

THE FAFSA® PROCESS

We provide more than \$120 billion in grants, loans, and work-study funds each year to help pay for college or career school. To apply for this aid, you must complete the *Free Application for Federal Student Aid* (FAFSA®) form. Also, state governments and many colleges and career schools use your FAFSA information to award you their aid.

DID YOU KNOW?

Some schools won't consider you for merit scholarships (scholarships based on academic achievement or other talents or skills) until you've submitted a FAFSA, so complete one even if you think you won't qualify for federal aid.

RELAX!

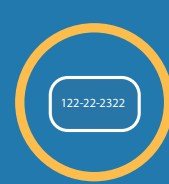
The FAFSA is designed to be simple to fill out. Tips throughout the application help you understand the questions. Most people finish filling out the FAFSA in less than half an hour!

PREPARING FOR THE FAFSA®

The FAFSA process is quicker and easier when you have a username and password called an FSA ID. (If your parent is providing information on your FAFSA, he or she will need his or her own FSA ID as well.) Learn more about the FSA ID and how to create yours at StudentAid.gov/fsaid.

GATHER THIS INFORMATION

The FAFSA asks questions about you and your finances, so have the information below handy.



Social Security number



Alien registration number



Federal tax information or tax returns



Records of untaxed income



Cash, savings, and checking account balances



Investments other than the home in which you live

DON'T HAVE ALL YOUR INFO READY YET?

That's okay, you can start the FAFSA, save it, and come back later to finish it. (To find out whether you need to report info about your parents, visit StudentAid.gov/dependency.)

FILLING OUT THE FAFSA®

Each October, the FAFSA is available for the next school year. It's important to fill it out as soon as possible to meet school and state financial aid deadlines.

SUBMISSION OPTIONS



Electronic form (fill out at fafsa.gov)



Mail-in application (download PDF at fafsa.gov or request a printed PDF by calling us at 1-800-433-3243)



Electronic submission by your college or career school (ask if they can submit the FAFSA for you)

MEETING FINANCIAL AID DEADLINES

Each state and school has its own FAFSA deadline. Check a college's or career school's deadline on its website or by calling its financial aid office. Most state deadlines are at fafsa.gov/deadlines.htm.

DID YOU KNOW?

You may be able to retrieve and transfer tax information into the form automatically using the Internal Revenue Service Data Retrieval Tool (IRS DRT).

PROCESSING THE FAFSA®

After you submit your FAFSA, your information will be sent to the colleges and/or career schools you listed on the form.

PROCESS TIMELINE

You'll receive an e-mail within a few days, letting you know your FAFSA was processed.

Your college or career school might request additional information from you. Make sure you respond by any deadlines.

FIRST-TIME APPLICANTS

You'll receive an aid offer from each college or career school you applied to and listed on your FAFSA, stating the amount of aid you could receive at the school.

Review and compare your offers, and decide which school to attend based on the school's net cost and how well the school suits your needs.

RENEWAL APPLICANTS

You'll receive an aid offer from your school stating the amount of aid you could receive at the school.

RECEIVING FINANCIAL AID

Formally accept the school's aid offer - and remember, if you're offered student loans, borrow only as much as you really need.

Your school will handle your aid. Ask the financial aid office when and how your aid will be paid out, what it'll cover, and how much (if any) money will come directly to you once tuition and fees are paid.

Get free assistance and answers at fafsa.gov or 1-800-4-FED-AID (1-800-433-3243).

Creating and Using the FSA ID

What's an FSA ID?

The FSA ID is a username and password combination you use to log in to U.S. Department of Education (ED) online systems. The FSA ID is your legal signature and shouldn't be created or used by anyone other than you—not even your parent, your child, a school official, or a loan company representative. You'll use your FSA ID every year you fill out a *Free Application for Federal Student Aid* (FAFSA®) form and for the lifetime of your federal student loans.

How do I get an FSA ID?

Visit StudentAid.gov/fsa-id/create-account/launch to create an FSA ID. You'll need your Social Security number, full name, and date of birth. You'll also need to create a memorable username and password, and complete challenge questions and answers so you can retrieve your account information if you forget it.

You'll be required to provide either your email address or your mobile phone number when you make your FSA ID. Providing a mobile phone number and/or email address that you have access to will make it easier to log in to ED online systems and allow additional account recovery options.

Important: A Social Security number, email address, and mobile phone number can only be associated with one FSA ID. If you share an email address with someone else, then only one of you will be able to use that email address to create an FSA ID.

FSA ID Tips

- If you need to provide information about your parents on the FAFSA® form, one of your parents will need an FSA ID to sign the form. Your parent can create an FSA ID and then sign the FAFSA form electronically using that FSA ID. Not sure whether you'll need to put your parents' information on the FAFSA form? Check out StudentAid.gov/dependency. **Remember:** You should create your own FSA ID, and your parent should create his or her own FSA ID. Also make sure to use the correct FSA ID when signing the FAFSA form electronically.
- When you first create your FSA ID, the use of your FSA ID will be restricted to completing, signing, and submitting an original (first-time) FAFSA form. You'll have to wait one to three days for your information to be confirmed by the Social Security Administration (SSA) before you can use your FSA ID for other actions, such as submitting a FAFSA Renewal or signing a *Master Promissory Note*. If you provided an email address, then you'll receive an email letting you know that your information was successfully matched with the SSA, and you can begin using your FSA ID.
- If you forget your FSA ID username or password, look for the "Forgot My Username" and "Forgot My Password" links on log-in pages. These links will direct you to web pages where you can request a secure code to be texted to your verified mobile phone number or emailed to your verified email address. The secure code will allow you to retrieve your username or reset your password. You can also retrieve your username or reset your password by successfully answering your challenge questions. **Remember:** If you verified your email address or mobile phone number during account creation, you can enter your email address or mobile phone number instead of your username to log in.

Learn more about how you can use your FSA ID at StudentAid.gov/help-center/answers/article/how-can-i-use-my-fsa-id-username-and-password. Find this fact sheet at StudentAid.gov/resources.

Do I Have to Provide My Parents' Information on the FAFSA® Form?



fstop123/Getty Images

All applicants for federal student aid are considered either “independent” or “dependent.”

INDEPENDENT STUDENT

If you answer **YES** to ANY of these questions, then you may be an independent student. You may not be required to provide parental information on your *Free Application for Federal Student Aid* (FAFSA) form.

DEPENDENT STUDENT*

If you answer **NO** to ALL of these questions, then you may be considered a dependent student and may be required to provide your parents' financial information when completing the FAFSA form.

- 1 Will you be 24 or older by Jan. 1 of the school year for which you are applying for financial aid? For example, if you plan to start school in August 2021 for the 2021–22 school year, will you be 24 by Jan. 1, 2021 (i.e., were you born before Jan. 1, 1998)?
- 2 Are you married or separated but not divorced?
- 3 Will you be working toward a master's or doctorate degree (such as M.A., MBA, M.D., J.D., Ph.D., Ed.D., etc.)?
- 4 Do you have children who receive more than half of their support from you?
- 5 Do you have dependents (other than children or a spouse) who live with you and receive more than half of their support from you?
- 6 Are you currently serving on active duty in the U.S. armed forces for purposes other than training?
- 7 Are you a veteran of the U.S. armed forces?
- 8 At any time since you turned age 13, were both of your parents deceased, were you in foster care, or were you a ward or dependent of the court?
- 9 Are you an emancipated minor or are you in a legal guardianship as determined by a court?
- 10 Are you an unaccompanied youth who is homeless or self-supporting and at risk of being homeless?

**If you don't answer “yes” to any of the questions above, you're still considered a dependent student for purposes of applying for federal student aid even if you don't live with your parents, are not claimed by your parents on their tax forms, or are paying for your own bills and educational expenses.*

For more information, visit StudentAid.gov/dependency.

When I Fill Out the FAFSA® Form...

Am I Dependent or Independent?

When I fill out the 2022–23 Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA®) form, will I have to provide information about my parent?

It depends. Answer these questions:

Were you born before Jan. 1, 1999?	Y	N
As of today, are you married? (Also answer “Yes” if you are separated but not divorced.)	Y	N
At the beginning of the 2022–23 school year, will you be working on a master’s degree or doctorate degree (such as an M.A., MBA, M.D., J.D., Ph.D., Ed.D., graduate certificate, etc.)?	Y	N
Do you now have—or will you have—children who will receive more than half of their support from you between July 1, 2022, and June 30, 2023?	Y	N
Do you have dependents—other than your children or spouse—who live with you and who receive more than half of their support from you, now and through June 30, 2023?	Y	N
Are you currently serving on active duty in the U.S. armed forces for purposes other than training? (If you are a National Guard or Reserves enlistee, are you on active duty for other than state or training purposes?)	Y	N
Are you a veteran of the U.S. armed forces?*	Y	N
At any time since you turned age 13, were both your parents deceased, were you in foster care, or were you a dependent or ward of the court?	Y	N
Has it been decided by a court in your state of legal residence that you are an emancipated minor or that someone other than your parent or stepparent has legal guardianship of you? (You also should answer “Yes” if you are now an adult but were in legal guardianship or were an emancipated minor immediately before you reached the age of being an adult in your state. Answer “No” if the court papers say “custody” rather than “guardianship.”)	Y	N
At any time on or after July 1, 2021, were you determined to be an unaccompanied youth who was homeless or were self-supporting and at risk of being homeless, as determined by (a) your high school or district homeless liaison, (b) the director of an emergency shelter or transitional housing program funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, or (c) the director of a runaway or homeless youth basic center or transitional living program?***	Y	N

*Answer “No” (you are not a veteran) if you (1) have never engaged in active duty (including basic training) in the U.S. armed forces (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, or Coast Guard), (2) are currently a Reserve Officers’ Training Corps student or a cadet or midshipman at a service academy, (3) are a National Guard or Reserves enlistee activated only for state or training purposes, or (4) were engaged in active duty in the U.S. armed forces but released under dishonorable conditions. Also answer “No” if you’re currently serving in the U.S. armed forces and will continue to serve through June 30, 2023.

**Answer “Yes” (you are a veteran) if you (1) have engaged in active duty (including basic training) in the U.S. armed forces or are a National Guard or Reserves enlistee who was called to active duty for other than state or training purposes, or were a cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies and (2) were released under a condition other than dishonorable. Also answer “Yes” if you’re not a veteran now but will be one by June 30, 2023.*

***If you don’t have a determination that you’re homeless, but you believe you’re an unaccompanied youth who is homeless or self-supporting and at risk of being homeless, answer “No” to the FAFSA questions concerning being homeless. Then contact your financial aid office to explain your situation. “Homeless” means lacking fixed or regular housing. You may be homeless if you’re living in shelters, parks, motels, hotels, cars, or temporarily living with someone else because you have nowhere else to go.*

Did you answer “Yes” to any of the questions?

If so, then for federal student aid purposes, you’re considered to be an independent student and don’t have to provide information about your parents on the FAFSA form.

Did you answer “No” to all of the questions?

If so, then for federal student aid purposes, you’re considered to be a dependent student, and you must provide information about your parents on the FAFSA form.

Not sure who counts as your parent? See the instructions on the FAFSA form or view the *Who’s My Parent When I Fill Out My FAFSA® Form?* graphic at [StudentAid.gov/resources](https://studentaid.gov/resources).

If you have no contact with your parents and don’t know where they live, you should discuss your situation with the financial aid office at the college or career school you plan to attend. The financial aid administrator will help you figure out what to do next.

Apply for FREE and find more info: fafsa.gov.

Who Is My “Parent” When I Fill Out the FAFSASM?

Which parent’s information should I report on the FAFSASM?

Maybe you know you’re considered a dependent student* by the *Free Application for Federal Student Aid* (FAFSASM), and you’re supposed to put information about your parents on the application. But what if your parents are divorced? Remarried? What if you live with your sister? Whose information should you report?

Below are some guidelines that might help. Unless otherwise noted, “parent” means your legal (biological and/or adoptive) parent or your stepparent. In addition, the rules below apply to your legal parents regardless of their gender.

- If your parents are living and legally married to each other, answer the questions about both of them.
- If your parents are living together and are not married, answer the questions about both of them.
- If your parent is widowed or was never married, answer the questions about that parent.
- If your parents are divorced or separated and don’t live together, answer the questions about the parent with whom you lived more during the past 12 months. If you lived the same amount of time with each parent, give answers about the parent who provided more financial support during the past 12 months or during the most recent year that you actually received support from a parent.
- If your parents are divorced but live together, you’ll indicate their marital status as “Unmarried and both parents living together,” and you’ll answer the questions about both of them.
- If your parents are separated but live together, you’ll indicate their marital status as “Married or remarried,” and you’ll answer the questions about both of them.
- If you have a stepparent who is married to the legal parent whose information you’re reporting, you must provide information about that stepparent as well.
- The following people are not your parents unless they have adopted you: grandparents, foster parents, legal guardians, older brothers or sisters, and uncles or aunts.

EXCEPTION: The FAFSA asks about your parents’ education level. For these two questions, your parents are considered to be your birth parents or adoptive parents—your stepparent is not your parent in those questions.

What if my parents are worried about providing their private information on the FAFSA?

Their information is safe with us. We recommend you fill out your FAFSA online, where your information is put into special code before it’s sent over the Internet to our processor. Also, we won’t share your FAFSA information with anyone except the schools you tell us you want to attend (so they can use the information to award financial aid to you) and a few federal and state government agencies (so they can check to be sure you’ve reported your information accurately or can assess your information to see what financial aid they could offer you).

What if I don’t live with my parents?

You still must answer the questions about them if you’re considered a dependent student.

What if my parents aren’t going to help me pay for college and refuse to provide information for my FAFSA?

You can’t be considered independent of your parents just because they refuse to help you with this process. If you do not provide their information on the FAFSA, the application will be considered “rejected,” and you might not be able to receive any federal student aid. The most you would be able to get (depending on what the financial aid administrator at your college decides) would be a loan called an unsubsidized loan.

The FAFSA will tell you what to do if you are in this situation. You also will need to speak to the financial aid administrator at the college or career school you plan to attend.

What if I have no contact with my parents?

If you don’t know where your parents live, or you’ve left home due to an abusive situation, fill out the FAFSA and then immediately get in touch with the financial aid office at the college or career school you plan to attend. The financial aid administrator will tell you what to do next. Don’t put this off or you might miss financial aid deadlines!

**Find out whether you’re a dependent student: see “Am I Dependent or Independent?” at StudentAid.gov/resources.*

For more information on federal student aid, visit StudentAid.gov or call 1-800-4-FED-AID (1-800-433-3243).

Myths About Financial Aid

Don't fall for these myths about federal student aid and the application process!

“Federal student aid is just ‘free money’ like grants.”

Reality: Federal student aid includes three different kinds of financial help: grants, low-interest loans, and work-study funds (a part-time job on or near campus). To learn more about the different types of federal student aid, visit [StudentAid.gov/types](https://studentaid.gov/types).

“My parents make too much money, so I won't qualify for aid.”

Reality: There is no income cut-off to qualify for federal student aid. Many factors—such as the size of your family and your year in school—are taken into account. And remember: when you fill out the *Free Application for Federal Student Aid* (FAFSA[®]) form, you're also automatically applying for funds from your state, and possibly from your school as well. In fact, some schools won't even consider you for any of their scholarships (including academic scholarships) until you've submitted a FAFSA form. Don't make assumptions about what you'll get—fill out the FAFSA form and find out.

“Only students with good grades get financial aid.”

Reality: While a high grade point average will help a student get into a good school and may help with academic scholarships, most of the federal student aid programs do not take a student's grades into consideration. Provided a student maintains satisfactory academic progress in his or her program of study, federal student aid will help a student with an average academic record complete his or her education.

“I don't have good credit, so I can't get a student loan.”

Reality: You don't need to get a credit check for most federal student loans (except for Direct PLUS Loans). Also, you won't need a cosigner to get a federal student loan in most cases.

“My ethnicity or age makes me ineligible for federal student aid.”

Reality: There are basic eligibility requirements (which you can find at [StudentAid.gov/eligibility](https://studentaid.gov/eligibility)), but ethnicity and age are not considered.

“My parents aren't U.S. citizens, so there's no way I'll get aid.”

Reality: Your parents' citizenship status is NOT a factor, and the FAFSA form won't even ask you about it. If your parents don't have Social Security numbers, they must enter 000-00-0000 when the FAFSA form asks for their Social Security numbers.

“The FAFSA[®] form takes forever to fill out, and it's really hard to do.”

Reality: If you've got 30 minutes to spare, you're good. Because that's about how long it takes to fill out the FAFSA form. It's also not nearly as hard as you might think.

“I support myself, so I don’t have to include parent information on the FAFSA® form.”

Reality: This is not necessarily true. Even if you support yourself and file taxes on your own, you may still be considered a dependent student for federal student aid purposes. If you are considered dependent, you must provide your parents’ information on the FAFSA form. The form asks a series of questions to determine your dependency status. You can preview the questions at [StudentAid.gov/dependency](https://studentaid.gov/dependency).

“I can’t file my FAFSA® form in October because I haven’t applied to any schools.”

Reality: Actually, you CAN complete your FAFSA form before submitting any college or career school applications. You’ll need to list at least one school on your FAFSA form, but go ahead and add every school you’re considering, because some schools have early deadlines to apply for their limited funds. Then later, you can add or delete schools on your FAFSA form.

“I’ll have to update my FAFSA® form after I file my taxes in the spring, won’t I?”

Reality: Nope! Just enter the tax information the form asks for—or better yet, transfer it directly from the Internal Revenue Service if you’re offered that option while applying—and you’re good to go. No need to update later.

Remember: The FAFSA form asks for your and your parents’ tax information from the tax year that was two years prior to the start of the school year for which you’re applying for aid. For example, the 2018–19 FAFSA form asks for 2016 tax and income information, while the 2019–20 FAFSA form will ask for 2017 tax and income information.

“I didn’t qualify for financial aid last year, so filling out the FAFSA® form again is just a waste of time.”

Reality: It’s super important to fill out a FAFSA form every year you’re in college or career school. Why? Because things can change. For instance, your school or state might create a new grant or scholarship, or the factors used to calculate your aid could change from one year to the next. Either way, if you don’t submit a new FAFSA form, you’re out of luck.

So what’s next?

Go to fafsa.gov and fill out the form. If you applied for admission to a college or career school and have been accepted—and you listed that school on your FAFSA form—the school will receive the information from your FAFSA form, calculate your aid, and send you an electronic or paper aid offer telling you how much aid you’re eligible for at the school.

Have questions? Contact or visit the following:

- [StudentAid.gov](https://studentaid.gov)
- a school’s financial aid office
- studentaid@ed.gov
- 1-800-4-FED-AID (1-800-433-3243) toll free
- TTY for the deaf or hard of hearing:
1-800-730-8913

SIMPLE STEPS TO TRANSFER TAX INFORMATION INTO YOUR FAFSA® FORM

The IRS Data Retrieval Tool (IRS DRT) Electronically Transfers Your Federal Tax Return Information Into Your FAFSA® Form

WHY

EASY Transfer info with the click of a button.

FAST Instantly retrieve your information.

ACCURATE Correctly fill in your information.

HOW



1 Log in to your current FAFSA® form or start a new application at fafsa.gov.

2 In the finances section of the online form, you will see a "Link to IRS" button if you are eligible to use the IRS DRT.

3 Click the "Link to IRS" button and log in with your FSA ID to be transferred to the IRS to retrieve your info.

4 Once at the IRS site, enter your information exactly as it appears on your federal income tax return and click the "Submit" button.

5 Check the "Transfer My Tax Information into the FAFSA® form" box, and click the "Transfer Now" button.*

6 You will know that your federal tax return information has been successfully transferred because the words "Transferred from the IRS" will display in place of the IRS information in your FAFSA® form.

*For your protection, your tax information will not be displayed on either the IRS site or fafsa.gov.

The IRS DRT can be used by both students and parents.

Federal Student Aid
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To learn more about the IRS DRT, visit StudentAid.gov/irsdrt



OASFAA FAFSA Priority Deadline Survey for the 20-21 Award Year (Fall Starts)*

<u>Institution Name</u>	<u>Dept. of Education School Code</u>	<u>FAFSA Priority Deadline?</u>	<u>FAFSA Priority Date (Fall Starts; Regular Decision)*</u>	<u>Supplemental Form Required?</u>	<u>Estimated Award Start Date</u>	<u>Earliest FAFSA Priority Deadline Date (if Early Action; Early Decision, etc.)</u>
Alliance Career Centre	030151	No	N/A	No	Rolling	N/A
Ashland University	003012	Yes	3/15/2020	No	11/15/2019	N/A
Athena Career Academy	041922	No	N/A	No	Rolling	N/A
Aultman College	006487	No	N/A	No	Rolling	N/A
Baldwin Wallace University	003014	No	N/A	No	12/9/2019	N/A
Belmont College	009941	No	N/A	No	March	N/A
Bluffton University	003016	Yes	5/1/2020	No	12/9/2019	N/A
Bowling Green State University	003018	Yes	1/15/2020	No	2/1/2020	N/A
Capital University	003023	No	N/A	No	12/1/2019	N/A
Case Western Reserve University	003137	Yes	1/15/2020	Yes (CSS Profile)	3/20/2020	11/15/2019
Cedarville University	003025	No	N/A	No	1/15/2020	N/A
Central Ohio Technical College	011046	Yes	2/1/2020	No	March	N/A
Central State University	003026	Yes	12/1/2019	No	December	N/A
Cincinnati State Tech & Comm Coll	010345	Yes	2/15/2020	No	3/15/2020	N/A
Clark State Community College	004852	Yes	5/15/2020	No	Rolling	N/A
Cleveland Institute of Art	003982	Yes	3/15/2020	No	1/15/2020	12/15/2019
Cleveland State University	003032	No	N/A	No	March	N/A
College of Wooster	003037	Yes	2/15/2020	No	12/31/2019	11/15/2019
Columbus College of Art & Design	003039	Yes	11/15/2019	No	Rolling	N/A
Cuyahoga Community College	003040	Yes	5/1/2020	No	January	N/A
Defiance College	003041	No	N/A	No	Rolling	N/A
Denison University	003042	Yes	1/15/2020	Yes (CSS Profile)	3/15/2020	11/15/2019
Edison State Community College	012750	No	N/A	No	Rolling	N/A
Franciscan University of Steubenville	003036	No	N/A	No	11/1/2019	N/A
Franklin University	003046	Yes	6/15/2020	No	2/15/2020	N/A
Heidelberg University	003048	No	N/A	No	12/15/2019	N/A
Hocking College	007598					
John Carroll University	003050	Yes	11/15/2019	No	Rolling	N/A
Kent State University	003051	Yes	12/1/2019	No	2/1/2020	N/A
Kenyon College	003065	Yes	1/15/2020	Yes (CSS Profile)	3/15/2020	11/15/2019
Lake Erie College	003066	No	N/A	No	11/15/2019	N/A
Lakeland Community College	006804	Yes	3/1/2020	No	3/15/2019	N/A
Lorain County Community College	003068	Yes	6/1/2020	No	Rolling	N/A
Lourdes University	003069	No	N/A	No	11/15/2019	N/A
Malone University	003072	Yes	3/1/2020	No	11/1/2019	N/A
Marietta College	003073	Yes	2/15/2020	No	January	N/A
Marion Technical College	010736	Yes	5/1/2020	No	2/1/2020	N/A
Mercy College of Ohio	030970	Yes	3/1/2020	No	Rolling	N/A
Methodist Theological School in Ohio	G03075	No	N/A	Yes (MTSO FA App)	4/1/2020	N/A
Mount Carmel College of Nursing	030719	No	N/A	No	2/1/2020	N/A
Mount Vernon Nazarene University	007085	No	N/A	No	11/15/2019	N/A

<u>Institution Name</u>	<u>Dept. of Education School Code</u>	<u>FAFSA Priority Deadline?</u>	<u>FAFSA Priority Date (Fall Starts; Regular Decision)*</u>	<u>Supplemental Form Required?</u>	<u>Estimated Award Start Date</u>	<u>Earliest FAFSA Priority Deadline Date (if Early Action; Early Decision, etc.)</u>
Muskingum University	003084	Yes	3/1/2020	No	12/1/2019	N/A
North Central State College	005313	Yes	1/1/2020	No	2/1/2020	N/A
Northwest State Community College	008677	Yes	6/1/2020	Yes	Rolling	N/A
Notre Dame College	003085	Yes	3/15/2020	No	TBD	N/A
Oberlin College	003086	Yes	2/15/2020	Yes (CSS Profile)	3/26/2020	11/1/2019
Ohio Business College	15153/E00686	No	N/A	Sometimes	Rolling	N/A
Ohio Christian University	003030	No	N/A	No	11/1/2019	N/A
Ohio Dominican University	003035	Yes	2/15/2020	No	12/15/2019	N/A
Ohio Northern University	003089	Yes	3/1/2020	No	12/1/2019	N/A
Ohio University	003100	Yes	1/15/2020	No	2/15/2020	N/A
Ohio Wesleyan University	003109	Yes	12/1/2019	No	10/15/2019	N/A
Otterbein University	003110	Yes	2/15/2020	No	1/15/2020	N/A
Owens State Community College	005753	No	N/A	No	November	N/A
Shawnee State University	009942	Yes	12/1/2019	No	12/1/2019	N/A
Sinclair Community College	003119	Yes	3/1/2020	No	1/1/2020	N/A
Southern State Community College	012870	No	N/A	No	2/1/2020	N/A
Stark State College	011141	Yes	5/1/2020	No	TBD	N/A
The Ohio State University	003090	Yes	2/1/2020	No	3/15/2020	N/A
The University of Akron	003123	Yes	12/1/2019	No	1/15/2020	N/A
Tiffin University	003121	No	N/A	No	11/15/2019	N/A
University of Cincinnati	003125	Yes	12/1/2019	No	1/15/2020	N/A
University of Dayton	003127	Yes	2/1/2020	No	1/15/2020	N/A
University of Findlay	003045	No	N/A	No	11/1/2019	N/A
University of Mount Union	003083	Yes	3/1/2020	No	12/1/2019	N/A
University of Northwestern Ohio	004861	Yes	4/1/2020	No	12/1/2019	N/A
University of Rio Grande	003116	Yes	3/15/2020	No	11/1/2019	N/A
University of Toledo	003131	Yes	2/1/2020	No	2/1/2020	N/A
Urbana University	003133	Yes	6/15/2020	No	11/15/2019	N/A
Ursuline College	003134	Yes	12/1/2019	No	12/15/2019	N/A
Valor Christian College	042243	Yes	3/1/2020	Yes	5/1/2020	N/A
Washington State Community College	010453	Yes	3/1/2020	No	January	N/A
Wilmington College	003142	Yes	3/15/2020	No	12/1/2019	N/A
Wittenberg University	003143	Yes	3/1/2020	No	1/1/2020	N/A
Wright State University	003078	Yes	2/1/2020	No	2/1/2020	N/A
Xavier University	003144	Yes	2/15/2020	No	11/1/2019	N/A
Youngstown State University	003145	Yes	12/1/2019	No	December	N/A
Zane State College	008133	Yes	5/1/2020	No	2/15/2020	N/A

NOTE: Survey taken in July, 2019 and provided in good faith. OASFAA claims no responsibility for actions taken by students, families or counselors as a result of this information. Counselors and their audiences are encouraged to contact individual financial aid institutions for the most up-to-date and accurate information.

*Summer Session FAFSA Priority Deadlines may be earlier