



**Atlanta Girls' School**  
**College Counseling**  
**Student-Parent Handbook**

**Class of 2017**

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Dear Students of the Class of 2017,

Greetings! As we begin the second semester of your junior year, it is time to start to focus on your next steps after high school. The purpose of this handbook is to serve as a resource and reference guide as you navigate through the college search, selection, and application process. This handbook also contains information on related issues such as standardized testing and ways to pay for college. Please share this handbook with your family.

Over the next 12 months, you should visit a variety of college campuses, reflect thoughtfully on your personal needs, goals, and dreams, and discuss your ideas about college choices with your family and with me. You have already had many opportunities to learn about what colleges have to offer, including the Atlanta Invitational Case Studies program, the KLV college fair, our visits to UGA, Georgia Tech, Emory, Agnes Scott, and SCAD, and visits with college admission representatives during their time on our campus. In addition, this past October, you took the PSAT to help prepare for the SAT. Reflecting on what you have learned about college from your many visits and meetings, your academic performance in high school, your PSAT scores (as a baseline indicator for college entrance exam scores), your extracurricular activities, and your important (but still formulating) thoughts on your future academic and professional goals and your geographic and lifestyle preferences, we will work together to help you refine your college search.

There are thousands colleges and universities to choose from. At AGS, the roles of the college counseling office are (1) to serve as an information resource for students and their families regarding all things college-related, (2) to oversee event planning for college-related events (college representative visits, college programs, daytime and evening programs, guest speakers), (3) to prepare counselor recommendation letters for each senior, (4) to oversee the preparation of materials sent by AGS to colleges and scholarship providers, and (5) to act as ambassador and spokesperson for AGS in the college community. Your goal in the college search process should be to thoroughly explore college options, and then create a final college choice list that leaves you feeling as if you have identified several colleges that are a good “fit” rather than identifying a single “perfect” school. Once you have identified several schools that match your academic record and goals, work within your financial constraints, and feel like an excellent “fit” for you, your search will be complete!

I look forward to working with you in this exciting process!

Regards,



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## **Section I**

### **Suggested Eighteen Month College Planning Calendar**

#### **Winter/Spring of Junior Year: Investigate, Explore, Question**

##### **January/February**

- Naviance accounts updated and ready for use.
- EDLS College Exploration Program meets weekly.
- Update resume information.
- Complete personal survey and college survey (in Naviance).
- Schedule an individual college planning conference with Ms. Smith. Students and parents should attend this conference together.
- Optional test preparation course offered during Winterim.
- Optional Mock ACT offered immediately following to Winterim.
- Attend the AGS “Sage Advice” evening program.
- Consider your PSAT score results and current GPA to start to match your academic qualifications with the admission requirements of various colleges that interest you.
- Take standardized tests for which you are registered.
- Begin to research summer opportunities in addition to your AGS internships.
- Work with your advisor to select senior year courses that will be academically challenging.
- Stay focused on academics!

##### **March**

- Decide who you will ask to write letters of recommendation for you. Ask these teachers if they are willing to prepare teacher recommendation letters for you (complete student contributions form for each teacher). Turn in the list of teachers who will write recommendations for you to Ms. Smith.
- If you are planning to apply to schools requiring the CollegeBoard Subject tests, you should register to take the CollegeBoard Subject tests for any subject you will not continue to study in your senior year.
- Take standardized tests for which you are registered.
- Attend the NACAC National College Fair.
- If possible, visit colleges during Spring Break.

##### **April**

- Continue to explore summer options.
- Take standardized tests for which you are registered.

##### **May**

- Stay focused on academics and final exam preparation!
- Continue to refine your college list.
- Take standardized tests for which you are registered.
- Take advanced placement tests.

##### **June**

- Continue to refine your college list and to visit colleges.
- Take standardized tests for which you are registered.

#### **Summer Between Junior and Senior Years**

- ❑ Get involved! Colleges like to see students who actively participate in summer programs, community service, and employment.
- ❑ Continue to visit colleges and to refine your college list.
- ❑ Set up your Common Application account ([www.commonapp.org](http://www.commonapp.org)) and begin to complete the information requested. Use your full legal name.
- ❑ Explore scholarship opportunities and set up a schedule for pursuing appropriate scholarship options.

## **Senior Year: Refine, Evaluate, Apply**

### **August**

- ❑ Explore scholarship opportunities and set up a schedule for pursuing appropriate scholarship options.
- ❑ Begin your school year with a strong academic focus!
- ❑ Attend “Senior College Night” at AGS. As part of Senior College Night, you will review your transcript and confirm that it is accurate or report any errors to Ms. Smith.
- ❑ Decide if you will apply to any schools using the Early Decision, Early Action or Rolling Admissions plans.
- ❑ Make sure to check on earlier application deadlines for colleges in which you may be eligible for merit scholarships. For example, many college having January deadlines will have December scholarship consideration deadlines.
- ❑ Meet with college admission representatives who visit AGS. As a senior, you are required to attend at least four visits.
- ❑ Begin work on admission essays. This will be supported through your English class as well.
- ❑ Attend the KLV college fair.

### **September**

- ❑ Begin preparing Early Decision, Early Action, and Rolling Admission applications. Make sure that you have released your standardized test scores as required by colleges.
- ❑ Complete and submit all AGS “Application Materials Request” forms for colleges to which you are applying Early Action or Early Decision or which have rolling admissions.
- ❑ Continue to work on admission essays.
- ❑ Continue to meet with college admission representatives who visit AGS.
- ❑ Attend regional college fairs, receptions, and college nights. These are posted on the Haiku College Counseling Calendar page.
- ❑ Take advantage of days off to visit colleges. Make sure you have visited your top choice schools. Schedule your visits through each college’s admissions office and take advantage of any programs offered to prospective students, such as an information session, a student let campus tour, as an opportunity to sit in on a class, an overnight stay on campus, or an admission interview.
- ❑ Take any standardized tests for which you are registered.

### **October**

- ❑ Attend regional college fairs, receptions, and college nights.
- ❑ Complete and submit Early Decision, Early Action, and Rolling Admission applications.
- ❑ If applying for financial aid at colleges requiring the CSS/Profile, complete this form

online (available through [www.collegeboard.org](http://www.collegeboard.org) under the “Big Future” link)

- ❑ Begin preparing regular decision applications.
- ❑ Begin preparing scholarship applications.
- ❑ Continue to meet with college admission representatives who visit AGS.
- ❑ Take any standardized tests for which you are registered.

### **November**

- ❑ Attend the “Paying for College” evening program at AGS (even if you attended last year).
- ❑ Start your FAFSA (Free Application for Federal Student Aid) through [www.fafsa.gov](http://www.fafsa.gov).
- ❑ Complete and submit all remaining AGS “Application Materials Request” forms.
- ❑ Continue to complete college and scholarship applications. Complete and submit all applications with deadlines through January.
- ❑ Take standardized tests for which you are registered.
- ❑ Stay focused on academics!

### **December**

- ❑ Continue to research and to apply for financial aid and scholarships.
- ❑ If you have been admitted to a college by this time, remember that your admission is conditional on your grades remaining consistent with your academic record. Stay focused on academics!
- ❑ If you have been admitted to an Early Decision school, make sure to withdraw any other applications that you submitted.
- ❑ Take standardized tests for which you are registered.

### **January**

- ❑ Make sure that you request that Ms. Smith send mid-year grades (and forms, if any) to all schools requesting such materials.

### **February and March**

- ❑ Plan to visit top colleges for a return visit, if necessary.
- ❑ Support your classmates as everyone begins to receive decision letters.

### **April**

- ❑ Start making decisions about which school you will select from those who have offered you admission.
- ❑ By the end of April, you should have heard from all colleges to which you applied. Please share your results with Ms. Smith. Include information pertaining to any scholarships offered.
- ❑ Select your college. Submit your notice of acceptance to the college you select and include any necessary deposits.
- ❑ Decline all other offers of admittance in writing so that these schools may begin to offer admission to other well-qualified candidates.

### **May**

- ❑ May 1<sup>st</sup> is the deadline to accept admission and to send in required deposits. You may only make a deposit to one school! AGS will only send your final transcript to one school.
- ❑ Take advanced placement tests.

## Section II

### A Word About AGS Communications

**1. Meetings.** Nothing can replace a “face-to-face” conversation! Students should feel free to stop by Ms. Smith’s office any time to talk about college exploration experiences and confusions. Parents should also feel free to stop by or to call ahead to schedule an appointment at their convenience. Early morning (before school) meetings are welcome most days (with advance notice).

**2. Announcements.** Most communications by the College Counseling Office to students and their parents will be through posting of “Announcements” in Haiku (and not through email!). Think of them as tweets - they will be short and succinct. Students will see “Announcements” every time they open their Haiku accounts. We encourage parents to explore the College Counseling Haiku pages with their daughters. For parents, here is the link to the Haiku pages: [\[https://ags.myhaikuclass.com/jsmith/collegecounseling2013-14/](https://ags.myhaikuclass.com/jsmith/collegecounseling2013-14/)

**3. Naviance** Every junior at AGS has her own password protected account through our college counseling web-based program (Naviance), and will receive training on the use of many college research and tracking tools offered through Naviance. Using Naviance, we will build and maintain college lists, recommendation letter requests and status reports, application materials submissions, and final results. Students will also be asked to respond to surveys to assist Ms. Smith in understanding and keeping up with current college exploration experiences and preferences.

**4. College Calendar.** College events at AGS (including all college admissions representative visits to our campus), as well as many college events in the Atlanta area, are posted on the Haiku College Counseling Calendar. College representative visits are also posted in Naviance. Students access the Haiku College Counseling Calendar through their Haiku pages. For parents, direct access to the Haiku College Counseling Calendar can be found through this link: <https://ags.myhaikuclass.com/jsmith/collegecounseling2013-14/calendar>.

**5. Messages.** Occasionally, messages will be sent to students and parents through email. These messages will be sent either to the student’s email address as registered in Naviance or to her Atlanta Girls’ School email address. Emails to parents will be sent to the parent address provided to AGS.

### **Section III**

#### **Important Dates for College Admission (January- June 2016)**

**When registering for SAT or ACT tests, use the AGS School Code 110133.**

#### **SAT Test Dates (check the website - register about a month in advance)**

January 23, 2016 (“OLD” SAT)

March 5, 2016 (“NEW” SAT)

May 7, 2016

June 4, 2016

Future test dates will be posted on the CollegeBoard website ([www.collegeboard.org](http://www.collegeboard.org))

#### **ACT Test Dates (check the website - register about a month in advance)**

February 6, 2016

April 9, 2016

June 11, 2016

Future test dates will be posted on the ACT website ([www.actstudent.org](http://www.actstudent.org)).

**Please refer to the College Board website ([www.collegeboard.org](http://www.collegeboard.org)) for information regarding “Score Choice”(College Board and college score reporting policies).**

## Section IV

### The College Selection Process

With over 3,000 four-year colleges and universities to choose from, starting your list of college choices is best managed *after* careful reflection of who you are and what kind of experience you would best profit from in college. There are many factors that will eventually help you to refine a personal list of school choices, but it is best to ask yourself the following personal questions to give you an idea about the kind of learning environment that you will seek.

#### Questions for Self-Assessment

- What are my hopes, dreams, and aspirations over the next four years? What kind of experience do I envision as my college ideal?
- Where do I see myself in 5 years? In 10? What do I hope to do with my life?
- How do I learn best? Do I enjoy lectures in a large class or do I prefer a small, discussion based learning environment?
- What helps me to achieve my goals? Do I motivate myself or do I need parents, teachers, and coaches to help me get going?
- When am I happiest?
- Where am I happiest?
- What makes me feel stressed or uncomfortable?
- What really gets me excited about learning?
- What kind of people do I enjoy spending time with?
- How do I enjoy spending my free time?
- What extracurricular or elective interests would I like to pursue in my free time?
- What specific interests such as internships, study abroad, or job placements that I would like to pursue while at college?

#### Assessing Colleges and Universities

Once you have thought through the questions about yourself, begin looking at information about colleges and universities. As you are looking at schools, consider the following factors:

- Your academic goals, ability, and past achievement, particularly in relation to schools that you are considering. Would this institution be a good match for your academic goals and abilities?
- What is the physical setting of the campus? Does this setting appeal to you? Could you envision yourself belonging to this community?
- What is the geographical location of the school? How far is it from your home? Are you comfortable with this distance from home?
- What courses of instruction are available? How big are the classes?
- Who teaches most of the courses (full professors or teaching assistants)?
- How is the advisory system set up?
- What is the enrollment?
- What activities and student organizations are available?
- What is the focus of social involvement on campus? Do a large proportion of women join a sorority?
- How many students live on campus? What types of social events are available on campus on weekends?
- What are the opportunities for internships?
- What are the opportunities for study abroad?

- Would you be a competitive applicant for merit scholarships?
- How are student success programs set up (e.g. writing centers, tutoring)?
- What is your gut feeling about the school; how did you feel on its campus?
- What is the cost of attending the school?

### **How Colleges and Universities Assess Students**

Every college has its own unique formula that it uses to assess students for admittance. Most colleges base their decisions in varying degrees on the following criteria:

1. *The student's academic record in high school (grades and rigor of curriculum):* This includes how the student performed in each class (GPA, consistency and quality of performance, upward or downward trends in grades), the types of courses taken (Did the student pursue a rigorous schedule? Did she pursue honors or AP options? Did she continue a program of study even beyond what was required to graduate?), and the reputation of the high school.
2. *Standardized test scores like the SAT, Subject tests, or the ACT:* These scores give colleges an independent measure to compare student performance across the country. Most but not all colleges require standardized test scores as part of the application process. For a list of schools where submission of standardized test scores is optional, go to <http://www.fairtest.org>.
3. *Application essays:* Essays give colleges a sense of a student's writing skills while letting them get to know more about the student as a person – beyond coursework, grades, test scores, and resumes. Essays – including short answers and supplemental essays - are an important part of the application process. Give yourself ample time to reflect, write, and revise each response.
4. *Extracurricular activities:* Is the student active in her community? How does she engage in her school, athletic, religious, neighborhood, or other community? Does she have a record of community service or employment? Does she have special talents in music, art, sports, etc? Has she demonstrated leadership? Leadership comes in many forms – clubs and organizations, sports, jobs (e.g. camp counselor). Depth of experience and a proven commitment to an activity are more important than smaller involvement in a large number of activities.
5. *Letters of recommendation:* Letters from teachers and counselors give insight into a student's academic performance and reveal aspects of her character.
6. *Demonstrated Interest:* Many colleges track and take into consideration the amount of interest demonstrated by the student through visits, correspondence, attendance at admissions representative visits, conversations at college fairs, and requests for information.
7. *Interviews by alumni or college admissions officers:* Though these are usually not a required part of the admissions process, seeking an interview (when available) can help make a personal impression and express interest in a particular institution.
8. *Special considerations:* Legacy status, athletic performance, special talents in music, art, or other areas of interest, and cultural and socio-economic background will sometimes impact the application review process.

## **Section V**

### **Beginning Your Research**

Colleges and universities spend a considerable amount of time marketing themselves to students. There are many resources available to you before even setting foot on a college campus, and taking advantage of these resources will save you time and money. Begin your research by browsing the materials available to you on the internet, in books, and through materials available at AGS.

### **Where to find information at AGS**

Information related to college exploration is centralized in a few real and virtual locations:

- In the [College Counseling Haiku Pages](#). The Haiku College Counseling “Announcements” will keep you updated on current matters. The Haiku College Calendar tells you when college admission representatives will be on campus at AGS. The College Calendar also contains information about other events going on in Atlanta such as college fairs, financial aid information sessions as well as information in the virtual world (e.g. webinars and virtual college fairs), and college information sessions scheduled in the Atlanta area. The College Counseling Haiku Pages also contain information and links relating to all facets of the college exploration process.
- In the [Upper School Hallways](#) and [Upper School Lounge](#) there are bulletin boards with admissions representative visit announcements, testing information, and summer opportunity information.
- In [The Retreat](#), one wall of shelf space is devoted to college viewbooks and college guides.
- Through your [Naviance Account](#) there are several useful search tools including “College Match” and “College Supermatch.” We will review these tools as a group during EDLS.

### **Books and Internet Resources**

There are many books available through the College Counseling office, The Retreat, your local library, and local and online bookstores to assist in various aspects of the college admissions and financial aid process. A list of recommended readings is included in the College Counseling Haiku Pages. In addition, the Internet provides vast, current resources and can give students excellent information to start research on college choices. A list of Internet sites is included in the College Counseling Haiku Pages.

### **College Fairs**

College fairs are an excellent place to begin or continue your college explorations. Many colleges and universities participate in college fairs in the Atlanta area. These large gatherings of college admission representatives give students the opportunity to seek information about many schools at once and to have brief conversations with the schools’ admission representatives. Each fall, all AGS Juniors and Seniors are invited to the KLV College Fair (held on a Saturday - Students must provide their own transportation). The AGS College Calendar will note other college fairs in our area (performing arts, visual arts, women’s colleges, HBCUs, Christian colleges, etc.). In addition, there is a National College Fair in March sponsored by the National Association of College and Admissions Counselors.

### **Receptions/Local Information Sessions**

Many colleges host local receptions around Atlanta. These receptions provide a much deeper view into a college than is possible at a college fair. College admission representatives hosting these events will discuss many different aspects of campus life, including admissions, academics, student life, study abroad, and financial aid. Alumni or parents of current students may also be available to discuss their views about what each school has to offer. AGS receives notice of many of these receptions and posts them on the Haiku College Counseling Calendar.

### **College Representative Visits to AGS**

College admission representatives typically visit high schools in the fall months. During the fall of 2015, 90 college admission representatives visited the AGS campus and had the opportunity to meet with interested students (see Appendix for a full listing of Fall 2015 College Representative Visits). When visiting AGS, these admission representatives are available to answer questions as well as to offer information about their respective colleges. In addition, they are often the first readers of applications submitted by AGS students, and are the student's advocate for admission if an admissions decision is referred to an admissions committee. College representative visits are always posted in the Haiku College Counseling Calendar as well as in Naviance. **Juniors and seniors are each expected to attend at least four college representative visits during the fall months.** Students must have permission to miss class before attending each session, and are responsible to make up any missed assignments.

### **AGS Programs**

By now, you have already participated in numerous AGS programs, beginning with "Looking Ahead Toward College" in 9th and 10th grades, "Sage Advice," "Your Year of Testing" in 11th grade, trips to local colleges, admissions representative visits, and college information sessions through EDLS and at grade level meetings. In your senior year, you will have the opportunity to participate in college admissions representative visits and the annual "Paying for College" program in November. The "Paying for College" program will introduce you to the nuts and bolts of federal, state, institutional and private forms of financial aid, including the HOPE and Zell Miller Scholarships provided through the Georgia Student Finance Commission.

### **College Mail**

In your senior year, you are going to receive a LOT of mail and email from colleges! Testing agencies (CollegeBoard, etc.) will not provide your test scores to colleges, but they will provide general contact information, and colleges will reach out to you. You may review and enjoy these materials for informational purposes, but please do not get swept away by the marketing process - just because a college sends you a lot of materials does not mean that it is a great fit for you or that it will accept you if you apply.

## Section VI

### Campus Visits

Once you have gathered initial information, it is time to start visiting the campuses of the schools of greatest interest to you. There is no substitute for exploring a campus yourself; nothing will give you a better feeling for the school. If possible, plan your visit for a time when students are on campus and school life is in full swing. Once you decide to visit a specific school, there is much you can do to make sure you get the most out of your visit:

- Check the school's website for dates and times for admissions information sessions and campus tours. Usually, you can register for these events online. Be sure to sign up as soon as you select a date as tours often fill up in advance.
- Call the admissions office. Tell them the dates of your planned visit and ask what programs might be offered at this time. Ask about classroom visits, overnight hosting, and personal interviews. Take advantage of as many offerings as you can. Each will provide you with critical information about life at this school.
- Research the school carefully and think about questions you might have or programs you would like to know more about.
- Begin to keep a college journal. Write down your initial impressions of the school and any questions you have.
- For each campus you plan to visit, allow at least 3 hours on campus, which should include the information session or interview and a tour. Ideally, you should also plan to visit a class and have some time to explore the campus on your own.
- Take pictures during your campus visit. It helps to have a visual reminder of your visit as you are comparing many schools.

#### While on campus:

- If you have scheduled an interview or tour, be prompt and appropriately dressed. If you are going to be late or need to cancel, call to let them know.
- In addition to participating in organized activities, give yourself time to get the feel of the school. Walk around campus. Stop in the student center or local coffee shop. Chat with students. Check out the student-run newspaper and bulletin boards to get a feel for social offerings on campus. Consider having a meal in the dining hall.
- Ask questions! Ask general questions during group tours and information sessions, and save personal questions for private meeting opportunities. Remember that many people will have different views, so don't hesitate to ask the same question of more than one person. However, you should avoid asking questions that could be easily answered by reading the school's published literature or website.
- Take some time before you leave to record your feelings about this school while they are fresh in your mind.
- There are several areas you should try to explore on your visit: the library, some academic facilities/classrooms, the student center, the recreation center, the dining hall, and a dormitory. Assessing the availability and use of technology while on campus can also be informative.
- Even if you do not participate in any formal activities organized by the admissions office, be sure to stop by the admissions office while on campus to sign in and "register" your visit. Many institutions track "demonstrated interest" in their application records and use this information during the application process.

## Questions to consider asking during an Information Session, Campus Tour, or Interview

### Application Process

- What is the estimated size of the upcoming freshman class?
- How does your office review applications?
- Can you rank the importance of the transcript, rigor of curriculum, test scores, essays, recommendations, and activities in your application review process.
- What is your acceptance rate?
- Are there any early application deadlines for scholarship consideration?

### Academics

- What student advising programs are available?
- Does the college require certain core curriculum courses? If so, how does the student select courses to fulfill these requirements? Are freshmen generally able to register for their first choice courses?
- How many credits do students usually take each semester?
- What is the range of class sizes? How large are required introductory courses? Are there smaller “break-out” sessions?
- What is the student retention rate after freshman year?
- What percentage of students graduate in four years? In five?
- How are teaching assistants used?
- What type of academic support services are offered through the university?
- How are AP credits applied?
- Are there opportunities for non-majors to participate in musical or theatrical activities?

### Campus Life

- What are the dorms like? What are the dining halls like?
- Describe campus security. Is there a campus escort service available? Are there late night busses available?
- Describe a typical food plan. How accessible are dining halls? Are there a variety of food plans available (vegetarian, kosher, etc)?
- What percentage of students participate in athletics at some level? What athletic opportunities exist for students who are not elite athletes?
- What is the relationship between the college and the surrounding community?
- Where do freshmen live? Are there residential living/learning communities?
- What percentage of students live on campus?
- Are there fraternities and sororities? If so, how much does Greek life shape the social life of the school? What percentage of students participate in Greek life? Are there Greek residential facilities?
- Is housing guaranteed for all four years?
- What percentage of students remain on campus after freshman year? If they live off campus, where do they live (nearby apartments? home?)
- What percentage of students remain on campus/in town during weekends?

### Study Abroad

- What study abroad programs are available?
- When do students usually participate in such programs?
- How is tuition and financial aid applied to study abroad programs?
- Is it difficult to graduate in four years if study abroad is part of the college experience?

### **Internships**

- What types of student internships are available?
- Are there any internships available doing research with professors?
- Where do I find help in identifying internship opportunities?
- Are there grants available if internships are unpaid?
- Does the college charge a fee for participation in internship programs?
- Can you provide examples of when internships have led to job offers?

### **Financial Aid**

- What percentage of your students receive need-based financial aid?
- How do I apply for financial aid?
- When will I find out my financial aid package?
- Are there early application deadlines or special applications for scholarships?
- Are there any merit scholarships available that are not referenced in the admissions and financial aid portions of the college's website (e.g. departmental scholarships available to freshmen)?

### **Questions to ask students:**

- How many hours a week do you spend studying? Is that typical?
- Are faculty members accessible to students?
- How much interaction do you have with your advisor?
- Do many students go home on weekends?
- What did you do last weekend?
- What is the library like as a place to study?
- How is the campus cuisine?
- How easy is it to get the classes you want, particularly as a freshman?
- Are campus jobs available? How about nearby off-campus jobs?
- How does Greek life mesh with the overall campus experience?
- What do you like most about this school?
- What type of campus events "define" this school for you?
- If you could change something about your school, what would it be?
- Why did you choose to go to this school? Do you feel it was a good choice for you? Why? What other schools did you consider?

### **As you tour the campus, ask yourself:**

- Are the buildings and grounds in good repair?
- Are residence halls clean, pleasant, and quiet enough to study in?
- Do students appear to be happy?
- What's the dining hall like?
- How is technology used? Is technology support available?
- What is the surrounding community like?
- Could I see myself as a student here?

### **If you attend a class, ask yourself:**

- Are the students prepared for and actively engaged in the class?
- Does the instructor seem interested in and involved with the students?
- How does the professor utilize technology in his/her instruction?
- Is there time for discussion or questions?
- Would I be challenged in this setting?
- Does the professor seem knowledgeable? Approachable?

**Immediately following your campus visit, write down your impressions of this school. Ask yourself:**

- What is your gut feeling after spending time on campus?
- Were the people you interacted with friendly? Were they enthusiastic about the school community?
- What did you think about the quality of academics offered at the school?
- Did the students seem to be the kind of people you'd like to get to know?
- Did you like the social atmosphere?
- Would you like to spend more time on this campus?
- What did you like most about this school? Least?
- Did anyone meet with you personally? If so, be sure to write a thank you note promptly after your visit.

## Section VII

### The College Admissions Interview

Not all colleges and universities offer interviews, but if they do it is recommended that students take advantage of this opportunity both to learn more about a school and to leave an impression on the admissions officer or alumni representative that might set you apart from other applicants. Interviews may be held at the college, locally here in Atlanta, or through Skype. There are two types of interviews, evaluative and informative. Evaluative interviews become part of your admissions file and are used as a part of your application. Informative interviews do not play a role in assessing you as a student, but these can provide you with valuable information about the school that you are visiting. In either case, it is important for you to be prepared to make a good impression during the interview.

Note that all written communication with interviewers should be formal (Dear so and so, Thank you, Sincerely, capitalized/full sentences). A prompt email thank you message after the interview is appropriate (and highly recommended).

#### **Preparing for an interview:**

- Call the admissions office two to four weeks in advance of your visit to schedule an interview.
- Research information about the school in advance. The interviewer will expect you to have general knowledge about the college/university.
- Dress neatly and modestly for your interview and plan to arrive several minutes early.
- Bring a copy of your resume to give the interviewer (if requested - some colleges have a policy that interviewers should not read resumes before or during interviews).
- Remember that the interviewer wants to get to know you. Your parents should not plan to attend the interview.
- Prepare a few questions that show your general knowledge of the school and relate to your own interests. Do not ask questions that could easily be found by reading the school's website or other published materials.
- Relax and try to get as much out of the interview as possible. The interviewer wants to get to know you and is there to provide you with information. Assure yourself that you are well prepared for the interview and try to enjoy the process.
- If you would like to practice your interview skills, Ms. Streich (AGS Director of Admissions and Communication) is an active alumni interviewer and will be happy to schedule a time with you for a mock interview.

#### **Possible questions you might be asked during an interview:**

- How did you find out about this school? What makes you interested in applying?
- What characteristics are important to you in selecting a school? Why?
- What are your academic interests? Have you thought about a possible major?
- Where do you see yourself in five years? Ten years?
- Describe your extracurricular interests.
- What was your favorite trip and why?
- Do you want to travel abroad while you are in college? If so, where to?
- If your close friends could describe you, what would they say?
- What is the most meaningful contribution you have made to your school or community?
- Whom do you admire and why?

- What is your favorite subject? Why?
- Describe a challenge you overcame.
- What do you like to read?
- What kinds of organizations or activities would you like to participate in on our campus? What do you think you could contribute to our school community?
- Be prepared to talk about any activity listed on your resume.

### **Making Your School Choice List**

After reflecting on your personality, defining your school criteria, and gathering information about many schools, it is time to narrow your list of schools to a manageable number to which you will apply. Reflect back on all you have learned over the past several months. Take some time to discuss pros and cons of certain schools with your parents, teachers, advisor, college counselor, and friends. As you are narrowing your choices, think carefully about the following factors:

1. The academic atmosphere of the school.
2. The feeling on campus - Could you see yourself spending the next four years there?
3. Are faculty members accessible to undergraduate students?
4. What are your impressions regarding the strength of the academic advisory program in your area of interest?
5. Do the school's offerings match your hopes and dreams for college life?
6. If you eliminated the main reasons for attending this college (e.g., Your desired major, your ability to play sports, your favorite sorority), would this college still be a great match for you?
7. Are there appropriate opportunities for study abroad, internships, or other special programs that match your interests?
8. Does the school fit your personal learning style? Will it give you the best opportunity to learn and to challenge yourself?
9. Are the campus facilities adequate? Do they meet your personal needs?
10. Are there ample extracurricular activities that match your personal interests?
11. What is your gut feeling about the school?
12. What is the cost of the school and what financial aid is available to you?

Though it is helpful to discuss all of these factors with friends, family, and faculty, remember that ultimately YOU will spend the next four years at the school you choose. Give yourself plenty of time to reflect on your own and to listen carefully to your thoughts about which schools would be a good match for you.

Your school choice list should contain only schools that you truly would like to attend. Do not waste the time or the money to apply to a school that you would not be happy attending if you were accepted. You should have most of your school choice list in mind early in your senior year. Make sure that your list includes at least two schools that (i) you would be happy to attend, (ii) your academic credentials (rigor, grades and test scores) fall well above the average of the college's academic profile of admitted students, and (iii) are affordable given your family's financial situation. Beyond that, it is recommended that you apply to a few schools that you would be happy to attend and for which your academic credentials are within the schools "target zone" for applicants (i.e. middle 50%), and, if you want to, one or more schools that you would like to attend but is a "reach" given your academic credentials.

### **A Word about Deadlines**

When researching application deadlines, don't forget that schools often have separate deadlines for certain programs. Make sure not to miss important application deadlines for applying to programs like Honors Programs as well as any scholarship application deadlines. Carefully check each college's website and make a note of these deadlines. Note that some departmental scholarships are not listed in the "admissions" or "financial aid" portions of the college's website – keep digging.

In addition, note that the AGS College Counseling office has its own set of deadlines for you to request that transcripts and other materials be sent for consideration with each college application. Check these deadlines carefully and abide by them throughout your senior year.

## **Section VIII**

### **Making Your Applications**

Today, nearly every college accepts (and many “prefer” and some even “require”) that college applications be submitted online. Specific information about applying to a college can be found on each college’s website. If you have difficulty locating a college website, look up the college in your Naviance account and you will find a link to the college’s website.

### **Types of Applications and Acceptances**

#### **The Common Application**

Over 500 colleges and universities have agreed to accept a generic application called the Common Application (frequently referred to as the “Common App”). This allows students to submit applications to many schools using the same applicant information. The Common Application is available online at [www.commonapp.org](http://www.commonapp.org). Note that, in many cases, the school will accept the Common Application but will also require additional information given by way of supplemental essays and questions (you will see these questions and prompts within the Common Application process). Check the school’s website for the most current information regarding any necessary supplements. Colleges that accept the Common Application will accept it for Early Decision, Early Action, Rolling Decision and Regular Decision application plans (discussed below).

#### **Early Decision (ED) Applications**

An Early Decision agreement means that if a student is admitted, she will attend that school (in most cases, regardless of the amount of financial aid offered by the school). Most colleges have three options for Early Decision applicants: they will admit you, defer your admission for further review, or deny you admission. Some colleges may not “defer” from the Early Decision applicant pool, meaning that you will be either admitted or denied (check with the individual college if their stated policy is unclear). Submitting an Early Decision application is a commitment to attend that school if you are accepted; therefore, you may only submit one Early Decision Application, and, if accepted, you must withdraw any applications submitted to other schools. It is the student’s responsibility to know the rules of ED applications for the school to which she is applying. Some colleges accept a larger number of students from their early decision pool than their regular decision pool. However, a student should only use this method of application if (i) she is absolutely certain that the college is her first choice, and (ii) she is absolutely certain that she can afford the cost of attendance (advance conversations with the college’s financial aid office are highly recommended before making this determination). Some colleges do have a policy offering release from an Early Decision Agreement if the financial aid package offered is not sufficient to allow attendance, however, it is the student’s responsibility to understand the policy before making the commitment to apply ED.

#### **Early Action (EA) Applications**

Early Action plans allow the student to receive the admissions decision from a college or university early, but also allows the student to apply to other schools and to wait to make a final decision until May 1. Under this application program, colleges may admit you, defer your admission for further review, or deny you admission. In a few instances, schools accepting EA applications will restrict students from applying to other schools by EA or ED (this is sometimes referred to as “Restricted Early Action”). It is the student’s responsibility to know the rules of EA applications for the specific school(s) to which she is applying.

### **Rolling Admissions**

Colleges that use Rolling Admissions evaluate and accept or deny students admission within several weeks following the receipt of their applications. Students wishing to attend a school with a rolling admissions plan should generally submit applications early in the Fall in order to ensure that a space will still be available for them to attend this institution. Please note that these schools frequently publish deadlines for application in the late spring, but their freshman classes can be full well before that date.

### **Regular Decision**

Colleges set a deadline for applications, then evaluate all applications received by that deadline (usually between December 30 and February 1) and select applicants best qualified for admission from this pool of candidates. Notification is usually mid March to April 1<sup>st</sup>.

### **Submitting Applications and Supporting Materials**

The AGS College Counseling office is here to assist you in the application process in any way we can. Note that you will be submitting most if not all of your applications online. The AGS College Counseling Office will submit supporting materials such as transcripts, recommendation letters, evaluation forms, and school profiles. The AGS College Counseling office is responsible for handling multiple applications for every AGS Senior. Consequently, we must ask that you carefully follow the following procedures when submitting a request for us to send application materials to your colleges.

1. Adhere to the deadlines published on the **blue date sheet (“Important Dates for College Admissions”: the “Blue Sheet”)** which will be published in the early fall of your senior year. This sheet gives request for application materials deadlines that are well in advance of application deadlines published by colleges or universities. This ensures that the Counseling Office will have ample time to process your application materials requests and submit materials in advance of each college’s deadline.
2. Completely fill out an **Application Materials Request Form** (the **“Orange Sheet”** or the **“Yellow Sheet”**: you will learn more about these on Senior College Night) for each college to which you would like application materials to be sent. These **“Orange Sheets”** and **“Yellow Sheets”** must be turned into the College Counseling Office no later than deadlines listed in the **Blue Sheet** (again, you will learn about this process on Senior College Night in August).
3. If the college does not accept electronic transmission of transcripts (your Naviance account includes information on electronic submissions), turn in a large (9x12), self-sealing envelope **with each Orange Sheet**. The envelope should be addressed to the appropriate college’s admission office. Do not write the return address on the envelope.

## Section IX

### Financial Aid Information

Financial Aid is usually awarded by individual schools in a package based on merit and/or demonstrated need. These packages can be made up of any or all of the following components: a grant (usually given by the state or federal government, or directly by the college) which does not need to be repaid, a loan (usually from the federal government or from the college) which must be repaid, and an on-campus job. Often, students will be offered different financial aid packages from different colleges. Applications for need-based financial aid will generally require the “FAFSA” (described below), and may also require additional documentation. The primary documents used in the need-based financial aid process are as follows:

1. Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA): The federal government processes these applications free of charge. The FAFSA asks families to provide information about their income and assets and must be completed using the most recent tax return. This form is available starting October 1 of the senior year and must be filed electronically. For more information, go to [www.fafsa.gov](http://www.fafsa.gov). There is no charge associated with completing the FAFSA.
2. College Board’s PROFILE form (CSS/Profile): This form is required by many private colleges and universities, and it entails a two-part process. The first part is an initial registration form, which is available online at [www.collegeboard.org](http://www.collegeboard.org) (click on “Big Future” or “Get the Aid you Need”). This form becomes available around October 1 of the senior year. The College Board will process the initial registration and will return customized forms to the family that have been generated to fit each of the schools listed on the form. There is a processing fee and a service fee associated with CSS/Profile forms.
3. Institutional Forms: Some colleges and universities generate their own forms for financial applications. These forms are generated by the school’s financial aid office.

Students should carefully research financial aid requirements for each college so as not to miss out on essential information.

### SCHOLARSHIPS

Most scholarships are awarded to students directly from the colleges to which they apply. The admissions office at each college is the best source of information about the scholarships available through their institution.

Scholarship opportunities independent of particular colleges change quickly. For this reason, students should research potential scholarship opportunities through free scholarship search engines such as [www.fastweb.com](http://www.fastweb.com), [www.scholarships.com](http://www.scholarships.com), [www.gacollege411.org](http://www.gacollege411.org) (or [www.gafutures.org](http://www.gafutures.org)), and <http://www.collegeboard.org>. These sites generally report the most up-to-date scholarship information. In addition, information received by the AGS College Counseling Office regarding local scholarships and/or scholarships requiring nominations from AGS faculty or administrators are listed in a link through the College Counseling Haiku page. If you are interested in being nominated for these scholarships, follow the instructions and deadlines in the linked page.

Each fall, the AGS College Counseling office offers an evening program entitled “Paying for College.” We strongly encourage all families to attend this program in the fall of senior year (even if they have attended in prior years).

### **Georgia only: The HOPE Scholarship**

The HOPE (Helping Outstanding Pupils Educationally) scholarship rewards students’ hard work in high school with partial tuition scholarships for degree programs at any public or private college, university, or technical degree program in the State of Georgia. Students must have a 3.0 GPA in their core college preparatory courses (as calculated by the Georgia Student Finance Commission) in order to qualify for HOPE. More information is available in the AGS College Counseling Office and at [www.gacollege411.org](http://www.gacollege411.org) (or [www.gafutures.org](http://www.gafutures.org)).

### **Georgia Only: The Zell Miller Scholarship**

The Zell Miller Scholarship awards students’ exceptional work in high school with full tuition scholarships for degree programs at any public college or university (or partial tuition at any private college or university) in the State of Georgia. Students must have a 3.7 GPA in their core college preparatory classes (as calculated by the Georgia Student Finance Commission) and either a minimum SAT score of 1200 (critical reading and math) from one “sitting” or a minimum ACT composite score of 26 (or the student must be identified as the valedictorian or salutatorian of her class). More information is available in the AGS College Counseling Office and at [www.GACollege411.org](http://www.GACollege411.org) (or [www.gafutures.org](http://www.gafutures.org)).

### **Net Price Calculators**

Every college's website includes a tool called a "Net Price Calculator." The Net Price Calculator is a tool that you can use to estimate your “net price” to attend a particular college or university. Net price is the difference between the “sticker” price (full cost) to attend a specific college, minus any grants and scholarships for which you may be eligible. Sticker price includes direct charges (tuition and fees, room and board) and indirect costs (books and supplies, transportation, and personal expenses).

Important to remember: The accuracy of the Net Price Calculator is dependent on the accuracy of the personal financial information that you provide!

How does it work?

1. First, the Net Price Calculator looks at the sticker price.
2. Then, using the financial information you enter into the calculator, the Net Price Calculator estimates the amount of money your family would be expected to contribute to pay for college.
3. Finally, the Net Price Calculator evaluates your eligibility for financial aid at specific colleges by matching your financial and personal characteristics to the criteria that schools use to distribute financial aid (need-based grants as well as merit-based scholarships).

How can the Net Price Calculator help you?

Net price is one tool to understanding what a specific college is likely to cost, and allows you to better compare your out-of-pocket expenses from one college to another.

It can help you widen your college choices beyond those institutions that you think you can afford. It is possible that your net cost will be lower at a college with a high sticker price or

higher at a college with a lower sticker price.

Another helpful tool for comparing the average actual cost of attendance for different institutions, as well as the average amount of loans taken out by students attending an institution is available through the “College Navigator” section of the website maintained by the National Institution for Education Statistics ([nces.ed.gov/collegenavigator](https://nces.ed.gov/collegenavigator)).

### **Scholarship Scams**

Most information about scholarships is readily available on the internet (see discussion of scholarship search engines, above). Be very cautious about spending money to hire a consultant or service to assist in your search for scholarships.

## Section X

### Statement of Students' Rights and Responsibilities in the College Admission Process

*From the National Association for College Admission Counseling, [www.nacacnet.org](http://www.nacacnet.org).*

#### **When you apply to colleges and universities you have rights:**

##### **Before you apply:**

- You have the right to receive factual and comprehensive information from colleges and universities about their admission, financial costs, aid opportunities, practices and packaging policies, and housing policies. If you consider applying under an early admission, early action decision plan, you have a right to complete information from the college about its processes and policies.
- You have the right to be free from high-pressure sales tactics.

##### **When you are offered admission:**

- You have the right until May 1 to wait to respond to an offer of admission and/or financial aid.
- Colleges that request commitments to offers of admission and/or financial assistance prior to May 1 must clearly offer you the opportunity to request (in writing) an extension until May 1. They must grant you this extension and your request may not jeopardize your status for admission and/or financial aid.
- Candidates admitted under early decision programs are a recognized exception to the May 1 deadline.

##### **If you are placed on a wait/alternate list:**

- The letter that notifies you of that placement should provide a history that describes the number of students on the wait list, the number offered admission, and the availability of financial aid and housing.
- Colleges may require neither a deposit nor a written commitment as a condition of remaining on a wait list.
- Colleges are expected to notify you of the resolution of your wait list status by August 1 at the latest.

#### **When you apply to colleges and universities you have responsibilities:**

##### **Before you apply:**

- You have a responsibility to research, and to understand and comply with the policies and procedures of each college or university regarding application fees, financial aid, scholarships, and housing. You should also be sure that you understand the policies of each college or university regarding deposits that you may be required to make before you enroll.

##### **As you apply:**

- You must complete all material that is required for application, and submit your application on or before the published deadlines. You should be the sole author of your applications.
- You should seek the assistance of your high school counselor early and throughout the application period. Follow the process recommended by your high school for filing college applications.

- It is your responsibility to arrange, if appropriate, for visits to and/or interviews at colleges of your choice.

**After you receive your admission decisions:**

- You must notify each college or university that accepts you whether you are accepting or rejecting its offer. You should make these notifications as soon as you have made a final decision as to the college that you wish to attend, but no later than May 1. It is understood that May 1 will be the postmark date.
- You may confirm your intention to enroll and, if required, submit a deposit to only one college or university. The exception to this arises if you are put on a wait list by a college or university and are later admitted to that institution. You may accept the offer and send a deposit. However, you must immediately notify a college or university at which you previously indicated your intention to enroll.
- If you are accepted under an early decision plan, you must promptly withdraw the applications submitted to other colleges and universities and make no additional applications. If you are an early decision candidate and are seeking financial aid, you need not withdraw other applications until you have received notification about financial aid.

If you think your rights have been denied, you should contact the college or university immediately to request additional information or the extension of a reply date. In addition, you should ask your counselor to notify the president of the state or regional affiliate of the National Association for College Admission Counseling in your area. If you need further assistance, send a copy of any correspondence you have had with the college or university and a copy of your letter of admission to: National Association for College Admission Counseling, 1050 N. Highland Street, Suite 400, Arlington, VA 22201.

## Section XI

### ***Closing Tips from the College Counseling Office:***

1. Use your full, legal name on all of your college inquiry and application materials and when you register for standardized tests. This will help admissions offices keep all of your application submissions in order, and keep track of your demonstration of interest in their institution.
2. When making inquiries and applications to colleges, use your AGS email address or a gmail or similar account, with a professional sounding name (e.g. "fullname@gmail.com) for all college correspondence. If you use this email address for any other purpose, create folders in your account to sort and store college communications.
3. Read all application instructions carefully – note deadlines (especially early action and scholarship deadlines).
4. Get started early on your research and applications. Take time to carefully complete applications instead of rushing at the last minute.
5. Don't bother to apply to a school that you really don't want to attend. Be honest with friends and family about where you really want to go.
6. Uphold all AGS deadlines published on the blue "Important Dates for College Admissions" sheet.
7. Keep an organized filing system (paper and electronic) with all application materials and other college information in one central place. Save or print a copy of online applications. Keep a log of usernames and passwords used to submit applications in this file as well (see suggested form in Appendix).
8. Keep a journal of all college visits. Record your personal reflections. Include photos in your journal.
9. Take the time to really get to know the campuses of schools on your college choice list.
10. Try to visit colleges when school is in session.
11. Take the time to research and to apply for scholarships, but remember that most scholarships come from the colleges themselves.
12. Don't allow trivial factors to persuade you when deciding which college to attend. Look at the big picture and carefully consider your personal goals as you assess schools.
13. Don't allow yourself to seek out one school that is perfect for you. Think instead of applying to several schools at which you would be happy and successful.
14. Relax and enjoy the process as much as possible – college exploration is a great time to pause, practice mindfulness, and learn about yourself!

## APPENDIX

### ATLANTA GIRLS' SCHOOL COLLEGE COUNSELING STATEMENT OF PRACTICES

#### **APPLICATIONS**

Students must set up accounts with colleges and complete and submit their own applications. Do so by going to the college's website. Whatever you are turning in to the AGS College Counseling Office (application materials, secondary school report or counselor forms, and any other materials to complete the application package) must **all** be given to the College Counseling Office together (no piecemeal parts) under an orange or yellow "Application Materials Request" form (an "Orange Sheet" or a "Yellow Sheet") by the College Counseling Office deadlines listed on the form entitled "Important Dates For College Admissions" (the "Blue Sheet") to be certain that the College Counseling Office sends them out on time. For colleges that do not accept electronic submissions of transcripts, each Orange Sheet must have, as an attachment, a large (at least 9x12) self-sealing (will have a "peel-off" strip) envelope addressed to the particular college admissions office **but without** a return address. Procedures for requesting recommendation letters and "teacher evaluation" forms will be reviewed with you in College Counseling informational meetings.

#### **EARLY DECISION (ED) APPLICATIONS—Apply early, find out early; almost always binding**

Only one early decision (ED or ED I) application may be submitted. If deferred or denied from that school, you are released from any later binding commitment. You may then do an ED 2 application if another school has one.

- a. Upon receipt of a positive answer on early decision applications, you must withdraw all other applications immediately and send in your acceptance. Since ED applications are binding, you are strongly advised to communicate and work closely with the financial aid office of the college and be comfortable that the financial aid package to be offered (if you are seeking financial aid) will be sufficient for you to meet the cost of attendance of the college. Coordinate with the college admissions office and financial aid office if you are offered ED acceptance but have not yet received your financial aid package.
- b. Official policy of the National Association for College Admission Counseling (NACAC): "it is important that secondary school counselors advise students to fully understand and carefully follow the procedures prescribed by colleges and universities. Counselors should not advise students to knowingly violate the provisions of an institution's Early Decision or Early Action plan, as doing so could place the student's admission in serious jeopardy".
- c. A few ED schools will allow you to apply EA to certain schools. You are responsible for knowing the policies of all schools to which you apply, whether you apply ED, EA, Rolling, or Regular Decision.

#### **EARLY ACTION (EA) APPLICATIONS—Apply early, find out early; no commitment until May 1**

Generally speaking, you are not restricted as to the number of EA applications you can submit. However, certain colleges have Restrictive Early Action (REA) policies – check each college's policies before you apply.

#### **ROLLING DECISION APPLICATIONS—Find out generally in 3 to 6 weeks; no commitment until May 1**

Certain ROLLING applications should be submitted very early. Some state schools fill their out-of-state quota much earlier than the stated deadlines. Some private colleges also have

rolling applications. Again, read the literature for each college to understand its policies.

### **SAT AND ACT TESTING**

1. You are responsible for signing up for all ACT, SAT, and SAT Subject tests.
2. You are also responsible for arranging with the testing agencies for official score reports to be sent to colleges. Send your scores well in advance of application deadlines – there is a delay of several days to several weeks between when you request that your scores be sent and when they are received by colleges. For a list of colleges that do not require standardized test scores as part of the application process, go to [www.fairtest.org](http://www.fairtest.org).
3. If you are planning to play sports at NCAA Division I or II schools, you must gain clearance through the NCAA Clearinghouse ([www.ncaaclearinghouse.net](http://www.ncaaclearinghouse.net)) and have your ACT/SAT scores sent to the NCAA (code 9999).

### **FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS**

You must find requirements for all school specific and portable scholarships.

### **REPORTING DISCIPLINARY INFRACTIONS**

Upon direct request from colleges for information pertaining to your discipline record (this request will often appear as a question on the college application), you should honestly and fully disclose if you have been subject to a disciplinary response including probation, suspension, dismissal or withdrawal from AGS. Upon direct request from the colleges for information pertaining to a student's discipline records, AGS will respond and disclose if a student has been subject to a disciplinary response including but not limited to probation, suspension, dismissal or withdrawal from AGS. If this is an issue for you, you should work closely with the College Counselor and the Dean to ensure that you and AGS are responding in a consistent and thoughtful manner. If your disciplinary status changes after the filing of college applications, you have the opportunity and the obligation to inform all colleges to which application materials have been previously submitted or the college to which you have submitted an enrollment deposit. You should notify the college or colleges within 10 days from the date of the change in status. Following such 10-day period, the College Counselor or the Dean will notify colleges in writing that your status has changed and the reason for the change including a description of the disciplinary infraction and the ensuing consequences. The college admission representative will be directed to the student and the family for further information. This policy is in compliance with the National Association for College Admissions Counseling's Statement of Good Practices.

### **FINAL COMMITMENT TO A COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY**

Unless you have committed to a college early, you have until May 1 to decide your school of choice. By that date, you must let the college you plan to attend know that you are coming and pay necessary deposits there if they are due by that time. After that date, your acceptance offer is not valid if you have not responded! You must also notify all schools where you will not attend.

**YOU MAY NOT DOUBLE DEPOSIT.**

**AGS WILL ONLY SEND YOUR FINAL TRANSCRIPT TO YOUR ONE SCHOOL OF CHOICE (AND ANY SCHOOLS WHERE YOU ARE INVITED ON THE WAIT LIST AND WISH TO REMAIN ON THE WAITLIST).**

**ONLINE ACCESS INFORMATION LOG**

**AGS SCHOOL NUMBER: 110133**

<b>Website</b>	<b>Username</b>	<b>Password</b>
Collegeboard.org		
Actstudent.org		
Commonapp.com		
Fafsa.gov		
Fastweb.com		

<b>College</b>	<b>Username</b>	<b>Password</b>

## College and Universities Visiting AGS in Fall Semester 2015

Agnes Scott College  
The University of Alabama  
Appalachian State University  
Arcadia University  
Auburn University  
Babson College  
Barnard College  
Berry College  
Birmingham-Southern College  
Boston University  
Brandeis University  
University of British Columbia  
Bryn Mawr College  
Carleton College  
Case Western Reserve University  
Centre College  
College of Charleston  
Colgate University  
College of Coastal Georgia  
Columbus College of Art and Design  
Davidson College  
Eckerd College  
Elon University  
Emory University  
Florida Southern College  
University of Florida  
Furman University  
George Mason University  
The George Washington University  
Georgia College  
Georgia Institute of Technology  
The University of Georgia  
Goucher College  
Grinnell College  
Guilford College  
Hampshire College  
Hendrix College  
Mary Baldwin College  
Maryland Institute College of Art  
University of Maryland, College Park  
Mercer University  
Meredith College  
Miami University, Oxford  
University of Miami  
Millsaps College  
Muhlenberg College  
University of New Hampshire  
Northeastern University  
University of Notre Dame  
Occidental College  
Ohio Wesleyan University  
University of Pennsylvania  
Pitzer College  
Princeton University  
Purdue University  
Queens University of  
Charlotte  
Randolph-Macon College  
University of Redlands  
Reed College  
Rensselaer Polytechnic  
Institute  
Rhodes College  
Rice University  
Saint Mary's College  
Salem College  
Savannah College of Art and  
Design  
Sewanee: The University of  
the South  
Simmons College  
Skidmore College  
Smith College  
University of South Carolina  
Southern Methodist  
University  
Spelman College  
St. Lawrence University  
State University of New  
York at Albany  
Swarthmore College  
Syracuse University  
University of Tennessee,  
Knoxville  
The New School - All  
Divisions  
Trinity College  
Tulane University  
Vanderbilt University  
Villanova University  
Virginia Commonwealth  
University  
Washington College  
Washington University in St.  
Louis  
Wesleyan College  
Wesleyan University  
Wofford College  
The College of Wooster  
Oglethorpe University

## College Acceptances 2012 - 2015 [\* = student(s) attending]

<b>Agnes Scott College*</b>	University of Edinburgh	Manhattanville College	Scripps College
Univ. of Alabama, Birmingham	<b>Elon University*</b>	Manipal University	<b>Sewanee: The University of the South*</b>
The University of Alabama	Emerson College	Mary Baldwin College Maryland	<b>Skidmore College*</b>
Albion College	<b>Emory University*</b>	Institute College of Art	<b>Smith College*</b>
American University	<b>Emory University - Oxford College*</b>	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	University of South Carolina
<b>The American University of Paris*</b>	Fisk University	McDaniel College	Univ. of Southern Mississippi
<b>Anderson University-SC*</b>	Florida A&M University	<b>Mercer University*</b>	<b>Southern Poly. State Univ.*</b>
<b>Appalachian State Univ.*</b>	<b>Florida State University*</b>	Miami University, Oxford	<b>Spelman College*</b>
University of Arkansas	Fordham University	<b>Mississippi State University*</b>	University of St. Andrews
Armstrong State University	Franklin and Marshall College	University of Mississippi	<b>St. John's University, Queens Campus*</b>
<b>Auburn University*</b>	Franklin University Switzerland	Univ. of Montana, Missoula	College of Staten Island
Babson College	<b>Furman University*</b>	Mount Holyoke College	Stetson University
<b>Bard College*</b>	George Mason University	New College of Florida	Swarthmore College
Barnard College	George Washington Univ.	University of New Mexico	<b>Syracuse University*</b>
Baylor University	Georgetown University	New York University	<b>The University of Tampa*</b>
Becker College	<b>Georgia College*</b>	Univ. of North Carolina, Asheville	Univ. of Tennessee, Chattanooga
Belmont University	<b>Georgia Institute of Tech.*</b>	Univ. of NC, Greensboro	The University of Texas, Austin
Beloit College	<b>Georgia Southern Univ.*</b>	North Carolina State University	The New School - Eugene Lang College
<b>Berry College*</b>	Georgia SW State Univ.	University of North Florida	Tulane University
Birmingham-Southern College	<b>Georgia State University*</b>	North Carolina State University	Tuskegee University
Boston College	<b>The University of Georgia*</b>	University of North Florida	<b>US Air Force Academy*</b>
Boston University	Gettysburg College	Northeastern University	Ursinus College
<b>Brandeis University*</b>	Gonzaga University	Northern Arizona University	<b>Valdosta State University*</b>
Brenau University	<b>Goucher College*</b>	<b>University of Notre Dame*</b>	Vanderbilt University
Brevard College	Grambling State University	Ohio Wesleyan University	University of Vermont
Brigham Young University	Guilford College	Old Dominion University	<b>Villanova University*</b>
University of British Columbia	Gustavus Adolphus College	Oregon State University	<b>Virginia Commonwealth Univ.*</b>
Butler University	Hampshire College	Pace University, New York City	<b>Virginia Tech*</b>
University of California, Riverside	<b>Hampton University*</b>	Pennsylvania State University	<b>University of Virginia*</b>
Univ. of California, San Diego	<b>Harvard University*</b>	University of Pittsburgh	<b>Wake Forest University*</b>
Carnegie Mellon University	High Point University	Pratt Institute	Warren Wilson College
Case Western Reserve Univ.	Hobart & William Smith Colleges	PrattMWP	Waseda University
University of Central Florida	Hofstra University	<b>Princeton University*</b>	Washington and Lee University
Centre College	Hollins University	<b>University of Puget Sound*</b>	Washington Univ. in St. Louis
College of Charleston	<b>Howard University*</b>	Purdue University	University of Washington
<b>University of Chicago*</b>	Univ. of Illinois at Chicago	<b>Queens University of Charlotte*</b>	Watkins College of Art & Design
Clark Atlanta University	Univ. of IL, Urbana-Champaign	Quinnipiac University	<b>Wesleyan College*</b>
Clemson University	Illinois Institute of Technology	Radford University	The University of West Georgia
Colby College	Indiana University at Bloomington	Randolph-Macon College	<b>Western Carolina University*</b>
<b>Colgate University*</b>	Ithaca College	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	Wheaton College MA
College of Coastal Georgia	Johns Hopkins University	University of Rhode Island	Whitman College
<b>Univ. of CO at Boulder*</b>	Kalamazoo College	<b>Rhodes College*</b>	<b>College of William and Mary*</b>
Colorado State University	<b>Kennesaw State University*</b>	<b>Rice University*</b>	Williams College
Columbia College Chicago	University of Kentucky	<b>Ringling College of Art &amp; Design*</b>	Wingate University
Columbia University	Lake Erie College	Rollins College	Winston-Salem State University
Cornell University	Lake Forest College	Saint John's University	<b>Winthrop University*</b>
Dartmouth College	<b>Lehigh University*</b>	Salem College	University of Wisconsin, Madison
Davidson College	Lenoir-Rhyne University	San Francisco State University	<b>Wofford College*</b>
University of Dayton	Lewis & Clark College	University of San Francisco	<b>The College of Wooster*</b>
University of Denver	<b>LIM College*</b>	Santa Fe College	<b>Xavier University of Louisiana*</b>
Dickinson College	Louisiana State University	Savannah College of Art & Design	<b>Yale University*</b>
Drexel University	Loyola University Chicago	School of the Art Institute of Chicago	<b>Yonsei University*</b>
Eckerd College	Loyola Univ. New Orleans		Young Harris College