What You Need to Know about Financial Aid for College 2020-2021

Who Needs to File For Financial Aid?

- Every student who desire to acquire Need-Based Financial Aid
- If your school requires financial aid filing for Merit-Based Aid or Athletic Scholarships
- Parents who want to apply for a parent loan through the federal government
- For the 2021-2022 it will be required by all Texas high school graduates (or must complete a waiver)

Important Forms

- FAFSA / TASFA / eTASFA
- CSS Profile (needed for some colleges)
- Institutional Forms (university's own form)
- 2018 1040 Form Federal Tax Return
- Income Statement (2018 W-2 Form)
- Bank/Investment/Mortgage Statements for investment properties

Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA)

- Student who is U.S. CITIZEN or U.S. NATIONAL. You are a U.S. citizen if you were born in the United States or certain U.S. territories, if you were born abroad to parents who are U.S. citizens, or if you have obtained citizenship status through naturalization. If you were born in American Samoa or Swains Island, then you are a U.S. national.
- Students with a valid Social Security number (with the exception of students from the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, or the Republic of Palau)
- Student who is a permanent resident with an Alien Registration Card (Form I-551, I-151, or I-551C).

- I am an eligible noncitizen with an Arrival/Departure Record (I-94) showing one of the following:
 - Refugee
 - Asylum granted
- Parolee (for a minimum of one year)
 - Cuban-Haitian entrant
- BATTERED IMMIGRANT STATUS
 - You are designated as a "battered immigrant-qualified alien" if you are a victim of abuse by your citizen or permanent resident spouse, or you are the child of a person designated as such under the Violence Against Women Act.
- Student who has a T-VISA

IF NONE OF THESE APPLY, FILE THE TASFA (eTASFA)

Texas Application for State Financial Aid (TASFA)

Students that are classified as a Texas Resident who cannot apply for federal financial aid using the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA)

- Non-eligible or undocumented students
- Must complete Residency Affidavit (Next Slide)
- May have to complete Verification Form
- Form available in English and Spanish

Affidavit

AFFIDAVIT			
SI	STATE OF TEXAS §	9 9	
C	COUNTY OF §		
	Before me, the undersigned Notary Public, or	n this day personally appeared	
kn	known to me, who being by me duly sworn upon his/l	her oath, deposed and said:	
1.	 My name is years of age and have personal know are all true and correct. 	rledge of the facts stated herein and they	
2.	 I graduated or will graduate from a Texas high school or received my GED certificate in Texas. 		
3.	 I resided in Texas for three years leading up to graduation from high school or receiving my GED certificate. 		
4.	I have resided or will have resided in Texas for the semester in which I will enroll in	•	
	(college/university)	
5.	 I have filed or will file an application to become a permanent resident at the earliest opportunity that I am eligible to do so. 		
ln	In witness whereof, thisday of		
	(Signatu	re)	
	(Printed	Name)	
	(Student	:I.D.#)	
sı	SUBCRIBED TO AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME, or	n the day of	
	certify which witness my hand and official seal.	, to	
	solary maintain my maintain and omitted seal.		
	Notary F	Public in and for the State of Texas	

FAFSA / TASFA / eTASFA

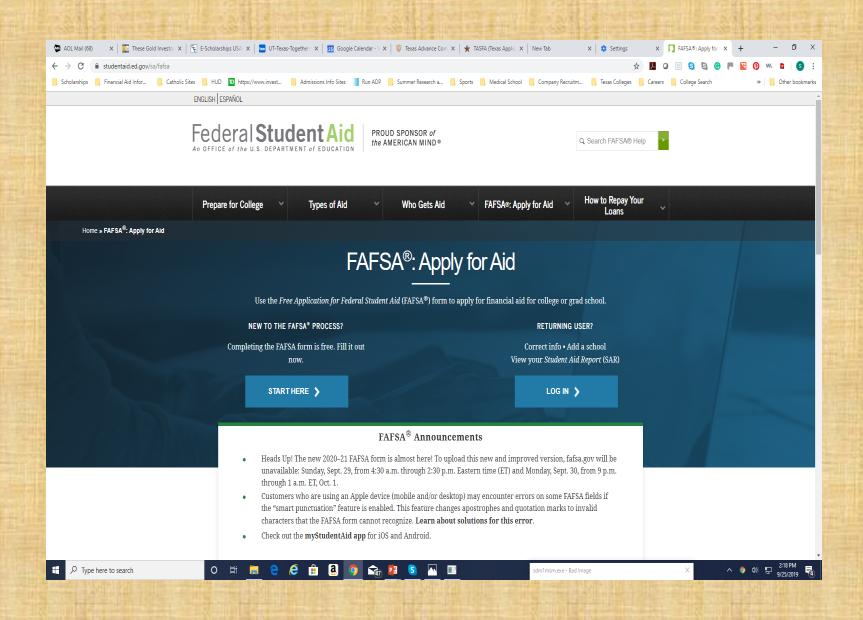
- Information used to calculate the Expected Family Contribution or EFC
 - The amount of money a student and his or her family may reasonably be expected to contribute towards the cost of the student's education for an academic year
 - https://ifap.ed.gov/efcformulaguide/attachments/2021EFCFormulaGuide.pdf
- Colleges use EFC to award financial aid
- FAFSA4Caster: https://fafsa.ed.gov/spa/fafsa4c/?locale=en_US&_ga=2.1858066 7.300787255.1568391097-1482387347.1567010753#/landing

FAFSA / TASFA / eTASFA

- May be filed at any time during an academic year, but no earlier than the October 1st prior to the academic year for which the student requests aid
- For the 2020–21 academic year, the FAFSA / TASFA / eTASFA may be filed beginning October 1, 2019
- Colleges may set FAFSA / TASFA / eTASFA filing deadlines
- State of Texas Deadline for state funds is January 15th

FAFSA

- Website: www.fafsa.ed.gov DO NOT CONFUSE IT WITH www.fafsa.com
- 2020–21 FAFSA on the Web available on October 1, 2019
- FAFSA on the Web Worksheet:
 - Use as "pre-application" worksheet (handout)
 - Questions follow order of FAFSA on the Web



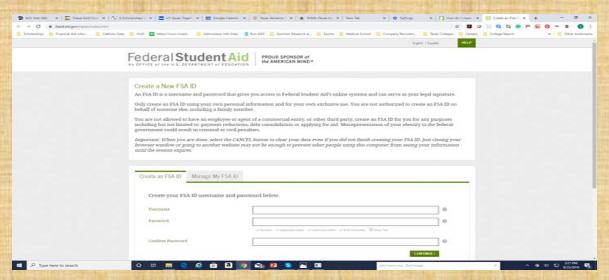
FAFSA Online and App

Necessary reasons to file electronically:

- Built-in error detectors to prevent costly errors
- The ease to use Internal Revenue Service (IRS) data retrieval
- More timely submission of original application (date stamp of 1st submission) and any necessary corrections
- More detailed instructions and "help" for common questions
- Ability to check application status on-line
- Simplified application process in the future

Federal Student Aid Personal Identification Number (FSA ID)

- Website: https://fsaid.ed.gov/ Sign FAFSA electronically
- May be used by students and parents throughout aid process, including subsequent school years



Applying for a FSA ID



- You can apply for a FSA ID now by selecting FAFSA: APPLY
 For Aid > Filling Out The FAFSA Form > The FSA ID
 from the FAFSA Home Page: www.fafsa.ed.gov
 - Follow the steps to establish your FSA ID
 - Complete the process with entering the Source Code that will be emailed to you at a stage in the creating your ID process.

Time to Complete the Form

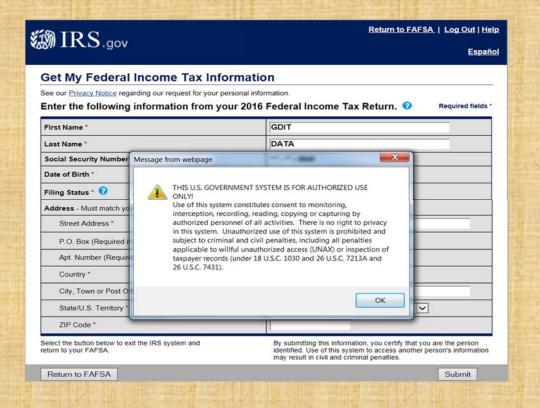
- Attend on of the SBISD school designated FAFSA
 Night to complete your form
- Utilize the IRS Data Retrieval to transfer tax information
- List our recipient colleges to the application
- Submit FAFSA with your FSA ID
- Submit TASFA through the college's own eTASFA link

IRS Data Retrieval

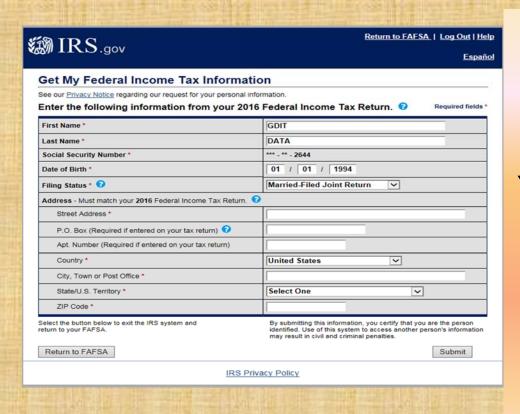
- While completing the FAFSA, applicant may submit real-time request to IRS for tax data
- IRS will authenticate taxpayer's identity
- If match found, IRS sends real-time results to applicant in new window
- Applicant chooses whether or not to transfer data to the FAFSA

IRS Data Retrieval

- Participation is voluntary (but highly recommended)
- A tax transcript will be the alternate use of tax verification
- Reduces documents requested by financial aid office
- 2020-2021 data retrieval will not show your tax figures on the FAFSA for security purposes.



Click
OK
to be
taken to
the IRS
Website.



Name, SSN & DOB pre-populate.

You will need:
Filing Status
&
Address
exactly as it
appeared on
your tax
return.



Español

2016 Federal Income Tax Information

Gdit Data

Based on the information you provided, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) located your income tax return. With your permission below, the IRS will securely transfer your tax information to the Department of Education (ED) to populate any applicable FAFSA® questions.

For your protection, the IRS will not display your tax information and will further encrypt any tax information transferred using the IRS DRT; therefore, ED is unable to display your tax information on your FAFSA.

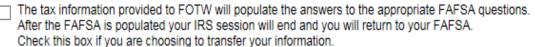
The data retrieved from your tax return is limited to the items listed below as you reported to the IRS:

Tax Year Type of Return Filed Untaxed Pensions Untaxed IRA Distributions Name(s) Adjusted Gross Income Social Security Number Income Earned from Work Tax exempt Interest Income Filing Status Income Tax IRA Deductions and Payments Education Credits Status of Amended Returns IRS Exemptions Received

Refer to your tax records if you have a question about the values you reported.

Print this page for your records before choosing an option below.

Transfer My Tax Information into the FAFSA



Transfer Now

Do Not Transfer My Tax Information and Return to the FAFSA



By clicking the "Do Not Transfer" button, you are choosing not to transfer your tax information electronically. Your IRS session will end and you will return to your FAFSA.

Do Not Transfer

Check the 'Transfer My Tax Information' Box then Click **'Transfer** Now'

Frequent FAFSA Errors

- Social Security Numbers is incorrect
- 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 (excluding homestead) and investment net worth

Other Common Mistakes

- Leaving blank fields: Too many blanks may cause miscalculations and an application rejection. Enter a '0' or 'not applicable' instead of leaving a blank.
- Using commas or decimal points in numeric fields: Always round to the nearest dollar.
- Listing an incorrect Social Security Number or driver's license number: Double-check and triple-check these entries to ensure accuracy. If your parents do not have Social Security Numbers, list 000-00-0000. Do not make up a number or include a Taxpayer Identification Number.
- Failing to use your legal name: Your name must be listed on your FAFSA as it appears on your Social Security card. Don't enter nicknames or other variations on your name.

- Entering the wrong address: Don't enter a temporary campus or summer address as your permanent address.
- Entering the wrong federal income tax paid amount: This amount is on your income tax return forms from two years prior, not your W-2 form(s). Learn more about using prior-prior year tax data on the FAFSA and watch our short video to understand how you'll benefit from this change.
- Listing Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) as equal to total income from working: AGI and total income from working are not necessarily the same. In most cases, the AGI is larger than the total income from working.
- Failure to list both parents if they live together: If both your legal parents (defined as biological or adoptive parents) live in the same household, you are required to list both parents on the FAFSA even if they are not married.

Other Common Mistakes Cont.

- Incorrectly filing income taxes as head of household: If there is an error in the head of household filing status, the school will need an amended tax return to be filed with the IRS before paying out aid awards.
- Listing marital status incorrectly: The
 Department of Education wants to know your
 marital status on the day you sign the FAFSA.
 If you are in a legally recognized same-sex
 marriage, you will need to provide your
 spouse's information as well.
- Listing parent marital status incorrectly: If your custodial parent has remarried, you'll need to include the stepparent's information on the FAFSA. If you have two parents in a legally-recognized same-sex marriage, you'll need to list both parents (one as Parent 1, and one as Parent 2)

- Failure to report unborn children: If you have a child that will be born before or during the award year and you will provide the child with more than half of his or her support, count that child as a member of the household.
- Failing to count yourself as a student: The student completing the FAFSA must count himself or herself as a member of the household attending college during the award year.
- Failing to register with Selective Service: If you are a male, aged 18 to 26, you must register with Selective Service. Failure to register will make you ineligible for federal student aid.
- Forgetting to list the college: Obtain the Federal School Code for the college you plan on attending and list it along with any other schools you've applied to attend..

FAFSA Processing Results

- Central Processing Service notifies student of FAFSA processing results by:
 - E-mail notification containing a direct link to student's on-line SAR if student's e-mail was provided on the FAFSA
- However, Estimated Family Contribution (EFC) is calculated immediately after submission and can be viewed on the final page of the FAFSA Confirmation
- Students can use their FSA ID to view their Student Aid Report (SAR) summary on-line at www.fafsa.ed.gov

What is the Expected Family Contribution (EFC)

- Amount family can reasonably be expected to contribute
- Typically stays the same regardless of college
- Two components
 - Parent contribution
 - Student contribution
- Calculated using data from a federal application form and a federal formula; for TASFA by the State's calculator

FAFSA Processing Results

- Institutional Student Information Record (ISIR) sent to colleges listed on FAFSA approximately 3-4 days after FAFSA submitted
- College reviews ISIR
 - May request additional documentation, such as proof that a sibling is enrolled in college or other information listed on the FAFSA

Making Corrections

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

- Go to the FAFSA site(www.fafsa.ed.gov) and login using the student's FSA ID;
- If you listed estimated income amounts when initially processing your FAFSA, please update this information when actual figures are available by selecting "Make Corrections to a Processed FAFSA"
- You may also need to submit documentation to your college's financial aid office

Special Circumstances

- Cannot be reported on the FAFSA or TASFA
- Send written explanation to financial aid office at each college
- Change in employment status
- Medical expenses not covered by insurance
- Change in parent marital status
- Unusual dependent care expenses
- Student cannot obtain parent information

CAUTION!!!

• Avoid being charged a fee to file the FREE Application for Federal Student Aid (makes sure you are on the correct site)

Completion and processing of the FAFSA is FREE

• www.fafsa.ed.gov

CSS Profile

- College Scholarship Service (CSS), a College Board Service
- Institutional Form used by private colleges and universities and some upper tier public colleges and universities
- Requires more detailed information than the FAFSA
- You will use your (student's) College Board username and password to access this form
- https://student.collegeboard.org/css-financial-aid-profile

Information you will need for the CSS Profile

- 2018 Tax Returns, 2018 W-2 (or 1099) income statement, estimated 2019 income, and projected 2019 income
- Bank statements
- Homestead and rental property information (Purchase year, current market value, purchase price, and mortgage balance (if you have a balance))
- Asset information not in retirement account or annuity accounts (nor insurance cash value)
- Some schools will also ask about the year, make, model, and purchase prices of all vehicles

After CSS Profile is Submitted

- Once the college receives this information, they will assess their own Estimated Family Contribution (EFC) using an institutional methodology
- This alternate EFC can be different from the FAFSA EFC based on this detailed assessment
- Additional college forms may still be required
- Some colleges patriciate with the College Board IDOC Service (Institutional Documentation Service) to upload your tax return and W-2 and/or non-tax filer form if the parent or student did not file a return
- Please refer to the college's website financial aid section to see additional requirement
- Most colleges will have a financial aid portal, please visit the site for additional required forms

What is Cost of Attendance (COA)

- Includes
 - □ Tuition & Fees
 - Room & Board
 - Books, supplies, transportation, and misc. personal expenses
 - Sometimes can include
 - Loan fees
 - Study abroad costs
 - Dependent care expenses
- Varies widely from college to college, but also computer expense

What is Financial Need

Cost of Attendance

- Expected Family Contribution (EFC)

= Financial Need

Types of Financial Aid

- Scholarships
- Grants
- Loans
- Employment / Work-Study

Scholarships and Grants

- Money that does not have to be paid back
- Awarded on the basis of merit, skill, or unique characteristic
- Usually awarded on the basis of financial need

State Aid for TASFA Applicants

State financial aid programs can include:

- Toward EXcellence, Access and Success (TEXAS) Grant
- Texas Educational Opportunity Grant (TEOG)
- Tuition Equalization Grant (TEG)
- Texas College Work-Study (TCWS)
- B-On-Time (BOT) Loan
- Top Ten Percent (Top 10%) Scholarship
- College Access Loan (CAL)
- Texas Armed Services Scholarship Program (TASSP)
- Bilingual Education Scholarship Program
- Exemptions
- Waivers

Note:

- Texas College Work-Study (TCWS) is a state program that provides employment positions to eligible students with financial need.
- If you have been approved for Deferred Action of Childhood Arrivals (DACA), you could be eligible for the Texas College Work-Study Program. Your college will require proof of your authorization to work in the U.S. (e.g. copy of your SSN card).

Federal 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

Employment / Work Study

Allows student to earn money to help pay educational costs

- A paycheck; or
- Non-monetary compensation, such as room and board

Sources of Financial Aid

- Federal government
- States
- Private sources
- Civic organizations and churches/religious organizations
- Employers

Federal Government

- Largest source of financial aid
- Aid awarded primarily on the basis of financial need
- Must apply every year using the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA)

State of Texas

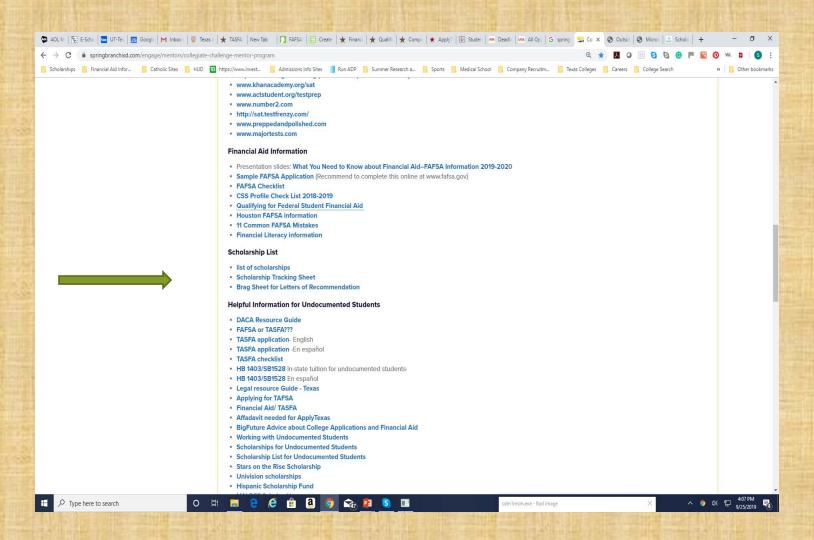
- Residency requirements
- Award aid on the basis of both merit and need
- Use information from the FAFSA or TASFA
- TASFA must also apply for every year
- Deadlines for the State of Texas is January 15th
- Recommended Priority October 15th to give time for other needed documentations to arrive at individual colleges

Private Sources

- Foundations, businesses, charitable organizations
- Deadlines and application procedures vary widely
- Begin researching private aid sources early
- SBISD Collegiate Challenge link (next slide): https://www.springbranchisd.com/engage/mentors/ collegiate-challenge-mentor-program

SBISD Resources

https://www.springbranchisd.com/engage/mentors/collegiate-challenge-mentor-program



Civic Organizations and Churches

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

Employers

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

Common Federal Aid Programs

GRANTS

- Federal Pell Grant
- Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education Grant (if not cut by DOE)
- Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant
- Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grants

LOANS / SELF-HELP

- Federal Perkins Loan (if not cut by DOE)
- Federal Work-Study
- Subsidized and Unsubsidized Loans
- PLUS Loans

Federal Pell Grant

• Awarded amount based on EFC, COA, and enrollment status (full-time, half-time, etc.)

 Generally awarded to undergraduate students only, few exceptions

• Maximum award for 2020-2021 is \$6,195*

TEACH Grant

- U.S. citizen
- Be enrolled in course work that is necessary to begin a career in teaching or plan to complete such course work.
- Meet certain academic achievement requirements (scoring above the 75th percentile on one or more portions of a college admissions test or maintaining a cumulative GPA of at least 3.25)
- Sign a TEACH Grant Agreement to Serve
- Teach full time as a highly qualified teacher at a low income school in a high need field for 4 years after degree completion.
- If you do not complete the required teaching service obligation, TEACH grant funds you received will be converted to a Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford Loan that you must repay, with interest charged from the date of each TEACH Grant disbursement.

FSEOG (Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant)

• Annual award amounts vary from \$100 to \$4,000 a year

Students with the lowest EFC's are awarded first

Priority goes to Federal Pell Grant recipients

Other Federal Grants

Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grants

Who can get an Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant?

- You may be eligible to receive the Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant if...
- You are not eligible for a Federal Pell Grant on the basis of your Expected Family Contribution but...
- Meet the remaining Federal Pell Grant eligibility requirements, and...
- Your parent or guardian was a member of the U.S. armed forces and died as a result of military service performed in Iraq or Afghanistan after the events of 9/11, and...
- You were under 24 years old or enrolled in college at least part-time at the time of your parent's or guardian's death.

Federal Work Study (FWS)

- Provides part-time employment while you are enrolled in school
- Employment may be on or off campus
- Even if you don't qualify for FWS you may still be able to have an on campus job!
- Inquire about jobs at your college's Student Employment Office

Federal Loan

- Direct Subsidized Loans are loans made to eligible undergraduate students who demonstrate financial need to help cover the costs of higher education at a college or career school.
- Direct Unsubsidized Loans are loans made to eligible undergraduate, graduate, and professional students, but eligibility is not based on financial need.
- Direct PLUS Loans are loans made to graduate or professional students and parents of dependent undergraduate students to help pay for education expenses not covered by other financial aid. Eligibility is not based on financial need, but a credit check is required. Borrowers who have an adverse credit history must meet additional requirements to qualify.
- Federal Perkins Loans has been discontinued as of September 2017

Federal Direct Loans

- Subsidized
 - must demonstrate need
 - U.S. Department of Education will pay (subsidize) the interest that accrues while in school
- Unsubsidized
 - not based on need
 - most everyone can qualify

Direct Loans – Annual Loan Limits

• Annual Loan Limits (combined subsidized and unsubsidized)

•	Classification	Dependent	Independent
•	Freshman	\$5,500	\$9,500
•	Sophomore	\$6,500	\$10,500
•	Each remaining year	\$7,500	\$12,500
•	Graduate/Professional	N/A	\$57,500

Loan Interest Rates

• Direct Subsidized Loans (Undergraduates) is 4.53% (fixed) in repayment

• Direct Unsubsidized Loans (Undergraduates) is 4.53% (fixed) from disbursement

Plus Loans

- Parents of dependent undergraduate students
- Graduate/Professional students
- Repayment begins immediately but can be deferred upon request
- Direct PLUS (current) interest rate: 7.06%*
- If a parent is unable to borrow (denied) a parent PLUS loan, a student may be eligible for additional unsubsidized loan

Thank you for coming!

SBISD Staff, Administration, and Sandra Newton with The College Resource Center, LLC