

2020-2021



**LOGAN COUNTY
FINANCIAL AID
BOOKLET**

Creating and Using the FSA ID

What's an FSA ID?

The FSA ID is a username and password you use to log in to U.S. Department of Education (ED) online systems, including the myStudentAid mobile app, fafsa.gov, StudentAid.gov, and StudentLoans.gov. 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/fsaid 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 provide answers to some challenge questions so you can retrieve your account information if you forget it.

You'll be required to either provide your email address or to provide your mobile phone number and opt-in to messaging 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, unlock your account, retrieve your forgotten username, or reset your forgotten password.

Important: Each email address or mobile phone number can be used with only 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. This applies to your mobile phone number too.

FSA ID Tips

- One of your parents might need an FSA ID as well. If you need to provide information about your parents on the FAFSA® form, one of your parents will have 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, 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 use your FSA ID for all of its purposes.
- If you forget your FSA ID username or password, look for links, such as "Forgot My Username" and "Forgot My Password," at the log-in pages of our online systems. 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.

Learn more about the FSA ID at StudentAid.gov/fsaid. Find this fact sheet at StudentAid.gov/resources#fsaid.

Financial Aid Checklist: For High School Seniors

OFFICE OF STUDENT FINANCIAL AID

Student Services Center

4240 Campus Drive

Lima, Ohio 45804

567-242-7520

Email: lima-financial.aid@osu.edu

<https://lima.osu.edu/students/financial-aid/>

NEED HELP PAYING FOR SCHOOL?

Follow the steps below to apply for financial aid!

APPLICATION PROCESS (October-January)

- 1. Compare what it will cost to go to college at the schools you're interested in.
- 2. Visit fsaid.ed.gov to apply for a Federal Student Aid ID (FSAID) for you and your parent. These allow you and your parent to sign the FAFSA. **FSAID: student _____ parent _____**
- 3. Visit fafsa.ed.gov to complete a Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) to be considered for federal and state aid. Complete the FAFSA after October 1 of your senior year (deadlines vary by school)*. Your tax data can automatically be transferred to the FAFSA form. (Ohio State Federal School Code: 003090) Date FAFSA submitted** _____
- 4. Complete the Ohio State Application for Special Scholarships online at <https://sfa.osu.edu> prior to the February 1 deadline.
- 5. Apply for all Ohio State Lima scholarships (if you meet the eligibility requirements).
 - Rudd Scholars, Osborn Family Scholarship, and/or Griffith Family Scholarship (separate application form required).
- 6. Continue to search and apply for private scholarships.
 - Community and civic organizations
- 7. Receive notice that your FAFSA has been received and processed.
- 8. Receive your federal Student Aid Report (SAR) based on the FAFSA with your Expected Family Contribution.

ACCEPTANCE PROCESS (January-April)

- 9. Congratulations! You have been admitted. Colleges will now begin offering you estimated financial aid award packages (grant(s), work-study, loan(s) and scholarships).
- 10. Compare aid packages offered from various colleges.
- 11. Decide which college you want to attend and accept your package, if required. Pay your acceptance fee by May 1.
- 12. Turn in additional documents to colleges/universities (tax returns and university documents), as requested.

FINAL STEPS (May-August)

- 13. Did financial aid cover 100 percent of your financial need? If not, you should consider working part-time, borrowing if needed, using college payment plans, or other options to pay your balance.
- 14. Before school begins, complete your required online Federal Direct Loan Entrance Counseling and sign your Master Promissory Note (MPN) for your loans (studentloans.gov).
- 15. If you were awarded work-study, search for a job on campus. This allows you to earn a paycheck while enrolled.
- 16. You are off to college — CONGRATULATIONS!!

*The Ohio State University's priority deadline for the FAFSA is February 1 each year
**Be sure the FAFSA is signed by both the student and parent

DO NOT MAIL THIS WORKSHEET.

The *FAFSA on the Web Worksheet* provides a preview of the questions that you may be asked while completing the *Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA®)* online at fafsa.gov or via the myStudentAid mobile app.

You must complete and submit a FAFSA form to apply for federal student aid and for most state and college aid. Write down notes to help you easily complete your FAFSA form anytime on or after October 1, 2020.

See the table to the right for state deadlines. Your application must be submitted by midnight Central time. Also pay attention to the symbols that may be listed after your state deadline. Check with your high school counselor or your college's financial aid administrator about other deadlines. The Federal deadline is June 30, 2022.

- **This Worksheet is optional and should only be completed if you plan to use fafsa.gov or the myStudentAid mobile app.**
- **Sections in purple are for parent information.**
- **This Worksheet does not include all the questions from the FAFSA form. The questions that are included are ordered as they appear on *FAFSA on the Web*. When you are online, you may be able to skip some questions based on your answers to earlier questions.**

Applying is easier with the IRS Data Retrieval Tool!

Students and parents who have filed their 2019 federal tax return may be able to use the IRS Data Retrieval Tool to easily, accurately and securely transfer their tax information into the FAFSA form.

Sign your FAFSA form with an FSA ID!

For information about the FSA ID, including how to apply, go to StudentAid.gov/fsaid.

Your FSA ID allows you to electronically sign your FAFSA form. If you are providing parent information, one parent must also sign your FAFSA form. To sign electronically, your parent should also apply for an FSA ID.

Free help is available!

You do not have to pay to get help or submit your FAFSA form. Submit your FAFSA form **free** online at fafsa.gov. Federal Student Aid provides **free** help online at fafsa.gov or you can call 1-800-4-FED-AID (1-800-433-3243). TTY users (hearing impaired) can call 1-800-730-8913.

NOTES:

Pay attention to any symbols listed after your state deadline.

States and territories not included in main listing below: AL*, AS**, AZ*, CO*, FM**, GA*, GU**, HI**, KY*, MH**, NC*, ND*, NE*, NH**, NM*, OK*, PR*, PW**, RI**, SD**, VA**, VI**, VT*, WA*, WI* and WY**.

State	Deadline
AK	Alaska Education Grant ^ \$ Alaska Performance Scholarship – June 30, 2021 # \$
AR	Academic Challenge – July 1, 2021 (date received) ArFuture Grant: Fall term, July 1, 2021 (date received); spring term, Jan. 10, 2022 (date received)
CA	For many state financial aid programs: March 2, 2021 (date postmarked). Cal Grant also requires submission of a school-certified GPA by March 2, 2021. For additional community college Cal Grants: Sept. 2, 2021 (date postmarked). For noncitizens without a Social Security card or with one issued through the federal Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program, fill out the <i>California Dream Act Application</i> . Contact the California Student Aid Commission or your financial aid administrator for more information.
CT	Feb. 15, 2021 (date received) # * *
DC	FAFSA form completed by May 1, 2021 # For DCTAG, complete the DC OneApp and submit supporting documents by May 31, 2021. #
DE	April 15, 2021 (date received)
FL	May 15, 2021 (date processed)
IA	July 1, 2021 (date received): Earlier priority deadlines may exist for certain programs. *
ID	Opportunity Grant: March 1, 2021 (date received) # *
IL	Refer to the Illinois Student Assistance Commission's web site for Monetary Award Program (MAP) renewal deadline. ^ \$
IN	Adult Student Grant ^ \$: New applicants must submit additional form. Workforce Ready Grant ^ Frank O'Bannon Grant: April 15, 2021 (date received) 21st Century Scholarship: April 15, 2021 (date received)
KS	April 1, 2021 (date received) # * *
LA	July 1, 2022 (July 1, 2021, recommended)
MA	May 1, 2021 (date received) #
MD	March 1, 2021 (date received)
ME	May 1, 2021 (date received)
MI	March 1, 2021 (date received)
MN	30 days after term starts (date received)
MO	Feb. 1, 2021 # Applications accepted through April 1, 2021 (date received).
MP	April 30, 2021 (date received) # *
MS	MTAG and MESH Grants: Oct. 15, 2021 (date received) HELP Grant: April 30, 2021 (date received)
MT	Dec. 1, 2020 # * *
NJ	2020-2021 Tuition Aid Grant recipients: April 15, 2021 (date received) All other applicants: Fall and spring terms, Sept. 15, 2021 (date received); spring term only, Feb. 15, 2022 (date received)
NV	Silver State Opportunity Grant ^ \$ Nevada Promise Scholarship: March 1, 2021 * \$ All other aid * *
NY	June 30, 2022 (date received) *
OH	Oct. 1, 2021 (date received)
OR	Oregon Opportunity Grant ^ \$ OSAC Private Scholarships: March 1, 2021 * Oregon Promise Grant: Contact state agency. *
PA	All first-time applicants enrolled in a: community college; business/trade/technical school; hospital school of nursing; designated Pennsylvania Open-Admission institution; or non-transferable two-year program: Aug. 1, 2021 (date received) All other applicants: May 1, 2021 (date received) *
SC	SC Commission on Higher Education Need-based Grants ^ \$ Tuition Grants: June 30, 2021 (date received) State Grant: Prior-year recipients receive award if eligible and apply by Feb. 1, 2021. All other awards made to neediest applicants. \$
TN	Tennessee Promise: Feb. 1, 2021 (date received) State Lottery: Fall term, Sept. 1, 2021 (date received); spring and summer terms, Feb. 1, 2022 (date received)
TX	Jan. 15, 2021 # * Private and two-year institutions may have different deadlines. *
UT	Regents' Scholarship: Feb. 1, 2021; for priority consideration, Dec. 4, 2020. Other programs * \$ *
WV	PROMISE Scholarship: March 1, 2021. New applicants must submit additional form. Contact your financial aid administrator or state agency. WV Higher Education Grant Program: April 15, 2021 WV Invests Grant: April 15, 2021 #

STATE AID DEADLINES

* Additional forms may be required. ^ As soon as possible after October 1, 2020.
Check with your financial aid administrator. # For priority consideration, submit by date specified.
\$ Awards made until funds are depleted.

SECTION 1 - STUDENT INFORMATION

After you are online, you can add up to ten colleges on your FAFSA form. The colleges will receive the information from your processed FAFSA form.

Student's Last Name **First Name** **Social Security Number**

Student Citizenship Status (check one of the following)

- U.S. citizen (U.S. national) Neither citizen nor eligible noncitizen
 Eligible noncitizen (Enter your Alien Registration Number in the box to the right.)

Your Alien Registration Number

A									
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Generally, you are an eligible noncitizen if you are:

- A permanent U.S. resident with a Permanent Resident Card (I-551);
- A conditional permanent resident with a Conditional Green Card (I-551C);
- The holder of an Arrival-Departure Record (I-94) from the Department of Homeland Security showing any of the following designations: "Refugee," "Asylum Granted," "Parolee" (I-94 confirms paroled for a minimum of one year and status has not expired), T-Visa holder (T-1, T-2, T-3, etc.) or "Cuban-Haitian Entrant;" or
- The holder of a valid certification or eligibility letter from the Department of Health and Human Services showing a designation of "Victim of human trafficking."

Student Marital Status (check one of the following)

- Single Married or remarried Separated Divorced or widowed

You will be asked to provide information about your spouse if you are married or remarried.

Selective Service Registration

If you are male and 25 or younger, you can use the FAFSA form to register with the Selective Service System.

What is the highest school parent 1 completed?

- Middle school/Jr. high College or beyond
 High school Other/unknown

What is the highest school parent 2 completed?

- Middle school/Jr. high College or beyond
 High school Other/unknown

SECTION 2 - STUDENT DEPENDENCY STATUS

If you can check ANY of the following boxes, you will not have to provide parental information. Skip to page 4.
 If you check NONE of the following boxes, you will be asked to provide parental information. Go to the next page.

<input type="checkbox"/> I was born before January 1, 1998	<input type="checkbox"/> I am married	<input type="checkbox"/> I will be working on a master's or doctorate program (e.g., MA, MBA, MD, JD, PhD, EdD, graduate certificate)	
<input type="checkbox"/> I am serving on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces	<input type="checkbox"/> I am a veteran of the U.S. Armed Forces	<input type="checkbox"/> I now have or will have children for whom I will provide more than half of their support between July 1, 2021 and June 30, 2022	
<input type="checkbox"/> Since I turned age 13, both of my parents were deceased	<input type="checkbox"/> I was in foster care since turning age 13	<input type="checkbox"/> I have dependents (other than children or my spouse) who live with me and I provide more than half of their support	
<input type="checkbox"/> I was a dependent or ward of the court since turning age 13	<input type="checkbox"/> I am currently or I was an emancipated minor	<input type="checkbox"/> I am currently or I was in legal guardianship	<input type="checkbox"/> I am homeless or I am at risk of being homeless

NOTES:

SECTION 3 - PARENT INFORMATION

Who is considered a parent?

"Parent" refers to a biological or adoptive parent or a person determined by the state to be a parent (for example, if the parent is listed on the birth certificate). Grandparents, foster parents, legal guardians, older siblings, and uncles or aunts are **not** considered parents on this form unless they have legally adopted you. If your legal parents are living and married to each other, answer the questions about both of them. If your legal parents are not married and **live together**, answer the questions about both of them. In case of divorce or separation, give information about the parent you lived with most in the last 12 months. If you did not live with one parent more than the other, give information about the parent who provided you the most financial support during the last 12 months or during the most recent year you received support. If your divorced or widowed parent has remarried, also provide information about your stepparent.

Providing parent 1 information? You will need:

Parent 1 (father/mother/stepparent) Social Security Number
Parent 1 (father/mother/stepparent) name
Parent 1 (father/mother/stepparent) date of birth
 Check here if parent 1 is a dislocated worker

Providing parent 2 information? You will need:

Parent 2 (father/mother/stepparent) Social Security Number
Parent 2 (father/mother/stepparent) name
Parent 2 (father/mother/stepparent) date of birth
 Check here if parent 2 is a dislocated worker

Did you know?

If your parents file a federal tax return, they may be able to use the IRS Data Retrieval Tool. This tool enables your parents to easily, accurately and securely transfer their tax return information into the FAFSA form.

Did your parents file or will they file a 2019 income tax return?

- My parents have already completed a tax return
- My parents will file, but have not yet completed a tax return
- My parents are not going to file an income tax return

What was your parents' adjusted gross income for 2019?

Skip this question if your parents did not file taxes. Adjusted gross income is on IRS Form 1040—line 8b.

\$

The following questions ask about earnings (wages, salaries, tips, etc.) in 2019. Answer the questions whether or not a tax return was filed. This information may be on the W-2 forms or on IRS Form 1040—line 1 + Schedule 1—lines 3 + 6 + Schedule K-1 (IRS Form 1065)—Box 14 (Code A).

How much did parent 1 (father/mother/stepparent) earn from working in 2019?

\$

How much did parent 2 (father/mother/stepparent) earn from working in 2019?

\$

In 2019 or 2020, did anyone in your parents' household receive: (Check all that apply.)

- Medicaid
- Free or Reduced Price School Lunch
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
- Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)

Note: TANF may have a different name in your parents' state. Call 1-800-433-3243 to find out the name of the state's program.

Did your parents have any of the following items in 2019?

Check all that apply. Once online, you may be asked to report amounts paid or received by your parents.

Additional Financial Information

- American Opportunity Tax Credit or Lifetime Learning Tax Credit
- Child support paid
- Taxable earnings from work-study, assistantships or fellowships
- Taxable college grant and scholarship aid reported to the IRS as income
- Combat pay or special combat pay
- Cooperative education program earnings

Untaxed Income

- Payments to tax-deferred pension and retirement savings plans
- Child support received
- IRA deductions and payments to self-employed SEP, SIMPLE and Keogh
- Tax exempt interest income
- Untaxed portions of IRA distributions and pensions
- Housing, food and other living allowances paid to members of the military, clergy and others
- Veterans noneducation benefits
- Other untaxed income not reported, such as workers' compensation or disability benefits

Your parents may be asked to provide more information about their assets.

Your parents may need to report the net worth of their current businesses and/or investment farms.

NOTES:

SECTION 4 - STUDENT INFORMATION

Did you know?

If you file a federal tax return, you may be able to use the IRS Data Retrieval Tool. This tool enables you to easily, accurately and securely transfer your tax information into the FAFSA form.

Did you file or will you file a 2019 income tax return?

- I have already completed my tax return
- I will file, but I have not completed my tax return
- I'm not going to file an income tax return

What was your (and spouse's) adjusted gross income for 2019?

Skip this question if you or your spouse did not file taxes. Adjusted gross income is on IRS Form 1040—line 8b.

\$

The following questions ask about earnings (wages, salaries, tips, etc.) in 2019. Answer the questions whether or not a tax return was filed. This information may be on the W-2 forms or on IRS Form 1040—line 1 + Schedule 1—lines 3 + 6 + Schedule K-1 (IRS Form 1065)—Box 14 (Code A).

How much did you earn from working in 2019?

- Check here if you are a dislocated worker

\$

How much did your spouse earn from working in 2019?

- Check here if your spouse is a dislocated worker

\$

In 2019 or 2020, did anyone in your household receive: (Check all that apply.)

- Medicaid
- Free or Reduced Price School Lunch
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
- Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)

Note: TANF may have a different name in your state. Call 1-800-433-3243 to find out the name of the state's program.

Did you or your spouse have any of the following items in 2019?

Check all that apply. Once online, you may be asked to report amounts paid or received.

Additional Financial Information

- American Opportunity Tax Credit or Lifetime Learning Tax Credit
- Child support paid
- Taxable earnings from work-study, assistantships or fellowships
- Taxable college grant and scholarship aid reported to the IRS as income
- Combat pay or special combat pay
- Cooperative education program earnings

Untaxed Income

- Payments to tax-deferred pension and retirement savings plans
- Child support received
- IRA deductions and payments to self-employed SEP, SIMPLE and Keogh
- Tax exempt interest income
- Untaxed portions of IRA distributions and pensions
- Housing, food and other living allowances paid to members of the military, clergy and others
- Veterans noneducation benefits
- Other untaxed income not reported, such as workers' compensation or disability benefits
- Money received or paid on your behalf

You may be asked to provide more information about your (and your spouse's) assets. You may need to report the net worth of current businesses and/or investment farms.

NOTES:

Do not mail this Worksheet. Go to fafsa.gov to complete and submit your application.

For more information on federal student aid, visit StudentAid.gov.

You can also talk with your college's financial aid office about other types of student aid that may be available.

FINANCIAL AID COMPARISON WORKSHEET

COST OF ATTENDANCE/ BUDGET:

		COLLEGE 1	COLLEGE 2	COLLEGE 3	COLLEGE 4
College Name:					
Tuition & Fees:					
Room & Board:					
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS:					
INDIRECT COSTS	Books & Supplies:				
	Personal Expenses:				
	Other:				
A	TOTAL COST OF ATTENDANCE/BUDGET:	=	=	=	=

Ohio State Tuition Guarantee:

The Ohio State Tuition Guarantee provides Ohio students and their families certainty about the cost of full-time, in-state tuition, general fees, housing and dining. The guarantee sets rates for in-state tuition, mandatory fees and housing and dining costs for each entering class of first-year Ohio resident students and freezes those rates for four years.

FINANCIAL AID AWARDS:

		COLLEGE 1	COLLEGE 2	COLLEGE 3	COLLEGE 4
College Name:					
Federal Grants:					
Institutional Grants:					
Institutional Scholarships:					
Private Scholarships:					
Work-Study:					
SUB-TOTAL		=	=	=	=
AID TO BE REPAID	Student Loans:				
	PLUS Loan (Parent Loan):**				
B	TOTAL FINANCIAL AID AWARDS:	=	=	=	=

List and add the award amounts you receive from colleges and universities. Then, subtract the "Total Financial Aid Awards" from the "Total Cost of Attendance/Budget" to see how much you would need to pay at each college. For more information on comparing budgets and aid awards, visit the Lima Office of Student Financial Aid or <http://go.osu.edu/limafa>.

DO THE MATH:

		COLLEGE 1	COLLEGE 2	COLLEGE 3	COLLEGE 4
A	TOTAL COST OF ATTENDANCE/BUDGET:				
B	TOTAL FINANCIAL AID AWARDS:	-	-	-	-
	YOUR COST	=	=	=	=

*Work-study is earned by working and earning a paycheck

**Separate application required

This information is published by

The Ohio State University at Lima Office of Student Financial Aid

When I Fill Out the FAFSA® Form...

Am I Dependent or Independent?

When I fill out the 2020–21 *Free Application for Federal Student Aid* (FAFSA®) form, will I have to provide information about my parents?

It depends. Answer these questions:

Were you born before Jan. 1, 1997?	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 2020–21 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, 2020, and June 30, 2021?	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, 2021?	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, 2019, 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, 2021.

*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, 2021.

***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 might 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 any 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®?* graphic at 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).



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

Institution Name	Dept. of Education School Code	FAFSA Priority Deadline?	FAFSA Priority Date (Fall Starts; Regular Decision)*	Supplemental Form Required?	Estimated Award Start Date	Earliest FAFSA Priority Deadline Date (if Early Action; Early Decision, etc.)
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

Federal Student Loan Programs

Will you need a loan to attend college?

If you need a loan to help cover the cost of a college or career school education, think federal student loans first. Both federal and private student loans are borrowed funds that you must repay with interest, but federal student loans usually offer lower interest rates and have more flexible repayment terms and options than private student loans.

1. What is a federal student loan?

A federal student loan is made through a loan program administered by the federal government.

2. What is a private student loan?

A private student loan is a nonfederal loan made by a private lender, such as a bank or credit union.

The terms and conditions of private student loans are set by the lender, not the federal government. If you're not sure whether you're being offered a private loan or a federal loan, check with the financial aid office at your school.

3. Why are federal student loans usually a better option for paying for a college or career school education?

Federal student loans offer many benefits that don't typically accompany private loans. These include fixed interest rates, income-based repayment plans, loan cancellation for certain types of employment, deferment (postponement) options, and interest rate reduction based on repayment method. Also, private loans usually require a credit check, while most federal loans for students do not. For these reasons, students and parents should always exhaust federal student loan options first before considering a private loan.

4. How much should I borrow?

You can determine whether you need a loan and how much you need to borrow by adding up the total cost of your education (tuition, fees, room and board, etc.) and subtracting the amount of scholarships, grants, and savings you have to contribute to those costs. You should borrow only what you need, and consider the earning potential in your chosen profession to determine how easily you'll be able to repay your debt. You can find salary estimates for various occupations in the U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Outlook Handbook at <https://www.bls.gov/ooh>. Your student loan payments should be only a small percentage of your salary after you graduate.

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)

What kinds of federal student loans are available?

The interest rates shown are fixed for the life of the loan.

Federal Loan Program	Program Details	Annual Award (subject to change)
Direct Subsidized Loans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For undergraduate students with financial need • For loans first disbursed on or after July 1, 2021, and before July 1, 2022, the interest rate is 3.73% • You're not usually charged interest on the loan during certain periods, such as when you're in school at least half-time • The U.S. Department of Education (ED) is the lender; payment is owed to ED 	<p>Up to \$5,500 depending on grade level and dependency status*</p> <p>For total lifetime limit, go to StudentAid.gov/sub-unsub</p>
Direct Unsubsidized Loans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For undergraduate, graduate, and professional degree students; financial need isn't required • For loans first disbursed on or after July 1, 2021, and before July 1, 2022, the interest rate is <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 3.73% for loans made to undergraduate students, and ○ 5.28% for loans made to graduate and professional degree students • You're responsible for paying the interest during all periods • ED is the lender; payment is owed to ED 	<p>Up to \$20,500 (less any subsidized amounts received for same period) depending on grade level and dependency status*</p> <p>For total lifetime limit, go to StudentAid.gov/sub-unsub</p>
Direct PLUS Loans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For parents who are borrowing money to pay for their dependent undergraduate child's education, and for graduate or professional degree students; financial need isn't required • For loans first disbursed on or after July 1, 2021, and before July 1, 2022, the interest rate is 6.28% • You must not have an adverse credit history (unless you meet certain additional eligibility requirements) ** • ED is the lender; payment is owed to ED 	<p>Maximum amount is the cost of attendance (determined by the school) minus any other financial aid the student receives</p>

*Learn about dependency status at [StudentAid.gov/dependency](https://studentaid.gov/dependency).

**Learn about PLUS loans and adverse credit at [StudentAid.gov/plus](https://studentaid.gov/plus).

Note: Find interest rates on loans disbursed before July 1, 2021, at [StudentAid.gov/interest](https://studentaid.gov/interest).

For more information on loans, visit [StudentAid.gov/loans](https://studentaid.gov/loans). Find this fact sheet at [StudentAid.gov/resources#loan-programs](https://studentaid.gov/resources#loan-programs).

June 2021

Federal Grant Programs

The federal government provides grant funds for students attending colleges, career schools, and universities. Grants, unlike loans, do not have to be repaid.* The major federal student grant programs are briefly described below.

Federal Grant Program	Program Details	Annual Award (subject to change)
Federal Pell Grant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awarded to undergraduate students who have exceptional financial need and who have not earned a bachelor's, graduate, or professional degree; in some cases, students enrolled in a postbaccalaureate teacher certification program may receive a Federal Pell Grant A student who meets certain requirements might be eligible for a larger Pell Grant if his or her parent died as result of military service in Iraq or Afghanistan or in the line of duty as a public safety officer Pell Grant lifetime eligibility is limited to 12 semesters or the equivalent 	Up to \$6,495 for the 2021–22 award year
Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (FSEOG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awarded to undergraduate students who have exceptional financial need and who have not earned a bachelor's or graduate degree Federal Pell Grant recipients receive priority Not all schools participate in this program Funds depend on availability at the school; check for the school's deadline 	Up to \$4,000 a year
Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education (TEACH) Grant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For undergraduate, postbaccalaureate, or graduate students who are enrolled in programs designed to prepare them to teach in a high-need field at the elementary or secondary school level Must agree to serve for a minimum of four years (within eight years of completing or ceasing enrollment in the program for which the student received the grant funds) as a full-time teacher in a high-need field in a school or educational service agency that serves low-income students Must attend a participating school and meet certain academic achievement requirements Failure to complete the teaching service commitment will result in the grant being converted to a Direct Unsubsidized Loan that must be repaid 	Up to \$3,772 for grants first disbursed on or after Oct. 1, 2021, and before Oct. 1, 2022
Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For students whose parent or guardian was a member of the U.S. armed forces and died as a result of performing military service in Iraq or Afghanistan after the events of 9/11 Must be ineligible for a Pell Grant due to having less financial need than is required to receive Federal Pell Grant funds Must have been younger than 24 years old or enrolled at least part-time at a college or career school at the time of the parent's or guardian's death 	Up to \$6,124.79 for grants first disbursed on or after Oct. 1, 2021, and before Oct. 1, 2022

Scholarships for Military Families

Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) Scholarships

These scholarships are awarded on the basis of merit rather than financial need.

Air Force ROTC

The Air Force ROTC college scholarship program targets students pursuing technical degrees, although students entering a wide variety of majors may be accepted. Call 1-866-4-AFROTC (1-866-423-7682) or visit afrotc.com/scholarships for more information.

Army ROTC

Army ROTC scholarships are offered at more than 1,000 colleges. For application packets, information about eligibility, and the telephone number of an ROTC advisor in your area, call 1-888-550-ARMY (1-888-550-2769) or visit goarmy.com/rotc.

Marine Officer Navy ROTC

The Marine Officer Navy ROTC program helps you pay your way through college at approved Navy ROTC schools. Visit marines.com/becoming-a-marine/commissioning-programs/four-year-colleges/nrotc for more information.

Navy ROTC

The Navy ROTC offers both four-year and partial scholarships. To learn more, call 1-800-NAV-ROTC (1-800-628-7682) or visit www.nrotc.navy.mil.

Veterans Service Organization Scholarships

The following organizations offer scholarships primarily to active duty military, veterans, and their families. Further information is available at the websites listed below.

American Legion
legion.org/scholarships

AMVETS
amvets.org/amvets-in-action/scholarships/

Paralyzed Veterans of America
pva.org/scholarships

Veterans of Foreign Wars
vfw.org/assistance/student-veterans-support

U.S. Department of Education (ED) Grants

If your parent or guardian died as a result of military service in Iraq or Afghanistan after the events of 9/11, you may be eligible for ED grant funds. To determine your eligibility, visit StudentAid.gov/pell-grant#iraq-afghanistan. Before you can receive such grant funds, you must fill out the *Free Application for Federal Student Aid* (FAFSA[®]) at fafsa.gov. Additional information about the FAFSA and finding money for college is available at StudentAid.gov.

Federal Student Aid and Identity Theft

Before you apply for federal student aid, learn how to prevent identity theft.

How Identity Theft Happens

Criminals access names, Social Security numbers, and bank and credit card information to obtain credit cards, set up cell phone accounts, and more.

Tips to Help Reduce the Risk of Identity Theft When You Apply for Federal Student Aid

- Use fafsa.gov when filling out the *Free Application for Federal Student Aid* (FAFSA®) form; when you exit the FAFSA site, close the browser so cookies from the session will be deleted automatically.
- Don't give your FSA ID to anyone, even if that person is helping you fill out the FAFSA form.
- Review your financial aid offers; keep track of the amounts of financial aid you applied for and the amounts you received.
- Never give personal information over the phone or internet unless you made the contact. If you have questions about your financial aid, ask your college or contact the Federal Student Aid Information Center at studentaid@ed.gov or 1-800-4-FED-AID (1-800-433-3243; TTY for the deaf or hard of hearing 1-800-730-8913).

How We Keep Your Information Safe

Information you share with us over our secure online systems goes through a process called "encryption," which uses a mathematical formula to scramble your data into a format that is unreadable to a hacker.

Report Identity Theft

If you suspect that your personal information has been stolen, act quickly. Contact the credit reporting agencies and "freeze" your account so nobody else can open new credit accounts in your name. You'll find tips and credit agency contact information at the Federal Trade Commission's website listed below.

These federal websites offer information on reporting and repairing identity theft:

- U.S. Department of Education (ED) Office of Inspector General Hotline at oighotline.ed.gov (for cases in which ED funds are involved)
- Federal Trade Commission at IdentityTheft.gov
- Social Security Administration at ssa.gov/pubs/10064.html
- Consumer Financial Protection Bureau at consumerfinance.gov/ask-cfpb/what-is-identity-theft-en-1243

September 2019

Don't Get Scammed on Your Way to College

Avoid financial aid fraud.

Avoid scams and paying for free services when you're searching for scholarships, filling out the *Free Application for Federal Student Aid* (FAFSA®) form, and sharing your personal information.

Don't Pay for Help to Find Money for College

Commercial financial aid advice services can cost well over \$1,000. You might have heard or seen these claims at seminars or online:

- "Buy now or miss this opportunity." Don't give in to pressure tactics. Remember, the "opportunity" is a chance to pay for information you could find yourself for free. Check out our list of free sources of financial aid information below.
- "We guarantee you'll get aid." A company could claim it fulfilled its promise if you were offered student loans or a \$200 scholarship. Is that worth a fee of \$1,000 or more?
- "I've got aid for you; give me your credit card or bank account number." Never give out such information unless you know the organization you're giving it to is legitimate. You could be putting yourself at risk of identity theft.

Try These Free Sources of Information

- Description of U.S. Department of Education (ED) financial aid at StudentAid.gov/types
- Tips for finding financial aid from other federal agencies at StudentAid.gov/types#federal-aid
- A college or career school financial aid office
- A high school or TRIO counselor
- Your state grant agency; find it at ed.gov/sgt
- A free scholarship search; try StudentAid.gov/scholarships
- Your library's reference section
- Foundations, religious or community organizations, local businesses, or civic groups
- Organizations (including professional associations) related to your field of interest
- Ethnicity-based organizations
- Your employer or your parents' employers

Don't Pay for the FAFSA® Form

Several websites offer FAFSA help for a fee. These sites are not affiliated with or endorsed by ED. We urge you not to pay these sites for assistance that you can get for free elsewhere. The official FAFSA site is fafsa.gov, and you can get free help to complete the application from

- the financial aid office at your college or the college(s) you're thinking about attending;
- the FAFSA form's online help at fafsa.gov; and
- the Federal Student Aid Information Center (studentaid@ed.gov or 1-800-4-FED-AID).

If you are asked for your credit card information while filling out the FAFSA form online, you are not at the official government site. Remember, the official FAFSA site address—fafsa.gov—has.gov in it!

Report Financial Aid Fraud

A company charging for financial aid advice is not committing fraud unless it doesn't deliver what it promises. To report financial aid fraud, contact

- the Federal Trade Commission at ftccomplaintassistant.gov; or
- the U.S. Department of Education Office of Inspector General Fraud Hotline at oighotline.ed.gov or 1-800-MIS-USED (1-800-647-8733).

Money Management Checklist for College Students

No student wants to interrupt his or her education because of financial troubles. Here is a checklist to help you manage your financial life while in school.

1. Apply for financial aid.

Do you need money for college? There are many resources to help you pay for school.

StudentAid.gov/types is a great place to begin. At that site, you can find out how to prepare for college, career school, graduate school, and professional school, what types of aid are available (including aid from the federal government, state where you live, or the school you attend), and how to apply for that aid. You can also download a video on the federal student aid process.

2. Know about the student loans you owe.

Did you borrow to pay for college? What is the balance of your student loans? When do you have to start paying your loans back? Where will you send the payments? Did you know that you may be eligible for a .25% percent rate reduction if you set up auto-debit? Take the first steps in managing your credit and student loans by viewing your My Federal Student Aid account at **StudentAid.gov/login** and get an overview of all of your federal loans. At that site, you also can find out who services your loan. Get an overview of federal student loan repayment in the "Repayment: What to Expect" video at **StudentAid.gov/resources#repayment-expect-video**.

3. Maintain a bank account.

Do you check your bank account online? Are there any ATMs near campus that don't charge a fee? Bank accounts are a necessary tool to help you track, spend, and save money. If you don't already have a bank account, learn more at **www.consumer.gov/articles/1003-opening-bank-account**. Keeping track of your expenses is a habit that will come in handy for future loan repayment.

4. Create a budget.

Ever wondered where all your money goes? Keep track of your expenses by creating a budget and checking it regularly. Budgets change over time. For example, if you move from a dorm room into an off-campus apartment, you will have different expenses. Check out **StudentAid.gov/resources#budgeting-video** to find out how easy budgeting can be and find a method that works for you.

5. Spend wisely.

Are you looking for ways to minimize your expenses that will help you to stay on budget? Do you comparison shop for the best deal on textbooks every term? Search the internet for deals on used textbooks. Get tips on how to minimize the cost of college at **StudentAid.gov/collegecost**.

6. Get into the habit of saving.

Are you checking your budget? Great! Do you know how much you have in your online bank account? Fantastic! Now is the time to start saving (paying yourself first). Create an emergency fund for unexpected expenses; save up for grad school; put money aside to buy your first home . . . prepare for your future. Find out more about saving money at mymoney.gov/save-invest.

7. Manage your credit cards.

How many credit cards do you have? Do you know the interest rate for each card? Credit cards can come in handy but they can also get you into financial trouble, so use them wisely. For more information, check out mymoney.gov/borrow.

8. Monitor your credit score.

Did you know that after college you still have a GPA of sorts? It's called a credit score. Paying your bills on time will help you keep your credit in good shape. A good credit score can lead to all sorts of financial advantages such as cheaper insurance premiums and lower borrowing costs. Your future employer may even choose to review your credit report as part of the hiring decision. Protect your credit and review your credit report. Find out more at www.consumer.ftc.gov/topics/credit-and-loans.

9. Protect your identity.

How many times have you had to complete a form and list your Social Security number (SSN)? College students are easy targets for identity theft, so watch out for criminals trying to steal your personal information; and protect your identity by not sharing your SSN unless it is required. Find out how to protect yourself from identity theft while in school at StudentAid.gov/scams; and learn about identity theft in general at www.consumer.ftc.gov/features/feature-0014-identity-theft.

10. Keep good records.

Do you have a secure place to keep all of your financial records? Where do you put your credit card statements, bank statements, financial aid documents? Keeping good records will help you be prepared in case you have to prove you paid a bill in full or you have been a victim of identity theft. It's as easy as using an old reliable folder or envelope, a mobile app, or website. Also, be sure to shred personal financial documents when there is no need to save them.

Following this checklist will help you save time and money during your college years.

June 2016



Students and parents

Why Form 1098-T is important to you?

It helps you identify eligible college expenses for valuable education credits up to \$2,500. So, do not discard this form.

What are the education tax credits?

1. The AOTC, American Opportunity Tax Credit, can help pay for the first four years of college if you attend at least half-time. The credit provides up to **\$2,500 per student per year, or up to \$10,000 over four years of education.**
2. The LLC, Lifetime Learning Tax Credit, can help pay for any level of college or for education courses that advance or improve your job skills. The credit provides up to **\$2,000 per return per year.**

How do I claim one of these credits?

These tax credits are available to taxpayers who paid education expenses for themselves, their spouse or for their dependent. To claim a credit, you must file a Form 1040 or Form 1040-A federal tax return and complete Form 8863. Form 1098-T contains helpful information needed to complete Form 8863.

Can I still claim education tax credits if I got a Pell Grant or other scholarship?

Most likely you can. Some students may be able to increase their credit by including some of the grant money in the student's income. Students with tuition expenses and Pell Grants or other scholarships should use the resources below to maximize their benefits.

Use the [Interactive Tax Assistant tool](#) on IRS.gov to see if you can claim the credit.

Where can I learn more about these valuable tax credits for higher education?

Everything you need is online at [Education Credits](#).



State Grants & Scholarships



When paying for college, students at Ohio public institutions of higher education have a number of ways to lower the cost of sticker price tuition. One way is to secure a financial aid package offered by the State of Ohio. Grants and scholarships are awards that directly lower students' out-of-pocket education costs, and generally do not have to be repaid. The State of Ohio invests significant resources in a wide array of these programs so that immediate cost-savings are available to students at Ohio public institutions. Many types of grants and scholarships are available and awarded based on a number of factors including: areas of study (such as teaching, science, engineering, technology, math and medicine), academic merit, financial need, military status, and more. Learn more by exploring the state programs listed below:

- Choose Ohio First
- Opportunities For Veterans
- John R. Justice Student Loan Repayment Program
- Nurse Education Assistance Loan Program
- Ohio College Opportunity Grant
- Ohio War Orphans & Severely Disabled Veterans' Scholarship
- Ohio Safety Officers College Memorial Fund
- Forever Buckeyes
- Scholarship Search Tool (OhioMeansJobs)
- Geological Survey Grant Program (ODNR)

College Grants for Ohio Residents

The Ohio Board of Regents has developed a number of general grants designed to help college-bound students in the Buckeye state supplement their education fund. These need-based grants provide valuable assistance to students who may not otherwise be able to afford a college education. As with all state supported financial aid, programs are subject to change according changes in legislation and availability of funds.

- The Ohio College Opportunity Grant is available to college-bound Ohio residents who have demonstrated the greatest level of financial need as determined by their FAFSA application. To be eligible, students must be enrolled at an Ohio public or private college or university. The Ohio College Opportunity Grant is not applicable to students enrolled at a community college or vocational school. Award amounts vary, and are determined by financial need and total cost of attendance.
- The Ohio Safety Officers College Memorial Fund provides grants to the dependent children and spouses of police officers and firefighters who have been killed in the line of duty. The fund provides full tuition grants for eligible applicants who are enrolled full-time, or part-time, at an Ohio state college or university.

- The Forever Buckeyes Program is not a grant or scholarship, but does provide financial assistance to Ohio residents who have left the state but are returning to attend college or university. Through the Forever Buckeyes Program, former residents of Ohio have access to the reduced state tuition rates that are usually reserved for full time residents. The purpose of the program is to make Ohio's colleges and universities more attractive to former residents, and to attract and retain talented graduates within the state.

Scholarships for Ohio Residents

In addition to the need-based grants offered through the Ohio Board of Regents, the state provides a selection of scholarship opportunities for exceptional resident students. These scholarships are determined largely on the basis of academic merit, although some consideration is given to the students financial status and family circumstances. While these scholarship programs are funded by the state, they remain highly competitive.

The following general scholarships are available to resident students in the great state of Ohio.

- The Choose Ohio First Scholarship is designed to encourage students to pursue degrees in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics. Degrees in these highly important STEM fields are in great demand, and through this scholarship Ohio hopes to develop talent and retain it for the state's workforce. Eligible students must be enrolled full time in a STEM related degree program at a participating Ohio college or university. Applicants must also meet stringent academic requirements to qualify. Award amounts range from \$1500 to \$4700 per academic year.
- The Ohio War Orphans Scholarship provides financial assistance to the dependent children of deceased or disabled veterans who served in the United States armed forces during a time of war. To be eligible, students must be under the age of 25 and must be enrolled full time at a participating Ohio college or university. Awards are determined by academic achievement and financial need. The War Orphans Scholarship award covers up to 93% of tuition costs at an Ohio public college or university. Recipients attending a private or for-profit college may receive up to \$5,575 per academic year.
- The Ohio National Guard Scholarship covers up to 100% of tuition costs at an accredited Ohio state college or university for members of the Ohio National Guard. The purpose of the scholarship is to encourage residents to attend college within the state and to serve in the Ohio National Guard.

Career-Specific Financial Aid

Like many states across the country, Ohio is experiencing a shortage of qualified nurses. In order to address this shortage, the state has instigated a loan forgiveness program designed to encourage students to pursue careers in nursing and healthcare.

- The Nurse Education Assistance Loan Program provides financial aid to students who are enrolled at least half-time in an accredited nursing program at an Ohio public college or university. This is an award-for-service program, and students must agree to serve as nurses, or nursing instructors, within the state following graduation and licensing. Approved applicants will receive \$1500 in financial assistance per academic year. If they fail to discharge their service contract in full, any remaining balance will revert to a standard college loan with the student responsible for the full repayment of all funds plus accumulated interest.

The government of the state of Ohio understands that a growing economy relies on a well education populace. By encouraging and supporting the educational ambitions of its residents, Ohio seeks to lay the groundwork for a vibrant and productive future for the state and its residents. For more information on these and other financial aid programs supported by the state of Ohio, students should visit the Ohio Mean Success website. There they will find detailed information on the financial aid programs discussed here, as well as information on the state's university system, tips on saving for college, and help with financial aid and college entrance applications.

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.

"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), 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.

“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
- 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



TOP 9 FINANCIAL AID IDEAS FOR STUDENTS

You are wise to begin the scholarship search in your junior year, because there is much information to go over.

1. **Start NOW!**

- The college application and financial aid process much time and effort.

2. **Check with your guidance counselor for more information.**

- They know the latest information about government grants and loans and can give suggestions about where to look.

2. **Contact the financial aid office of all schools you are interested in**

- See what they have to offer and what qualifications you need to qualify for financial aid.
- Ask if the aid is a scholarship or loan that needs to be paid back.
- Not all schools offer the same aid.

3. **Check the internet**

- Google "scholarships for ..." then type those characteristics that match you or your family.
- You can find many organizations that sponsor scholarships for students with specific criteria. Think of your heritage, occupation, religion, student major, and other characteristics that may have a qualification for a scholarship.

4. **Be aware of community resources.**

- Check with any groups you belong to and see if they sponsor scholarships for children of members.

5. **Know when deadlines are for filing scholarship applications different apps = different deadlines**

- LCEF scholarship applications usually go out in in late January and are due in early March.

6. **Begin gathering information NOW.**

- Most applications ask for high school activities, honors, community service, outside activities the student has been involved in.
- Begin making that list now and add to it, so you have it when you need it.

7. **Recommendations are important.**

- Begin thinking **NOW** about who to ask for teacher and/or community member recommendations for applications.

8. **Think about your goals and future.**

- Begin preparing a paragraph describing what your career ambitions and future goals are and why.
- By doing this now, have time to reflect and revise what is written. So many times, it is done last minute and doesn't allow you to put your best foot forward

9. **Be certain you determine if the aid is a scholarship or a loan AND is a legitimate offer.**

- You **must pay back** a loan, you **don't pay back** a scholarship, - it is free money!
- You can get started on the scholarship page of our website, **www.lcedfd.org** click on the links that are on that page.

This will get you started, if you have more questions, I am in the office from 8:00-4:00 M-F unless I have a meeting. Good luck in reaching your goals!

Karen Sorreles

Logan County Education Foundation

599-5195 ext. 5506

lcedfd@gmail.com

Supporting educational excellence in our community by awarding scholarships to students.

www.lcedfd.org or find us on Facebook



FREE MONEY: Outside Scholarship FAQs

- ★ **What are “outside scholarships?”** Private sources of financial aid.
- ★ **How can I get one?** Most require an application – separate from FAFSA – and essay(s).
- ★ **Who gives them?** Offered by national corporations/institutions, local businesses, community-based organizations, and private foundations.
- ★ **When are they due?** Deadlines vary by scholarship – check early and often during your college-search process.
- ★ **Where can I use them?** Most can be applied to any school, *but* some can only be used for college(s) in a specific location (e.g. region, state)
- ★ **Why should I care?** Scholarships are an excellent supplemental source of aid to cover remaining costs after financial aid from your school.

SCHOLARSHIP SEARCH TIPS

- ★ **Assemble the Pieces**
 - **Two or more recommendation letters:** ask adults (non-family) who know you well: teachers, counselors, coaches, program and work supervisors. **REMEMBER:** recommendations can typically be used for multiple scholarships.
 - **OFFICIAL high school transcript.**
 - **Print** scholarship applications as you find them – save time when you’re ready to apply.
- ★ **Search Local Scholarships First**
 - Find scholarships from your city, state or region.
 - **Ask around:** Your school, neighborhood, community organization, employer, or place of worship may have scholarships that they sponsor each year.
- ★ **Find Scholarships to Fit You**
 - **Do you qualify to apply:** Check requirements for GPA, ethnicity, neighborhood of residence, family income, and leadership or volunteer experience.
- ★ **Represent Yourself Well**
 - Highlight your strengths, achievements, goals, and challenges you have overcome.
 - Read scholarship directions **very carefully:** **Turn in everything ON TIME.**
 - Applications should be typed or very neatly written in pen – NOT crumpled, smudged, or food-stained.

LOCAL SCHOLARSHIP SEARCHES:

Organization	Website	Helpful Tips
		★
		★
		★

NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SEARCHES:

Organization	Website	Helpful Tips
CollegeBoard	bigfuture.collegeboard.org	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ On the "Pay for College" tab, select "Scholarships and Grants" ★ Search for scholarships based upon eligibility criteria with "Scholarship Search"
Fast Web	www.fastweb.com	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Join to see your scholarship matches and receive emails with upcoming scholarships ★ Create or update your profile to be matched with scholarships
College Greenlight	www.collegegreenlight.com	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Under "Fund Your Education" tab, click on "My Scholarships" ★ Create an account to find scholarship matches

ADDITIONAL SCHOLARSHIP RESOURCES:

Hispanic/Latino Scholarships	
Hispanic Scholarship Fund	www.hsf.net
LULAC National Scholarship Fund	https://www.lnesc.org/l NSF
Black/African American Scholarships	
United Negro College Fund	www.uncf.org
NAACP	https://www.naacp.org/naacp-scholarships/
Asian American/Pacific Islander Scholarships	
APIASF Scholarship Fund	www.apiasf.org
USPAACC Scholarships	https://celebrasianconference.com/scholarships
Native American/American Indian Scholarships	
National Indian Education Association	www.niea.org
American Indian College Fund	www.collegefund.org
Arab American/Middle Eastern Scholarships	
The Arab American Institute	http://www.aaiusa.org/scholarships_aai
LGBTQ Scholarships	
Human Rights Campaign	www.hrc.org/scholarship-database
Undocumented Student Scholarships & Support	
Educators for a Fair Consideration	http://www.e4fc.org/scholarshiplists.html
TheDream.US	http://www.thedream.us/scholarships/

"ABOUT ME"

Use this to help you identify scholarships that you may be eligible for based on certain characteristics. Refer back to this worksheet when completing scholarship applications since many questions will be related to these items.

GPA, SAT, ACT, etc.	
Ethnicity	
Your Neighborhood	
Field of Interest and Hobbies	
Honors, Awards, Recognition, or Achievements	
School Clubs, Activities, or Sports	
Volunteer Work or Community Service (Short-term or long-term)	
Work History*	
References <i>(List the name, how you know the reference ("relationship"), and their contact information)</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3.

**List date, job title, & employer. If lacking work, include what has been done around the house (babysitting, etc), community, church, neighbors (mowing the lawn, etc.).*

PROGRESS CHECKLIST

Keep track of the requirements and deadlines in the table.

Scholarship Name and Website:	Application Deadline	Application Requirements
<i>Sample Scholarship</i> <i>www.scholarship.com</i>	<i>March 1st</i>	<i>X Recommendations(s) _2_ <input type="checkbox"/> Essay(s) X Transcripts</i> <i>X Other docs: __SAR and Award Letter_____</i> <i>X Other docs: __Taxes & W-2s_____</i>
1.		<input type="checkbox"/> Rec(s) ___ <input type="checkbox"/> Essay(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Transcripts <input type="checkbox"/> Other docs: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other docs: _____
2.		<input type="checkbox"/> Rec(s) ___ <input type="checkbox"/> Essay(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Transcripts <input type="checkbox"/> Other docs: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other docs: _____
3.		<input type="checkbox"/> Rec(s) ___ <input type="checkbox"/> Essay(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Transcripts <input type="checkbox"/> Other docs: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other docs: _____
4.		<input type="checkbox"/> Rec(s) ___ <input type="checkbox"/> Essay(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Transcripts <input type="checkbox"/> Other docs: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other docs: _____
5.		<input type="checkbox"/> Rec(s) ___ <input type="checkbox"/> Essay(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Transcripts <input type="checkbox"/> Other docs: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other docs: _____
6.		<input type="checkbox"/> Rec(s) ___ <input type="checkbox"/> Essay(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Transcripts <input type="checkbox"/> Other docs: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other docs: _____
7.		<input type="checkbox"/> Rec(s) ___ <input type="checkbox"/> Essay(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Transcripts <input type="checkbox"/> Other docs: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other docs: _____
8.		<input type="checkbox"/> Rec(s) ___ <input type="checkbox"/> Essay(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Transcripts <input type="checkbox"/> Other docs: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other docs: _____
9.		<input type="checkbox"/> Rec(s) ___ <input type="checkbox"/> Essay(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Transcripts <input type="checkbox"/> Other docs: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other docs: _____
10.		<input type="checkbox"/> Rec(s) ___ <input type="checkbox"/> Essay(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Transcripts <input type="checkbox"/> Other docs: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other docs: _____

Keep your scholarship applications ORGANIZED! As the deadlines approach for each scholarship, keep track on the table above of which application requirements you have completed. **ORGANIZATION** helps avoid missed opportunities and is a reminder to apply to scholarships that you are eligible for.