

## Financial Aid Information for Grant High School Parents and Students 2015-2016

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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
  - <u>Employment</u> need-based funds that must be earned
  - Loans 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 <u>www.fafsa.gov</u>
- 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
- <u>Not</u> 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:
  - O 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
- Ohild support received
- Tax-exempt interest income
- Veterans non-education benefits
- Untaxed income does not include:
  - Outaxed Social Security payments
  - Supplemental Security Income
  - Welfare payments

## Assets

#### Assets include:

- Ourrent 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



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

## Example Award Package: Public College/University

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

## Example Award Package: Private College/University

Cost of Attendance EFC	\$ 44,700 03000
<u>"Need"</u>	\$ 41,700
<u>Gift Aid</u>	
Federal Pell Grant	\$ 2,800
FSEOG	\$ 600
Presidential Scholarship	\$ 16,000
Institutional Grant	\$ 7,500
<u>Self-Help Aid</u>	
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 <u>www.studentaid.gov</u>
- College Goal Oregon sites each Saturday in January – information will be available at <u>www.collegegoaloregon.org</u>
- Financial Aid Day held one Saturday in January at each Portland Community College campus – information will be available at <u>www.pcc.edu</u>



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## **Closing thoughts**

• Questions?



• Comments?

