

# JUNIOR & SENIOR YEAR TIMELINES

Postsecondary training refers to taking classes at a tech school, enrolling at a community college, or embarking upon a four-year degree. Use the guidelines below to help gauge ways to efficiently organize your time when preparing for postsecondary training. Remember, these timelines are only estimates of how best to organize your time during your junior and senior years of high school. Good luck!



## Fall of Junior Year



- Review your high school course schedule. Make sure you are taking the necessary classes to prepare for your educational goals. If you have questions, talk with your school counselor.
- Visit your high school's career center or resource area. Investigate your interests. Use tools available for career exploration like *MnCareers*, MCIS, [getreadyforcollege.org](http://getreadyforcollege.org) or ISEEK.
- Get involved in school or community activities. Record the number of hours you volunteered. These can enhance college and scholarship applications.
- Register to take the PSAT.



## Winter of Junior Year



- Inquire with your career center or school counselor about the ASVAB test.
- Explore college options. Contact schools you're interested in. Inquire about the application process and what you need to do to prepare. Begin exploring financial aid offices for information.
- Talk with others about their college experiences. Ask them questions to get a feel for what college is like.
- Gather information about the SAT and ACT exams. Most colleges in the Midwest require the ACT. Registration materials might be available from your career center or school counselor.
- Consider work-based learning opportunities for the summer like internships, mentorship or work-site field trips.
- Watch for financial aid opportunities. Make sure to explore different sources of aid, like parents' connections, employers, professional organizations, religious affiliations and more.



## Spring of Junior Year



- Attend college fairs. Put your name on mailing lists to receive information about the colleges that interest you.
- Visit college campuses and arrange for tours during the summer.
- Register to take the ACT and SAT.
- Explore summer job or internship opportunities that fit your career interests.
- Consider the Post-Secondary Enrollment Program (PSEO). Students take college courses and earn both high school and college credit at the same time. Talk to your school counselor for more details.
- Consider enrolling in summer programs on college campuses.



## Summer of Junior Year



- Compare the colleges you visited.
- Ask for letters of reference from your summer jobs, internships and activities.
- Make sure your class schedule for your senior year is complete and accurate.
- If considering the military, work with your representative to explore your options and pay attention to deadlines.
- Create or update your resume.
- Design a portfolio, using eFolio ([www.efoliominnesota.com](http://www.efoliominnesota.com)). Record all your accomplishments, work experiences, work-based learning opportunities and others. Write out your goals and how you plan to accomplish them. List your strengths. Be sure to include your transcript and resume.

## JUNIOR & SENIOR YEAR TIMELINES, CONTINUED



### Fall of Senior Year



- Check your schedule. Make sure you have taken or plan to take all the necessary requirements for graduation and your educational goals.
- Request a copy of your transcript. Make sure your grades and classes are complete and accurate.
- Attend local career fairs.
- Take the ACT and/or SAT if you haven't already done so.
- Watch for scholarship applications and beware of deadlines.
- Consider volunteering. Volunteer hours can be utilized for college and scholarship applications.
- Fall Break is a great time to visit colleges. Phone ahead to schedule an appointment and a tour.
- Begin collecting college applications. Pay attention to deadlines.
- Ask for letters of recommendations or update previous ones so you have them when needed.
- Think about an application essay. Ask someone to review it for you and help with edits and revisions.



### Winter of Senior Year



- If you didn't take the ASVAB your junior year, take it your senior year. Check with your career center or counselor to learn whether your school offers the exam.
- Complete the FAFSA (the Free Application for Federal Student Aid) as soon as possible after January 1. You'll need information from your tax return and your family's return. Keep in mind that college financial aid deadlines vary depending on the school.
- Double check your college applications and make sure you're on track with deadlines.
- Continue searching for scholarship applications and watch for deadlines. Utilize software like MCIS, use the Internet and visit your local library. Also check with your school counselor or career centers.
- Update your resume. Be sure to include your most recent accomplishments, activities and work experience. Store these items in your portfolio.
- If you're considering a school out of Minnesota, check on reciprocity agreements and collect the necessary forms. More information about reciprocity can be found at: [www.getreadyforcollege.org](http://www.getreadyforcollege.org).
- Apply to the schools of your choice no later than winter break. Make sure all necessary paperwork has been completed and sent to the college(s) of your choice by February. Colleges do not process applications until everything is complete.



### Spring of Senior Year



- Follow-up with the colleges you applied to. Find out whether they received all the materials they need.
- Continue searching for scholarships.
- Review college acceptance letters as you receive them. Consider your financial aid award package when making your decision.
- Finalize your decision about which college to attend. Notify the college you decide to attend and send the required deposit. Also notify the college(s) you choose not to attend.
- Send those who wrote you a letter of recommendation a thank you letter. Inform them of your future plans.
- Don't slack off, even after you've been accepted! Colleges look for strong grades your senior year of high school. These grades are part of your whole picture and are figured into your GPA and class rank.
- Have a great graduation! Celebrate your success!



### Summer of Senior Year



- Consider summer employment to help defray some of the costs of college.
- Attend college orientation sessions offered at your college.
- Enjoy your summer!!

# PREPARATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

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Many students decide to go to college after high school. If this is their plan, they should start preparing while still in high school. Parents and their kids should read through the checklist below to see how to prepare for higher education.



**Do your best at your school work all of the time.** This means paying attention in class. If you're having a problem, ask for help from a teacher. Do homework and extra credit work when available. Work hard to learn. This will help you prepare for classes in college.



**Take the right classes.** To get into college, you need to take as many English, writing, math, science and social studies courses as you can each year of high school. Colleges look for you to have taken these classes and done well in them. Other classes might be recommended, depending on your major.



**Finish high school.** In order to go to college, you've got to have a high school diploma or GED. You must go to school every day, stay in school and pay attention when you're there. When you're finished with high school, college will be waiting for you.



**Talk with people in their careers that interest you, which college they went to and how they paid for college.** You might have to call them or ask a family member to help you meet people. But ask questions! Ask how many years they went to college and what advice they can give you about college and a career.



**Get involved in activities at school or in your community.** Being active in your community and at school helps you gain skills that last a lifetime and makes you part of the world around you. Volunteer, help people and work with others. When you get involved, you meet mentors who can help you throughout your life.



**Save a little money each day for college.** Start a savings account at a bank. When you get money, put some of it away instead of spending it all. You will have to pay for college. Financial aid is available, but saving is the best way to pay. Maybe you only have a small amount to save today, but it will add up!

Adapted from  
**Minnesota Office of Higher Education**

# COLLEGE TESTING INFORMATION

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There are several types of college tests available. Some are used as part of the college admission process, others are used to measure student's readiness and interest for post-secondary options. Read below for a description about each test and its purpose. Internet addresses are provided for additional information.

## **PLAN: Preliminary Test of the American College Testing Program**

The PLAN is a comprehensive guidance resource that helps 10<sup>th</sup> graders measure their current academic development, explore career/training options, and make plans for the remaining years of high school and post-graduation years. PLAN is **not** used for college admissions, however as a "pre-ACT" test, PLAN is a powerful predictor of success on the ACT. Ask your school counselor if PLAN is available at your school. More information can be found at: [www.act.org/plan/index.html](http://www.act.org/plan/index.html).

## **ACT**

The ACT test assesses high school students' general educational development and their ability to complete college-level work. The multiple-choice tests cover four skill areas: English, mathematics, reading, and science. The Writing Test, which is optional, measures skill in planning and writing a short essay. The ACT is taken during the junior or senior years of high school and is used as part of the college admissions process for many colleges.



More information, test dates and registration can be found at: [www.actstudent.org/index.html](http://www.actstudent.org/index.html).

## **PSAT/NMSQT: Preliminary Scholastic Aptitude Test**

The Preliminary SAT/National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test is a standardized test that provides firsthand practice for the SAT Reasoning Test. It also gives you a chance to enter National Merit Scholarship Corporation (NMSC) scholarship programs. The PSAT measures a students' ability to do college work in the areas of critical reading skills, math problem-solving skills and writing skills. The PSAT is a short form of the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT). It is recommended to take the PSAT as a sophomore or junior in high school. The PSAT is not used for college admissions. Check with your school counselor about dates and cost of the PSAT. More information can be found at:

[www.collegeboard.com/student/testing/psat/about.html](http://www.collegeboard.com/student/testing/psat/about.html).

## **SAT Reasoning Tests & SAT Subject Tests**

The SAT includes a short essay and multiple choice critical reading, math and writing questions. SAT Subject Tests to demonstrate to colleges their mastery of specific subjects like English, history, mathematics, science, and world language. The tests are independent of any particular textbook or method of instruction. Nearly every college in the U.S. accepts the SAT or Subject Tests as a part of its admissions process; some colleges specify the Subject Tests they require for admission or placement; others allow applicants to choose which tests to take. More information, test dates and registration can be found at: [www.collegeboard.com/student/testing/sat/about.html](http://www.collegeboard.com/student/testing/sat/about.html).

## **ASVAB: Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery**

The ASVAB is an interest inventory test sponsored by the U.S. Military. The test helps students match their interests and abilities with careers in the military and civilian worlds. The ASVAB Program recently was re-designed to be helpful to virtually all students, whether they are planning on immediate employment after high school in civilian or military occupations, or further education at a university, community college, or vocational institution. The ASVAB is available for juniors and seniors and is not used for college admissions.

More information can be found at: [www.asvabprogram.com](http://www.asvabprogram.com).

# COUNTDOWN TO COLLEGE

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This Countdown to College will help you to prepare for the application process and learn which college is best for you.



- 10. Continually check and make sure you're properly prepared**
  - Check high school graduation requirements.
  - Stay involved in school activities, community services, clubs, jobs, etc.
- 9. Review your areas of interest**
  - Explore your goals, abilities and knowledge by taking assessments and talking to others.
  - Visit the library and use the Internet to research career possibilities.
- 8. Identify the educational program(s) in your area(s) of interest**
  - Use the Internet and library to do research or talk to someone in that career.
  - Visit the annual National College Fair in the Twin Cities, local college/career days and regional college fairs.
- 7. Prepare for and take the required college entrance tests (ACT, SAT and others)**
  - Find out the dates and locations of college entrance tests in your area.
  - Pick up registration materials from your high school counselor or career resource center.
- 6. Gather information about college options to weigh the pros and cons**
  - Decide what's important to you in a college: location, programs, size, athletics, etc.
  - Research different schools and their admission policies.
- 5. Create a priority list of schools**
  - Make sure schools on your list have the programs you are interested in.
  - Rank each school on your list according to the items that were important to you in step 6.
- 4. Visit ALL the schools you might consider attending**
  - Talk to students and professors as well as the admissions department and financial aid staff.
  - Sit in on a class, eat in the cafeteria or just hang out.
- 3. Apply to a minimum of four schools**
  - Type or neatly write your applications in pen. Have someone check for errors before you send the application.
  - Highlight all of your achievements and personal goals.
- 2. Apply for financial aid**
  - Complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA).
  - Apply for many scholarships and grants (use the Internet, library and resources at your school).
- 1. Choose your school**
  - Notify the school(s) you chose not to attend.
  - HAVE FUN!

Adapted from  
[Minnesota Office of Higher Education]

# FINANCIAL AID AND COLLEGE TERMS

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## **Academic Calendar**

The system by which an institution divides its year into shorter periods for instruction and awarding credit. Most academic calendars are based on semesters (2 per school year), trimesters (3 per school year) or quarters (4 per school year).

## **ACH Achievement Test**

A supplemental exam used by competitive schools in exchange for the SAT for admissions purposes. The test measures students in a variety of academic subjects at a 4-year high school curriculum.

## **ACT**

A college admissions test that many colleges use, along with the student's high school record, to consider them for admission.

## **Advanced Placement (AP)**

AP courses are for students admitted or assigned to an advanced level course in a certain subject based on evidence that he or she has already completed the equivalent of the subject. Students can earn both high school and college credit.

## **Associate Degree**

A degree granted by a post-secondary institution after satisfactory completion of a 2-year full-time program of study or its part-time equivalent. This 2-year degree is usually acquired at a community or junior college.

## **Baccalaureate / Bachelor's Degree**

A Bachelor's degree is received after the satisfactory completion of a full-time program of study, traditionally lasting 4 years, or its part-time equivalent. It can be completed at a private, public or state college.

## **CEEB Number**

The College Entrance Examination Board Number refers to a 6-digit code that's assigned to each high school, which identifies it to colleges and universities.

## **College in the Classroom**

This program offers college-level courses in cooperation with local college and universities that are taught by high school teachers in the students' high school. Students can earn both high school and college credit.

## **CLEP (College Level Examination Program)**

A series of exams in undergraduate college that provide the opportunity to demonstrate college-level achievement for course credit. CLEP is sometimes also used by employers to satisfy education requirements for advancement or licensing.

## **Community College**

Community colleges are usually 2 years in duration, full-time or the part-time equivalent. They offer Associate degrees and credited courses that can be transferred to other colleges or universities.

## **Cooperative Education**

A college career program in which a student alternates between full-time study and full-time employment in a related field (not to be confused with Work-Study, which is a financial aid program).

## **Credit**

The numeric value attached to a course for overall diploma requirements.

## **Deferred Admissions**

This refers to the practice of a student postponing enrollment for a period of time after acceptance to a college.

## **FINANCIAL AID AND COLLEGE TERMS, CONTINUED**

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### **Early Admission**

A practice of some colleges that admits certain students who have not yet completed high school, usually students of exceptional ability who have completed their junior year.

### **Early Decision**

Colleges that subscribe to this plan agree to follow a common schedule for early-decision applicants. Colleges might offer 1 of 2 plans: A student applying under the first-choice plan (EDP-F) must withdraw application(s) from all other colleges when notified of acceptance by their first college choice; A student applying under the single-choice plan (EDP-S) may not apply to any college other than his or her first-choice unless rejected by that institution. For college that follows either type of plan, applications (including financial aid applications) must be received by a specific date, usually no later than November 15. Applicants will also be notified by a specified date, usually by December 15.

### **FAFSA (Free Application for Federal Student Aid)**

Used by colleges and universities to determine students' and families' financial contribution to college costs. Colleges use the FAFSA form to determine federal and state eligibility for financial aid packages.

### **Financial Aid**

Scholarships, grants, loans, work-study programs and other monetary support to pay for post-secondary education.

### **Financial Aid Package**

Financial aid combined by a post-secondary institution that are presented to a student upon acceptance to the school. The combination of aid available (loans, grants, etc.) is used to pay the yearly cost of education.

### **Four-One-Four (4-1-4)**

This is a variation of the semester calendar system. It consists of 2 semesters separated by a 1-month intercession or interim used for intensive short courses, independent study, off-campus work or other type of instruction.

### **4-Year College**

Provides programs leading to a bachelor's degree — Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) or Bachelor of Science (B.S.).

### **Grant**

Money a student obtains from government or private sources which is used for post-secondary education and which does not have to be repaid.

### **International Baccalaureate (IB)**

A pre-college program that helps prepare students age 16 to 19 for higher education in the United States and overseas. Students can earn high school and college credit.

### **Loan**

Money a student obtains from government or private sources which is used for post-secondary education and has to be repaid with interest, generally upon completion of one's education.

### **Merit**

Describes a type of scholarship in which the award is based on a student's academic and school achievement(s).

### **Need**

Used to describe an award of financial aid based solely on a student's personal and family financial circumstances.

## **FINANCIAL AID AND COLLEGE TERMS, CONTINUED**

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### **Open Admission**

Open admission refers to a college admissions policy where high school graduates and other adults are generally admitted without regard to conventional academic qualifications, such as high school coursework, grades or admission test scores.

### **Pell Grant**

A federal grant based on an individual's or family's financial need for college expenses.

### **Perkins Loan**

A low-interest, federally subsidized loan to help students finance their college education.

### **Post-Secondary Enrollment Options (PSEO)**

The PSEO program allows high school juniors and seniors to take courses at a college for high school and college credit, at no cost to the student.

### **PLUS (Parental Loan Undergraduate Students)**

Loans for parents of undergraduate students to help finance their children's education.

### **Private College/University**

A not-for-profit college supported primarily by private funds. Costs to students are generally higher than state schools. Typically, there is no difference between resident and non-resident tuition costs.

### **PSAT/NMSQT (Preliminary SAT/National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test)**

A test taken by 11th grade students in October to familiarize them with college entrance exams they will most likely take the following spring. The preliminary test is also the first round of the National Merit Scholarship competition, The National Hispanic Recognition Program, National Scholarship Service (for African Americans) and The Telluride Association.

### **Residency Requirements**

Most schools require that a student spend a minimum number of terms on campus (as opposed to pursuing independent study or transferring credits from other colleges) to be eligible for graduation. Residency requirements can also refer to the minimum amount of time a student is required to have lived in a state to be eligible for in-state tuition.

### **Rolling Admissions**

This refers to a procedure where the college considers the student's application as soon as all required credentials have been received. The college usually notifies the applicant of its decision without delay.

### **SAT**

A college admissions test used by many colleges, along with a student's high school records to consider an applicant for admission.

### **Scholarship**

Money awarded to students to pay for educational expenses at a post-secondary institution based on need and/or merit. Scholarships do not have to be repaid.

### **SELF Loan (Student Educational Loan Fund)**

A Minnesota-based program intended to aid students who are not eligible for subsidized federal loans. Borrowers pay interest quarterly while in school.

## **FINANCIAL AID AND COLLEGE TERMS, CONTINUED**

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### **Stafford Loan - Guaranteed Student Loan**

A low-interest, guaranteed, federally subsidized loan to finance a student's education awarded through a college financial aid package.

### **State College/University**

A college or university that is supported by a state government and typically costs less than a private college or university. In-state residents' costs are usually less than non-resident, out of state students.

### **Three-Two (3-2) Liberal Arts and Career Combination**

A program in which a student completes three years of study in a liberal arts field followed by two years of professional/technical study. At the end, the student is awarded both a Bachelor of Arts and a Bachelor of Science degree.

### **TOEFL (Test of English as Foreign Language)**

A test for high school students whose native language is not English. Students are required to have resided in the U.S. for two years or less.

### **Transfer Program**

Primarily refers to an education program at a 2-year college that prepares students to continue their studies at a four-year school.

### **Transfer Student**

A student who attended another college for any period of time, from a single term to three years. A transfer student might receive credit for all or some of the courses completed at the discretion of the college.

### **University**

An institution composed of undergraduate, graduate and professional schools that can include colleges of arts and science, business, education, engineering, agriculture and others.

### **Work Study**

A form of financial aid awarded by colleges where a student is given a part-time job on campus. The income earned is to be used for school expenses.

Adapted from  
**Minnesota Career Information System**  
[Minnesota Department of Education]

# CAREERS IN THE MILITARY

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Below is a brief overview of the components of the Armed Forces. Additional information can be found in *Military Careers: A Guide to Military Occupations*, a reference book to learn more about careers in the Military.

## The U.S. Army:



The Army stands constantly ready to defend American interests and the interests of our allies through land-based operations anywhere in the world. Today's "Expeditionary Army" is a modern and powerful military force redesigning to a goal of 68,500 officers, 12,000 warrant officers, and over 400,000 enlisted soldiers. Army men and women work in many types of jobs, ranging from general administration to the operation and maintenance of the Army's many thousands of weapons, vehicles, aircraft, and highly technical electronic systems.

## The U.S. Navy:



The Navy is made up of over 360,000 officers and enlisted sailors and 53,000 officers. They may be in a variety of assignments on ship, submarine, and shore facilities or in the air as pilots or flight officers. They serve as nuclear power instructors, and special warfare officers. Others perform specialized duties in intelligence, engineering, law, medicine, and scientific careers. Navy people operate and repair nearly 300 ships and over 4,000 aircraft; they serve in such diverse fields as radio operators, network systems administrators, dental specialists, seamen, computer programmers, photographers, ship electricians, and gas turbine systems technicians and work in many other exciting careers.

## The U.S. Air Force:



The mission of the Air Force is to defend the United States through control and exploitation of air and space. Almost 350,000 highly trained officers and airmen make up today's Air Force. Some pilot aircraft — everything from helicopters to the Space Shuttle. Many others do the jobs that support the Air Force's flying mission; they may work as firefighters, aircraft mechanics, security police, or air traffic controllers, or in many other Air Force career fields.

## The U.S. Marine Corps:



To perform the many duties of the Marine Corps, approximately 178,000 Marines excel at everything they do. The self-discipline and abilities gained in Recruit Training pour over into 300 different individual specialties in which they may become an expert. Whether operating a 60-ton tank, setting up a communications outpost or maintaining an F/A-18 fighter jet, every role on the team is essential to the Marine Corps' mission.

## The U.S. Coast Guard:



The Coast Guard constantly performs its mission of protecting America's coastlines and inland waterways by enforcing customs and fishing laws, combating drug smuggling, conducting search and rescue missions, maintaining lighthouses, and promoting boating safety. With a work force of about 5,580 commissioned officers, 1,490 warrant officers, and 27,130 enlisted members, Coast Guard personnel perform in many different occupations to support the missions of the Coast Guard. Each year, the Coast Guard has openings for more than 4,000 men and women in a wide range of challenging careers.

For more information, visit:  
**[www.careersinthemilitary.com](http://www.careersinthemilitary.com)**

## ACTIVITY: MILITARY RECRUITMENT

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Below, you'll find some sample questions to ask a military recruiter. Use them as a guide or make-up questions that you or your parents might have.



1. What is the length of time I would stay in service?
2. What is the starting pay?
3. What and where is basic training?
4. How long is basic training?
5. What specific jobs do you have available at this time? What type of training will I get for these jobs?
6. How do you determine if I am qualified for a specific job?
7. How can I be assured I will get the job I request?
8. What civilian jobs will my military training be useful for?
9. Can I be married and be in the military?
10. What benefits (education and others) are available to me after I finish my service term?
11. What other options do I have if I decide to stay in the military as a career?
12. If I really cannot adjust, is it possible to leave?
- 13.
- 14.
- 15.

Adapted from  
***Career Choices in North Carolina, 2003 Career Development and User's Guide, Youth edition***  
[State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee]

# REGISTERED APPRENTICESHIP

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**Registered Apprenticeship** is a type of training program in Minnesota's workplaces. The Apprenticeship Unit at the Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry works to promote, develop, certify and monitor quality apprenticeship training programs for Minnesota's workplaces. DOLI also works toward promoting apprenticeship opportunities to the general public as well as Minnesota employers.

Students, teachers, counselors, dislocated workers, veterans, underemployed and unemployed individuals can all benefit from understanding how state-registered apprenticeship programs work. The Apprenticeship Unit does not place individuals, nor do they guarantee employment. The information you receive should be used as reference material as you seek employment.

Be sure to obtain a promotional booklet that answers frequently asked questions, called *Building Minnesota's Workforce through Apprenticeship*. The booklet has three sections to answer questions for:

- **employers** (highlighting employers' wants and needs in a program and how the company benefits);
- **students** (providing basic apprenticeship information and the benefits of participation); and
- **veterans** (includes how to prepare for entry into an Apprenticeship/On-The-Job program for veterans eligible to receive GI Bill benefits).

The booklet is available in hard copy and online.\*



## Phone:

Copies can be requested from the Department of Labor and Industry by phoning 651.284.5090 or 1.800.342.5354. Please refer to the *Building Minnesota's Workforce through Apprenticeship* booklet.

## Online:

The booklet is also available online at the Department of Labor and Industry's Web site ([www.doli.state.mn.us/appr.html](http://www.doli.state.mn.us/appr.html)) along with more information about apprenticeship training.

\*Alternative Formats: The booklet can also be requested in alternative formats including large print, Braille or on tape. Please call 651.284.5090 or TTY 651.297.4198 to request these services.



**AmeriCorps** is a network of local, state, and national service programs that connects more than 70,000 Americans each year in intensive service to meet our country's critical needs in education, public safety, health, and the environment. AmeriCorps members serve with more than 3,000 nonprofits, public agencies, and faith-based and community organizations. Since 1994, more than 400,000 men and women have provided needed assistance to millions of Americans across the nation through their AmeriCorps service.

### **AmeriCorps\*State**

The purpose of AmeriCorps\*State is to engage AmeriCorps members in direct service and capacity-building to address unmet community needs. Local programs design service activities for a team of members serving full or part time for one year or during the summer. Sample activities include tutoring and mentoring youth, assisting crime victims, building homes, and restoring parks. AmeriCorps members also mobilize community volunteers and strengthen the capacity of the organizations where they serve.

The organizations that receive grants are responsible for recruiting, selecting, and supervising AmeriCorps members to serve in their programs. Grant recipients are faith-based and community organizations, higher education institutions and public agencies. AmeriCorps members serve in AmeriCorps\*State and National projects in every state, U.S. territories and on tribal reservations.

### **Eligibility for AmeriCorps\*State**

AmeriCorps\*State and National programs are open to U.S. citizens, nationals, or lawful permanent resident aliens age 17 and older. Members serve full- or part-time over a nine- to 12-month period.

### **Benefits of Service with AmeriCorps**

AmeriCorps members receive a modest living allowance, student-loan forbearance, health coverage, and child care for those who qualify. After successfully completing their term of service, they receive an AmeriCorps Education Award of up to \$4,725. This award can be used to pay off qualified student loans or to finance college, graduate school, or vocational training at eligible institutions.

In addition to these benefits, AmeriCorps members learn new skills, acquire qualities of leadership, and gain a sense of satisfaction from taking on responsibilities that directly affect peoples' lives.

To learn more about AmeriCorps, visit:

**[www.americorps.gov](http://www.americorps.gov)**

or call 1.800.942.2677

TTY: 1.800.833.3722