

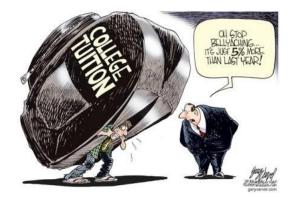
Financial Aid Information for Grant High School Parents and Students

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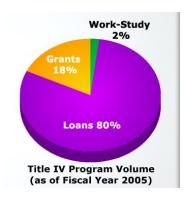
Higher Education Prices

- Community Colleges
 - \$ 4,200 tuition, \$16,000 total
- Public Colleges and Universities
 - \$ 8,300 tuition, \$22,800 total
- Private Colleges and Universities \$29,900 tuition, \$44,700 total



Financial Aid Programs

Funds from private, institutional, federal, and state sources to assist with meeting college costs



Gift Aid

- <u>Scholarships</u> awarded based primarily on academic merit, talents, and activities
- Grants awarded primarily based on "need"

Self-Help Aid

- Employment need-based funds that must be earned
- <u>Loans</u> need-based and non-need-based funds that must be borrowed and repaid with interest

Net Price Calculators

- Required to be on the websites of all colleges and universities that award federal financial aid
- Provide users with an estimate of the gift aid they may receive at the school based on:
 - the school's current awarding policies

the income, asset, household, and other data that the

user enters



Financial Aid Process

- Admissions application
- Financial aid application (FAFSA)
- Student Aid Report (SAR)
- Eligibility determination (ISIR)
- ▶ Need analysis (*FM*)
- Award notification
- Award disbursement



FAFSA on the Web

- Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) applicants can begin applying on January 1, 2015 at www.fafsa.gov
- Collect relevant documents (2014 income statements, current bank balances)
- Skip logic will result in different questions for different applicants



FAFSA on the Web

- Follow instructions and enter information carefully
- Use available online help
- Use close estimates of income if actual income information is not available
- List up to ten schools that can receive the information
- Sign the form electronically
 - The PIN process will be in place in January but is being phased out. Beginning in April, applicants will sign with usernames and passwords

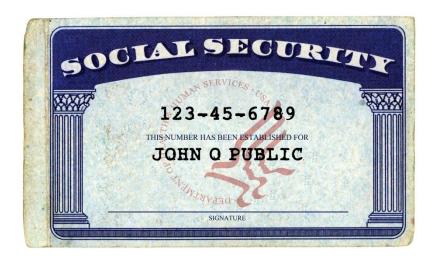
FAFSA on the Web information challenges

- Social Security number and name agreement
- Parent definition
- Student independency criteria
- Household size/number in college
- Taxable income
- Taxes paid
- Untaxed income
- Assets



Social Security number/name

If reported names and social security numbers do not match Social Security Administration records, applicants must provide copies of social security card(s) to the school



Parent definition

- Biological/adoptive parents, stepparents, and unmarried legal parents who live together
- Not legal guardians, other relatives, or domestic partners who have not adopted the applicant
- For divorced/separated parents (in this order)
 - The parent(s) with whom the applicant lived the most during the previous 12 months, or
 - The parent(s) who provided the most financial support to the applicant during the previous 12 months, or
 - The parent(s) who provided the most financial support to the applicant most recently

Student independency criteria

- Applicants who will attend college directly from high school are usually dependent
 - Under 24 years old, not married, not supporting a child, not a veteran of the US Armed Forces
- Ways applicants can be independent include:
 - Orphans, wards of the court, or in foster care
 - Emancipated minors
 - In a legal guardianship
 - Unaccompanied youth who are homeless or at risk of being homeless
 - Made independent by a financial aid administrator as a result of documented special circumstances

Household size

- Household size includes:
 - The applicant and his or her parent(s)
 - The parents' other children if they receive more than half of their support from the parents or if those children would be required to provide parent information on a FAFSA
 - Other people if they live with and receive more than half of their support from the parents



Number in college

- Number in college includes:
 - The applicant
 - The parents' other children and/or other household members if they will attend college at least half time in a degree or certificate program
- Parents of dependent applicants cannot be listed as college students on the applicant's FAFSA

Taxable income and taxes paid

- When estimating income:
 - Look at year-end earnings statements and other available income summaries
 - Refer to the previous year's tax return for income categories to report
- When estimating taxes paid:
 - Do not report taxes withheld shown on W2s
 - Refer to the previous year's tax return for an idea of the percentage of the Adjusted Gross Income that was paid in taxes



Untaxed income

- Untaxed income includes:
 - Payments to tax-deferred pension and savings plans
 - IRA deductions
 - Child support received
 - Tax-exempt interest income
 - Veterans non-education benefits
- Untaxed income does not include:
 - Untaxed Social Security payments
 - Supplemental Security Income
 - Welfare payments

Assets

- Assets include:
 - Current cash, savings, and checking balances
 - Investments (including stocks, bonds, CDs, mutual funds, trust funds, UGMAs/UTMAs, and 529 plans)
 - 529 plans are reported as parent assets even if in the applicant's name
 - UGMAs and UTMAs are the applicant's assets
 - Rental properties and second homes
- Assets do not include:
 - Primary residences
 - Family owned businesses and farms
 - Retirement accounts



Supplemental Financial Aid Applications

- College Scholarship Service's PROFILE available in the fall to apply for institutional aid at participating schools.
- The PROFILE asks for information not required on the FAFSA, such as
 - non-custodial parents' income and assets
 - net values of primary residences
- The **PROFILE** may also disallow certain losses that can reduce reported income on tax returns and on the FAFSA

 CollegeBoard

Student Aid Report

- The Student Aid Report (SAR) is the output document that results from filing the FAFSA
- It will indicate the applicant's Expected Family Contribution (EFC)
- It may be used to correct or update information; changes can be made online at <u>www.fafsa.gov</u>
- Schools receive that information electronically and use it to determine eligibility, perform need analysis, and make and revise awards

Eligibility Determination

- High school diploma or equivalent
 - Some applicants will be asked to provide schools with documentation of their high school completion



- U.S. citizen or eligible non-citizen
 - Eligible non-citizens may have to provide schools with documentation of that status
- Registered for Selective Service if male aged 18 to 26
 - Applicants who are required to register may do so on the FAFSA

Need Analysis

- Standardized assessment of a family's financial strength measured primarily by past year income, current assets, and household size
- Schools may require additional information to confirm or correct reported amounts
- Federal "need" calculation
 - Cost of Attendance (COA)
 - Expected Family Contribution (EFC)
 "Need"

Verification

- Federally required process for selected FAFSA filers
- Requires schools to request documentation of certain FAFSA data, including income, household size, and number in college
- IRS Data Retrieval Tool (IRS-DRT), available in February, should be used if possible to document income.
- Tax filers not eligible to use the IRS-DRT will have to provide Tax Return Transcripts



Award Notification

- Indicates "package" of aid from school
- Requires careful scrutiny since content and format may vary
 - May show costs differently
 - May include varying detail about different types of aid and additional steps required to receive it, such as completing loan applications
 - May include Federal Direct Parent PLUS Loans
 - May require written acceptance by an institutionally determined deadline

Example Award Package: Community College

Cost of Attendance:	\$ 16,000	
EFC		03000
"Need"	\$	<u> 13,000</u>
Gift Aid		
Federal Pell Grant	\$	2,800
FSEOG	\$	600
Self-Help Aid		
Federal Work-Study	\$	2,200
Federal Perkins Loan	\$	1,800
Federal Direct Subsidized Loan	\$	3,500
Federal Direct Unsubsidized Loan	\$	2,000
Total Award	\$	12,900

Example Award Package: Public College/University

Cost of Attendance	\$ 22,800	
EFC	03000	
"Need"	\$ 19,800	
Gift Aid		
Federal Pell Grant	\$ 2,800	
FSEOG	\$ 1,000	
University Scholarship	\$ 3,500	
Self-Help Aid		
Federal Work-Study	\$ 2,200	
Federal Perkins Loan	\$ 2,000	
Federal Direct Subsidized Loan	\$ 3,500	
Federal Direct Unsubsidized Loan	\$ 2,000	
Total Award	\$ 17,000	

Example Award Package: Private College/University

Cost of Attendance EFC	\$ 44,700 03000
"Need"	\$ 41,700
Gift Aid	
Federal Pell Grant	\$ 2,800
FSEOG	\$ 600
Presidential Scholarship	\$ 16,000
Institutional Grant	\$ 7,500
Self-Help Aid	
Federal Work-Study	\$ 2,200
Federal Perkins Loan	\$ 1,500
Federal Direct Subsidized Loan	\$ 3,500
Federal Direct Unsubsidized Loan	\$ 2,000
Total Award	\$ 36,200

Award Disbursement

- Most financial aid funds are applied to students' charges when school starts if required processes have been completed
 - Federal Work-Study must be earned
 - Federal loans require Master Promissory Notes/applications and entrance counseling
- Most funds that exceed billed charges are given to students
 - Federal Direct Parent PLUS Loan proceeds are given to the parent borrower unless that parent has authorized the student to receive them

Award Revisions

- Award amounts may change if
 - Families correct or update FAFSA data, including providing income from their tax returns using the IRS Data Retrieval Tool
 - Schools revise FAFSA data based on new information
 - Students receive outside scholarships after financial aid has been packaged
 - Students drop classes, or their credit completion and/or grades do not meet minimum standards
 - Anticipated federal or state funds are not received

Additional Considerations

- The EFC is really a financial aid eligibility index rather than an accurate indication of a family's financial strength, which means that:
 - Federally defined "need" may not reflect a family's actual financial situation
 - Schools may not be able to meet all of a family's "need"
- Despite those caveats, a school's net price (cost of attendance minus grants and scholarships) may be surprisingly reasonable, and is the key to determining the school's affordability

Additional Considerations

- Future indebtedness should be carefully considered when accepting loans
 - The total cost of the student's education includes the total loan amount repaid
- Families should report to the school any special circumstances that will affect their ability to pay for college, including:
 - Parent job loss or reduction in hours
 - Significant unreimbursed medical expenses



Additional Information

- Any college or university financial aid office
- The Federal Student Aid site at www.studentaid.gov
- College Goal Oregon sites each Saturday in January – information will be available at www.collegegoaloregon.org
- Financial Aid Day held one Saturday in January at each Portland Community College campus – information will be available at www.pcc.edu



Closing thoughts

• Questions?



• Comments?

