

Federal Student Aid

An OFFICE of the
U.S. DEPARTMENT of EDUCATION



WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT THE FEDERAL STUDENT LOAN PROCESS

FRED STENNIS
ISAIAH ELLIS
FEBRUARY 28, 2023

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

AGENDA

- WHAT TO KNOW BEFORE YOU APPLY
- HOW TO APPLY FOR FEDERAL STUDENT LOANS
- AFTER YOU APPLY FOR FEDERAL STUDENT LOANS
- IN REPAYMENT
- WHAT TO KNOW ABOUT SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES WHEN COMPLETING THE FAFSA
- DEFAULT PREVENTION
- FEDERAL STUDENT AID TOOLS AND RESOURCES

WHAT TO KNOW BEFORE YOU APPLY

FEDERAL STUDENT LOAN TERMINOLOGY



LOANS

A loan is money you borrow and must pay back with interest. If you decide to take out a loan, make sure you understand who is making the loan and the terms and conditions of the loan.



PRINCIPAL

Principal refers to the sum of money lent, on which interest is paid.



INTEREST

Interest is a loan expense charged for the use of borrowed money. Interest is paid by a borrower to a lender. The expense is calculated as a percentage of the unpaid principal amount of the loan.



CAPITALIZATION

When interest isn't paid as it accrues, it may be added to the outstanding principal amount of your loan. This is called capitalization. Capitalization increases your loan's principal balance, and interest is charged on the new balance.

FSA ID

HOW TO CREATE



Visit [FSAID.ED.GOV](https://fsaid.ed.gov)



May enter your email address



Create a username



Create a password



Enter your name, date of birth, and
Social Security number

FEDERAL VS. PRIVATE STUDENT EDUCATIONAL LOANS

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FEDERAL AND PRIVATE STUDENT EDUCATIONAL LOANS?

- **Federal Student Educational Loan**
Federal student educational loans and federal parent education loans: These loans are funded by the federal government.
- **Private Student Educational Loan**
These loans are nonfederal loans, made by a lender such as a bank, credit union, state agency, or a school.

FEDERAL STUDENT LOAN ELIGIBILITY

- Demonstrate financial need for need-based federal student aid programs;
- Be a U.S. citizen or an eligible noncitizen; and have a valid Social Security number (except for students from the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, or the Republic of Palau);
- Be enrolled or accepted for enrollment as a regular student in an eligible degree or certificate program; or be enrolled at least half-time to be eligible for Direct Loan Program funds;
- Maintain satisfactory academic progress in college or career school;
- Sign the certification statement on the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA®) form stating that you're not in default on a federal student loan, you do not owe money on a federal student grant, and you'll only use federal student aid for educational purposes; and

WHAT CAN LOAN FUNDS COVER?

WHAT IS INVOLVED IN THE COST OF ATTENDANCE & WHAT CAN LOAN FUNDS BE USED FOR?

- Tuition & Fees
- Room and Board (for living expenses)
- Books and Supplies
- Transportation Costs
- Loan fees
- Miscellaneous Expenses
- Childcare/Dependent Care
- Other Reasonable Costs

LOAN LIMITS

It depends on whether you're an **undergraduate** student, a **graduate** or **professional student**, or a **parent**.

- **If you are an undergraduate student**, the maximum amount you can borrow each year in Direct Subsidized Loans and Direct Unsubsidized Loans ranges from \$5,500 to \$12,500 per year, depending on what year you are in school and your dependency status.
- **If you are a graduate or professional student**, you can borrow up to \$20,500 each year in Direct Unsubsidized Loans. Direct PLUS Loans can also be used for the remainder of your college costs, as determined by your school, not covered by other financial aid.
- **If you are a parent of a dependent undergraduate student**, you can receive a Direct PLUS Loan for the remainder of your child's college costs, as determined by his or her school, not covered by other financial aid.

LOAN FEES

Most federal student loans have loan fees. These fees are a percentage of the total loan amount. Important things to know are:

- A loan fee comes out of the amount of money that is disbursed (paid out) to you while you're in school. This means the money you receive will be less than the amount you actually borrow.
- You're responsible for repaying the entire amount you borrowed and not just the amount you received.

Loan Fees for Direct Subsidized Loans and Direct Unsubsidized Loans

First Disbursement Date	Loan Fee
On or after 10/1/20 and before 10/1/23	1.057%
On or after 10/1/19 and before 10/1/20	1.059%

Loan Fees for Direct PLUS Loans

First Disbursement Date	Loan Fee
On or after 10/1/20 and before 10/1/23	4.228%
On or after 10/1/19 and before 10/1/20	4.236%

Loans first disbursed prior to Oct. 1, 2019, have different loan fees.

WHEN SHOULD YOU APPLY FOR A FEDERAL STUDENT LOAN

When you're busy with classes, extracurricular activities, and a social life, it's easy to let the three Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA®) due dates pass. We get it.

However, you need to know about these FAFSA deadlines:

- The college deadline
- The state deadline
- The federal deadline

We're here not only to point out these critical commitments but also to warn you about what happens when you miss them.



TYPES OF FEDERAL STUDENT LOANS

- **Direct Subsidized Loans**
Made to eligible undergraduate students.
- **Direct Unsubsidized Loans**
Made to eligible undergraduate, graduate, and professional students
- **Direct PLUS Loans**
Made to graduate or professional students and parents of dependent undergraduate students to help pay for education expenses not covered by other financial aid. A credit check is required.
- **Direct Consolidation Loans**
Allow you to combine all of your eligible federal student loans into a single loan with a single loan servicer.



LIST OF SCHOOLS AND/OR CAREER SCHOOLS

WHAT TO **KNOW**

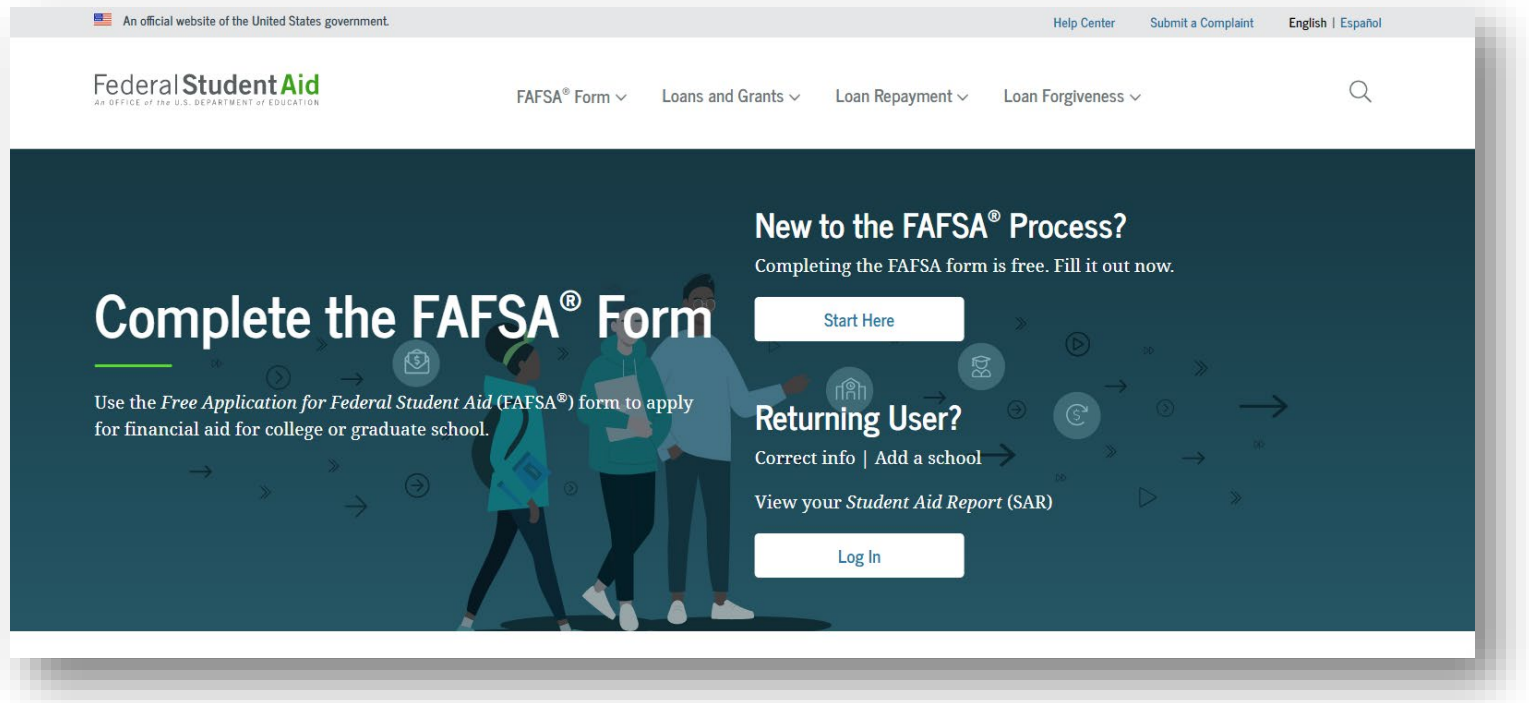
Students can list up to 10 schools online up to four schools on a FAFSA® PDF. (They can add more schools to their FAFSA® form later.) Schools they list on the application will automatically receive their FAFSA® results electronically.

Note: Schools will not be able to see which other schools they listed on their FAFSA® form.

HOW TO APPLY FOR FEDERAL STUDENT LOANS

FIRST STEP: FAFSA®

To apply for federal student aid, first complete and submit the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA®) form. Based on the results of your FAFSA application, your college or career school will send you a financial aid offer, which may include federal student loans. Your school will explain how to accept all or a part of the aid offered.

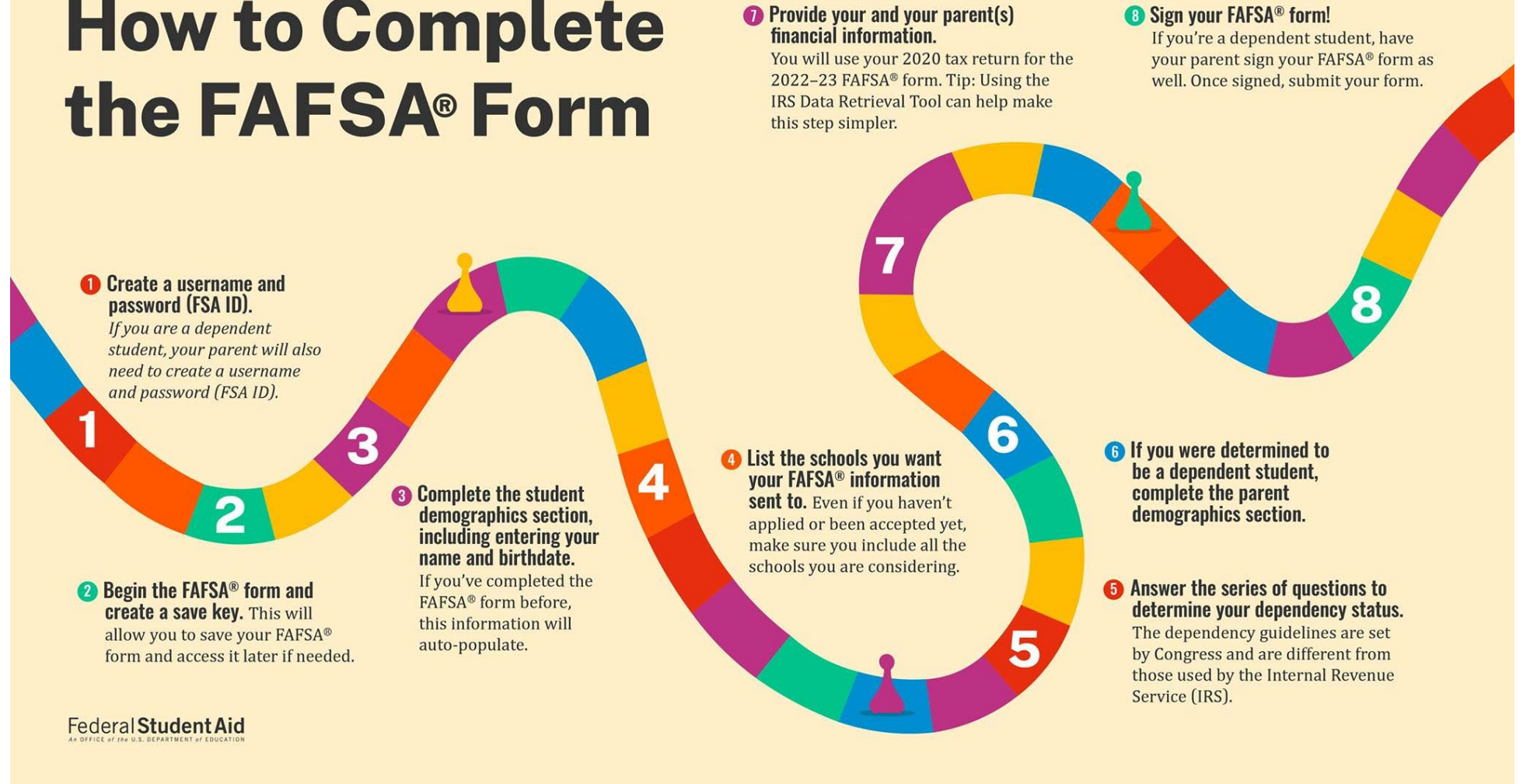


The screenshot shows the Federal Student Aid website homepage. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the following links: "Help Center", "Submit a Complaint", and "English | Español". Below the navigation bar, the "Federal Student Aid" logo is displayed, along with a search icon. The main content area features a large banner with the heading "Complete the FAFSA® Form" and a sub-heading "Use the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA®) form to apply for financial aid for college or graduate school." To the right of the banner, there are two sections: "New to the FAFSA® Process?" with a "Start Here" button, and "Returning User?" with links for "Correct info | Add a school" and "View your Student Aid Report (SAR)", along with a "Log In" button. The background of the banner shows an illustration of three people walking.

Resource: studentaid.gov/help-center/answers/article/how-to-apply-for-federal-student-loan

FAFSA® APPLICATION PROCESS

How to Complete the FAFSA® Form



1 Create a username and password (FSA ID).
If you are a dependent student, your parent will also need to create a username and password (FSA ID).

2 Begin the FAFSA® form and create a save key. This will allow you to save your FAFSA® form and access it later if needed.

3 Complete the student demographics section, including entering your name and birthdate.
If you've completed the FAFSA® form before, this information will auto-populate.

4 List the schools you want your FAFSA® information sent to. Even if you haven't applied or been accepted yet, make sure you include all the schools you are considering.

6 If you were determined to be a dependent student, complete the parent demographics section.

5 Answer the series of questions to determine your dependency status.
The dependency guidelines are set by Congress and are different from those used by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

7 Provide your and your parent(s) financial information.
You will use your 2020 tax return for the 2022-23 FAFSA® form. Tip: Using the IRS Data Retrieval Tool can help make this step simpler.

8 Sign your FAFSA® form!
If you're a dependent student, have your parent sign your FAFSA® form as well. Once signed, submit your form.

FAFSA® FILING OPTIONS

STUDENTS MAY CHOOSE ANY OF THESE METHODS TO FILE A FAFSA® FORM:

- Log in at fafsa.gov to apply online or
- Complete a 2022–23 FAFSA® PDF (note: you must print out and mail the FAFSA® PDF for processing)
(You can request a print-out of the FAFSA® PDF by calling us at 1-800-4-FED-AID (1-800-433-3243); then fill out the form and mail it for processing)

MASTER PROMISSORY NOTE

- Who should complete this?

Parents who are requesting a PLUS loan to help pay for the education of their dependent undergraduate child.

- How long will it take?

Parents must complete a separate PLUS MPN for each dependent child.

Most people complete each MPN in less than 30 minutes. The entire MPN process must be completed in a **single setting**.

What Do I Need?

- Verified username and password (FSA ID)
- School Name
- Permanent/Mailing Address
- Contact Information
- Employer Information
- Student Information
- Reference Information

ANNUAL STUDENT LOAN ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We recommend you complete an Annual Student Loan Acknowledgment each year you accept a new federal student loan. Our goal is to help you understand your loans and how they affect your financial future.

- **If this is your first time accepting a federal student loan**, you are acknowledging that you understand your responsibility to repay your loan.
- **If you have existing federal student loans**, you are acknowledging that you understand how much you owe and how much more you are eligible to borrow.

You'll also see other federal student aid information, including the interest rates and repayment options to make managing your student loans easier.

LOAN ENTRANCE COUNSELING

Entrance counseling ensures you understand the terms and conditions of your loan and your rights and responsibilities. You'll learn what a loan is, how interest works, your options for repayment, and how to avoid delinquency and default.

- When you're finished, a record of your completion will be sent to the schools you selected, and you can then receive your loan money. Keep in mind that you cannot save and leave an incomplete session; you must complete entrance counseling in one sitting.
- Your school may have different entrance counseling requirements. Check with your school's financial aid office to be sure that the counseling on this Web site satisfies your school's entrance counseling requirements.
- If your school requires you to complete and return a written entrance counseling document,

WHAT TO KNOW ABOUT SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES WHEN COMPLETING THE FAFSA®

WHAT IS A SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCE?

An unusual situation where a financial aid administrator will need to exercise discretion as:

- when modifying data used to calculate the expected family contribution (EFC),
- performing dependency overrides,
- resolving conflicting information,
- reporting cases of fraud, and
- determining a student to be an unaccompanied homeless youth.

SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES (2023–24)

Select “I will provide information about my parent(s)” if you’re completing an initial or renewal Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA®) form or making a correction to your FAFSA form to continue to the next parent information page.

- If you believe **you have a special circumstance and you’re completing an initial or renewal FAFSA form**, select “I have a special circumstance and I am unable to provide information about my parent(s).” If you believe you have a special circumstance and you’re making a correction to your FAFSA form, select “I have a special circumstance and I am unable to provide parental information.”
- If **you don’t have a special circumstance but can’t provide parental information**, select “I do not have a special circumstance, and I am submitting my FAFSA® form without parent information to apply for an unsubsidized loan only.”

NOT WILLING TO PROVIDE PARENTAL INFORMATION

A special circumstance may be one of the following possibilities:

- Unable to provide parental information.
- Homeless or at risk of being homeless.
- Seeking an unsubsidized loan only.

Please note the following:

- Under federal law, only the FAA has the authority to decide whether a student must provide parental information on the student's FAFSA form.
- The FAA may ask to provide documentation to verify a student's situation.
- After reviewing a circumstance, the FAA will decide if the student must provide parental information or if the student's circumstances allow them to proceed without providing parental data.

Resource: studentaid.gov/help/special-circumstance

UNUSUAL FINANCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

If you (and your family) have unusual financial circumstances, submit a completed Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA®) form and notify your college's financial aid office. In some cases, the financial aid office may take these unusual circumstances into account and adjust your cost of attendance or the information used to calculate your Expected Family Contribution (EFC). Provide the financial aid office with adequate documentation to support any unusual financial circumstances.

Examples of unusual circumstances may include the following:

- Tuition expenses at an elementary or secondary school
- Unusual medical or dental expenses not covered by insurance
- A family member who recently became unemployed
- Changes in income or assets that may affect your eligibility for federal student aid

Resource: studentaid.gov/help/unusual-circumstances

SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES (2023–24)

An aid administrator may use professional judgment (PJ) on a case-by-case basis to adjust the student's cost of attendance or the data used to calculate his or her EFC. This adjustment is valid only at the school making the change.

The law gives some examples of special circumstances that MAY be considered (HEA Sec. 479A):

- Change in employment status, income, or assets or change in housing status (e.g., homelessness)
- Tuition expenses at an elementary or secondary school
- Medical, dental, or nursing home expenses not covered by insurance
- Child or dependent care expenses or severe disability of the student or other member of the student's household
- Other changes or adjustments that impact the student's costs or ability to pay for college.

Resource: fsapartners.ed.gov/knowledge-center/fsa-handbook/2023-2024/application-and-verification-guide/ch5-special-cases

AFTER YOU APPLY FOR FEDERAL STUDENT LOANS

CONSIDER OTHER TYPES OF FINANCIAL AID PROGRAMS

**THE FOLLOWING
FINANCIAL AID
PROGRAMS CAN ALSO
HELP YOU PAY FOR
COLLEGE COSTS AT A
COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY
OR CAREER SCHOOL:**

- Grants
- Scholarships
- Educational Student Loans
- Federal Student Work-Study
- College Savings Plan
- Employer Benefits

ACCEPTING FINANCIAL AID

- Accept Financial Aid in this Order
 1. Free money first (e.g., scholarships, grants)
 2. Earned money second (e.g., work-study)
 3. Borrowed money last (e.g., federal student loans)
- Explore Employer Benefits
- Explore Scholarships and Grants
- Explore Federal Work-Study
- Explore Federal Student Loans
- Explore Loans From Your State or Local College
- Explore Private Loans.

Good to know

- *Many schools also offer tuition payment plans (a monthly interest-free payment toward tuition). This type of plan may help reduce the amount you need to take out in loans. Ask your financial aid office if such a plan is available.*

PLUS LOAN DENIAL

We'll notify you if you don't qualify for a PLUS loan based on adverse credit. But there are other things you can do. Here are four options to consider that may help you pay for college expenses.

- 1 Obtain an endorser.
- 2 File an appeal.
- 3 Get additional Direct Unsubsidized Loans.
- 4 Talk to the school's financial aid office about other options.

Resource: studentaid.gov/articles/plus-loans-denied-adverse-credit/



PLUS LOAN APPEALS

If you get an adverse credit result, you may be able to file an appeal to ask for additional review. If you go this route, you'll also need to complete PLUS Credit Counseling. You have the right to appeal an adverse credit decision if you think it

- was made in error,
- is missing important information, or
- is based on data that is now out of date.

When you file your appeal, you'll need to provide documents to support your case. These documents should prove your extenuating circumstances and show that you're taking steps to resolve your adverse accounts. You can file an appeal online. If you can't file online, reach out to our contact center at 1-800-433-3243. If your appeal is approved and you complete PLUS Credit Counseling, your school will let you know if you are eligible for a loan.

Resource: studentaid.gov/articles/plus-loans-denied-adverse-credit/

IN REPAYMENT

LOAN EXIT COUNSELING

You must complete exit counseling when you leave school or drop below half-time enrollment.

The purpose of exit counseling is to ensure you understand your student loan obligations and are prepared for repayment at the conclusion of your six-month grace period. Federal student loan borrowers who are the following must complete the exit counseling process:

- leaving school,
- graduating, or
- dropping below half-time enrollment.
- Parent PLUS Loan borrowers are not required to complete exit counseling.

LOAN REPAYMENT CHECKLIST

DON'T LET THE STUDENT LOAN REPAYMENT PROCESS OVERWHELM YOU. USE THIS CHECKLIST TO HELP YOU MANAGE AND REPAY YOUR FEDERAL STUDENT LOANS.

Before You Graduate or Leave School

- Review your federal loan history
- Get to know your loan servicer
- Create an online account on your servicer's website
- Complete mandatory exit counseling

After You Graduate or Leave School

- Know when you must start making payments
- Create a budget
- Consider loan consolidation
- Set a goal for repayment
- Select an affordable repayment plan
- Know whether you are eligible for loan forgiveness based on your employer

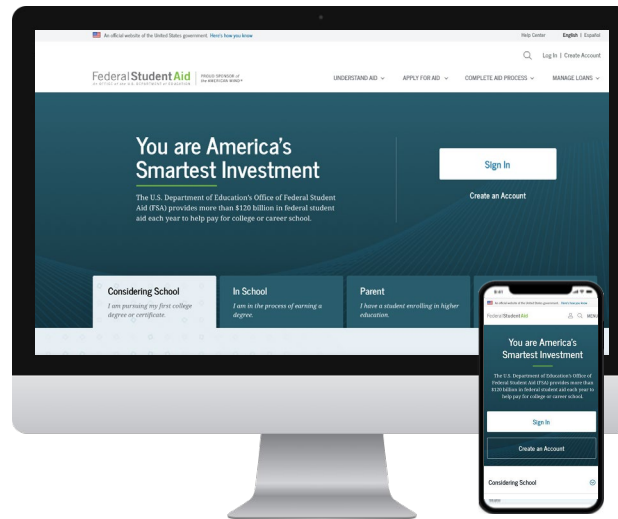
When It's Time to Start Making Payments

- Make on-time payments to your loan servicer
- Make repayment simple and save on interest—enroll in automatic debit
- Know your options if you can't make your loan payment
- Reduce your federal income taxes

Resource: studentaid.gov/understand-aid/types/loans/plus/parent

STUDENTAID.GOV

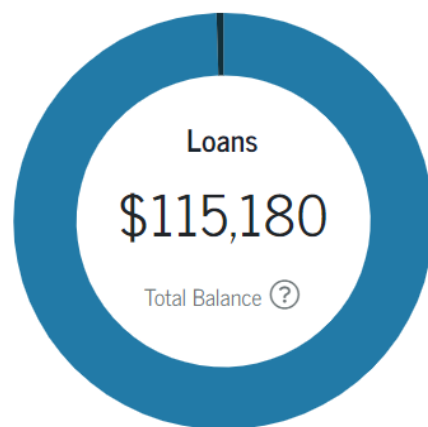
FOR STUDENTS AND PARENTS



The new consolidated website providing one front end platform

LOAN SIMULATOR

MY AID



- \$114,559
Principal ?
- \$621
Interest ?

[VIEW DETAILS](#) >

A TOOL TO HELP YOU MAKE DECISIONS ABOUT YOUR STUDENT LOANS. USE IT TO FIND A REPAYMENT PLAN THAT MEETS YOUR NEEDS AND GOALS OR TO DECIDE WHETHER TO CONSOLIDATE.

Loan information as of 07/31/2020

[View loan servicer details](#)

LOAN SIMULATOR USES THE MOST UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION AVAILABLE ABOUT YOUR FEDERAL STUDENT LOANS.

LOAN SERVICERS

A loan servicer is a company that we assign to handle the billing and other services on your federal student loan on our behalf, at no cost to you. Your loan servicer will work with you on repayment options (such as income-driven repayment plans and loan consolidation) and will assist you with other tasks related to your federal student loans.

Keep your contact information up to date so your loan servicer can help you stay on track with repaying your loans.

- 1 Loan Servicer Assignment
- 2 Identifying Your Servicer
- 3 Whom to Contact for Loan Information
- 4 Understanding Loan Transfers

Resource: studentaid.gov/manage-loans/repayment/servicers

FEDERAL STUDENT LOAN DEFERMENT

Most deferments are not automatic—you need to submit a request to your student loan servicer, often on a form. Also, for most deferments, you must provide your student loan servicer with documentation to show that you meet the eligibility requirements for the deferment.

Types of Federal Student Loan Deferment

- Cancer Treatment Deferment
- Economic Hardship Deferment
- Graduate Fellowship Deferment
- In-School Deferment
- Military Service and Post-Active-Duty Student Deferment
- Parent PLUS Borrower Deferment
- Rehabilitation Training Deferment
- Unemployment Deferment

Resource: studentaid.gov/manage-loans/lower-payments/get-temporary-relief/deferment#request-a-deferment

FEDERAL STUDENT LOAN FORBEARANCE

With forbearance, you won't have to make a payment, or you can temporarily make a smaller payment. However, you probably won't be making any progress toward forgiveness or paying back your loan. As an alternative, consider income-driven repayment.

Types of Federal Student Loan Forbearance

General Forbearance

- Financial difficulties
- Medical expenses
- Change in employment
- Other reasons acceptable to your loan servicer

Mandatory Forbearance

- AmeriCorps/National Guard Duty
- Department of Defense Student Loan Repayment Program
- Medical or Dental Internship or Residency
- Student Loan Debt Burden

Resource: studentaid.gov/manage-loans/lower-payments/get-temporary-relief/forbearance

INCOME-DRIVEN REPAYMENT ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENT

CHANGES AND UPDATES THAT WILL BRING BORROWERS CLOSER TO FORGIVENESS UNDER INCOME-DRIVEN REPAYMENT (IDR) PLANS.

One-Time Payment Count Adjustment for Eligible IDR Borrowers

As part of this initiative, ED will conduct a one-time adjustment of IDR-qualifying payments for all William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan (Direct Loan) Program and federally owned Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) Program loans.

Permanent Fixes to IDR Payment Counting

In addition to issuing new guidance to student loan servicers to ensure accurate and uniform payment counting practices, ED will track payment counts in our own modernized data systems.

Effects on Public Service Loan Forgiveness (PSLF) Applicants

If you have applied or will apply for PSLF, these changes may have an impact on you by increasing your qualifying payment count.

Estimate of Impact

More than 3.6 million borrowers will receive at least three years of credit toward forgiveness under IDR.

PSLF HELP TOOL

USE THE PSLF HELP
TOOL TO CONFIRM
YOU'RE ELIGIBLE AND
FILL OUT AND SUBMIT
YOUR PSLF FORM.

Who should complete this?

This tool is for all borrowers who are interested in PSLF or TEPSLF. There is now only a single form that you need to complete to certify employment, or to receive PSLF or TEPSLF.

How long will it take?

Most people complete the PSLF Help Tool process in less than 30 minutes. The process must be completed in a single session

What do I need?

Your most recent W-2 from your employer(s) OR Your employer's Federal Employer Identification Number (EIN)

What loans can be forgiven?

Direct Loan Program loans that are not in default are eligible for PSLF and TEPSLF.

TAX BENEFITS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

ARE THERE ANY TAX BENEFITS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION?

- The American Opportunity Credit allows you to claim up to **\$2,500 per student per year** for the first four years of school as the student works toward a degree or similar credential.
- The Lifetime Learning Credit allows you to claim up to **\$2,000 per student per year** for any college or career school tuition and fees, as well as for books, supplies, and equipment that were required for the course and had to be purchased from the school.
- A Coverdell Education Savings Account allows up to **\$2,000 a year** to be put aside for a student's education expenses (elementary, secondary, or college or career school).
- You can take a tax deduction for the interest paid on student loans that you took out for yourself, your spouse, or your dependent. This benefit applies to all loans (not just federal student loans) used to pay for higher education expenses. **The maximum deduction is \$2,500 a year.**

DEFAULT PREVENTION

CONSEQUENCES OF DEFAULT

- Reported to credit bureaus
- No more eligibility for federal student aid
- Loan immediately due and payable in full
- Lose eligibility for repayment plans and deferment or forbearance options
- Collection agencies
- Administrative wage garnishment
- Garnish tax refunds

FEDERAL STUDENT LOAN TIPS

- **Don't ignore servicer communications**
 - Build a relationship with your loan servicer.
- **Never, ever default**
 - Take advantage of various the repayment tools
 - Reach out to your servicer for assistance
- **No need to ever pay to complete or obtain federal student loan services**
 - Steer clear of private companies that charge a fee to help you with any aspect of your federal student loan such as : (STOP Act)
 - Consolidation
 - Deferments/forbearance
 - Applying for repayment plans, and
 - Loan forgiveness

FRESH START - IN DEFAULT

- On April 6, 2022, the U.S. Department of Education (ED) announced an initiative—called “Fresh Start”—to help eligible borrowers in default.
- Fresh Start will continue through one year after the COVID-19 payment pause ends.
- If your loans are eligible, you’ll temporarily regain several student aid benefits. You’ll also get the opportunity to get out of default and keep those benefits for the long term.
 - Access to Federal Student Aid
 - Stopped Collections
 - Eligibility for Other Government Loans
 - Restored Ability to Rehabilitate Loans

ADDITIONAL CONTACT INFORMATION

Federal Student Aid Information Center (FSAIC)

- 1-800-433-3243 (1-800-4 FED AID); studentaid.gov

Office of the Ombudsman FSA

Only contact after trying to work with loan servicer

- 1-877-557-2575; StudentAid.gov/ombudsman

Total and Permanent Disability and Veterans Disability Discharge

- 1-888-303-7818; disabilitydischarge.com

Default Resolution Group

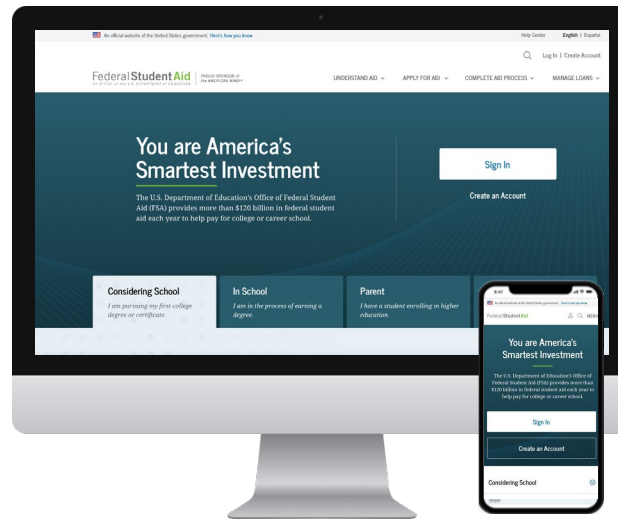
- 1-800-621-3115; myeddebt.ed.gov/borrower

Resource: studentaid.gov/help-center/answers/article/what-is-default-resolution-group

FEDERAL STUDENT AID TOOLS AND RESOURCES

STUDENTAID.GOV

FOR STUDENTS AND PARENTS



The new consolidated website providing one front end platform

FEDERAL STUDENT AID ESTIMATOR

Estimate Your Federal Student Aid

Our *Federal Student Aid Estimator* provides an estimate of what federal student aid you may be eligible to receive. To apply for financial aid, complete the *Free Application for Federal Student Aid* (FAFSA®) form.

MUST FILE

High school senior year
and every year in college

Begin Your Estimate for Federal Student Aid

Before you complete the FAFSA form, the *Federal Student Aid Estimator* can help you understand your options to pay for college or career school by providing an early estimate of your Expected Family Contribution (EFC) and eligibility for federal student aid.

Start



Who Should Complete This?



10 minutes

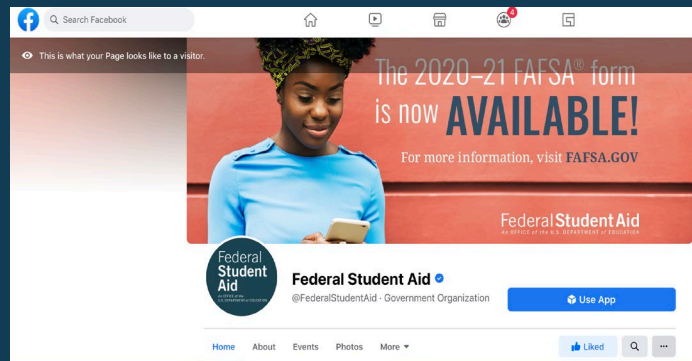
How Long Will It Take?



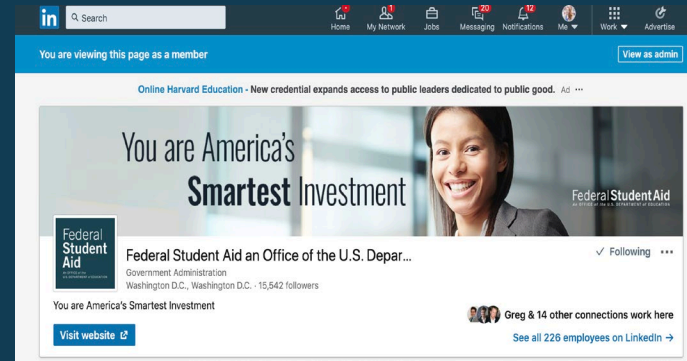
What Do I Need?

FSA'S COMMUNICATION CHANNELS

FACEBOOK: @FEDERALSTUDENTAID



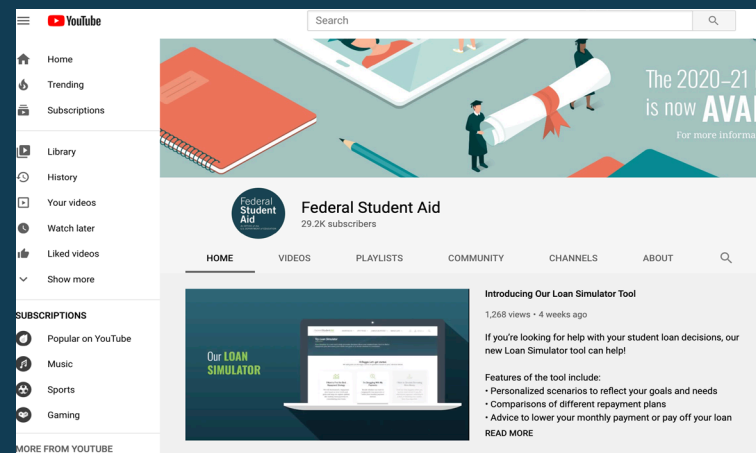
LINKEDIN: @FEDERALSTUDENTAID



INSTAGRAM: @FEDERALSTUDENTAID



YOUTUBE: @FEDERALSTUDENTAID

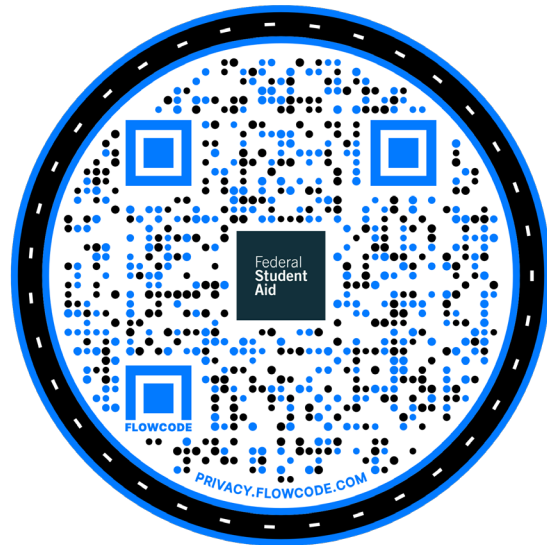


TWITTER: @FAFSA



1-800-4FED-AID
1-800-433-3243

SIGN UP FOR UPDATES VIA PARTNER EMAILS!



Federal StudentAid | PROUD SPONSOR of
the AMERICAN MIND®
An OFFICE of the U.S. DEPARTMENT of EDUCATION | Federal Student Aid

Sign Up to Receive Partner Emails

We consider school counselors, college access organization staff, and other mentors to be our partners in educating students about applying for and receiving federal student aid to help make their college dreams a reality. Several times a year, we email our partners with updates about our products and services, reminders about upcoming professional development opportunities, tips for outreach to students, and more.

Note: The emails we send are intended to keep counselors and mentors up to date; they do not contain information for students or parents. Please send students and parents to StudentAid.gov for information about federal student aid.

[PRA Statement](#)

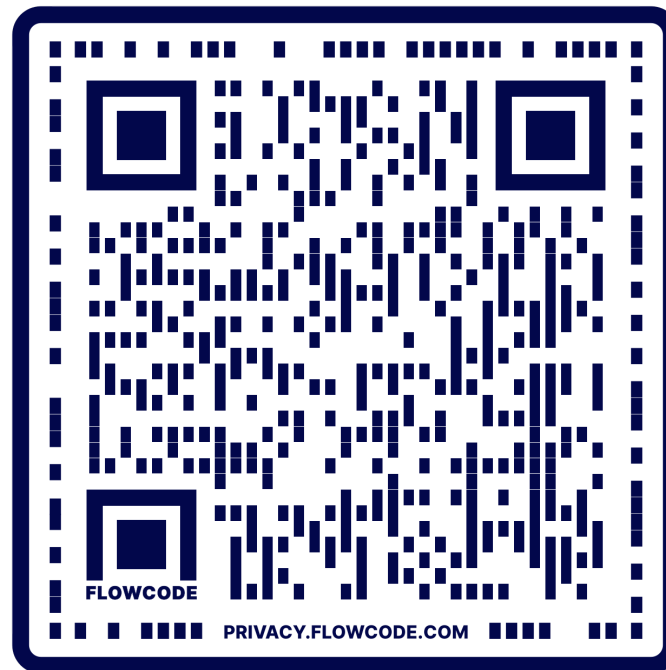
According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless such collection displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 1845-0045. Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 5 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. The obligation to respond to this collection is voluntary. If you have comments or concerns regarding the status of your individual submission of this form, application or survey, please contact the FSA Outreach Team directly at fsaoutreach@ed.gov or 830 First Street NE, 3rd floor, Washington, DC 20202.

[Privacy Policy](#)

SIGN UP LINK: outreach.fsapartners.ed.gov/s/

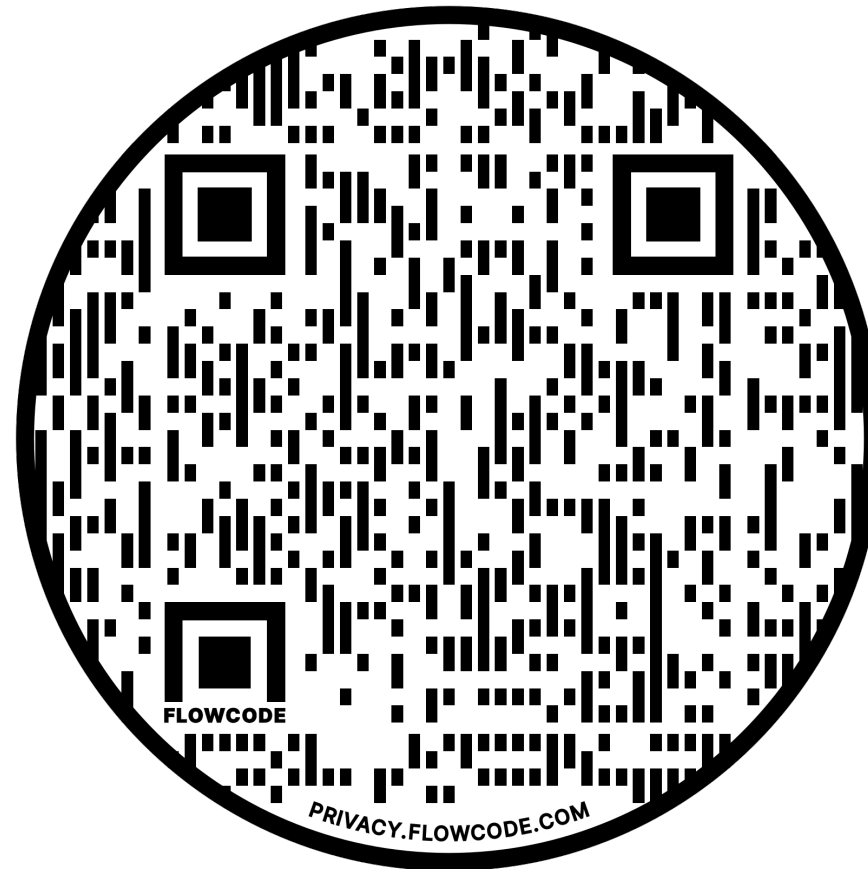
WE WOULD LOVE YOUR FEEDBACK!

SCAN ME



FEEDBACK LINK: forms.office.com/g/7MsTezUZaU

CHECK OUR RESOURCES FOR YOU!



RESOURCE LINK: flowcode.com/page/fsatoolkit

QUESTIONS?

