



Your college plan

List the top three reasons why you want to go to college:

1.	2.	3.
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List the top three factors you will use to choose your college:

1.	2.	3.
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List the top three career interests you have:

1.	2.	3.
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How have/will you prepare for college?

Courses taken:	1.	3.	5.	7.
	2.	4.	6.	8.
Test Scores (SAT, ACT, etc.):				
Extracurricular Activities:				
1.	3.	5.		
2.	4.	6.		

List your top college choices:

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Admission Requirements:					
Application Deadline:					
Open House/Preview Days:					
Scholarship Requirements:					
Scholarship Deadline:					

How will you pay for college?

How much is your KEES scholarship? (You can find this at kheaa.com.) \$

File the FAFSA in October (You can do this at studentaid.gov.)

Other scholarships: (You can search for scholarships at kheaa.com.)

1.	\$
2.	\$
3.	\$
4.	\$

You can get an estimate of your financial aid with **Getting the Facts** at kheaa.com.

Choose a college and make a deposit by the date required.

Register for classes? Sign up for orientation? Confirm housing?

Check out KHEAA's **Surviving College** to help you prepare for a successful college experience.



Senior calendar

August/September

- Ask colleges you're interested in to send you admissions information.
- If you're applying for Early Decision, start filling out the forms to meet the college's deadline.
- If you haven't taken the ACT/SAT or if you think you can do better, register. See page 7 for dates.
- Get with your counselor to find out about the financial aid sources available to you. Use KHEAA's Affording Higher Education. Copies are sent to high school counselors, high school libraries and public libraries.
- Ask your parents to get their tax return information ready so you can submit the FAFSA as soon as you can your senior year.

October/November

- Meet with college admissions representatives at college fairs or when they visit your school.
- Attend a financial aid seminar if your school offers one. Read page 21 about scams first.
- If you haven't picked a college yet, narrow your list by visiting schools and talking with students. You should probably talk with your parents too.
- If you're going Early Decision, most schools want the applications submitted about now.
- If you're going through the regular admissions process, it's time to ask teachers to write recommendations and to polish your admissions essay if you have to write one.
- Check with each school's financial aid office to see what financial aid forms they require in addition to the FAFSA.

December/January

- Make sure your applications were received on time. See previous page for admissions and financial aid checklists.
- If you went Early Decision and were accepted, withdraw your applications from other schools.

February/March

- Submit midyear grades if the colleges you've applied to require them.
- Send in any deposits that are required.
- If you've been accepted by more than one college but haven't heard from your first choice, contact that school about a decision before you make any nonrefundable deposits to other schools.
- If you've decided on which school to attend, notify that college of your decision. Let any other colleges that have accepted you know about your decision.

April/May

- Follow up on your financial aid notification. See next page for information about comparing your notifications from different schools.
- If you're going to need student loans, compare the benefits offered by the various lenders your college uses.
- Take AP tests if you're enrolled in AP courses.
- If you're on a waiting list at a school you really want to attend, ask the director of admissions how to strengthen your application.

June

- Let your high school counselor know which school you're going to so the school can send in final grades, class rank and proof of graduation.
- Send thank-you notes to counselors, teachers and others who helped you through the process.
- Prepare a budget for the coming school year.



College admissions checklist

Keep copies of everything. If you're sending applications or other important documents by mail, you might want to send them return receipt requested. This will let you know when the school received the documents. Some of the items on this list might not apply to every school. For example, few public colleges require an entrance essay; many private colleges do. You should check to make sure that people writing recommendations or sending transcripts do so by the deadline. And you shouldn't wait until the deadline to send something in — send it in early just in case something goes wrong.

Item	Deadline	Sent/Taken
<input type="checkbox"/> Admissions application	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> High school transcript	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Letters of recommendation	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Entrance essay	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Admissions test		
<input type="checkbox"/> ACT	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> SAT	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Fees and deposits		
<input type="checkbox"/> Application	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Housing	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Enrollment	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	_____	_____

Financial aid checklist

Keep copies of everything. If you're filing the FAFSA, the best way to do it is online at <https://studentaid.gov/h/apply-for-aid/fafsa>. You should print out a hard copy for your records. If you're applying for scholarships and grants administered by the school that require a separate application, you should consider sending the application return receipt requested. And, as always, don't wait until the last minute — things can go wrong. Computers crash, and mail occasionally gets lost. If you file early and keep track of what you've been doing, you have time to fix things.

Item	Deadline	Sent
<input type="checkbox"/> FAFSA	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> School financial aid form	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Local scholarships		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> _____	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> _____	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> _____	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> _____	_____	_____



School and aid offers comparison

Use your award offers you receive from colleges' financial aid offices and the FAFSA Submission Summary you receive after filling out the FAFSA to fill out this chart to compare the schools and financial aid offers you are considering. The sample column will give you an idea of how to fill in the needed information.

Sometimes the most expensive schools have scholarships that will bring them in line with others. So don't limit yourself; consider all your choices and compare.

Sample	School A	School B	
Need Calculation			
\$8,000			a. Tuition and Fees
800			b. Books and Supplies
6,200			c. Food and housing
800			d. Transportation
1,200			e. Personal Expenses
17,000			f. Total Cost of Attendance (add lines a through e)
-2,000			g. Minus Student Aid Index (remains the same)
15,000			h. Financial Need (line f minus line g)
Financial Aid Notification			
\$5,000			i. Federal Pell Grant
1,800			j. College Access Program Grant
0			k. Kentucky Tuition Grant
500			l. Other Grants/Scholarships
1,700			m. Kentucky Educational Excellence Scholarship (KEES)
700			n. Work-Study
5,300			p. Federal Direct Loan
0			q. Other Loans
15,000			r. Total Financial Aid Notification (add lines i through q)
0			Unmet Need (line h minus line r)



School evaluation

Instructions: If you're considering more than three schools, photocopy this page before proceeding. Select the schools for evaluation and write their names on the slanted lines. Answer the questions for each school. (If the answer is "yes," make a "✓" in the column. If the answer is "no," make an "X" in the column.) What are your findings?		
		Does the school offer the educational program you want?
		If you're admitted into the school, are you also admitted into the educational program you want?
		Is the school accredited by an agency accepted by the U.S. Department of Education (e.g., Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, Council on Occupational Education, Accrediting Commission of Career Schools and Colleges of Technology, National Accrediting Commission of Cosmetology Arts and Sciences, American Association of Bible Colleges)?
		Is the school licensed or approved by the appropriate state government agency (e.g., Council on Postsecondary Education, State Board for Proprietary Education, State Board of Hairdressers and Cosmetologists, State Board of Barbering, Kentucky Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors)?
		Is the school approved for federal and state financial aid programs?
		Does the school have the resources to provide you the education you need to be successful in the work force? Look for up-to-date training devices, developmental course work and/or tutorial assistance, general education courses (e.g., English and math), educational qualifications of the faculty, and library holdings and resources related to your field of study.
		Will completion of the educational program qualify you for a job? An exam and/or apprenticeship may also be required. If a licensing examination is required for employment in your career field (e.g., nursing, cosmetology, or law), do a high percentage of the school's graduates pass the exam?
		Does the school have a job placement program? Is it free? Are a high percentage of graduates placed in jobs? Recent graduates and potential employers can help you answer these questions. A good school will give you a list of contacts.
		Does the typical starting salary for a new graduate of the school's educational program compare favorably with that of graduates from the same educational program at other schools? Does it meet with your expectation? If the school provides such data, ask to see detailed statistics substantiating the school's claim.
		Does the enrollment contract (if required) clearly indicate the complete cost of your course of study? Are all necessities (books, Food and housing, transportation, tools, uniforms, etc.) included in the cost? Schools must make printed cost-of-education information readily available to prospective students upon request.
		Does the enrollment contract contain language to protect you if the school closes or discontinues your program? Call the Better Business Bureau in the area to find out if the school has had problems.
		Does the school have a printed refund policy? Good schools have a reasonable refund arrangement for students who withdraw from school.
		Does the school have a low withdrawal rate? A high rate may be a warning sign.
		Will credits earned at one school be acceptable for transfer to another? If you plan to enter one postsecondary institution but transfer to another institution later, will your credits transfer?
		Does the school have a low student loan default rate? Call the U.S. Department of Education at 800.433.3243 to check a school's default rate. A high default rate may be a warning sign
		How much will you have to borrow at this school? You need to compare the cost of repaying loans with what you'll earn when you finish.