specifically for applications (like "johnsmithcollege@gmail.com". You will have to check it frequently, if that's what you use to communicate with colleges and the Common App.
- ✓ Getting an **early start on the Common App and its essays** (one long, one an explanation of an extracurricular activity you've been involved in) is a good idea. The Common App has its own essays, and many schools have supplements that they ask you to fill out. **Agree to "FERPA"** which authorizes the school to release data about you.
- ✓ After filling out the FERPA waiver, log in to Naviance and link your Common App to Naviance. This allows us to send your transcripts and letters of recommendation electronically.
- ✓ **Register for the SAT, SAT II, or ACT** if you wish to improve your score. If you are not sure if the schools to which you want to apply require the SAT II (Subject tests), check their websites or call their admissions offices.
- ✓ **Check the websites of colleges** you're interested in to see if they have a list of suggested / required courses (e.g. William & Mary requires 4 years of a foreign language, even though Virginia only requires 3).
- ✓ Investigate if schools have **early applications**, and consider whether or not you want to apply early to any school. Some colleges (like William and Mary) have **Early Decision**, where if you apply and get in, you are required to attend the school. Others (like JMU and UWM) have **Early Action**, where you can apply early and find out whether you were accepted, but you are free to apply to and attend other schools. Typically, if you apply early, you will find out whether you got in by December. Regular decision applicants usually find out in March or April, and you typically commit to a college by May 1.
- ✓ Think about which teachers you will ask to write you a **letter of recommendation**. Typically colleges want recommendations from a teacher who has taught you in 11th or 12th grade and know you well.
- ✓ Provide teachers that are writing a letter of recommendation for you with a resume and/or brag sheet.

October 2018

- ✓ Plan weekly to provide enough time for schoolwork, college applications, and ongoing extracurricular activities. If you plan to apply early to college, your application will be **due November 1**.
- ✓ **Take the SAT, SAT II, or ACT** if you wish to **improve your scores**.
- ✓ Check your college choices for other **required financial aid forms** (e.g., CSS Profile).
- ✓ Communicate regularly with your teachers to be sure you are aware of your standing in each class so there are no surprises on your report card.

November 2018

- ✓ If you apply early to college, your application is **due November 1**. Submit online or mail applications in time to reach the colleges by the November deadlines, even if deadlines are for postmarks. Continue to monitor the status of your applications.
- ✓ Plan weekly to provide enough time for schoolwork, college applications, and extracurricular activities.
- ✓ **Take the SAT, SAT II, or ACT** if you wish to **improve your scores**.
- ✓ Check your college choices for other **required financial aid forms** (e.g., CSS Profile).
- ✓ **Search for scholarships**.

December 2018

- ✓ **Early action/early decision candidates should have a response by early December** from some colleges. If accepted, follow the instructions accordingly. If deferred or denied, submit applications to other colleges.
- ✓ If deferred, consult with your TA for next steps to increase the likelihood of a regular decision acceptance.
- ✓ **Submit online or mail applications** in time to reach the colleges **by the December/January deadlines**, even if deadlines are for postmarks. Continue to monitor the status of your applications.
- ✓ **Check** to be sure colleges on your list **have received official test scores**.
- ✓ **Search for scholarships**.

January 2019

- ✓ Maintain your effort in every class. Admissions staff frequently reviews progress reports for signs of slacking!
- ✓ Most colleges will request a **first-semester report (with updated transcript)**. The colleges' deadlines for this report are often earlier than what is possible. **Submit forms and envelopes to your TA or Ana** if necessary. Ask your TA as to how to do this.
- ✓ The **Student Aid Report (SAR)** should be **checked for accuracy**.
- ✓ **Search for scholarships.**
- ✓ **Begin working with your parents on FAFSA. To fill out the FAFSA you will need your parents 2016 tax forms. This means they will have to get their taxes filed as early as possible.**

February 2019

- ✓ **Monitor your applications** to be sure that all materials are sent and received on time and that they are complete. Use the colleges' web sites when possible, but don't hesitate to call if there is a concern.
- ✓ If SAR has not been received, contact the Federal Student Aid Information Center at 800-433-3243.
- ✓ **Search for scholarships.**
- ✓ **Continue to do well in classes.**

March 2019/ April 2019

- ✓ Review your acceptances and financial aid awards. Compare financial aid packages in making your decisions.
- ✓ **Notify colleges if you eliminate** them from your consideration.
- ✓ Decide on the one college that you will attend and **send in your tuition deposit (usually by May 1)**.
- ✓ Discuss with your TA steps to take to be taken from a wait list.
- ✓ **Continue to do well in classes.**

May 2019

- ✓ **Wait-list candidates** may still hear positively, but they should have (and be acting on) **backup plans**.
- ✓ **Continue to do well in classes.**
- ✓ Join Facebook group for the freshman class at the school that you will attend.

June 2019

- ✓ If necessary **request a final transcript** be sent.
- ✓ If necessary, **provide your TA with an addressed, stamped envelope** to send your final transcript to the college you will attend.
- ✓ **Notify the college** of any **private scholarships or grants** you will be receiving.
- ✓ **Notify Fatima of all scholarships you have been awarded!**
- ✓ Determine when payments for tuition, room, board and meal plans are due.

July 2019/ August 2019

- ✓ You should **receive information from your college** about housing, roommates, orientation and course selection. Respond promptly to all requests for decisions or further information.
- ✓ Begin **preparing for your new lifestyle and responsibilities**. Budget time & money; establish priorities.
- ✓ **Pack** for college.
- ✓ Write **thank-you notes** to all who helped you apply to college.

Application Options - Pros/Cons

Check college websites as these may change by the time that you apply.

Early Decision (W&M/VaTECH/VCU*)

Usually on or **before** November 15th

- Pros: If successful, application process is over by mid-December
- Cons: BINDING - Must go to the school if accepted
Doesn't allow for stellar grades of first semester to boost gpa
Commits to a college regardless of financial aid package
Cannot apply to any other schools
May produce an early case of "senioritis"
- Good idea for: Student with a clear vision as to college choice
Student who is a good match for the school
Family that has the financial resources

Early Action** (JMU/CNU/Longwood/ODU/UMW/UVA/Radford/GMU) On or **before** November 15th

- Pros: Nonbinding - Doesn't prohibit other applications
Application process can start and end early
- Cons: Doesn't allow for stellar grades of first semester to boost gpa/rank
Shortens the time available for the application process
- Good idea for: Student who is a good match for the school,
JUST ABOUT EVERYBODY

Regular Decision (all)

Usually on or **after** January 1

- Pros: Allows for stellar grades of first semester to boost gpa/rank
Allows review of financial aid package before committing
- Cons: Extends the anxiety created by the process
If multiple acceptances, more stress
- Good idea for: Student who needs more time to consider possibilities
Student who needs more time to improve academic record
Family that wants to see the financial aid package before committing

Deferred enrollment

(A student is accepted but elects to defer attendance for a semester/year)

- Deadline: As soon as a student is accepted, the student can request a deferment
- Pros: Allows for another year of maturity before college
Gives time for special opportunity—travel, work, study
- Cons: Cost of college will rise
May not be used profitably
- Good idea for: Student with a clear purpose for the time before enrollment

*For exceptionally strong students, VCU has a guaranteed admission to School of Medicine in addition to Early Decision.

**Some colleges require a student to limit Early Applications to only that school.

COLLEGE FINANCES SIMPLIFIED

1. Family submits FAFSA (Free Application for Federal Student Aid).
2. Analysis of FAFSA results in EFC (Expected Family Contribution).
3. Colleges receive data from FAFSA, CSS, and institutional forms.
4. College computes COA (Cost of Attendance).
 Sample COAs: UVA \$ 32,141* U Richmond \$ 64,890*
 \$6,398 for NOVA (does not include living costs)*
5. Colleges re-calculate EFC from all data.
6. College Financial Aid Office subtracts EFC from COA to determine Financial Need.
7. College “meets” financial need with FINANCIAL AID PACKAGE.

TWO HYPOTHETICALS

STATE U		PRIVATE U
\$32,141	COA	\$64,890
\$10,000	EFC	\$10,000
\$22,141	NEED	\$54,890

FINANCIAL AID PACKAGE

STATE U		PRIVATE U
\$ 0	GRANT	\$10,000
\$ 2,500	WORK/STUDY	\$ 7,500
\$ 1,500	STUDENT LOANS	\$ 7,500
\$ 2,000	PARENT LOAN	\$10,000

Sources: *Big Future bigfuture.collegeboard.org

SCHOLARSHIP SCAMS

Be careful when searching for information on student financial assistance. Make sure information and offers are legitimate. Don't fall prey to fraud. Estimates show that families lose millions of dollars to scholarship fraud every year.

The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) cautions students to look for these telltale lines:

- “The scholarship is guaranteed or your money back.”
- “You can't get this information anywhere else.”
- “I just need your credit card or bank account number to hold this scholarship.”
- “We'll do all the work.”
- “The scholarship will cost some money.”
- “You've been selected by a 'national foundation' to receive a scholarship” or “You're a finalist” in a contest you never entered.

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DO YOU NEED MONEY FOR COLLEGE?

This publication provides basic information on federal student aid to help you pay for college or career school.



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STUDENTAID.GOV

Federal Student Aid

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What is federal student aid?

It's money from the federal government—specifically, the U.S. Department of Education—that helps you pay for college, career school, or graduate school expenses. More than \$150 billion in federal student aid is available through grants, work-study, and loans every year.

Who gets federal student aid?

Every student who meets certain eligibility requirements can get some type of federal student aid, regardless of age or family income. If you are a student, some of the most basic eligibility requirements are that you must

- demonstrate financial need (for most programs);
- be a U.S. citizen or an eligible noncitizen;
- have a valid Social Security number;
- be registered with Selective Service if you're a male between the ages of 18 and 25;
- be enrolled or accepted for enrollment in an eligible degree or certificate program;
- be enrolled at least half-time (for most programs);
- maintain satisfactory academic progress in college, career school, or graduate school;
- sign the certification statement on the *Free Application for Federal Student Aid* (FAFSA®) stating that
 - you are not in default on a federal student loan and do not owe money on a federal student grant and
 - you will use federal student aid only for educational purposes; and
- show you're qualified to obtain a college or career school education by
 - having a high school diploma or a General Educational Development (GED) certificate or a state-recognized equivalent; or
 - completing a high-school education in a home-school setting approved under state law; or
 - enrolling in an eligible career pathways program.

Find more details about eligibility requirements at StudentAid.gov/eligibility.

How do I apply for federal student aid?

1. Create an FSA ID. Students, parents, and borrowers should create an FSA ID, made up of a username and password, to submit their *Free Application for Federal Student Aid* (FAFSA®) online and to access U.S. Department of Education websites. Your FSA ID is used to confirm your identity and electronically sign your federal student aid documents. To create an FSA ID, visit StudentAid.gov/fsaid.
2. Complete the *Free Application for Federal Student Aid* (FAFSA®) at fafsa.gov.

Completing and submitting the FAFSA is free and quick, and it gives you access to the largest sources of financial aid to pay for college or career school—federal, state, and school sources. If you need a paper FAFSA, contact our ED Pubs Distribution Center at www.edpubs.gov or toll-free at 1-877-433-7827.

When do I complete the FAFSA?

If you plan to attend college from July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018, you'll be able to submit a 2017–18 FAFSA beginning on Oct. 1, 2016. You'll be required to report income and tax information from 2015.

NOTE: *In the past, you couldn't submit the FAFSA until Jan. 1 of the year you planned to attend college. The change to Oct. 1 is a permanent change, and you'll be able to complete and submit your FAFSA as early as Oct. 1 every year.*

Why should I apply as soon as possible?

Your FAFSA helps you apply for federal, state, and school financial aid. Schools and states often use FAFSA information to award nonfederal aid, and their deadlines vary, so apply as soon as possible. Check with the schools you're interested in to find out about their deadlines. You can find state deadlines at fafsa.gov.

Do I need to apply for financial aid every year?

Yes, you must reapply for aid every year. Also, if you change schools, your aid doesn't automatically transfer with you. Check with your new school to find out what you need to do to continue receiving financial aid. If you're not ready to apply for federal student aid but would like to estimate your aid, visit StudentAid.gov/fafsa/estimate to use *FAFSA4caster*, an early eligibility estimator.

What information do I report on the FAFSA?

The FAFSA asks for information about you (your name, Social Security number, date of birth, address, etc.) and about your financial situation. A series of questions will also determine whether you must provide information about your parents. The answer depends on whether you're considered a "dependent" or an "independent" student. Learn more about dependency status at StudentAid.gov/dependency. If you have done your taxes before filling out your FAFSA, be sure to consider the option the FAFSA offers you to use the IRS Data Retrieval Tool (IRS DRT). The IRS DRT takes you to the IRS website where you can preview your income and tax information before agreeing to have it transferred to your FAFSA. For more information, visit StudentAid.gov/irsdrt.

Where does my FAFSA information go once I submit it?

Once you submit your FAFSA, your information is shared with the colleges or career schools you included on your FAFSA, and in some cases with your state's higher education agency.

- The financial aid office at the school to which you applied for admission uses your FAFSA information to determine how much federal student aid you may receive at that school.
- If the school has its own funds to use for financial aid, it might use your FAFSA information to determine your eligibility for that aid. (The school might also have other forms it wants you to fill out to apply for aid there, so check with the school's financial aid office to ask about that.)
- Your FAFSA information also goes to the higher education agencies in the states where your chosen schools are located. Many states have financial aid funds that they give out based on FAFSA information.

TYPES OF FEDERAL STUDENT AID: GRANTS, WORK-STUDY, AND LOANS

There are three categories of federal student aid: grants, work-study, and loans.

Grants: Money that does not have to be repaid. For more information on grants, visit StudentAid.gov/grants		
Program and Type of Aid	Eligibility and Program Information	Annual Award Amounts (subject to change)
Federal Pell Grant Grant: does not have to be repaid	For undergraduates with financial need who have not earned bachelor's or professional degrees; in some cases, a student enrolled in a postbaccalaureate teacher certification program may also receive a Federal Pell Grant. A student can receive a Federal Pell Grant for no more than 12 semesters or the equivalent (roughly six years).	Amounts can change annually. For 2017-18 (July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018), the award amount is up to \$5,920. For Federal Pell Grant details and updates, visit StudentAid.gov/pell-grant .
Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (FSEOG) Grant: does not have to be repaid	For undergraduates with exceptional financial need; Federal Pell Grant recipients take priority; funds depend on availability at school.	Up to \$4,000. For FSEOG details and updates, visit StudentAid.gov/fseog .
Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education (TEACH) Grant Grant: does not have to be repaid unless student fails to carry out service obligation	For undergraduate, postbaccalaureate, and graduate students who are completing or plan to complete course work needed to begin a career in teaching. As a condition for receiving this grant, student must sign a TEACH Grant Agreement to Serve in which the student agrees to perform four years of qualifying teaching service and meet other requirements.	Up to \$4,000. For TEACH Grant details and updates, visit StudentAid.gov/teach .
Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant Grant: does not have to be repaid	For students who are not Pell-eligible due only to having less financial need than is required to receive Pell funds, and whose parent or guardian died as a result of military service in Iraq or Afghanistan after the events of 9/11. A student can receive an Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant for no more than 12 semesters or the equivalent (roughly six years).	The grant award can be up to the maximum Federal Pell Grant amount (see above) but cannot exceed your cost of attending school. For Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant details and updates, visit StudentAid.gov/iraq-Afghanistan .
Work-Study: Money that's earned while attending school that does not have to be repaid. For more information on work-study, visit StudentAid.gov/workstudy .		
Federal Work-Study	For undergraduate and graduate students; jobs can be on campus or off campus. Money is earned while attending school.	No annual minimum or maximum amounts. For Federal Work-Study details and updates, visit StudentAid.gov/workstudy .
Loans: Borrowed money for college or career school. You must repay your loans, with interest. For more information on loans, visit StudentAid.gov/loans .		
Direct Subsidized Loans Loan: must be repaid with interest	For undergraduate students who have financial need; the U.S. Department of Education generally pays interest while student is in school and during certain other periods; student must be at least half-time. Interest rate is 3.76% for loans first disbursed on or after July 1, 2016, and before July 1, 2017, and fixed for the life of the loan. Borrowers may not receive this type of loan for more than 150 percent of the length of their program of study; the U.S. Department of Education may stop paying interest if a student who received Direct Subsidized Loans for the maximum period continues enrollment.	Up to \$5,500, depending on grade level and dependency status. For Direct Subsidized Loan details and updates, visit StudentAid.gov/sub-unsub .
Direct Unsubsidized Loans Loan: must be repaid with interest	For undergraduate and graduate or professional students; borrower is responsible for all interest; student must be at least half-time; financial need is not required. Interest rate is 3.76% (undergraduate) and 5.31% (graduate or professional) for loans first disbursed on or after July 1, 2016, and before July 1, 2017, and fixed for the life of the loan.	Up to \$20,500 (less any subsidized amount received for the same period), depending on grade level and dependency status. For Direct Unsubsidized Loan details and updates, visit StudentAid.gov/sub-unsub .
Direct PLUS Loans Loan: must be repaid with interest	For parents of dependent undergraduate students and for graduate or professional students; borrower is responsible for all interest; student must be enrolled at least half-time; financial need is not required. Interest rate is 6.31% for loans first disbursed on or after July 1, 2016, and before July 1, 2017, and fixed for the life of the loan.	Maximum amount is cost of attendance minus any other financial aid received. For Direct PLUS Loan details and updates, visit StudentAid.gov/plus .
Federal Perkins Loans Loan: must be repaid with interest	For undergraduate and graduate students with exceptional financial need. Interest rate is 5% and fixed for the life of the loan. Eligibility depends on the student's financial need and other eligibility criteria as determined by the school. If you have questions about Perkins Loan eligibility, please contact your school's financial aid office.	Undergraduate students: up to \$5,500; graduate and professional students: up to \$8,000. For Federal Perkins Loan details and updates, visit StudentAid.gov/perkins .

For more information on interest rates, visit StudentAid.gov/interest. For more information on types of federal student aid, visit StudentAid.gov/types.

I completed the FAFSA ... Now what?

After you submit your FAFSA, you'll receive a *Student Aid Report (SAR)*, which is a summary of the FAFSA data you submitted.

- You'll get your SAR within three days (if you complete your FAFSA online) to three weeks (if you mail in your paper FAFSA) after you submit your FAFSA.
- Be sure to look over your SAR to make sure you didn't make any mistakes on your FAFSA.
- The SAR won't tell you how much financial aid you'll get; it's a summary of the information being sent to the schools you listed on your FAFSA.
- You might see a note on your SAR saying you've been selected for verification; or your school might contact you to inform you that you've been selected. Verification is the process your school uses to confirm that the data reported on your FAFSA is accurate. Don't worry, your school will help you through that process.
- If you don't need to make any changes to the information listed on your SAR, just keep it for your records.
- To find out how to correct mistakes, or update your tax return or other information in your FAFSA, visit StudentAid.gov/fafsa/next-steps/accept-aid or contact the school you are applying to for instructions.
- Next, expect to receive an award letter from the schools at which you were accepted for admission.

What's an award letter?

If you applied for admission to a college or career school and have been accepted (although not all schools require students to be accepted before telling them of their eligibility for aid), and you listed that school on your FAFSA, the school will calculate your aid and send you an electronic or paper "award letter" telling you how much aid you're eligible to receive at that school.

The timing of the award letter varies from school to school and could be as early as springtime (awarding for the fall) or as late as immediately before you start school. It depends on when you apply and how the school prefers to schedule awarding of aid.



How much will I get?

When a school's financial aid office sends you an award letter, the letter will list the types of aid and amounts (from all sources) the school will offer you.

How much aid you receive depends on a number of factors, including

- cost of attendance (for each school);
- Expected Family Contribution (EFC)—(EFC does not represent a dollar amount but rather it is a number used to calculate how much financial aid you're eligible to receive based on the information in your FAFSA);
- year in school; and
- enrollment status (that is, full-time, half-time, etc.).

You can compare aid offers from the schools to which you applied and see which school is the most affordable once financial aid is taken into account. Keep in mind that the financial aid office at the school will determine how much financial aid you're eligible to receive. Contact the school's financial aid office if you have any questions about your award letter or the aid being offered to you.

For more information on how aid is calculated, visit StudentAid.gov/how-calculated.

Should I accept all the aid I'm offered?

You don't have to. When your school's financial aid office sends you an award letter, they'll ask you to indicate the financial aid you want to accept. Look carefully at your options and make sure you accept only what you need. A good approach is to

- first, accept free money (scholarships and grants), i.e., funds you don't have to pay back;
- then, accept earned money (work-study), i.e., funds you earn through a job; and
- finally, accept borrowed money (student loans), i.e., money you have to pay back with interest.

Look carefully at your options, especially when it comes to loans that you'll have to pay back. For more details on accepting aid, visit StudentAid.gov/fafsa/next-steps/accept-aid.

How will I receive my aid?

Your college or career school—not the U.S. Department of Education—will distribute your aid and, in most cases, your federal student aid will be applied directly to your school account. The financial aid staff at your school will explain exactly how and when your aid will be disbursed (paid out).

If you're getting federal student loans for the first time, you must complete entrance counseling and sign a master promissory note before you receive your loan money.



Sam Edwards/OJO Images/Getty Images

Contact Us

U.S. Department of Education

Federal Student Aid Information Center (FSAIC)
P.O. Box 84
Washington, DC 20044-0084
1-800-4-FED-AID (1-800-433-3243)
TTY users can call 1-800-730-8913.
Callers in locations without access to 1-800 numbers may call 1-334-523-2691 (this is not a toll-free number).

Stay Connected

Access your federal student loan information at StudentAid.gov/login

Information for U.S. armed forces
StudentAid.gov/military



The information in this guide was compiled in summer 2016. For changes to federal student aid programs since then, visit StudentAid.gov.

Printed: September 2016

Do I have to repay my loans?

Yes. Student loans, unlike grants and work-study, are borrowed money that must be repaid, with interest, just like car loans and home mortgages. You cannot have these loans canceled because you didn't like the education you received, didn't get a job in your field of study, or are having financial difficulty. So think about the amount you'll have to repay before you take out a loan.

- While you don't have to make payments on your student loans while you're enrolled in an eligible school, you don't have to wait until you graduate to start repaying your loans. For detailed information on repayment, visit StudentAid.gov/repay.
- You can use our repayment estimator to estimate your federal student loan payments under each repayment plan. Visit StudentAid.gov/repayment-estimator to use the tool.

What else do I need to remember when applying for financial aid?

- Free help is available any time during the application process. Online help is available while you complete your application at fafsa.gov, and you can get free information and help from your school counselor, the financial aid office at the school you plan to attend, or the U.S. Department of Education at StudentAid.gov or 1-800-4-FED-AID (1-800-433-3243). You should never have to pay for help!
- Your *Student Aid Report* (SAR) has to be correct to ensure that you receive your aid. The U.S. Department of Education will send you your SAR. Review it and, if necessary, make changes or corrections following the instructions in the SAR.
- Be sure to always respond to any correspondence your school sends you.
- Review award letters, compare the types and amounts of aid you are offered from each school, and contact the school's financial aid office if you have any questions about the aid being offered.

Brief Review of College Guidebooks

Comments by Ray Anderson

1. **The Best 382 Colleges**

Princeton Review

This is a fine tool—an easy-to-read guide with heavy emphasis on quotations from current college students about what their college is “really like.” Many high school students trying to figure out how to distinguish one college from another will find this guide the way to go. There are over 60 top 20 lists of best/worst, such as “Most Beautiful Campus”, “Students Study the Most”, “Party Schools”, and “Most Politically Active Students.”

As the student reads this guidebook she will record notable quotations on a chart divided into “PROS” and “CONS” or collects preferences on a spreadsheet. When this process is concluded the student should have two sets of quotations: one describing a college profile to be actively considered and another describing a college profile to be avoided.

Use Yale Daily News **Insiders Guide to the Colleges** as an alternative or addition to **The Best 382 Colleges** to create the student’s personal college profile.

2. **Looking Beyond the Ivy League Colleges that Change Lives**

Loren Pope/Penguin Books

Loren Pope/Penguin Books

These books by Loren Pope, long time college counselor in Alexandria, Virginia, are wonderful for the student who doesn’t exactly fit into the choice between the Ivy League and state public colleges. His humanistic approach to matching the student with the school is useful reading for all. His particular emphasis is that the best college education is found at a small liberal arts college. These books are good to read early in the process for orientation and when the process doesn’t seem to be working.

3. **The Fiske Guide to Colleges 2018**

Edward B. Fiske

This guide to just over 300 of the best colleges is equivalent to the Princeton Review guide. The tone is more of a summary description of each college, but it does include student quotations, “overlaps” and other features found in **The 378 Best Colleges**. The ratings and descriptions are subjective. They come from questionnaires and interviews with those associated with the colleges. The Fiske can also be used to create a “Pros” and “Cons” chart or preferences list.

4. **America’s Best Colleges (U.S. News Ultimate College Guide) U.S. News and World Report**

U.S. News and World Report that started it all, in terms of “rating” colleges. The first 80 pages cover essays on a number of topics related to college applications and college life. The next 38 pages have the ratings using 4 tiers in each of a number of categories: National Universities; Public National Programs, etc., these ratings are hotly debated in college circles because they are primarily statistical comparisons that rely on accurate collection and intelligent emphasis of factors for success. The final 150+ pages have very short descriptions of 1,400 colleges. This annual magazine is good for its grouping of schools by category. **U.S. News Ultimate College Guide** is an expanded version of **America’s Best Colleges**.

Redesigned SAT in a Nutshell (beginning March 2016)

- Instead of the Former SAT's three subject areas – Critical Reading, Writing, and Math – there are now only two: "Math" and "Evidence-based Reading and Writing" (i.e. the Reading and Writing subjects smushed together).
- The maximum SAT score is again 1600 instead of 2400 (*ask your parents*).
- The essay is now optional. Some colleges will require it. (*Like the ACT*)
- 4 answer choices instead of 5! (*Like the ACT*)
- No guessing penalty! (*Like the ACT*)
- Subscores on every section! (*Like the ACT*)
- Math: Now with more graphs, word problems, and trigonometry! (*Like the ACT*)
- Writing (grammar): Now with passages instead of isolated sentences! (*Like the ACT*)
- Reading: not that many hard vocabulary words! (*Like the ACT*)

Redesigned SAT vs. ACT: Structure

SAT	ACT
-5 sections (3 hrs. 50 min.)	5 sections (3 hrs. 35 min.)
-1 Reading (65 min) 52 questions. 5 passages w/ 1 paired passage set	-1 English (45 min) 75 questions. 5 passages
-1 Writing and Language (35 min) 44 questions. 4 passages	-1 Math (60 min) 60 questions, all multiple choice
-1 Math – NO calculator (25 min) 15 multiple choice, 5 grid-in questions	-1 Reading (35 min) 40 questions. 4 passages w/ 1 paired passage set
-1 Math – YES calculator (55 min) 30 multiple choice, 8 grid-in questions	-1 Science (35 min) 40 questions. 6 or 7 passages. THERE IS NO SAT EQUIVALENT.
-1 Essay (50 min) <i>Technically optional</i>	-1 Essay (40 min) <i>Technically optional</i>

Redesigned SAT vs. ACT: Scoring

SAT	ACT
<p>Score Range: 400-1600</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -200-800 each for Math and Evidence-based Reading and Writing. Scores added together -Subscores that no one cares about -Reading and Writing each worth 1/4 of your score, Math worth 1/2 -Graded on a curve -Most colleges "superscore" the SAT (use best section scores from all test dates) 	<p>Score Range: 1-36</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -1-36 on each section; composite score is the average of these -Subscores that no one cares about -English, Math, Reading and Science are each worth 1/4 of your total score. -Graded on a curve -Most colleges do NOT "superscore" the ACT (they use your best single test)
<p>The average SAT score is a hair above 1000, and the average ACT score is around 21.</p>	

Redesigned SAT vs. ACT: Content

SAT	ACT
<p>Writing and Language Fix grammatical and rhetorical errors in passages. Graphs.</p> <p>Math Through pre-calc. Formulas provided. No calculator allowed on about 1/3 of the questions.</p> <p>Reading Relatively easy vocab. Difficult questions about reading passages.</p> <p>NO Science Yay?</p> <p>Essay (Optional) Analyze how the author of an essay makes his or her case. Your opinion on the topic is irrelevant.</p>	<p>English Fix grammatical and rhetorical errors in passages. NO graphs.</p> <p>Math Through pre-calc. NO formulas provided. Calculator allowed on all questions.</p> <p>Reading Easy vocab. Straightforward questions. <i>Time pressure.</i></p> <p>Science Not much science knowledge required. <i>Time pressure.</i></p> <p>Essay (Optional) Compare and contrast your perspective on a social or political topic with those provided.</p>

Which test is right for you?

- ✓ Take an official practice ACT (available free online). Compare your results to those from the Redesigned PSAT you took in October. For maximum nerd points, you can also take a practice Redesigned SAT (available for free online).
- ✓ If you did a lot better on the Redesigned SAT/PSAT, then prepare for and take the Redesigned SAT.
- ✓ If you did a lot better on the ACT, or about the same, then take the ACT.
- ✓ If you did about the same on both tests, it comes down to tie breakers. Did you have a preference? Do your colleges superscore both tests? Do you get testing accommodations? Do your colleges accept the ACT in lieu of Subject Tests?
- ✓ To repeat: all colleges that require standardized tests will accept both the Redesigned SAT and the ACT.
- ✓ This presentation contains the most up-to-date information about the SAT and ACT, but the test makers release new information from time to time. Visit the College Board or ACT website and sign up to receive updates as soon as they become available!
- ✓ Check out pwntestprep.com (yes, that's how it's spelled) and thecriticalreader.com for more in-depth analysis of the Redesigned SAT.

A few more things to consider...

- ✓ Most students who have already completed Algebra II should plan to take EITHER the SAT or the ACT twice during their junior year.
- ✓ You can request a copy of your SAT if you take the test in October, January, or May; you can request a copy of your ACT if you take the test in December, April, or June.
- ✓ Do any of your colleges require Subject Tests? You can't take Subject Tests and the SAT in the same month. Also, a few colleges accept the ACT in lieu of Subject Tests.
- ✓ Check out colleges' own websites or Naviance to find out how your scores match up with last year's incoming freshmen. Also make sure to check on whether your favorite schools care about the Essay portion of the SAT or ACT.
- ✓ Most colleges will "superscore" your best SAT Math and Evidence-based Reading and Writing scores. For the ACT, most colleges use only your best overall composite score, not your best individual section scores from different tests.
- ✓ SAT/ACT scores are just one factor in college admissions. Keep that GPA up, take challenging classes, and do extracurricular activities you're passionate about!
- ✓ Several dozen schools are "test-optional", and several hundred admit a significant number of students each year without regard to their test scores.
- ✓ Tutoring and diligent study *can* raise your score, but it is just as important to know what your testing options are and to have clear goals.

Applying to a Service Academy

Applying to a service academy is much more arduous and multi-layered for both student and TA than applying to other universities.* While there are variations in the process, below is a general outline of what the process entails. Ideally the student will begin in the junior year. Here are the key elements, but be sure to check with each academy as these vary. **N.B. Keep copies of all paperwork.**

Preliminary Application—gives enough information that they say, “Yes, you can apply.” Then a full application is sent to the student by the academy.

Summer Seminar—not a requirement, but highly recommended. The student applies beginning in January of the junior year. The one-week session—basically a boot camp—is in the summer between the junior and senior year. Will conflict with the last week or so of HBW. Gives a snapshot of the first year at an academy.

Recommendations—need at least three. One from a math teacher, one from an English teacher, and one from the TA. The student may also be able to submit one from a coach, church or scout leader.

Congressional nomination—submitted by a congressman or senator or the Vice-President. The student in the spring of junior year should contact congressman and senators. Find out what the process is.

Standardized tests—must submit SAT or ACT scores.

Official application—must submit the official application. The earlier the better. The aphorism “First come, first served” applies here.

Medical Examination—must have a physical and eye exam. DODMERB (Department of Defense Medical Examination Review Board) will give you the names of doctors. Do as soon as possible.

Fitness test (Physical Aptitude Exam)—is sometimes administered by our PE teachers. It usually involves such things a one-mile run, sit-ups, shuttle run, kneeling basketball throw, and standing broad jump. Each academy sets its own standards. Practice for the PAE.

Interview—This is usually done by officers with special training for interviewing. This relationship is integral to a positive outcome.

One of the intriguing aspects of the process at one of the academies is that the student could receive a “letter of assurance” in September of the senior year but still not be admitted.

We've had students matriculate at all but the Merchant Marine Academy, so we should be able to put an aspiring service academy student in touch with people who have been through the process.

Another unique feature of these applications is that the student may hear as early as October or as late as May of the senior year.

US Naval Academy <http://www.usna.edu/Admissions/>

US Air Force Academy <http://academyadmissions.com/>

US Military Academy <http://admissions.usma.edu/>

US Coast Guard Academy <http://www.cga.edu/admissions.aspx?id=59>

US Merchant Marine Academy <http://www.usmma.edu/admissions/>

*A service academy application will be more arduous and complex because as a TA you may have to submit recommendations and forms to the academy, a congressman, and two senators.

FINDING THE RIGHT FITS

Comments by Mark Dodge

Too often, students (and their parents) put great pressure on themselves to gain admission to elite, highly selective colleges and universities, under the mistaken impression that only admission to those schools will lead to success in career and life. Many students (and parents) also have a strong emotional need for the validation that comes with acceptance into an elite school - "yes, I truly am as smart and talented and wonderful and better than others as I think I am." When approached this way, the college search becomes a competition, an effort to out-do other students and demonstrate superiority. A whole industry has sprung up to take advantage of this situation - we have college application coaches, college board exam preparation courses, essay reviewers, and others geared towards "helping you get in to the college you need." Certainly these services have their place, but too often the college application process has become filled with anxiety and dread. To be blunt, getting into the "best" college is not important - getting into the "right" college is.

A famous inscription at the temple of Apollo in ancient Delphi read, "γν θι σεαυτόν" - that is, "Know Thyself". This ancient Greek wisdom should be our guide as we enter the college selection process. As a student assesses her or his personal strengths, weaknesses, and preferences, a picture should begin to appear of the sort of college best suited to that student. As this picture emerges, you can then look for actual colleges which most closely match the picture. Below are a set of questions that a student may use to begin thinking about the best learning environment for him or her:

1) What size school is best for me? The tradeoff here is between relationship and opportunity. At a small school (say 2000 students or fewer), you will be well known by your professors and other students. Class sizes will be small and you will have more opportunities for discussion with classmates and professors. Many small schools make a special effort to include and integrate students. For example, it is not uncommon for professors to host students for dinners in their homes. There is usually a sense of "family" - every one is looked after and supported.

A large school (say 12,000 or more) will have big time sports events, concerts, and other performances. If you love being part of a big crowd cheering at football games, watching your team (and sometimes yourself) on TV, and being around celebrities and award-winning professors, a larger school is your choice. There are more events and opportunities and activities going on at a big school - but, your classes (particularly the first two years) will be larger and more lecture oriented, and you will have much less academic and emotional support from the school.

Medium-sized schools offer a compromise between these two - they may have significant athletic programs, for example, but probably won't have big TV appearances. And you will be a little more anonymous than in the smallest schools, but there will still be a significant degree of support.

Generally, students who are more assertive and independent, and who like a high energy and activity level, can handle a large school, while those who want a more comfortable and secure situation should look for a smaller school.

2) What is the best setting for me? The atmosphere of a college is greatly affected by the community it resides in. Generally, settings are categorized as urban, suburban, college town, or rural. Schools inside big cities often promote the activities and opportunities available within the city as an adjunct feature of their education. They don't usually talk as much about the higher crime rate, noise, and pollution...

Suburban schools can provide some of the opportunities of a city school in a more secure environment. Watch out, though – many suburban schools are predominantly commuter schools, so there may be less on-campus life than you think.

College towns tend to exist to support the college they are nearby, so most of the shops and activities in the town are geared toward the college. This can be cozy, but not nearly as lively as an urban school.

Truly rural schools focus almost all their energy and activities on the college itself – these are largely self-contained communities. At best, this brings a strong sense of community – at worst, a real sense of isolation.

3) What kind of weather do I like? Yes, you are going to be living there for four years, and if you hate snow and ice, that is a legitimate concern when selecting a college! On the other hand, it doesn't make much sense to apply to Florida schools if your favorite hobby is snowboarding.

4) Does it matter how far away the school is? How often do you want to be able to come home during school holidays? For most students, consider applying to schools at least 50 miles away, but no more than 500 miles. Most students want to be far enough away that they are independent from their families, but not so far that it is more than a one-day drive away. On the other hand, if you have extended family living in a particular area, or you just want the adventure of an international school, don't automatically rule out more distant schools. Still, if you pick a more distant school, it should be for a specific reason, and you need to be aware of what you are giving up.

5) Should expense of the school affect my decision? Absolutely! It is during the junior year that students need to have a heart-to-heart talk with their parents about finances. Most private schools run about \$50,000 a year, and most in-state public schools run about \$20,000. Yes, private schools will provide some financial aid, but they generally assume you can pay more than you think you can! Outside scholarships can help with incidental expenses, but rarely are they large enough to really put a big dent in the overall cost of college. Students and parents need to take a cool, clear approach to finances before choosing which schools to apply to. And when looking at costs always focus on the *Cost of Attendance*.

6) How highly should I consider academic ratings? Here, you truly need to match your strengths to the school profile. Most colleges publish the GPA range and SAT (or ACT) scores of their median students. If your GPA and scores are significantly below these, then you probably won't get in and if you do, you'll likely struggle. Ask your TA or the school college counselor for help if you can't find this information. Naviance's Family Connection makes this information easy to find.

7) What if I don't know what to major in? Join the crowd! Most high school seniors don't know exactly what they want to study. Generally, the first two years of college give you a chance to try a number of different courses, and then you make your decision in the junior year. Some majors (particularly engineering majors) do require an earlier choice, though. But bear in mind that larger schools generally offer more majors, which means more choices. Naviance's Family Connection connects majors to colleges and has an interest survey that can help you think about careers and majors.

8) What if I do know what I want to major in? Great! By all means, look for schools that have that major, and it is fair to consider the rankings for those schools. But bear in mind that a lot of students change their major at some point in college (often two or three times), so don't focus on a particular major too narrowly.

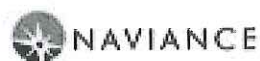
9) How important is it to visit the schools before I apply? Perhaps surprisingly, first impressions are a pretty good indicator of how comfortable a student will be at a school. The first impression is certainly more important than a published rating. Go to the school and take a look, particularly at the students, attend classes, talk to professors, and read school newspapers. Do these look like people you want to spend much of the next four years with? Can you see yourself fitting in with them?

10) Should I pick a college or a university? What's the difference, anyway? A university normally has a post-graduate program, and thus has a strong focus on academic research. This has pros and cons – a professor who is a good researcher is by no means automatically a good teacher. On the other hand, you might have opportunities to do undergraduate research at a university, where those might be limited at a college.

To summarize – the factors that need to be considered when selecting a college are the size of school, geographical location, school setting, cost, distance from home, and a good match for your academic credentials. After that, you should look for particular majors or programs if you know what you want. If possible, confirm your choices with a visit so you can get a first impression.

After going through this process of self-evaluation, the next step is to begin finding schools that match your criteria. Here again, the TA or college adviser can be helpful in making suggestions. Which leads to the final question:

11) How many schools should I choose? Around five. It is helpful if at least one of those schools is either a rolling decision or early action school – that means you can apply and get an answer back early. If this is, say, your third choice, and you get accepted, then you need only apply to the two schools that you'd prefer above it. In general, applying to more than five schools is costly and time-consuming, and maybe an indication that you are pushing too hard to get into elite schools. Or it means that you are not carefully analyzing the differences in colleges. And, it is actually better to apply early to a school that is not the most selective on your list – the goal is to get accepted early so you can shorten your list.



How to log in to Naviance/Family Connection

1. Go to HBW's website <https://hbwoodlawn.apsva.us/>
2. On the left side of the webpage, click on "College Corner"
3. Then click on the left side click on "Naviance".
4. Then click on the link that says "Naviance for Students and Parents". Bookmark this link on your device.
5. *IF YOU ARE LOGGING IN FOR THE FIRST TIME WITH THE CODE FATIMA PROVIDED, THEN CLICK ON THE RIGHT WHERE IT SAYS "I NEED TO REGISTER" TO ENTER THE CODE.*

For your registration code, please contact Fatima at Fatima.posadabellaz@apsva.us or 703-228-6352

What can I do on Naviance/Family Connection as a parent?

1. You can view what is listed in the "colleges I'm applying to" list and "colleges I'm thinking about" list.
2. You can view which colleges your student has begun applying to and which teachers they have asked to write letters of recommendation.
3. You can use different college planning features.
4. You can use the various college look up features.



Student role vs. TA role

Student role:	TA role:
<p>~Fill out the FERPA waiver. By doing this, it links Naviance to their Common Application. NOTE: This is very important. If the student does NOT fill this out, then the TA is unable to send documents via Naviance to common app schools. Non common app schools (GMU, JMU for example) are not affected. The FERPA waiver can be found on your Common App account.</p> <p>~Add colleges to the “colleges I’m applying to” tab. Doing this lets the TA and teacher recommenders know where you are planning on applying to college.</p> <p>~Fill out requests to teachers for letters of recommendation. Doing this invites the teacher recommender and enables them to upload letters for the student.</p> <p>~Go to the CollegeBoard or ACT website to submit your SAT or ACT scores electronically. THIS IS NOT DONE AUTOMATICALLY THROUGH NAVIANCE. This is a step that the student must do on their own.</p> <p>~After hearing back from colleges with their decisions, update Naviance with their acceptances, denials, withdrawal of applications, etc. This helps keep our statistics current on Naviance.</p>	<p>~Upload TA letters of recommendation.</p> <p>~Complete Common Application and/or NACAC counselor forms.</p> <p>~After uploading these forms, they send the forms electronically to the schools.</p> <p>~Forms that are sent by the TA are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• TA letters of recommendation• Common Application and/or NACAC Counselor Forms• The student transcript• The H-B Woodlawn Profile <p>~TAs can check to see whether colleges received electronic forms</p>

**H-B WOODLAWN
CLASS OF 2017
SENIORS' PLANS BY STATE**

CALIFORNIA (3)

Occidental College--2
University of California Santa Cruz--1

COLORADO (1)

Colorado College—1

CONNECTICUT (1)

Wesleyan University—1

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (2)

American University—1
Howard University—1

DELAWARE (1)

University of Delaware--1

FLORIDA (3)

Eckerd College--1
University of Miami—1
New College of Florida—1

GEORGIA (1)

Emory University--1

ILLINOIS (2)

Columbia College Chicago—1
Northwestern University--1

MASSACHUSETTS (4)

Berklee College of Music--1
Clark University--1
Northeastern University—1
Tufts University--1

MINNESOTA (1)

St. Olaf College—1

MISSOURI (1)

Washington University in St. Louis--1

MISSISSIPPI (1)

University of Mississippi—1

NORTH CAROLINA (2)

Elon University—1
Wake Forest University—1

NEW YORK (7)

Columbia University—1
Ithaca College—1
Marist College—1
New York University—2
Skidmore College—1
United States Military Academy—1

OREGON (2)

Reed College--2

PENNSYLVANIA (5)

Drexel University--1
Juniata College—1
Mercyhurst University—1
Pennsylvania State University—1
University of Pittsburg--1

RHODE ISLAND (2)

Brown University—2

TENNESSEE (1)

Sewanee: The University of the South—1

VIRGINIA (41)

George Mason University—5
J. Sargeant Reynolds Community College--1
James Madison University—3
Mary Baldwin University--1
Northern Virginia Community College--7
Old Dominion University—3
Radford University—2
University of Mary Washington--2
The College of William and Mary—4
University of Virginia—4
Virginia Commonwealth University—5
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University—4

WASHINGTON (1)

Seattle University--1

QUEBEC (2)

McGill University--2

GAP YEAR (4)

Virginia Colleges and Universities (2017-2018)

	Student Body	Percent Accepted	Average GPA	Avg. SAT Math	Avg. SAT EBRW	Other Test Info. (ACT, SAT IIs)	In-State Costs Per Year	Application Info.
Coll. of William and Mary (Williamsburg)	6,276	33%	4.0 (4.17 avg. GPA from HBW)	685 (Low - 630) (High - 740)	685 (Low - 640) (High - 730)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACT accepted • ACT combined average score is 31 • SAT II optional 	\$22,044 (Tuition) \$11,799 (Room & Board)	Common App - Yes Early Action - No Early Decision - Yes
Christopher Newport University (Newport News)	4,930	59%	3.6 (3.71 avg. GPA from HBW)	575 (Low - 530) (High - 620)	585 (Low - 540) (High - 630)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACT accepted • ACT combined average score is 25 • SAT II optional 	\$13,654 (Tuition) \$11,090 (Room & Board)	Common App - Yes Early Action - Yes Early Decision - Yes <i>Test Optional School</i>
George Mason University (Fairfax)	23,812	67%	3.5 (3.66 avg. GPA from HBW)	580 (Low - 530) (High - 630)	570 (Low - 520) (High - 620)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACT accepted • ACT combined average score is 25 • SAT II not required 	\$11,924 (Tuition) \$10,510 (Room & Board)	Common App - Yes Early Action - Yes Early Decision - No <i>Test Optional School</i>
James Madison University (Harrisonburg)	19,548	66%	3.74 (3.93 avg. GPA from HBW)	575 (Low - 530) (High - 620)	565 (Low - 520) (High - 610)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACT accepted • ACT combined average score is 26 • SAT II not required 	\$10,830 (Tuition) \$9,822 (Room & Board)	Common App - No Early Action - Yes Early Decision - No <i>Test Optional School</i>
Univ. of Mary Washington (Fredericksburg)	4,398	76%	3.67 (3.61 avg. GPA from HBW)	545 (Low - 500) (High - 590)	565 (Low - 520) (High - 610)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACT recommended • ACT combined average score is 24 • SAT II optional 	\$12,188 (Tuition) \$11,118 (Room & Board)	Common App - Yes Early Action - Yes Early Decision - No
University of Richmond (Richmond)	2,999	31.8%	4.04 (4.11 avg. GPA from HBW)	670 (Low - 620) (High - 720)	655 (Low - 600) (High - 720)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACT accepted • ACT combined average score is 30 • SAT II not required 	\$50,910 (Tuition) \$11,820 (Room & Board)	Common App - Yes Early Action - No Early Decision - Yes
University of Virginia (Charlottesville)	16,655	29%	4.18 (4.21 avg. GPA from HBW)	685 (Low - 630) (High - 740)	670 (Low - 620) (High - 720)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACT accepted • ACT combined average score is 30 • SAT II encouraged 	\$16,781 (Tuition) \$11,220 (Room & Board)	Common App - Yes Early Action - Yes Early Decision - No
Virginia Commonwealth University (Richmond)	24,212	75%	3.07 (3.59 avg. GPA from HBW)	550 (Low - 500) (High - 600)	555 (Low - 500) (High - 610)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACT accepted • ACT combined average score is 24 • SAT II not required 	\$13,570 (Tuition) \$10,187 (Room & Board)	Common App - Yes Early Action - No Early Decision - No
Virginia Polytechnic Inst. (Va. Tech) (Blacksburg)	27,193	69%	3.67 (4.02 avg. GPA from HBW)	625 (Low - 570) (High - 680)	590 (Low - 540) (High - 640)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACT accepted • ACT combined average score is 29 • SAT II not required 	\$13,230 (Tuition) \$8,690 (Room & Board)	Common App - No Early Action - No Early Decision - Yes