National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators Presents ...

What You
Need to Know
About Financial Aid

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Topics We Will Discuss Tonight

- What is financial aid?
- Cost of attendance (COA)
- Expected family contribution (EFC)
- Financial need
- Categories, types, and sources of financial aid
- Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA)
- Special circumstances

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What is Financial Aid?

Financial aid consists of funds provided to students and families to help pay for postsecondary educational expenses





What is Cost of Attendance (COA)? • Direct costs Indirect costs • Direct and indirect costs combined into cost of attendance • Varies widely from college to college <u>M NASFAA</u> What is Expected Family Contribution (EFC)? • Amount family can reasonably be expected to contribute • Stays the same regardless of college • Two components - Parent contribution Student contribution • Calculated using data from a federal application form and a federal formula What is Financial Need? Cost of Attendance **Expected Family Contribution** Financial Need

Categories of Financial Aid • Need-based aid • Non-need-based aid **M** NASFAA Types of Financial Aid Scholarships Gift Aid Grants Loans Self-Help Aid • Employment Gift Aid: Scholarships • Money that does not have to be paid back • Awarded on the basis of merit, skill, or unique characteristic

Gift Aid: Grants • Money that does not have to be paid back • Usually awarded on the basis of financial need <u>M NASFAA</u> Self-Help Aid: Loans • Money students and parents borrow to help pay college expenses • Repayment usually begins after education is finished • Only borrow what is really needed • Look at loans as an investment in the future Self-Help Aid: Work-Study **Employment** • Allows student to earn money to help pay educational costs - A paycheck; or Nonmonetary compensation, such as room and board • Student may opt whether or not to work or number of hours to work

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Sources of Financial Aid • Federal government States • Colleges and universities • Private sources • Civic organizations and churches • Employers **M** NASFAA Federal Government • Largest source of financial aid • Aid awarded primarily on the basis of financial • Must apply each year using the FAFSA Federal Student Aid Programs Federal Pell Grant • Federal Work-Study Iraq and Afghanistan (FWS)

- Service Grant (IASG)
- Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education (TEACH)
- Federal Supplemental **Educational Opportunity** Grant (FSEOG)
- · Subsidized and Unsubsidized Federal **Direct Student Loans** (Direct Loans)
- PLUS Loans



States

- Residency requirements usually apply
- Award aid on the basis of both merit and need
- Use information from the FAFSA and/or state aid applications
- Deadlines vary by state
 - Check paper FAFSA or FAFSA on the Web website

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Colleges and Universities

- Award aid on the basis of both merit and need
- Aid may be gift aid or self-help aid
- Use information from the FAFSA and/or institutional applications
- Deadlines and application requirements vary by institution
 - Check with each college or university

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Private Sources

- Foundations, businesses, charitable organizations
- Deadlines and application procedures vary widely
- Begin researching private aid sources early



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Civic Organizations and Churches

- Research what is available in community
- To what organizations and churches do student and family belong?
- Application process usually occurs during spring of senior year
- Small scholarships add up!

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Employers

- Companies may have scholarships available to the children of employees
- Companies may have educational benefits for their employees

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Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA)

- A standard form that collects demographic and financial information about the student and family
- May be filed electronically or using paper form
 - Available in English and Spanish



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FAFSA

- Information used to calculate the expected family contribution (EFC)
 - Amount of money a student and his or her family may reasonably be expected to contribute towards the cost of the student's education for an academic year
- Colleges use EFC to award financial aid

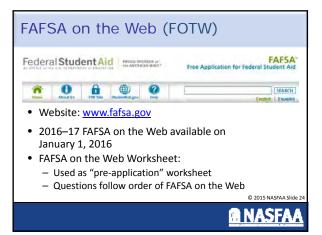
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FAFSA

- May be filed at any time during an academic year, but no earlier than the January 1st prior to the academic year for which the student requests aid
- For the 2016–17 academic year, the FAFSA may be filed beginning January 1, 2016
- Most colleges set FAFSA filing deadlines





FAFSA on the Web

Good reasons to file electronically:

- Built-in edits to prevent costly errors
- Skip-logic allows student and/or parent to skip unnecessary questions
- Option to use Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
 Data Retrieval Tool to import tax data

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FAFSA on the Web

Good reasons to file electronically:

- More timely submission of original application and any necessary corrections
- More detailed instructions and "help" for common questions
- Ability to check application status online
- Simplified application process in the future

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IRS Data Retrieval Tool

- While completing FOTW, applicant may submit real-time request to IRS for tax data
- IRS will authenticate taxpayer's identity
- If match found, IRS sends real-time results to applicant in new browser window
- Applicant chooses whether or not to transfer data to FOTW



IRS Data Retrieval Tool

- Available early February 2016 for 2016–17 processing cycle
- Participation is voluntary
- Reduces documents requested by financial aid office

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IRS Data Retrieval Tool

- Some will be unable to use IRS DRT
- Examples include:
 - Filed an amended tax return
 - No Social Security Number (SSN) was entered
 - Student or parent married but filed separately

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FSAID

- https://fsaid.ed.gov/npas/indexhtm
- Sign FAFSA electronically
- Not required, but speeds processing
- May be used by students and parents throughout aid process, including subsequent school year
- Only the owner should create a FSA ID





FAFSA on the Web Worksheet FAFSA on the Web Worksheet contains: Instructions • Questions that gather basic information on student and parent, if applicable **M** NASFAA **General Student Information** • Social Security Number Citizenship status • Marital status • Drug convictions • Selective Service registration • Level of parents' school completion Student Dependency Status FAFSA asks questions to determine dependency status for federal student aid (not IRS) purposes: • If all "No" responses, student is dependent • If "Yes" to any question, student is independent **M** NASFA/

Information About Parents of Dependent Students

- Tax, income, and other financial information
- Dislocated worker status
- · Receipt of federal means-tested benefits
- Assets
- Untaxed income

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Information About Student (and Spouse)

- Tax, income, and other financial information
- Dislocated worker status
- Receipt of federal means-tested benefits
- Assets
- Untaxed income

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Additional Information

- College and housing information
- FAFSA preparer information
- Certification of Statement of Educational Purpose



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Signatures • Required - Student - One parent (dependent students) · Format for submitting signatures - Electronic using FSA ID - Signature page - Paper FAFSA <u>M NASFAA</u> Frequent FAFSA Errors Social Security Numbers • Divorced/remarried parental information • Income earned by parents/stepparents • Untaxed income • U.S. income taxes paid Household size • Number of household members in college • Real estate and investment net worth

FAFSA Processing Results

Central Processing System (CPS) notifies student of FAFSA processing results by:

- Paper Student Aid Report (SAR) if paper FAFSA was filed and student's email address was not provided
- SAR Acknowledgement if filed FAFSA on the Web and student's email address was not provided

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What You Need to Know



FAFSA Processing Results

- CPS notifies student of FAFSA processing results by:
 - Email notification containing a direct link to student's online SAR if student's email was provided on paper or electronic FAFSA
- Student with FSA ID may view SAR online at www.fafsa.gov

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FAFSA Processing Results

- Institutional Student Information Record (ISIR) sent to colleges listed on FAFSA approximately 10 to 14 days after FAFSA is submitted
- College reviews ISIR
 - May request additional documentation

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Student Aid Report

- Review data for accuracy and correct any errors
- Update estimated tax information when actual figures become available



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Making Corrections

If necessary, corrections to FAFSA data may be made by:

- Using FAFSA on the Web (<u>www.fafsa.gov</u>) if student has a FSA ID;
- Updating paper SAR (SAR Information Acknowledgement cannot be used to make corrections);
- Submitting documentation to college's financial aid office

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Special Circumstances

- Cannot be documented using FAFSA
- Send written explanation and documentation to financial aid office at each college
- College will review and request additional information if necessary
- Decisions are final and cannot be appealed to U.S. Department of Education

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Special Circumstances

- Change in employment status
- Unusual medical expenses not covered by insurance
- Change in parent marital status
- Unusual dependent care expenses
- Student cannot obtain parental information

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