

What You Need to Know about Financial Aid

for High School Students
& Their Families



The information in this presentation was based on rules and regulations interpreted as of the date of its creation. Please note that programs may change over time. Also, many forms of aid are based on individual schools' policies and available funding. Examples used in this presentation should not be considered guarantees of aid a student would receive. Contact your school for details about application procedures and eligibility questions.

This presentation uses materials created by the National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators



Topics to Discuss



- ❑ Cost of attendance (COA)
- ❑ Expected Family Contribution (EFC)
- ❑ “Financial Need”
- ❑ Types and sources of financial aid
- ❑ Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA)
- ❑ Post-Application processes
 - ❑ Special circumstances appeals

CONCEPTS & DEFINITIONS



What is Cost of Attendance (COA)?

Combination of:

Direct costs billed by the school

- Tuition & fees
- Room & board (meals)

Indirect expenses usually not on the fee bill (estimates)

- Books & equipment
- Computer expenses
- Mileage
- Dependent care

Cost of Attendance varies according to...

School/ Program

- School-to-school
- Program costs within same school may differ

Student status

- In-State vs. Out-of-State
- Full-time vs. Part-time

Housing status

- On-campus
- Off-campus
- With-parent

What is the Expected Family Contribution (EFC)?

- ❑ EFC is NOT necessarily what a family will actually pay!
- ❑ Measurement of a family's financial strength
 - ❑ Includes estimate of borrowing capacity
- ❑ Calculated using data from a federal application (FAFSA) form and a federal formula
- ❑ Stays the same regardless of college
 - ❑ Exception: Special Circumstance/
Professional Judgment appeal



What is the Expected Family Contribution (EFC)? (continued)

- ❑ Determines the types and amounts of aid that students are eligible to receive
- ❑ Two components for dependent students:



Parent contribution is adjusted if more than one child is in college

“Financial Need”

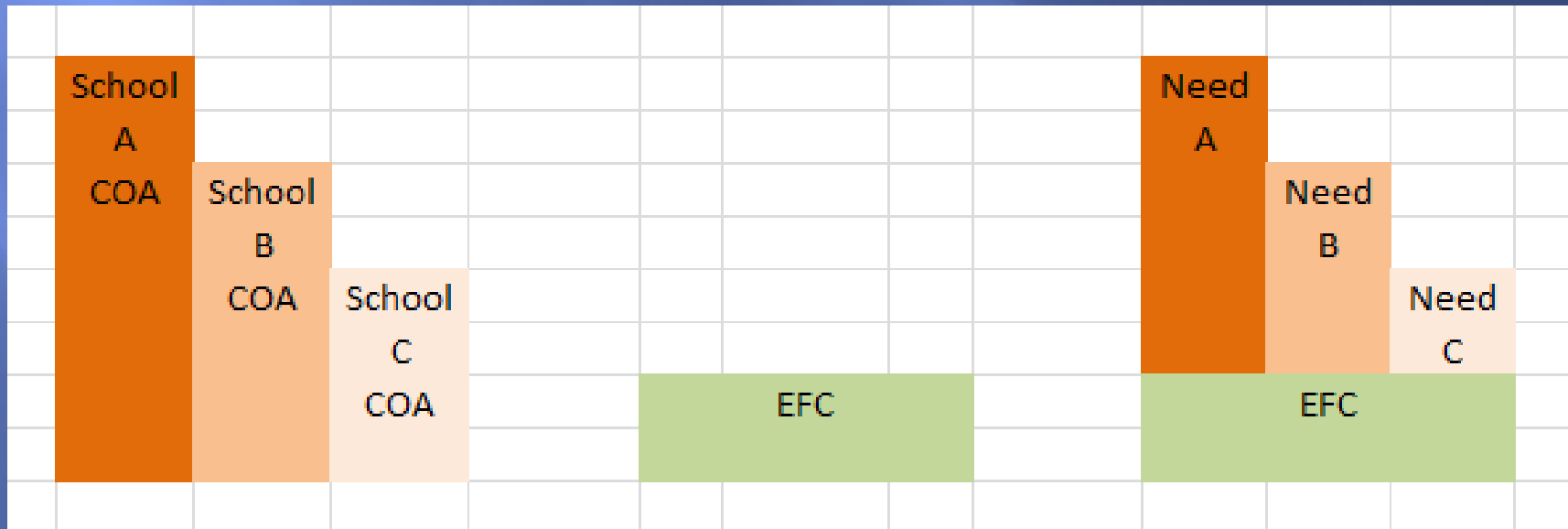
Schools use this figure to determine eligibility for need-based aid

Note: “Need” is not necessarily what is needed to pay the fee bill

$$\text{COA} - \text{EFC} = \text{Need}$$



“Need” Based on Cost



Important Tips: Cost of Attendance

- ❑ KNOW YOUR COST OF ATTENDANCE!
- ❑ COA may be adjusted to meet individual students' needs, if the school accepts an appeal
- ❑ COA increase may result in more need-based aid
 - ❑ Must be able to document additional expenses
 - ❑ e.g., fee bill for more-expensive meal plan or receipt for computer purchase
- ❑ Contact your school for details!

TYPES OF FINANCIAL AID



Types of Financial Aid

Gift Aid – not repaid

Scholarships

- Need or merit-based

Grants

- Need-based

Self-Help Aid

Employment

- Must be earned

Loans

- Must be repaid



Scholarship Searches

- ❑ Local businesses and civic organizations
- ❑ State Dept. of Education
- ❑ School Counselor
- ❑ College or University
 - ❑ Academic, athletic, and other talent-based scholarships
- ❑ Places of employment
 - ❑ Student or parent

Important Tip: Start Early! Application deadlines and procedures vary depending on source of aid!

Scholarship Searches

(continued)



- ❑ Many internet sites including:
 - ❑ <http://fastweb.com>
 - ❑ www.finaid.org
 - ❑ <http://fastap.org>
 - ❑ <https://bigfuture.collegeboard.org/scholarship-search>

Important Tip: There are scholarship scams! Do not pay for scholarship searches/applications.

Federal Grant Programs

(FAFSA needed for all – Apply annually)

- ❑ Federal Pell Grant
- ❑ Federal Iraq & Afghanistan Service Grant (IASG)
- ❑ Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG)
- ❑ Federal Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education (TEACH) Grant

<https://studentaid.ed.gov/types/grants-scholarships>



Pell Grant



- ❑ Awarded to:
 - ❑ **High-need**, aid-eligible undergraduate students
 - ❑ based on EFC from FAFSA and enrollment status
 - ❑ Only for education programs up to first Bachelor's degree and certain students enrolled in post-baccalaureate teacher certification or licensing programs
- ❑ Portable (not attached to a particular school)
- ❑ Maximum authorized award for 2017-2018 academic year is \$5,815 for students with \$0 EFC
- ❑ Limited to equivalent of 6 years, FT enrollment

<https://studentaid.ed.gov/types/grants-scholarships/pell>

State Grant Programs

(FAFSA needed – Apply annually by February 15th)

Merit & need-based Programs:

- ❑ Roberta B. Willis Scholarship
- ❑ CT Minority Teacher Incentive Grant
- ❑ English Language Learner Educator Incentive Grant

<http://www.ctohe.org/SFA/default.shtml>



Federal Work Study (FWS)

- ❑ Student earns money to help pay educational costs
- ❑ Eligibility based on need, funding, and school policies
- ❑ Paycheck or other compensation (e.g., payments off fee bill)
 - ❑ Determined by school policy
- ❑ Employment may be on or off-campus (per school policies)

Tip: FWS earnings, if indicated on the FAFSA, do not count in the expected family contribution (EFC) calculation for the following school year!

<https://studentaid.ed.gov/types/work-study>

Federal Loans

<https://studentaid.ed.gov/types/loans>

Perkins Loan

Student is borrower

School is lender

No fee; 5% interest (fixed)

Need-based; Subsidized

Direct Stafford

Student is borrower

Dept. of Ed. is lender

1.068% fee; 3.76 % interest (fixed)

Need & non-need, Sub and Unsubsidized types

PLUS

Parent is borrower

Dept. of Ed. is lender

4.288 fee; 6.84% interest (fixed)

Not need-based; Unsubsidized

Federal Direct Stafford Loans

- ❑ Student is borrower – no cosigner or credit check
- ❑ Department of Education is the lender
- ❑ Amount undergraduate and graduate students can borrow varies by academic year/ # of completed credits
 - ❑ First year: \$5,500 total, \$3,500 of which may be subsidized
- ❑ New borrower time limit for subsidized eligibility limited to 150% of typical program length



<https://studentaid.ed.gov/types/loans/subsidized-unsubsidized>

Federal Direct Stafford Loans



- ❑ No repayment required while in school at least ½-time
- ❑ 6-month repayment grace period
 - ❑ after graduation –or–
 - ❑ if drop below ½-time status
- ❑ Maximum repayment period between 10 and 30 years depending on repayment plan chosen and total amount borrowed
- ❑ Deferment and cancellation provisions available

<http://www.staffordloan.com/repayment/>

Other Federal Loan Resources:

- ❑ Types of Federal Loans:
<https://studentaid.ed.gov/sites/default/files/federal-loan-programs.pdf>
- ❑ Direct Loan Basics for Students:
https://studentaid.ed.gov/sites/default/files/direct-loan-basics-students_0.pdf
- ❑ Learn the Basics and Manage Your Debt:
https://studentaid.ed.gov/sites/default/files/your-federal-student-loans_1.pdf



Parent Direct PLUS Loans

- ❑ Loan program for parents (biological, adoptive, or step-parent in household) of dependent undergraduate students
- ❑ Annual loan limit: COA minus other aid
- ❑ Applicants must have “no adverse credit”
- ❑ Application does NOT look at debt-to-income ratio or credit score



Note: Additional unsubsidized loan eligibility available for independent undergraduate and dependent students whose parents are unable to borrow PLUS due to adverse credit:

- ❑ \$4,000 per year for 1st and 2nd year undergraduates
- ❑ \$5,000 per year for remaining years of undergraduate study

Parent Direct PLUS Loans

- ❑ Repayment begins 60 days after loan is fully disbursed for parent borrowers
 - ❑ Parents may defer payment while student is in school at least ½-time
 - ❑ Must apply for deferment with Dept of Education – not automatic!
 - ❑ Other deferments, forbearances, cancellations possible in special circumstances



<https://studentaid.ed.gov/types/loans/plus>

Other Alternatives

❑ Monthly Payment Plans

- ❑ Allows payments to be spread over x months
Dependent on school
- ❑ Contact school for information

❑ Alternative/Private Loans

- ❑ Applicants must be “credit-worthy”
- ❑ Payments may be deferred while student is in school
 - ❑ Dependent on lender
- ❑ Interest rates, fees, and repayment policies determined by individual lenders and subject to change
- ❑ Quasi-private loan: CHESLA: CT Higher Education Supplemental Loan Authority <http://www.chesla.org/>

Tips for Borrowing:

Parents and students who consider PLUS (parent) or private/alternative (student) loans should:

- ❑ Consider the lowest-cost/lowest interest loan option(s) first
 - ❑ Federal loans are usually best option
- ❑ Consider the total cost of borrowing
- ❑ Double-check credit scores (www.annualcreditreport.com) prior to filling out applications
- ❑ Consider co-signing options for better interest rates on private loans

THE AID APPLICATION PROCESS



Aid Application Process

Student submits completed FAFSA (and other forms as needed)

Expected Family Contribution (EFC) is determined

Student gets Student Aid Report (SAR), which includes the EFC

Prospective colleges receive data, including EFC, and determine financial need

Colleges develop financial aid packages and send student notifications.

The Aid Application Forms

FAFSA

- Free Application for Federal Student Aid
- www.fafsa.ed.gov
- NOT the .com site (that a private service for cost)
- Required for all types of Federal and some state and institutional aid

CSS Financial Aid PROFILE

- <https://profileonline.collegeboard.com>
- Used by some private colleges
- Registration fee + additional cost for each report sent

Institutional Applications

- Check school websites and publications

What is the FAFSA?

- ❑ A standard form that collect demographic and financial information about the student and family
 - ❑ Information is used to calculate the EFC using the federal formula
- ❑ Electronic version is preferred & faster
 - ❑ English and Spanish versions
- ❑ Information is sent to secure Dept. of Education system called CPS
- ❑ Did I mention it's free?



Deadlines:



- ❑ Each college/ scholarship program sets its own deadline for filing the FAFSA, the Profile, or any additional institutional financial aid application
 - ❑ Know the deadline for each school to which you apply!
- ❑ For the 2017-2018 academic year, the FAFSA is available on October 1, 2016
- ❑ Filing later in the year may = missing out on forms of aid that are limited!!!
 - ❑ Pell Grant, Stafford loans, and PLUS loans do not “run out”

General Federal Aid Criteria

- ❑ Must fill out FAFSA annually
- ❑ Must be enrolled or accepted for enrollment in eligible program of study, pursuing degree, certificate, or other recognized credential
- ❑ Must be U.S. citizen or eligible noncitizen
- ❑ Must be registered with Selective Service (if male and required)
- ❑ May not have eligibility suspended or terminated due to drug-related conviction



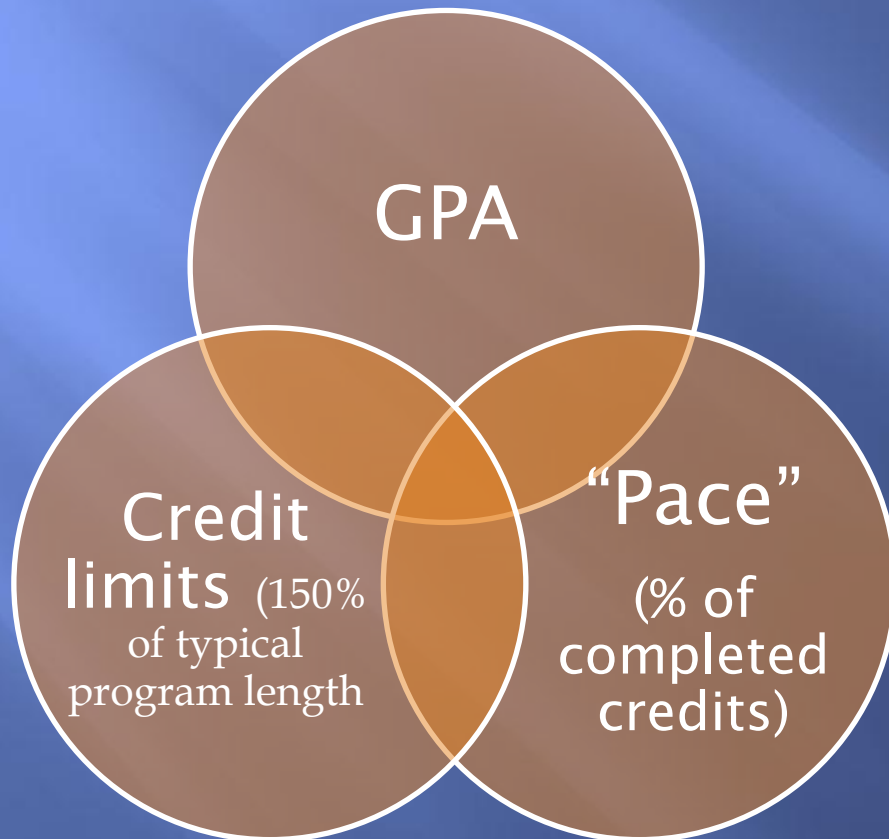
General Federal Aid Criteria

(Continued)



- ❑ Must have valid Social Security Number (SSN)
 - ❑ Including parent of dependent student
- ❑ Must not be in default on a federal student loan
 - ❑ Applies to parent applying for PLUS loan
- ❑ Must not owe an overpayment of federal grant or loan funds
- ❑ Must continue to make Satisfactory Academic Progress (as defined by school)

Satisfactory Academic Progress (SAP)



Be aware of how the following may impact aid eligibility:

- ❑ Grades
- ❑ Repeatedly withdrawing from classes after deadlines
- ❑ Repeating multiple classes
- ❑ Switching majors

Step#1: Get Student & Parent Financial Aid FSA Identification Numbers (FSA ID)

- ❑ www.fsa.id.ed.gov
- ❑ Can request FSA ID now
- ❑ Sign FAFSA electronically
- ❑ May be used by students and parents to sign Federal Direct Loan MPNs

Step #2: Collect information before starting the FAFSA

- ❑ Social Security Numbers (student and parents)
- ❑ Alien Registration # (permanent residents only)
- ❑ Student's driver's license number
- ❑ State residency information
- ❑ Marital information (dates)
- ❑ 2015 W-2 Forms, if available (statement of earned wages)
 - ❑ May estimate for initial completion by deadlines
- ❑ 2015 Tax forms, if available (student & parent)
 - ❑ May use last year's data to estimate for initial completion by deadlines
- ❑ Email addresses
- ❑ Other income info (contributions to tax-deferred pensions/savings, child support paid/received, interest income, etc.)
- ❑ Investment information (NOT retirement accounts)
- ❑ School codes (also available on online FAFSA)



Step #3: Go to FAFSA on the Web

www.fafsa.gov

2017-18 FAFSA
available on
October 1, 2016



The screenshot shows the Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) website homepage. At the top, it features the "Federal Student Aid" logo with the tagline "An OFFICE of the U.S. DEPARTMENT of EDUCATION" and "PROUD SPONSOR of the AMERICAN MIND™". To the right, it says "FAFSA™ Free Application for Federal Student Aid". Below this is a navigation bar with icons for Home, About Us, PIN Site, Student Aid on the Web, and Help, along with a search bar and language options for English and Español. The main heading is "Get help paying for college" with the subtext "Submit a Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA)". Below the heading is a row of four photos showing diverse students. The page is divided into two columns: "New to the FAFSA?" with a large green button labeled "Start A New FAFSA", and "Returning User?" with a list of options: "Make a correction", "Add a school", and "View your Student Aid Report (SAR), and more...", followed by a large green button labeled "Login".

Federal Student Aid
An OFFICE of the U.S. DEPARTMENT of EDUCATION

PROUD SPONSOR of
the AMERICAN MIND™

FAFSA™
Free Application for Federal Student Aid

Home About Us PIN Site Student Aid on the Web Help

SEARCH

English Español

Get help paying for college

Submit a Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA)

New to the FAFSA?

Start A New FAFSA

Returning User?

- Make a correction
- Add a school
- View your Student Aid Report (SAR), and more...

Login

Tips for completing the FAFSA:



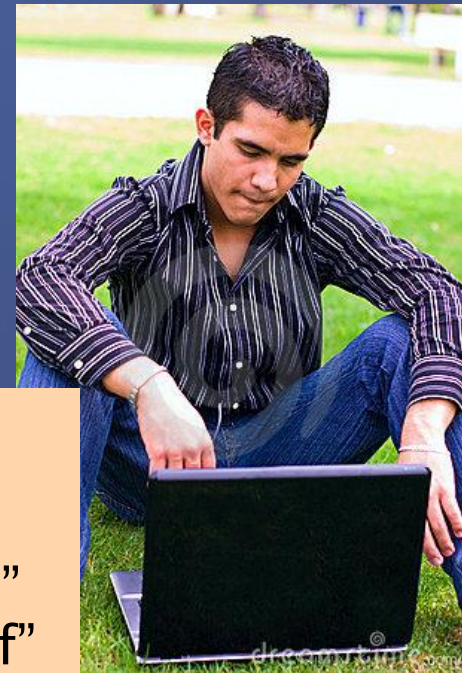
- ❑ Some ?s apply to students, others to parents – Read carefully & don't mix up!
- ❑ Some ?s tell you what income/ asset data NOT to include – be careful!
- ❑ Double-check all data entry
- ❑ If estimating income/ asset information, supply your best HONEST guess
 - ❑ You may go back and make corrections (possibly IRS Data Retrieval) if there are significant changes
- ❑ When using tax forms, double-check the type of form you are using (1040EZ, 1040A, 1040) to reference the specific line numbers

General Student Information:

- ❑ Citizenship information
- ❑ Drug conviction status
- ❑ Parent's educational background
- ❑ Grade level for the 2017-18 school year
 - ❑ First year undergraduate
- ❑ Type of Program?
 - ❑ Certificate/ Diploma
 - ❑ Associates degree
 - ❑ Bachelor's degree

TIPS for General Information:

- ❑ “You,” “Your,” and “Yourself” refer to the Student!
- ❑ Use full, legal names – no nicknames!
- ❑ You are not a Graduate student - yet



Dependency Status

(AKA: Whether or not parent information is required on FAFSA)

FAFSA questions determine dependency status for federal student aid (not IRS) purposes.

Students may be only considered Independent if they are:

- ❑ Born before January 1, 1994
- ❑ In Graduate school (already earned a Bachelor's degree)
- ❑ Married at time of application
- ❑ Have children/ dependents for whom student provides over ½ financial support during upcoming year
- ❑ On active duty status in US Armed Forces
- ❑ A veteran of the US Armed Forces

...continued on next slide...

<https://studentaid.ed.gov/fafsa/filling-out/dependency>

Dependency Status

(Continued)

In addition to the situations on the prior slide, students may be only considered Independent if they are:

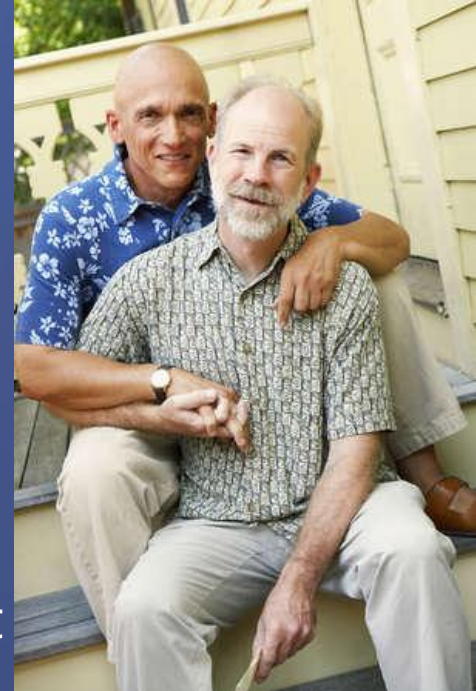
- ❑ An orphan, Ward of the Court, or in foster care
 - ❑ anytime when age 13+
- ❑ Considered “unaccompanied youth” and “homeless” or “at risk of being homeless”
 - ❑ As determined by director/ professional staff of shelter or program any time on/after 7/1/2014
- ❑ Legally considered “emancipated minor” or in “legal guardianship”
 - ❑ NOTE: THIS IS DIFFERENT FROM A DIVORCED PARENT HAVING CUSTODIAL STATUS!!!!



Tip: In extreme circumstances, dependency status may be appealed.
Contact your school's financial aid office for more details.

Who is a “Parent?”

- ❑ “Parents” do not include grandparents or other relatives/ friends/ legal guardians with whom the student may live, but who have not formally adopted the student
- ❑ When parents are divorced, give information about the primary custodial parent(s) (with whom the student lived longer during the past year)
 - ❑ To break a tie, give information about which parent provided more financial support
- ❑ When parents are remarried, give information about the primary custodial parent (in whose household the student lives most) AND that parent’s spouse (the stepparent)
- ❑ If legal parents are unmarried and living together, report both parents’ information



Household Info:



- ❑ Include student and siblings if parent(s) will provide over half support from 7/1/2017-6/30/2018 **even if the student will not be living with the parent during that time (i.e., in college)**
- ❑ Include other dependents if they live in the house and if parent(s) will provide over half support from 7/1/2017-6/30/2018
- ❑ # in college: be student/ other children of parents/ dependents counted in the household who are enrolled at least ½-time
- ❑ Do not include parents in # in college even if the parents are in college

Income/Asset/Resource Info

The FAFSA will ask about the following information for both student and parent:

- ❑ Income from work
- ❑ Dislocated worker status
- ❑ Receipt of federal “means-tested” benefits
- ❑ Tax filing status
- ❑ Adjusted gross income (AGI)
- ❑ Tax paid/liability
- ❑ Untaxed income
- ❑ Other financial information
- ❑ Assets



IRS Data Retrieval

- ❑ Use is voluntary
- ❑ Available October 2016 for the 2017-2018 processing cycle
- ❑ Makes updating FAFSA information easier and increases accuracy
- ❑ Reduces documents requested by financial aid office



<https://studentaid.ed.gov/fafsa/filling-out#when-irs-drt>

IRS Data Retrieval is not available for:



- ❑ Filers without Social Security numbers
- ❑ Filers with Married-Separately filing status
- ❑ Parents who are unmarried and living in same household
- ❑ Applicants whose tax filing status is inconsistent with marital status at the time of FAFSA filing
- ❑ Taxpayers filing amended returns
- ❑ Taxpayers filing a return outside the US


How IRS Data Retrieval Works

Separate transfers: one for the student and one for the parent


2015 tax returns already processed
by IRS




Within the FAFSA, applicant submits
request to IRS for tax data



IRS authenticates taxpayer's
identity



IRS sends real-time results to FAFSA
applicant



Student/parent chooses whether or
not to import data into the FAFSA

Untaxed Income Tips:



Do Include on the FAFSA:

- Annual IRA/pension contributions
- Workman's Compensation
- Untaxed disability
- Untaxed IRA distributions/pensions
- Untaxed interest income
- Child support RECEIVED
- Untaxed portions of health savings accounts
- For student: \$ received from person (not parent on FAFSA used to pay bills in student's name)

Do NOT Include:

- Unemployment Compensation
- Untaxed Social Security benefits
- SSI
- IRA rollovers
- Employer contributions to health benefits
- Student aid on which you did NOT pay tax
- On-base military housing/basic allowance

Asset Tips:



Do Include on the FAFSA:

- Cash, savings, checking account balances
- Net worth (Value – Debt/Mortgage) of rental/investment properties
- Educational benefit/ savings accounts (e.g., 529, Coverdell)
 - Include as parent asset even if the student is the beneficiary
- Net worth of family business if employ over 100 employees
- Net worth of investment farm

Do NOT Include:

- Net worth of the home you live in (or portion of multifamily dwelling in which you live)
- Retirement accounts (e.g., 401K, IRA, pensions)
- Net worth of family-owned (greater than 50% ownership) business employing less than 100 people
- Net worth of family farm on which you live

Additional FAFSA Info

- ❑ Federal School Codes
 - ❑ Designate schools to receive FAFSA info
 - ❑ Available online if you don't have them handy (follow prompts)
- ❑ Housing plans for each college (used by schools to determine Cost of Attendance)
 - ❑ On-campus (allows for billed room & board/meals)
 - ❑ Off-campus (allows for rent & meals)
 - ❑ With parent (allows for meals)



Final FAFSA Steps:

- Sign the FAFSA!
 - For Dependent Students:
Both Parent and Student
must sign with separate
FSAID's
- Ensure you really submit
your FAFSA – Check for
confirmation page!



HOW TO APPLY FOR AN FSA ID

- 1) Go to fsaid.ed.gov and click login. *(If you are a dependent student your parent must also apply for an FSA ID.)*
- 1) Select “enter FSA ID” and then click on the link to create an FSA ID
- 1) Create a username & password and enter your email address.
- 1) Enter your name, date of birth, Social Security number, contact information, and challenge questions and answers.
- 1) If you have a Federal Student Aid PIN, you will be able to enter it and link it to your FSA ID. You can still create an FSA ID if you have forgotten or do not have a PIN.
- 1) Review your information, and read and accept the terms and conditions.
- 1) Confirm your email address using the secure code, which will be sent to the email address you entered when you created your FSA ID. Once you verify your email address, you can use it instead of your username to log in to the websites.

You can use your FSA ID right away. Once the Social Security Administration verifies your information in 1-3 days, or if you have linked your PIN to your FSA ID, you will be able to use your FSA ID to access the website. For help, visit **StudentAid.gov/fsaid**.

POST APPLICATION PROCESSES



FAFSA Processing Results:

Central Processing System (CPS)
calculates EFC and sends information...

- ❑ Student gets Student Aid Report (SAR)
 - ❑ ...by email with direct link to online SAR
 - ❑ ...by snail mail if no email address provided
 - ❑ Students with PINs may view SARs online anytime at www.fafsa.ed.gov
- ❑ Schools get Institutional Student Information Record (ISIR)
 - ❑ Information sent electronically within 7-14 days after FAFSA submitted

Tip: Review your SAR carefully for accuracy and keep a hard copy!



<https://studentaid.ed.gov/fafsa/next-steps>

After the FAFSA is processed...

Students check SARs for accuracy of information



Students log in and make corrections online
Remember IRS Data Retrieval Option



Schools review ISIRs and then develop financial aid packages

Schools may request additional information for verification
or to resolve database mismatches or conflicting
information PRIOR to assigning financial aid packages!

Verification



- ❑ CPS/Dept. of Education determines which applicants must supply documentation to schools to verifying FAFSA info
- ❑ If selected, provide requested documentation to schools ASAP!
- ❑ Give specific documentation to schools only if a school requests it
 - ❑ Remember IRS Data Retrieval option if that information is requested

Special Circumstances



- ❑ Contact each financial aid office about unusual/extreme circumstances such as: (not exhaustive list)
 - ❑ Change in employment status
 - ❑ Medical expenses not covered by insurance
 - ❑ Change in marital status or household size
 - ❑ Unusual dependent care costs
 - ❑ Student inability to obtain parent information
- ❑ Schools may request additional documentation to review on case-by-case basis
- ❑ Different schools may interpret cases differently per their policies
- ❑ School decisions are final and cannot be appealed to US Dept. of Education

Financial Aid Award Notifications

- ❑ May be sent by email, letter, or via an online system
 - ❑ Regularly check email or online systems in case aid office requests additional information
- ❑ Meet all deadlines to respond to the award notifications
- ❑ Keep copies for your records!



Decision-Making Tips:

- ❑ **Never decline aid you don't understand!**
- ❑ Know whether or not aid is guaranteed throughout program!
 - ❑ Need-based aid is reconsidered each year after reapplying using the FAFSA (or other forms)
 - ❑ Are there GPA or Major requirements for renewal of institutional aid?
 - ❑ Are there maximum limits for institutional aid?



Tips about Borrowing:

- Consider Federal loans before private ones, as these offer fixed interest rates, guaranteed benefits, and repayment options based on income:
 - Perkins
 - Subsidized Direct Stafford
 - Unsubsidized Direct Stafford
 - Direct Parent PLUS
- Federal loan forgiveness programs depending on major and career choices



<https://studentaid.ed.gov/repay-loans/forgiveness-cancellation/charts/public-service>

More Financing Tips :



- If considering private loans, shop around:
 - Fees may vary by lender
 - Interest rates, dependent on credit, can vary significantly
 - Repayment terms/ benefits (e.g., auto-withdrawal for reduced interest rate?)
 - Customer Service/ Reputation (e.g., selling loans, who to contact with questions)
 - Ask if school has “suggested” lender list and review their selection criteria

Last Points about Borrowing:



- ❑ Entrance Counseling for Stafford loans
- ❑ Consider the long-term costs
 - ❑ Will you be borrowing the same amount for 4+ years?
 - ❑ Will you pay the interest while in school? (best)
 - ❑ Will interest not be paid while in school? (interest accrues on interest, increasing total cost)
- ❑ Investigate future payments now
 - ❑ Use online calculators to see monthly payment estimates, total cost of borrowing over various terms, and amount of interest paid

www.finaid.org – Great Resource!

Next Steps:




Know which applications to use for each school and scholarship and watch those deadlines!

QUESTIONS???



Resources

- ❑ **Federal Student Aid**
(US Dpt. Of Ed)
 - ❑ <http://studentaid.ed.gov>
 - ❑ <http://studentaid.ed.gov/fafsa>
 - ❑ 1-800-4-FED-AID (1-800-433-3243)
 - ❑ TTY: 1-800-730-8913
 - ❑ **FAFSA4caster** online tool - early estimate
– not EFC guarantee!
 - ❑ <http://studentaid.ed.gov/fafsa/estimate>
- ❑ fsaid.ed.gov - to get FSA ID
- ❑ www.fafsa.ed.gov – to fill out FAFSA
 - ❑ See in Help  (from top nav menu)
 - ❑ In “Browse FAQs” see “General Questions”
and “Before You Begin”



Resources (continued)

- ❑ More from Federal Student Aid:
www.studentaid.ed.gov/resources
 - ❑ Funding Your Education: The Guide to Federal Student Aid
 - ❑ Scholarship search
 - ❑ Videos/ PDFs/ calculators
- ❑ College Goal Sunday:
www.collegegoalsundayct.org
 - ❑ Coming October 2016
 - ❑ Locations across the state (dates will vary)
 - ❑ Get 1-1 assistance in filling out the FAFSA!



Resources (continued)



- ❑ **FinAid!** (independent and objective financial aid information)
 - ❑ <http://www.finaid.org>
- ❑ **Mapping Your Future** (tips on applying for aid, saving for college, budgeting, etc)
 - ❑ <http://www.mappingyourfuture.org>
- ❑ Individual School/ College Financial Aid Office websites
 - ❑ Check each school's website for information!



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