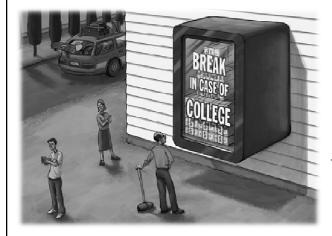
## What should you know about Financial Aid Getting help to pay for college



Presented by: Financial Aid





## What is Financial Aid?

It is a resource to <u>assist</u> eligible students in paying for their college education.

### **Cost of Attendance**

## What is it?

- Direct costs
  - Tuition, fees, room and board, etc.
- Indirect costs
  - Books, transportation, personal expenses, etc.

**Direct and indirect costs** combine into cost of attendance

Varies widely from college to college

# **Expected Family Contribution**What is it?

- Amount the family can reasonably be expected to contribute
- Stays the same regardless of college
- Two components
- Parent Contribution
- Student Contribution
- Calculated using date from a federal application form and a federal formula

## What is Financial Need?

**Cost of Attendance** 

**Expected Family Contribution** 

= Financial Need

#### What is Financial Aid?

2 types of financial aid:

#### **NEED BASED**

Based on the completion of the FAFSA



#### **MERIT BASED**

Based on your academics





## **Federal Eligibility** Requirements

- Have a high school diploma or GED
- Have a valid Social Security Number
- Be a **U.S. citizen** or **permanent** resident
- Be pursuing a degree/certificate program
- Maintain satisfactory academic progress (SAP)
- Males register with selective service



What's next?

# Am I Dependent or Independent?

- Were you born before January 1, 1992?
- · As of today, are you married?
- At the beginning of the 2015–16 school year, will you be working on a master's or doctorate program
- Are you currently serving on active duty in the U.S. armed forces for purposes other than training?
- · Are you a veteran of the U.S. armed forces?\*
- Do you now have—or will you have—children who will receive more than half of their support from you between July 1, 2015, and June 30, 2016?
- Do you have dependents (other than your children or spouse)?
- At any time since you turned age 13, were both your parents deceased, were you in foster care, or were you a dependent or ward of the court?
- Has it been determined by a court in your state of legal residence that you are an emancipated minor or that you are in a legal guardianship?
- At any time were you determined to be unaccompanied youth who was homeless or at risk?

If answer yes to any of this questions you are independent and will not be required to provide parent information

# For the 2016-2017 FAFSA you will need Federal Student Aid

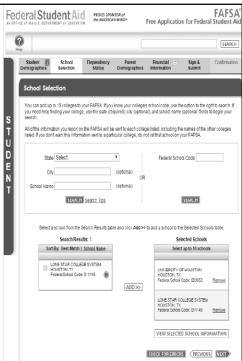
- FSA ID for the student and the parent (if dependent)
- Social security numbers for student and parent (if dependent)
  - If the parent does not have a social security, student is required to print a signature page and mail to the address provided on page.
- 2015 Income Tax Returns
  - Student and parents W2's



# College's School Code

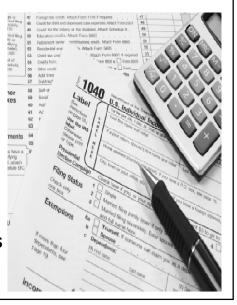
When completing the FASFA you have the option to add up to 10 colleges you are planning to attend.

Lone Star College's School Code is: 011145



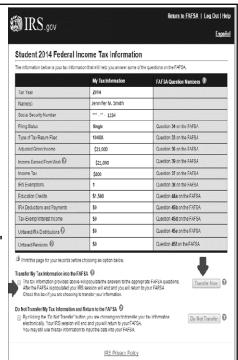
## Did you work for 2015?

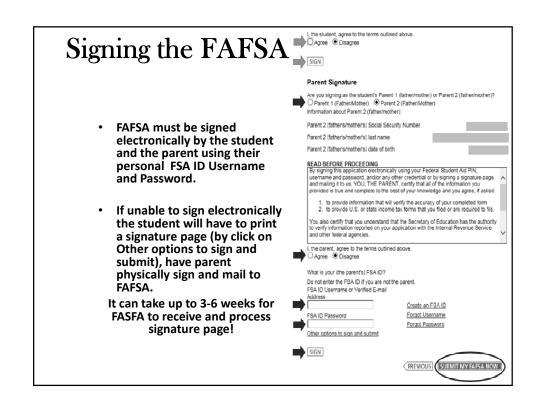
- If the student and the parent(s) are employed in 2015, it is recommended that both, student and the parent(s), file their taxes early because it takes approximately 3 weeks after the return has been accepted by the IRS to be able to use the IRS Data Retrieval Tool.
- W2 forms usually are received in the last week in January. File as soon as you receive them!

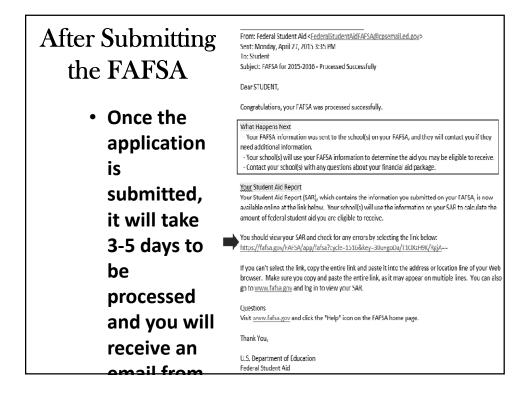


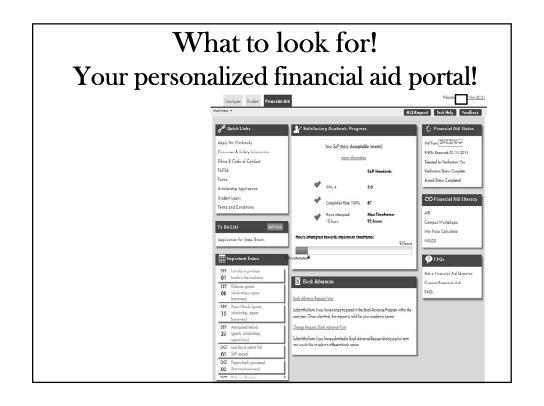
## The IRS Data Retrieval Tool

- Using the IRS Retrieval tool is highly recommended for several reasons.
- 1) It's the easiest way to provide your tax data
- It's the best way of ensuring that your FAFSA has accurate tax information.
- You won't need to provide a copy of yours' or your parent(s) tax returns to your college.
- Decreased chances of being selected for verification.









## Texas Application for State Financial Aid TASFA

- For House Bill 1403/Senate Bill 1528 students only:
  - House Bill 1403 (2001)
  - House Bill 1528 (2005) State
    Legislative Session allows
    certain categories of foreignborn and immigrant students in
    the State of Texas to qualify for
    residency under Texas Education
    Code Chapter 54, Section
    54.052(a)(3). This state law
    allows such students to pay the
    resident tuition rate while
    attending public institutions of
    higher education in Texas, and
    be classified as state residents
    for tuition purposes. As Texas
    residents, such students are
    eligible to apply for some
    student financial aid programs
    offered by the State of Texas.
  - DACA Permit to work

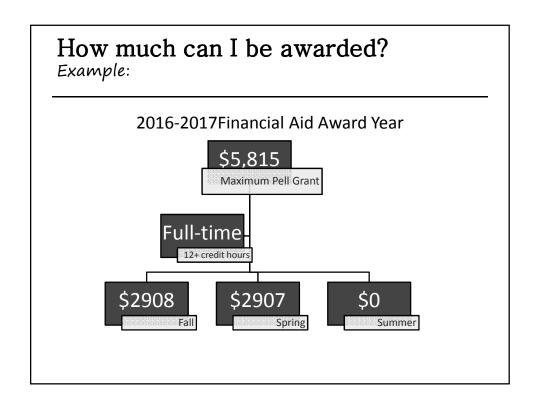


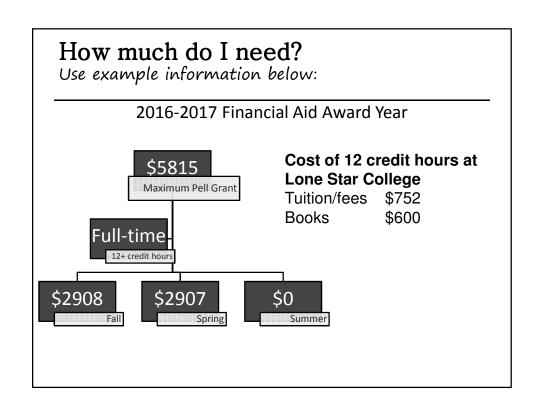
## **Special Circumstances:**

- The Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) does not provide a place for students and/or their families to explain special circumstances. A Professional Judgment defers to the school's authority to administer and adjust the data elements on the FAFSA and override a student's status in some circumstances.
- Do not apply:
  - You do not live with your parents.
  - Your parents do not claim you on their income tax returns.
  - Your parents do not provide you with monetary support.
  - You are totally selfsupporting and selfsufficient.

- Circumstances that may apply:
  - Change in employment status
  - Medical expenses not covered by insurance
  - Change in parent marital status
  - Student cannot obtain parent information
  - Parents are incarcerated
  - You have left home due to an abusive family environment







## Grants

#### **FEDERAL**

- Need Based
  - Pell Grant
  - SEOG: Supplemental Equal Opportunity Grant

#### **STATE**

- Need Based
  - TPEG: Texas Public Education Grant
- Need Based and Merit Based
  - Texas Grant



## Loans

#### **DIRECT LOANS**



- Subsidized
  - are federally guaranteed loans BASED on financial need.
  - Interest DOES NOT accrue on the loan while you are in school at least half time, or during any future <u>deferment</u> periods.
  - The federal government "subsidizes" (or pays) the interest during these times.

#### - Unsubsidized

- are federally guaranteed loans that are **NOT BASED** on financial need.
- Interest **DOES** accrue from the time the loan is disbursed to the school.

## Loans

#### **DIRECT LOANS**

#### Parent Plus Loan

- The Federal PLUS Loan provides parents with an alternative option for paying for their child's education.
- The benefits of the PLUS loan include a low fixed rate and favorable repayment terms.



## Scholarships



- Need Based and Merit Based
- Institutional Awards
- Private Donors
- Start searching at
- ✓ <u>www.studentaid.ed.gov/scholars</u> hip
- www.scholarshipexperts.com
- ✓ <u>www.fastweb.com</u>

## On-Campus Employment

- · No more rushing to work after class.
- No more high gas prices.
- Work for an employer that works around your schedule.
- Work up to 19.5 hours per week while earning
   \$7.54 per hour or more.
- Learn valuable work skills.
- Help others achieve their educational goals.



## **Priority Dates**

SAVE THE DATE
COMING

March 1st — Priority Awarding Date

**April 1**st – Summer Processing Priority Date

July 15<sup>th</sup> – Fall Processing Priority Date

**November 1**st – Spring semester funding

## High School Seniors and College Students

- NEW---Complete your FAFSA application beginning
   October 1<sup>st</sup> of every year. Previously January 1.
- Complete all institutional paperwork by April 1st





#### **Parents:**

- Continue to talk to your child about college plans as if he or she will definitely go to college.
- Keep and eye on your child's study habits and grades-stay involved.
- Encourage your child to take Advanced Placements or other challenging classes.
- Add to your child's college savings account regularly.
- Take another look at your financial situation, and be sure you are on the right track to pay for college.

# Parents... To do

- Talk to your child about the schools he or she is considering. Ask why those schools appeal to your child, and help him or her clarify goals and priorities.
- Attend college fairs with your child, but don't take over the conversation with the college representatives. Just listen, and let your child do the talking.
- Take your child to visit college campuses, preferably when classes are in session.

#### To explore:

- Get in-depth information on federal student aid programs at www.StudentAid.gov/types
- Learn about student and parent loans in the Direct Loan Basics brochures at www.studentaid.gov/resources#loans

