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# Senior Parent Meeting

*Bishop Mora Salesian High School*

## Guidance Department

Agenda-

- Financial Aid Information for Prospective College Students
- Transitioning from High School to College
- 2nd Semester Expectations



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# Changes to FAFSA/Dream Act

## Prior-Prior Year

- **Prior-Prior Year** tax information is used to complete financial aid applications





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# Reasons for the FAFSA Changes

- Reason #1: Alignment
    - Many college admissions application deadlines occur in the fall
    - Financial aid applications done at the same time = less confusion
  - Reason #2: Certainty
    - No need to estimate tax info
    - IRS Data Retrieval Tool available immediately
    - Earlier receipt of Expected Family Contribution (helps with assessing net costs)
  - Reason #3: Less Pressure
    - More time before (most) state and school deadlines
    - More time to compare schools before College Signing Day
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- The FSA ID is a *username* and *password* used by students, parents, and borrowers
  - login to U.S. Department of Education websites
  - electronically sign documents
- **Multiple uses**
  - To apply for federal student aid at [fafsa.gov](http://fafsa.gov)
  - To receive a federal student loan
  - To perform important activities as a federal student loan borrower, such as choosing a repayment plan or applying for a deferment

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As a reminder, the FSA ID replaced the FSA PIN this past year, so we are highly recommending all students and at least one parent in the household should obtain FSA IDs so they can electronically sign their FAFSAs, and much more. The FSA ID is a **username** and **password**, created by the student or parent, which can be used to login to a number of U.S. Department of Education websites. The FSA can also be used to electronically sign documents, including the FAFSA.



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# Do parents need a FSA ID?

- For dependent students, at least one custodial parent will need an FSA ID in order to sign the FAFSA electronically
  - Students and parent(s) must have different FSA IDs
  - Students must create their own FSA ID
  - Parent must create their own FSA ID
  - Cannot use the same email address for both parent and student FSA IDs
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# Basic Eligibility Requirements

## Federal Requirements and Additional Cal Grant Requirements

- U.S. Citizen, Eligible Non-Citizen
- Social Security Number\*
- California Resident\*
- High School GPA
- Attend Eligible California College

\*these requirements are supplanted by other eligibility criteria for AB 540 students

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# Cal Grant A

- For low to middle income students
- 3.00 high school GPA minimum
- May be used for an academic program that is 2-4 years in length
- Can only be used for tuition & fees
- If awarded at a California Community College, will be held in reserve up to two years until student transfers to a 4-year school

\*\*once student submits completed FAFSA/DAA and high school GPA they will be considered for the appropriate Cal Grant award based on GPA, financial need and college of attendance\*\*

<http://www.csac.ca.gov/doc.asp?id=106>

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# Cal Grant B

- For low income students
- 2.00 high school GPA minimum
- May be used for an academic program that is at least one year in length
- Includes an additional annual access Award amount (living expenses)
- Sophomore through Senior years the students will receive tuition and fees plus Access Award at tuition charging institution

\*\*once student submits completed FAFSA/DAA and high school GPA they will be considered for the appropriate Cal Grant award based on GPA, financial need and college of attendance\*\*

<http://www.csac.ca.gov/doc.asp?id=106>

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# Cal Grant C

- For students who are pursuing an Associate's Degree or Certificate at a vocational, occupational or technical school

## Eligibility Requirements

- Be a U.S. citizen, permanent resident or AB 540 student
- Attend a Cal Grant Eligible vocational occupational or technical program
- Meet certain income, asset and other financial aid standards
- Maintain satisfactory academic progress
- Not be in default on student loans
- Not be incarcerated

<http://www.csac.ca.gov/doc.asp?id=105>

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# Cal Grant Program

	Cal Grant A	Cal Grant B	Cal Grant C
GPA	3.00	2.00	N/A
Financial Need	Cost of Attendance - Expected Family contribution = <i>Unmet Need</i>		
Income & Asset Ceiling	<i>Income:</i> Maximum amount depends on family size <i>Assets:</i> The maximum amount a family can have in assets that are not exempt		
Program Enrollment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Associates</li> <li>· Bachelors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Associates</li> <li>· Bachelors</li> <li>· Certificate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Vocational Courses only</li> <li>· Associates</li> <li>· Certificate</li> </ul>



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# Which Cal Grants is the best

ALL Cal Grants are beneficial!

- Complete the FAFSA and Dream Act Application means you applied for **Cal Grant A, Cal Grant B and Cal Grant C**
- Students can only receive one type of grant at any given time
- Students are not applying for one type of grant (A, B,C) they are being considered for all three types of grants
- Most beneficial award is given based on the student's need

\*\*if a student is not awarded a Cal Grant after graduating High School, the student may be eligible for a Cal Grant when the student transfers from a Community College to a four-year institution

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# Middle Class Scholarship

- The Middle Class Scholarship (MCS) provides undergraduate students, including students pursuing a teaching credential, with family incomes and assets up to \$156,000 a scholarship to attend University of California (UC) or California State University (CSU) campuses.
- Students whose families earn between \$104,001 and \$156,000 per year may be eligible for a scholarship of no less than 10 percent and no more than 40% of the mandatory system-wide tuition and fees at the University of California and the California State University.
- MCS scholarships are not set amounts and may vary by student and institution. The award amount is determined after you are awarded any federal, state, and institutional need-based grants for which you are eligible. The final award amount will be based on the number of students eligible for the MCS statewide and the funding allocated by the State Budget.

<http://www.csac.ca.gov/mcs.asp>

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# WebGrants for Students (WGS)

- Students will be notified electronically of their award
- Students need to check their email
- Students have the ability to view their award by creating a WGS account
- Students need to CLAIM their award

[www.webgrants4students.org](http://www.webgrants4students.org)

The screenshot shows the homepage of the WebGrants 4 Students website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for CSAC, Cal Grants, Cash for College, Cal Dream Act, and FAFSA. Below this is the logo for the California Student Aid Commission (CSAC) and the text 'California Student Aid Commission'. A large orange banner reads 'WEBGRANTS 4 STUDENTS'. The main content area includes a 'Welcome!' message, a note about the Adobe Flash Player requirement, and a detailed paragraph explaining the WGS account. A sidebar on the right contains a 'REGISTER TO VOTE' button with the 'VOTE CALIFORNIA' logo and a graduation cap icon, followed by a list of links: 'How to Apply for a Cal Grant Award', 'Understanding My Cal Grant', 'Disqualification Fact Sheet', 'Important Cal Grant / Chafee Updates', 'Important Deadlines', 'Search for a Cal Grant Eligible School', 'Financial Aid Programs', 'Forms / Applications', and 'Frequently Asked Questions'. The main content area also features a 'WebGrants 4 Students Sign-In' form with fields for 'User ID' and 'Password', a 'Sign-in' button, and a yellow callout box with an information icon that says 'Enter your User ID and Password. Please note the User ID and Password fields are case sensitive. Authorized Use Only'.



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# Video Tutorial For Parents



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# Early FAFSA & Dream Act Application

Opened on October 1, 2018

<https://fafsa.ed.gov>

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# Transitioning From High School To College

- Faculty expect students to be self-disciplined and committed to participate in learning. A large majority of the learning will happen in studying for class, not just listening in class.
  - College students use more independence to seek assistance. College students use academic support services, tutors, and career advisers.
  - High school students are often motivated by parents and teachers
  - College students must accept responsibility for their actions and apply self-motivation.
  - College offers more distractions, and time management will become very important.
  - Living away from home means that students must become more independent in their everyday lives. Remembering to do their laundry, balance their checkbook, eat a nutritious meal, and get a good amount of sleep have to be self-motivated decisions.
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# Transitioning From High School To College

- Encourage calls home as needed. Will you have a regular time to call or email? Remember, a student's schedule is often irregular.
  - Ask your child if he or she would like a subscription to your hometown newspaper or copies of the church bulletin. All students love mail in their campus mailbox.
  - Let your student decide the frequency of visits home—they can feel guilty about not going home enough and also wanting to stay on campus to work on academics and be with friends.
  - Students will be tired at breaks. Let them sleep. Expect that they will want to spend time with friends from home.
  - Listen to your student, but help him or her take responsibility for their decisions.
  - Agree on their academics. Parents are encouraged to ask their students for their grades.
  - Don't worry about their second thoughts about their college choice. The transition is difficult for most students. Listen.
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