

Congratulations to 2017-18 Arthur S. Marmaduke Award Winner Beau Menchaca (right), from Century High School in Santa Ana. He is pictured with U.S. Congressman Lou Correa (D-Santa Ana).



2018 High School Counselor Workshop

For the 2019-20 Academic Year

This workshop is conducted through a partnership of the California Student Aid Commission (CSAC), the California Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators (CASFAA) and The California Community Colleges Student Financial Aid Administrators Association (CCCSFAAA). Please visit www.csac.ca.gov or www.casfaa.org for an online version of this workbook and additional resources.

This workbook is provided through the generous support of ECMC (www.ecmc.org) for the High School Counselor Workshop Series.



ECMC

CASH FOR C//LLEGE





CASH FOR C//LLEGE

Host a Cash for College Workshop

The Cash for College program, funded by the California Student Aid Commission, is one way high schools can help students make the transition from high school to college. Cash for College workshops are free and provide assistance to students to complete their FAFSA, CA Dream Act application, or Chafee Grant application. CSAC is proud of our program and invites all high schools, colleges, student advocacy groups and community organizations to consider hosting at least one workshop per application season.

Workshop Benefits	Workshop Requirements
◆ Access to marketing resources	◆ Provide free assistance with completing financial aid applications
◆ Student data and “How Did We Do” reports	◆ Workshop hosts must administer Student Exit Survey
◆ Financial aid training resources	◆ Sites must have free internet access
◆ \$300 support stipend* *subject to available funding	◆ Office additional language support specific to community language needs

TO REGISTER TO BECOME AN APPROVED CASH FOR COLLEGE PARTNER, PLEASE VISIT <https://CASH4COLLEGE.csac.ca.gov>

OR CONTACT US AT CASHFORCOLLEGE@CSAC.CA.GOV

August 2018

Dear High School Counselor,

Welcome to the annual High School Counselors Workshop series! This is the California Student Aid Commission's partnership with the California Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators (CASFAA), the California Community Colleges Student Financial Aid Administrators Association (CCCSFAAA), and the Educational Credit Management Corporation (ECMC).

Our 2018 High School Counselors Workshop series is scheduled to run from August 31, 2018 through October 19, 2018. This year, we are holding a total of 42 workshops across the entire state. That's nearly double the number held just a few years ago as we continue to increase our coverage to include underserved areas in the state.

Through this training, you will have an opportunity to learn the most up-to-date information regarding the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) as well as an overview of the Cal Grant programs and awarding process and timelines. We will also discuss other financial aid programs that may be available for your students. New this year – in response to the valuable feedback from our past attendees - some locations are offering an optional second session where attendees can expect to receive a more in-depth look at the Commission's WebGrants system or the California Dream Act Application. We hope to expand these extra sessions going forward.

The goal is to equip you with the tools and resources needed to best assist your students in navigating the financial aid process as they transition to college. One of these tools is the Commission's "Race to Submit" Dashboard, which allows schools and districts to track the total numbers of submitted financial aid applications and students who have received a Cal Grant award offer. A great way to increase the number of your students who receive aid, is to host a Cash for College workshop at your school! We will cover these topics and many more during today's workshop, and you will be able to follow along as the entire presentation is contained in this workbook (along with specific links to references that will assist you throughout the year).

Thank you for taking the time out of your busy schedule to join us for this training today. We appreciate your dedication and all the work you do to prepare students for college. We look forward to an informative and fun workshop series.

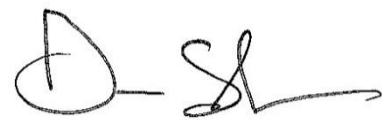
Sincerely,



Lupita Cortez Alcalá
Executive Director
California Student Aid Commission



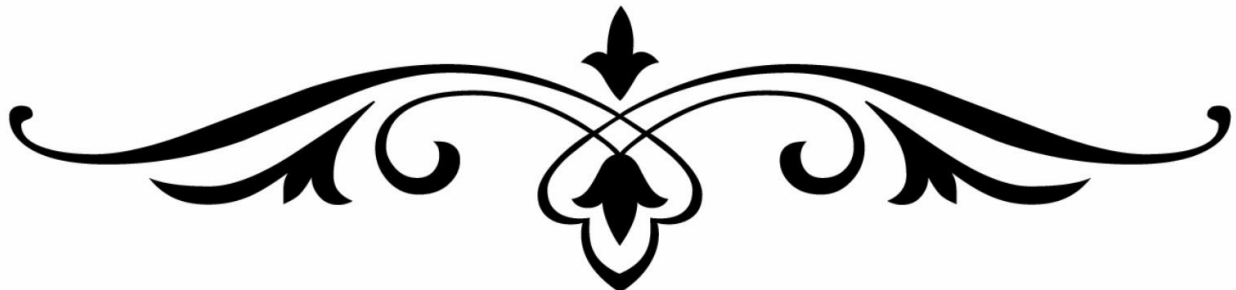
Anafe Robinson
Co-Chair
CASFAA High School Relations



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Federal Updates & The FAFSA



California Community Colleges
Student Financial Aid Administrators Association



ECMC



Welcome to the 2018 High School Counselors Workshop series, sponsored by the California Community Colleges Student Financial Aid Administrators Association (CCCSFAAA), the California Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators (CASFAA), ECMC and the California Student Aid Commission (CSAC).

Today, we're going to go through a number of updates to the financial aid process, most of them from the federal government, the FAFSA process, and special situations you probably have all heard from your most at-risk students. There aren't many changes to the FAFSA, so we will spend more time on special circumstances that need that extra attention.

Last Minute Updates

Slides with updates and new slides not found in the paper workbook will have



in the bottom/right corner.



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After the workshops have ended, CSAC and CASFAA will post the final version of this PowerPoint presentation, which includes all slides, notes, and updates.

Reference/Resource Material

Slides that have additional reference or resource materials available (in the back of the paper workbook) will have



in the bottom/right corner.



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Additional reference materials will also be posted to the CSAC website after the workshops conclude.

What's New

Early FAFSA Launch – 3rd year

- 2019–2020 FAFSA available starting on October 1, 2018 at fafsa.gov
- Change to October 1st launch is permanent

Prior-Prior Year income information now required

- 2017 tax & income information required
- IRS Data Retrieval Tool (DRT) available upon launch of FAFSA (October 1st)

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- The 2019–2020 FAFSA cycle, like the 2017-2018 and 2018-2019 FAFSA cycles, will begin earlier than previous FAFSA application cycles. Beginning October 1, 2018, students will be able to fill out FAFSAs for the 2019–2020 school year. As recently as the 2016-2017 cycle, students had to wait until January 1st.
- The earlier submission date is a permanent change, enabling students to complete and submit a FAFSA as early as October 1st every year.
- There is also a change in the income and tax reporting on the FAFSA. For the 2019–2020 FAFSA, students and parents will report income and tax data from 2017.
- Applicants no longer need to estimate tax information—and many of them will be able to retrieve their information directly from the IRS using the IRS Data Retrieval Tool (DRT) , right from the first ay the FAFSA is available. We'll talk about other benefits in a moment.

FAQ About Timing & Reporting

Can a student choose to report 2018 income information?

- No – They must report info for the year that is required by the FAFSA
- Remember – Certain items on FAFSA are “as of today,” so students must read each question and fill out accordingly

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Can a student choose to report 2018 income information if the family's financial situation has changed since their 2017 taxes were filed?

- No. Students cannot choose which year's information to report. They cannot substitute 2018 tax returns for 2017 tax returns, even if they have already filed their 2018 federal income tax returns.
- If the family's income has changed since the 2017 tax year, they should talk to the college financial aid office about any these changes in the family's situation.
- For certain items on the FAFSA, such as marital status and asset information, the student and parents must report these items “as of today.”

However, it could get tricky when it comes to the student's or parent's marital status. The FAFSA asks for marital status “as of today” (the day the FAFSA is completed and submitted). So, if the student or parent is married now but wasn't in 2017 (and therefore didn't file taxes as married), the spouse's income and share of net asset values will need to be included on the 2019-20 FAFSA. Similarly, if the student or parent filed 2017 taxes as married but is no longer married when filling out the FAFSA, the spouse's income and his/her share of net asset values will need to be excluded from the amounts listed on the FAFSA.

What's New

IRS Data Retrieval Tool (IRS DRT)

- Enhanced privacy for IRS DRT users
- Limit on information displayed to applicant
- Information encrypted and hidden from applicant's view
- Data viewable only by colleges receiving FAFSA results

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There were some changes in regards to the IRS Data Retrieval Tool.

Back in March 2017, the IRS disabled the Data Retrieval Tool (DRT) due to security concerns. Shortly thereafter, it was announced that the DRT would not be available for the 2017-2018 FAFSA cycle. It was later announced that the DRT would be available for the 2018-2019 FAFSA cycle and beyond.

With this announcement came information regarding enhanced privacy for IRS Data Retrieval Tool users. In particular, data imported through the IRS DRT into a FAFSA will not be displayed. The information, encrypted in the transfer process, will be hidden from the applicant's view on both the Data Retrieval Tool and FAFSA websites. Applicants will see messages on the FAFSA webscreens regarding this.

What's New

IRS Data Retrieval Tool (IRS DRT)

- Amended tax return filers can use IRS DRT
- Information transferred from IRS to FAFSA will be from original tax return
- Indicator on FAFSA results regarding filing of amended tax return
- Messaging to student/parents to contact FAO

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Some good news for students and parents who filed amended tax returns – They can now use the IRS Data Retrieval Tool. The bad news? The data that will be transferred will be from the original tax return filed by the student or parent. However, the IRS will provide an indicator letting the college know that they (the IRS) have an amended tax return on file, and that the student or parent should contact their college's Financial Aid Office if changes are needed to any of the data transferred from the IRS. Colleges will generally require copies of amended tax returns.

What's New

Year Round Pell Grant

- Students can receive more than 2 full-time semesters of Pell Grant within an academic year
- Which FAFSA to file? File them all!
 - 2018-2019
 - 2019-2020

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Starting over a year ago, the federal government reconstituted Year Round Pell Grant eligibility for students. This allows students to receive additional Pell Grant within an academic year beyond the normal 2 full-time semester limit. For most students, this means they can receive Pell Grant in summer, thus accelerating their progress towards completion of their degree.

Colleges can use either 2018-2019 or the 2019-2020 FAFSA results to make disbursements for the summer of 2019. Colleges will try to award Pell Grant from the FAFSA that gives the most benefit to the student.

Because there are some additional rules that apply, it's best that students attending summer classes in summer 2019 should contact the college financial aid office for more guidance.

Federal Student Aid ID (FSA ID) Enhancements

SMS/text messaging option for:

- Resetting forgotten passwords
- Retrieving forgotten usernames
- Unlocking accounts

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Students and parents can add a mobile number from a cell phone or other mobile device to their FSA ID account information, so that they can reset a forgotten password, retrieve a forgotten username, or unlock an account.

Materials & Resources for Outreach

Financial Aid Toolkit



FinancialAidToolkit.ed.gov

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To help high school counselors and college financial aid staff, Federal Student Aid created the Financial Aid Toolkit, available at FinancialAidToolkit.ed.gov. The toolkit consolidates Federal Student Aid resources into a searchable online database for those who interact with, support or counsel students and families on making financial preparations for postsecondary education.

You'll find general information about the FAFSA, as well as tips and talking points for your outreach to students and their families. Items you can use in your outreach include: fact sheets, videos, infographics, sample tweets, and more, and are available for download through the Toolkit. And, if you're looking for webinars to brush up on financial aid, the Toolkit has the information you need.

If you navigate to the Resources Section of the Toolkit, you'll be presented with drop-down menus from which you can filter your choices for the types of resources you are seeking, the audience you are working with and the specific topic(s) you want to cover.

Social Media

- [Twitter.com/FAFSA](https://twitter.com/FAFSA)
- [Facebook.com/
FederalStudentAid](https://facebook.com/FederalStudentAid)
- [YouTube.com/
FederalStudentAid](https://YouTube.com/FederalStudentAid)

FSA's Twitter Page



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The Office of Federal Student Aid is on **Twitter** and **Facebook** and encourages counselors and college access mentors to retweet or share posts. Federal Student Aid also has a **YouTube** channel with several playlists on college-prep and financial aid topics, including the FAFSA. You are welcome to link to the videos or embed them in your own website. Federal Student Aid's content is in the public domain, so you may share it as long as you don't charge people for it.

FAFSA on the Web (FOTW)



California Community Colleges
Student Financial Aid Administrators Association



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FAFSA on the Web (FOTW)

FAFSA on the Web (FOTW)

Start here for:

- Initial FAFSA
- Corrections
- Signatures / FSA ID
- Continuing a saved FAFSA
- Renewal FAFSA



www.fafsa.gov



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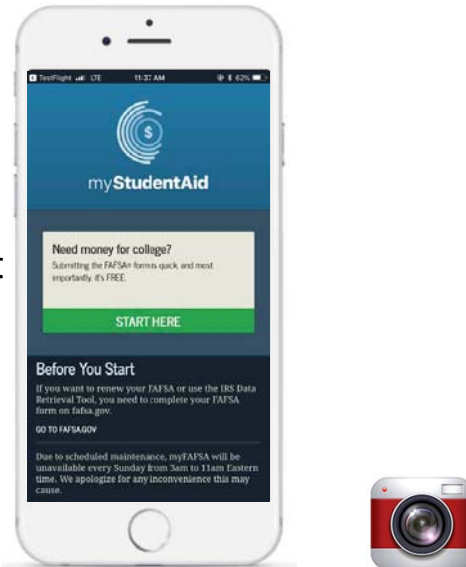
Through the FAFSA.gov website, students can:

- Complete their initial FAFSAs,
- Make corrections to their FAFSAs—update income and tax information, add/delete schools & update housing plans,
- Enter signatures—using student and/or parent **FSA IDs**,
- Continue to complete a saved FAFSA, and
- Complete a renewal FAFSA—in subsequent years, students will be able to submit a renewal FAFSA which will pre-populate demographic fields from a previous year's FAFSA.

myStudentAid mobile app

You will find:

- myFAFSA
- Manage FSA ID profile
- myFederalLoans
- Information for FSA contact centers



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Along with the website redesign, FSA (Federal Student Aid) launched the beta version of the myStudentAid app, available from both the Apple App Store and Google Play store. The app allows students to:

- Complete their FAFSAs,
- Manage their FSA IDs through the Profile button
- Track their borrowing through myFederalLoans
- Find information for FSA contact centers

The full version of the app will be ready for the 2019-2020 FAFSA cycle, where students can do even more, including the renewal FAFSA application and the IRS Data Retrieval Tool.

Whether using the website or the myFAFSA app, the experience will be customized according to the role of the user. Thus, students and parents can use the app together or at separate times, and the app will tailor the FAFSA questions and data fields accordingly.

FOTW – Seven Sections of FAFSA Fun!

- 1 – Student Demographics**
- 2 – School Selection**
- 3 – Dependency Status**
- 4 – Parent Demographics**
- 5 – Financial Information**
- 6 – Sign and Submit**
- 7 – Confirmation**

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For 2019-2020, FAFSA on the Web (FOTW), still has seven sections. We won't cover all sections at this workshop, but instead focus on three sections that give our students the most headaches. In particular, we will look at School Selection, Dependency Status, and a portion of the Parent Demographics sections in the next few slides.

School Selection

Here's where you'll search for the colleges to which you'd like to send your FAFSA information. You can add up to 10 colleges at a time to your FAFSA. If you're applying to more than 10 colleges, [follow these instructions](#).

Make sure you add ALL colleges you're interested in, even if you haven't applied or been accepted yet.

Complete the fields below to search for a college to add to your FAFSA.

Do you know the college's [Federal School Code](#)?
 Yes No

State
Colorado

City (optional)

School Name (optional)
Colorado State University

SEARCH TIPS

PREVIOUS SEARCH

[Show Application Data](#)



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With the redesign of the FAFSA.gov website and the availability of myFAFSA through the myStudentAid app, the School Selection process has changed a bit from the past. Students can search and select their colleges by using the school's Federal School Code or by searching for the school by name and location.

There are still a few **tips** to give students completing this section of the FOTW.

First: Students can send their FAFSA to up to **ten colleges**. Students who are applying to a greater number of schools will have the opportunity to add additional colleges after the initial submission and processing of their FAFSA.

Second: **Colleges do not** need to be listed in any particular order. Colleges only see themselves when the results are received. For Cal Grant awarding, CSAC requires students to select their California college of attendance **AFTER** the results of the student's FAFSA are processed and Cal Grant eligibility is determined.

Third: For students who are certain they are leaving California to attend an institution outside the state – we highly recommend they include at least one school in California. Why? Although they could add a California school **AFTER** March 2 and still be given Cal Grant consideration, having at least one California college listed **BEFORE** March 2 will allow the students to see if they have Cal Grant eligibility, in the event they do not attend a California college or university.

If a student does not list any California schools on their initial FAFSA, they will be withdrawn from Cal Grant consideration. If they later decide to attend a school in California, they will need to add that school to their FAFSA application **AND** complete the "Entitlement Cal Grant Application Correction Form." They can do this via their **WebGrants 4 Students** account or by contacting the California Student Aid Commission. This will then allow them to be reprocessed for Cal Grant consideration.

Fourth: When schools have Early Admission deadlines or Priority Processing deadlines for financial aid, students should make sure they include them on their initial FAFSA submission.

Students considering **more than 10 colleges** should follow the **four rules** above. Once their FAFSA is processed, they can go back to FOTW, log in, go to the School Selection section, remove schools, then add new schools. They will need to use their FSA ID to submit the change/update, but all the new schools will now receive their FAFSA information. Once a school receives it, even if a student takes the school off of their list, the school can process the student for financial aid.

School Selection - continued

3 You can add up to 10 colleges to your FAFSA.
All of the information you include on your FAFSA, with the exception of the list of colleges, will be sent to each of the colleges you list. In addition, all of your FAFSA information, including the list of colleges, will be sent to your state grant agency.

4 To select schools from the Search Results, click the checkbox to the left of each school you'd like to add to your FAFSA, then click **Next** or **Add More Schools** to continue.

Search Results: 1 to 3 of 3.

Sort By: Best Match

<input type="checkbox"/>	School Name: Colorado State University City: Fort Collins State: CO Federal School Code: 001350
<input type="checkbox"/>	School Name: Colorado State University - Global Campus City: Greenwood Village State: CO Federal School Code: 042087
<input type="checkbox"/>	School Name: Colorado State University-pueblo City: Pueblo State: CO Federal School Code: 001365

1

ADD MORE SCHOOLS



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If the student uses the Search function, they will receive a list of schools that met their search criteria. To select a school, the student simply marks the box next to the school. Students can continue to add up to a total of 10 (ten) schools to their FAFSA.

Dependency Determination

NO to all questions:

- makes the student dependent
- Must submit parent information

Note: Child must be supported financially — *more than 50%*

Dependency Determination

Application was successfully saved.

Were you born before January 1, 1996?
 Yes No

As of today, are you married?
 Yes No

At the beginning of the 2019-2020 school year, will you be working on a master's or doctorate program (such as an MA, MBA, MD, JD, PhD, EdD, or graduate certificate, etc.)?
 Yes No

Do you now have or will you have children who will receive more than half of their support from you between July 1, 2019 and June 30, 2020?
 Yes No

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, 2020?
 Yes No

Are you currently serving on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces for purposes other than training?
 Yes No

Are you a veteran of the U.S. Armed Forces?
 Yes No

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?
 Yes No

As determined by a court in your state of legal residence, are you or were you an emancipated minor?
 Yes No

Does someone other than your parent or stepparent have legal guardianship of you, as determined by a court in your state of legal residence?
 Yes No

On or after July 1, 2018, were you homeless or were you self-supporting and at risk of being homeless?
 Yes No

PREVIOUS NEXT

NEED HELP? SAVE CLEAR ALL DATA VIEW FAFSA SUMMARY EXIT

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The FAFSA uses this Step to determine the dependency status of the student for financial aid purposes. Students may think they are independent, but the FAFSA questions in this section will determine whether the student is independent or dependent.

Although the look of this section in the newly-designed FAFSA.gov website differs from the example onscreen, the questions generally remain the same. They may be presented in small groups, with only 2 to 5 questions onscreen at one time.

The first few questions in this section will be pre-filled with answers the student provided in Step One of the form.

Children — answering **YES** to this question means the **student** must currently be providing **more than 50%** of the child's financial support and will continue to do so throughout the upcoming school year (July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020). It is not only a matter of caring for the child. Additionally, "child" can include an expected birth (but not yet born) during the school year. Providing more than 50% of support counts support received from sources other than the student's parents, such as TANF or support from the student's boyfriend/girlfriend, as though it were provided by the student.

There is a similar financial requirement for supporting other dependents **living with the student**.

For most high school graduates, they will probably answer **NO** to the questions regarding other dependents.

Note: A student who can answer **YES** to any question in this section will be considered an Independent student for financial aid purposes.

Now that we've touched on the first five questions, let's dive into some of the trickier questions in this section.

Foster Youth

Select **YES** if at any time since the student turned age **13**, he/she was in foster care even if no longer in foster care today due to:

- Adoption
- Reunification
- Reached the age of majority (18 yrs.)

Note: Documentation may be required

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Students should answer **YES** if **at any time since they turned age 13** they were in foster care, even if they are no longer in foster care today. For federal student aid purposes, a ward of the court is not someone who is incarcerated. Also, the financial aid administrator at the college or university may require the student to provide proof that he or she was in foster care or a ward of the court.

Emancipated Minors

Select **YES** if the student:

- as of today, is an emancipated minor, or
- was an emancipated minor immediately before turning 18 years old

Note: Documentation (issued from a court in the student's state of legal residence) may be required

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Students answer **YES** if they can provide a copy of a court's decision that, **as of today**, they are an emancipated minor. They can also answer **YES** if they can provide a copy of a court's decision that they were an emancipated minor before they reached the age of being an adult in their state (18-years-old in California). The court must be located in the student's state of legal residence at the time the court's decision was issued.

Students should answer **NO** if the student is still a minor and the court decision is no longer in effect or the court decision was not in effect **at the time the student turned 18** (became an adult in California).

The financial aid administrator at the college may require the student to provide proof that he/she was an emancipated minor.

An emancipated minor is not the same as emancipation from child support. The former occurs **prior** to the child reaching the age of majority while the latter occurs **when** the child reaches the age of majority. This is a common misunderstanding.

Legal Guardianship

YES	NO
Student can provide a copy of a court's decision that as of today he or she is in a legal guardianship.	Student is still a minor and the court decision is no longer in effect.
Student can provide a copy of a court's decision that he or she was in a legal guardianship immediately before he or she reached the age of being an adult in his or her state.	The court decision was not in effect at the time the student became an adult.
The court was located in the state of legal residence for the student at the time the court's decision was issued.	The guardianship was established by an attorney but not ordered by a court.

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For this question, the definition of legal guardianship does not include the student's parents, even if they were appointed by a court to be the student's guardian(s). Students cannot be considered a legal guardian of themselves.

A legal guardianship established by an attorney is not sufficient. The legal guardianship must have been ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction in the student's state of legal residence.

Legal guardianship is different from custody in some ways. A legal guardianship does not terminate rights of a parent, including custody. Instead, it suspends the rights, allowing the legal guardian the right to act on behalf of the child under the guardianship.

Homeless, Unaccompanied Youth

Select **YES** if **any time** after **July 1, 2018**, the student meets **ALL three criteria**

“Homeless” or “at risk of being homeless”

- Lacking fixed, regular and adequate housing. Includes living in shelters, parks, motels or cars, couch surfing, or temporarily living with other people because the student has nowhere else to go, **AND**

“Unaccompanied”

- Not in the physical custody of a parent or guardian, **AND**

“Youth”

- Under **24** years of age

Resources for homeless students: NAEHCY.org

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Students should answer **YES** if they received a determination at any time **on or after July 1, 2018**, that he/she was an unaccompanied youth who was homeless or at risk of being homeless.

- **Homeless** means lacking fixed, regular and adequate housing, which includes living in shelters, motels or cars, couch surfing, or temporarily living with other people because you had nowhere else to go.
- **Unaccompanied** means the student is not living in the physical custody of a parent or guardian.
- **Youth** means the student is under 24 years of age.

Students should answer **NO** if the student is not homeless, at risk of being homeless or if he/she does not have a determination. Students should contact their financial aid office for assistance if they do not have a determination but believe they are an unaccompanied youth who is homeless or is an unaccompanied youth providing for his/her own living expenses and who is at risk of being homeless.

The financial aid administrator may require the student to provide a copy of the determination if the student answers **YES** to any of these questions.

Homeless, Unaccompanied Youth

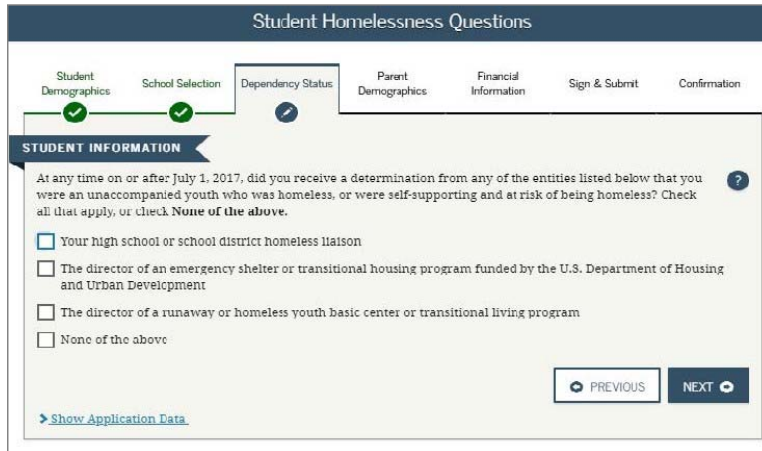
Students are considered to be **independent** if they are determined to be **Homeless Unaccompanied Youth** by:

- The student's high school or school district homeless liaison, **or**
- The director of an emergency shelter or transitional housing program funding by HUD, **or**
- The director of an a runaway or homeless youth basic center or transitional living program, **or**
- The college's financial aid administrator determines they meet the requirements for consideration

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Certifying officials include high school district home liaison, U.S. Department of Health and Urban Development (HUD) homeless assistance program director or designee, Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (RHYA) program director or their designee. Also, the college's financial aid administrator can certify the student meeting the Homeless Unaccompanied Youth status, based on the preponderance of available information presented by the student.

Homeless, Unaccompanied Youth



The screenshot shows a web form titled "Student Homelessness Questions". At the top, there is a progress bar with seven steps: Student Demographics, School Selection, Dependency Status, Parent Demographics, Financial Information, Sign & Submit, and Confirmation. The first two steps are marked with green checkmarks, and the third step is marked with a blue checkmark. The main content area is titled "STUDENT INFORMATION" and contains the following text: "At any time on or after July 1, 2017, did you receive a determination from any of the entities listed below that you were an unaccompanied youth who was homeless, or were self-supporting and at risk of being homeless? Check all that apply, or check **None of the above**." Below this text are four checkboxes: "Your high school or school district homeless liaison", "The director of an emergency shelter or transitional housing program funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development", "The director of a runaway or homeless youth basic center or transitional living program", and "None of the above". At the bottom right of the form are "PREVIOUS" and "NEXT" buttons. A "Show Application Data" link is located at the bottom left of the form.

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With the redesign of the FAFSA.gov website, students who answer YES to the question regarding homelessness will see follow-up questions, as seen on this slide. This information will help the college financial aid office in determining whether additional documentation is required, and from whom the documentation will come.

What if...

Dependency Status Results

Based on your answers to the dependency status questions, you are considered a **dependent student**. This means you must provide **parental** information. Select "I will provide parental information" and click **Next** to continue to Parent Demographics.

If you have a special circumstance and are unable to provide parental information, under very limited circumstances, you may be able to submit your FAFSA without parental information. Select "I am unable to provide parental information" and click **Next** to get additional information.

I will provide parental information
 I am unable to provide parental information

[PREVIOUS](#) [NEXT](#)

[NEED HELP?](#) [SAVE](#) [CLEAR ALL DATA](#) [VIEW FAFSA SUMMARY](#) [EXIT](#)

Help and Hints

Dependency Status Results

For dependent students, a special circumstance is a situation that exists between the student applicant and his or her parent(s) which prevents the student from providing parental information.

Select **I will provide parental information** to continue to Parent Demographics.

Select **I am unable to provide parental information** to get additional information about special circumstances.

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If a student has answered **NO** to all of the questions in this step, he or she will be considered a **Dependent** student for financial aid purposes. As such, he or she will be required to provide parental information in the next step.

For those rare instances where a student cannot provide parental information but has answered **NO** to all of the questions, they have an option to continue completing and submitting their FAFSA. As noted on the screen, they can mark the *"I am unable to provide parental information"* button, click on **NEXT...**

...then...

- Colleges have the authority, *but are not obligated*, to “override” federal dependency status
- Process will vary college to college

Note: Student **MUST** follow up with college

Special Circumstances

Important: You told us that you think you have a special circumstance and are unable to provide parental information. Before we allow you to proceed and skip the parental section of your FAFSA we must advise you of the following:

Under Federal law to the extent your family is able, they are primarily responsible for paying for your college expenses. To determine how much your family can afford to pay towards your college expenses, we must collect your financial information and your parents' financial information.

However, Federal law allows for some exceptions, if you have a special circumstance. The following are **examples** of some special circumstances where you may submit your FAFSA without providing parental information.

- Your parents are incarcerated; or
- You have left home due to an abusive family environment; or
- You do not know where your parents are and are unable to contact them (and you have not been adopted).

But not all situations are considered a special circumstance. The following are situations that would not be considered a special circumstance:

- Your parents do not want to provide their information on your FAFSA; or
- Your parents refuse to contribute to your college expenses; or
- Your parents do not claim you as a dependent on their income taxes; or
- You do not live with your parents.

Now that you have reviewed the information above, select one of the following options and click **Next** to continue.

I will provide parental information

I have a special circumstance and I am unable to provide parental information

I do not have a special circumstance but I am unable to provide parental information

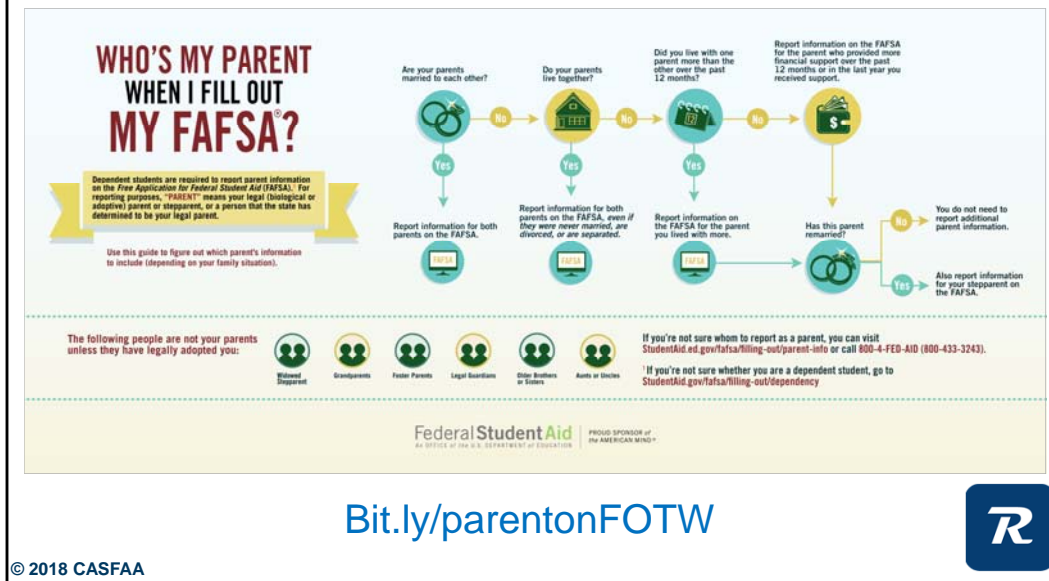
[PREVIOUS](#) [NEXT](#)

© 2018 CASFAA

... and they will see this screen.

The student can continue to complete their FAFSA, skip the Parents section, submit their FAFSA, and it will be processed but only for unsubsidized Direct Stafford Loans initially. No **EFC** (Expected Family Contribution) will be calculated, but all of the listed colleges will receive the FAFSA information. The student will need to follow up with the college (or colleges) for each college's process for determining if they can be considered Independent due to special or extenuating circumstances.

Whose info goes on a FAFSA?



For the majority of students coming out of high school, we can assume they are considered as Dependent for financial aid purposes. Oftentimes there are questions regarding which parent, or parents, the student should use for supplying financial and household information on the FAFSA. For a quick reference, here's a nice breakdown that should cover 99% of all possible combinations of parents.

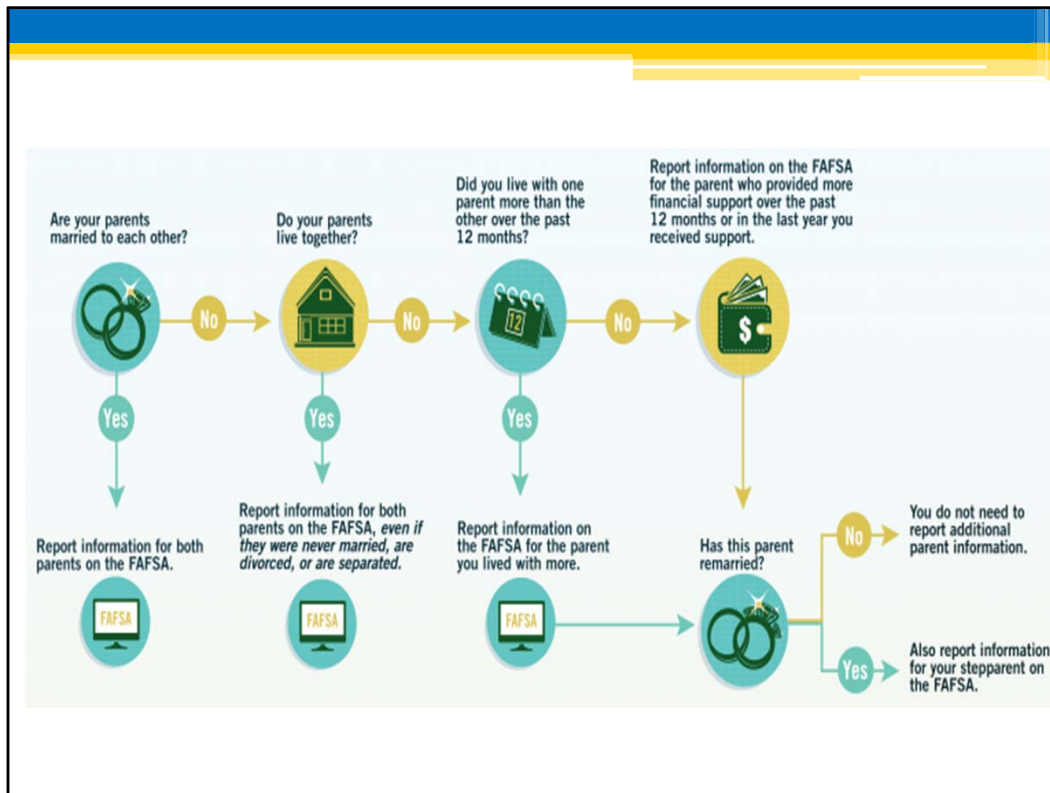
Looking at the flowchart:

- Are your parents married to each other?
- Do your parents live together?
- Did you live with one parent more than the other over the past 12 months prior to submitting the FAFSA?
- If your custodial parent was divorced or separated, has that parent remarried?

By using this graphic, available in our online Reference Section, you and your students can easily determine which parent's information to report on the FAFSA.

NOTE: If the parent has remarried after being widowed or divorced, provide information for **the parent and stepparent**, regardless of any prenuptial agreement, divorce decree designating tax filing (for who claims the student as an exemption), or agreement of nonsupport.

Keep in mind, this flowchart also works for students with same sex parents. If a student's parents are the same sex and married, for example, the student would use both parents' information on the FAFSA, unless the parents are divorced or separated.



As an aside, one misconception students and parents have is about dependency and taxes. The FAFSA determines dependency differently than taxes. Even if you claim yourself on your taxes, you may still be considered “dependent” for FAFSA purposes.

The following people are not your parents unless they have legally adopted you:



Widowed Stepparent



Aunts or Uncles



Foster Parents



Grandparents



Older Brothers or Sisters



Legal Guardians

Remember, the following people are not your parents unless they have legally adopted you:

- Widowed Stepparent
- Grandparents
- Foster Parents
- Legal Guardians
- Older Brothers or Sisters
- Aunts or Uncles

Common FAFSA Mistakes

- Reading definitions carefully
 - Legal Guardianship
 - Parent
 - Number of Family Members (Household)
 - Number of Family Members in College
- Inputting information
 - Confusing student and parent questions
 - Name & Date of Birth
 - SSN (transposing numbers)

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There are always areas of the FAFSA that seem prone to misunderstanding or omission, or are often corrected after initial FAFSA submission.

Students and parents should be sure to read and understand the definition of key terms used on the FAFSA, including legal guardianship, parent, the numbers of people in the family (household) and in college.

Also, parents should be careful when they are completing the FAFSA on behalf of their student, as there's always confusion as to who "you or your" refer to in questions on the form. And, both student and parents should be very careful when entering names, dates of birth, and Social Security Numbers on the form – transposition of numbers or letters can cause delays in processing.

Making sure the correct number of people in the household and attending college can be confusing. Definitions are given on the form, so careful reading should help in understanding who gets included on the FAFSA.

Common FAFSA Mistakes

- Listing only one college to receive FAFSA data
- Not reporting parental information
- Not using the IRS Data Retrieval Tool
- Income Tax vs. Taxes Withheld on W-2
- Not providing net worth of assets as of the date the FAFSA is completed
- Including assets that should be excluded (value of primary residence, retirement plans)
- Not signing the FAFSA

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Students should be encouraged to list all possible colleges and universities on the FAFSA that they are considering, even if they are only backup schools or backup-backup schools.

Students and parents should be encouraged to use the IRS Data Retrieval Tool if allowable. This can frequently save time and hopefully mean that the student can avoid having this information re-verified later with the financial aid office at their college.

Reporting of assets can also be an area where we find mistakes. First, assets are to be reported as of the date the FAFSA is completed. This really is meant to simplify the calculation of assets, as students and parents don't need to figure out values for a tax year. Families should also make sure they are not including the values of assets which are exempt for inclusion on the FAFSA, such as the value of their primary residence and the value of retirement accounts.

Students and parents often times forget to sign the FAFSA, leaving their data hanging and waiting for submission. After two weeks the FAFSA system will flush out data for unsubmitted FAFSAs, so students and parents need to work through all the steps and make sure the SUBMIT the FAFSA.

FAFSA Concerns

- Correcting Name or Social Security Number
- Correcting Date of Birth
- Selective Service requirement and transgender students
- Completing the FAFSA after March 2nd (missing out on Cal Grant eligibility)

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Related to some of the mistakes often encountered by students and parents completing the FAFSA, there are some areas of concern that pop up that we need to address.

If a student determines they've misreported their name on a FAFSA, this can be easily fixed by the student through the FOTW website.

If they've misreported their Social Security Number, though, it is highly recommended that the student complete a new FAFSA, as otherwise their record will be associated with the wrong number for that academic year, which could complicate matters at their college financial aid office.

You may be getting questions from students regarding Selective Service requirements and how this affects transgender students. Here's the bottom line – students born female who change their gender to male are not required to register with Selective Service. Students born male who change their gender to female are required to register. Students can obtain a Status Information Letter from Selective Service if they need to clarify their exemption to registration based on the above information.

Lastly, although the FAFSA is still available after March 2nd, students should complete the form as soon as possible on or after October 1st, but before March 2nd for maximum aid consideration. Students who apply for need-based aid during the first three months of the FAFSA application cycle tend to receive, on average, TWICE as much grant aid.

FAFSA Workshop Issues

Student and parent(s) should...

- Attend together – to avoid issues with remembering names, SSNs, dates of birth, dates of marriage/divorce, etc.

AND

- Create their FSA IDs **before** your workshop

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Here's an important suggestion for students and parents.

If they are attending a FAFSA workshop (such as a Cash for College event or similar) please go together. It can be difficult to have just a parent or student trying to complete a FAFSA.

And, it is highly recommended that students and parents create their FSA IDs **before** they attend a workshop. Too many times we see students and parents getting wrapped up in the FSA ID process so that they have little time left to work on their FAFSAs.

Student Aid Report (SAR) and Acknowledgement

- Sent electronically or by mail
- Summarizes FAFSA information
- Displays **EFC** and **DRN**
(upper right-hand area on the SAR)

EFC - Expected Family Contribution
Used to determine eligibility for federal aid

DRN - Data Release Number
Used to add additional schools

FederalStudentAid
STUDENT AID REPORT
2018-2019

WWW.FAFSA.EDU ONE FILE 1045000
APR 23, 2018 8:21:18 AM DATA RELEASE NUMBER (DRN) 000
EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION (EFC) 211.83
000010001

NAME JOHN SMITH
YOUR STUDENT AID REPORT (SAR) summarizes the information you submitted on your 2018-2019 Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA).

Application Status (Review the attached boxes)

Your FAFSA appears to be complete. Review the status on pages 3-10 of your SAR and make corrections or updates if necessary. The schools listed on your FAFSA will receive your information.

Your FAFSA has been selected for verification. Verification is to prove where your school confirms the data you reported on your FAFSA. Your school has the authority to contact you for documentation that supports income and other information that you reported on your FAFSA.

Federal Student Aid Eligibility (Review the attached boxes)

The 2018-2019 SAR is used to calculate your Expected Family Contribution (EFC), which is 211.83. The EFC is not the amount of money that your family must provide. Rather, you should think of the EFC as an index that colleges use to determine how much financial aid you would receive if you were to attend their school. Financial aid may include grants, loans, and work-study. You should also review the information on the SAR regarding your school's financial aid policies and procedures. For more information about the EFC, grants, loans, work-study, scholarships and other resources of the U.S. Department of Education, visit www.fafsa.gov.

Your financial aid package could also include other federal, state, or institutional grants and scholarships, grants or work-study awards. Your school's financial aid office will advise you of the specific types and amounts of student aid you are eligible to receive. For more information about the EFC, grants, loans, work-study, scholarships and other resources of the U.S. Department of Education, visit www.fafsa.gov.

Based on your EFC it appears that you may be eligible for a Federal Pell Grant of up to \$2000, provided you have not met or exceeded the maximum amount for the Federal Pell Grant program. You may also be eligible for other grants, work-study opportunities, and low-interest student loans.

We sent your information to other federal agencies to verify your eligibility for federal student aid and these agencies to be in line with the information provided on your application. Review the attached on page 8 for instructions on how to receive these items.

You should keep this SAR for your records.
000000001 000 PAGE 1 OF 10

Once a student's FAFSA is processed, they will receive notification of their **Student Aid Report (SAR)**, the output document from a processed FAFSA. A **Student Aid Report Acknowledgement** is sent electronically to students who supplied a valid email address on their FAFSA, or by mail for those who either supplied an invalid email address or no email address. The SAR summarizes the information the student and parents provided on their FAFSA.

The SAR will contain the student's official **Expected Family Contribution (EFC)**, which the college will use to determine federal financial aid eligibility.

FOTW Demonstration Website

fafsademo.test.ed.gov

- **Username:** eddemo
- **Password:** fafsatest
- 2019-2020 test system available in **September**

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The U.S. Department of Education has a test system for financial aid administrators and high school counselors. If you'd like to create a "dummy" FAFSA, check out the questions, see how the skip logic reacts to answers you input or just look at the FAFSA on the Web webpages, check out the test site at **fafsademo.test.ed.gov**. The username to use is **eddemo**, and the password is **fafsatest**. The **2019-2020** test system will be available in **September**. If you go into the system too early, you will find data relating to the **2018-2019** FAFSA on the Web.

Special Circumstances



Special Circumstances

What are Special Circumstances?

Some situations where a college may review and modify the student's eligibility for aid:

- Income adjustments
- Circumstances affecting EFC
- Selective Service status
- Unaccompanied homeless youths
- Dependency status / adverse home situations

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Special circumstances are those situations you hear from students when they can't figure out how to answer a question or questions on their FAFSA, or when they present living or financial situations beyond the typical family. This can include situations where there is a significant change in income or assets for a student's parent, a question about Selective Service eligibility, a question as to the dependency status of the student and other scenarios.

Financial Aid Administrators (FAAs) have the authority to make certain adjustments to the information presented on the FAFSA to help account for the unusual circumstances our students face. This authority falls under the general title of Professional Judgment when applied by the FAA.

Although there are many possible areas where an FAA can exert his or her ability to make a Professional Judgment, we want to look at some of the more common scenarios high school counselors might encounter.

Scenario A

David's single mother was laid off from her job in July 2018. David's 2019-2020 FAFSA reflects income information from 2017, when his mother was still working.

- *What options does David have?*
- *What can the Financial Aid Office do?*

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David and his mother were required to provide income and tax information from 2017 on the 2019-2020 FAFSA. And, although he starts college in Fall 2019, he cannot update the FAFSA to include future income from 2018. But, considering the circumstances at hand, David should be counseled to meet with his college Financial Aid Advisor regarding a review of his income information. Colleges may call their forms and processes different things, but David's circumstances are quite common. As such, almost every college has a "Review of Income" or "Loss of Income" form and process. Using Professional Judgment, a college Financial Aid Administrator may make changes to the figures used on the FAFSA, based on documented circumstances, and use the updated Expected Family Contribution (EFC) for determining aid eligibility for the student.

Scenario B

Glenda, a student at her local Cal State, has applied for financial aid. Her parents' income increased significantly in 2017, as her mom started working again. As such, Glenda does not qualify for grant aid.

However, the student's brother was killed in an auto accident and the family is still paying for funeral expenses. And, her parents have huge medical bills due to her father's recent treatment for cancer. The student is concerned she may not be able to attend college this coming academic year.

- *How might you counsel Glenda?*
- *What can the Financial Aid Office do?*

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In this scenario, Glenda should certainly talk to her college Financial Aid Advisor at her college. Although the family has seen a significant increase in income in 2017, actual PAID EXPENSES for the funeral and/or medical expenses for the father's cancer treatment may be considered in a Professional Judgment ("PJ") review. The student would be advised to bring in documentation of the paid expenses, along with written explanations of these circumstances.

Depending on whether the medical expenses are PAID or BILLED could be a determining factor in a PJ review. Actual payments obviously affect the available income of the family to provide overall support for the family and for the student to attend college, so the Financial Aid Office staff will need to review the overall situation to determine if the expenses can be considered when recalculating Glenda's aid eligibility.

Scenario C

Harriet lives with her grandparents while her parents live in a different country. Should she list her grandparents' income on the FAFSA?

- *How might you advise Harriet?*
- *What can the Financial Aid Office do?*

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Unless Harriet's grandparents have legally adopted her, the answer in the scenario above is NO. Harriet is a dependent student for financial aid purposes. Therefore, she must provide parental information. If the parent(s) are working in a foreign country, currency amounts need to be converted to dollars for calculating income, taxes, and asset values. The parent(s) will need to print the signature page, sign, and mail to the FAFSA Processor, UNLESS one of the parents is eligible to obtain an FSA ID.

But, what if there are other circumstances to Harriet's situation? For example, what if the student hasn't had contact with the parents for a few years, and there were tensions when last they all lived together as a family? What if the student cannot find or contact the parents? In circumstances like these, the Financial Aid Administrator may be able to override the student's dependency status, assuming appropriate and corroborating documentation can be provided. But, even with a review of circumstances like these, the Financial Aid Office would not require income information from the grandparents. However, if the grandparents pay for some of the student's expenses, this *cash support* is reported as untaxed income to the student on the student's FAFSA.

If the student's grandparents are legal guardians to the student, as ordered by a court in the student's state of residence, then the student is considered independent.

Scenario D

Elizabeth's father is currently divorced but was married in 2017. He is the custodial parent. He filed a Married Filing Joint tax return in 2017 and indicated on the FAFSA his marital status as divorced. When the student received their FAFSA results, there was a comment/note indicating there was discrepant information and inconsistencies that must be resolved.

- *How might you advise Elizabeth?*
- *What must be done?*

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Elizabeth will need to contact her college's financial aid office, as there could be some incorrect information reported on the FAFSA. In situations like this, Elizabeth's father should have only reported income, taxes paid, and asset information for himself, even though his tax return will show combined income for him and his former spouse.

The financial aid office will need to confirm that information was correctly reported on the FAFSA, so some additional documentation may be required. In similar cases, the financial aid office may just need a written statement from the parent regarding their marital status, filing status, and income/asset reporting. The information on the FAFSA could be 100% correct, but the financial aid office must follow-up on these matters when a comment comes through on the student's FAFSA results.

Scenario E

Flora had a baby in her senior year of high school. She lives with her boyfriend (the father of her baby) and his parents. She is unemployed, but her boyfriend just got a job. They are both applying for financial aid.

- *Who can claim the baby as their dependent (on the FAFSA)?*
- *How might you counsel Flora?*
- *What type of documentation would the Financial Aid Office request?*

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If Flora is providing more than 50% of her baby's support, she can consider her baby as her dependent when completing her FAFSA. As such, Flora would be an independent student for financial aid purposes. Cash support received from the boyfriend and government benefit programs can be considered when trying to meet the "more than 50%" threshold. As long as the support is coming from sources other than Flora's parents, Flora can count it as part of her support of her baby.

Flora's boyfriend could, possibly, also consider the baby as his dependent when completing his FAFSA. This will depend upon how much support he is providing for the child.

The Financial Aid Office would probably need to know more than what's presented above. For example, is the student or boyfriend receiving any government support? Is there any cash aid or in-kind support being received from family or friends?

The best counsel would be to have Flora and her boyfriend meet with their college Financial Aid Advisor to make sure the Financial Aid Office has a full understanding of the circumstances surrounding the support for the baby of the student. Considering the Student Aid Reports for Flora and her boyfriend may appear unusual (after all, both SARs may indicate household sizes of two, with low or no income), as long as the Financial Aid Office understands the reality of the support and living circumstances, both students might be processed correctly for the financial aid programs for which they are eligible.

Scenario F

Jared has been couch surfing for the past year, staying with friends and family members. His single dad has been in and out of jail, but when he's out he stays with Jared. Mom has been out of the family picture since Jared was three, and he doesn't know her whereabouts.

- *How might you counsel Jared?*
- *What can the Financial Aid Office do?*

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Jared may not meet the Unaccompanied Homeless Youth criteria on the FAFSA where he could obtain documentation from a homeless or runaway shelter, but with his circumstances he should certainly meet with his college Financial Aid Advisor for assistance. Depending upon a number of factors, the college Financial Aid Administrator could confirm his homeless status. At a minimum, a personal interview or meeting with the Financial Aid Administrator will probably be required, as they need to determine if the student, by a preponderance of available information, meets the intent of the criteria for unaccompanied homeless youth.

Scenario G

Monica had plans to attend college in Colorado after graduating high school in 2019. But, due to a recent wildfire, her family lost their home and both of her parents are out of work. She is trying to decide what to do for the fall.

- *How might you counsel Monica?*
- *What can the Financial Aid Office do?*



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Monica's situation may not be that uncommon in certain parts of California, as recent wildfires have affected thousands of families, including families with college-bound children. So, what can we do to counsel Monica? Knowing how her family was affected by the fires, including her parents' employment, the family's living situation, and Monica's college plans, we should advise Monica to speak with someone at the Financial Aid Office at her college. Knowing the information presented on her FAFSA regarding parental income and employment is dramatically different now, the Financial Aid Office can review Monica's financial aid eligibility, possibly requesting documentation regarding her current situation, and make adjustments to her FAFSA information. If the college is a private school, this may mean adjusting school-based awards. But, this will be under the purview of the Financial Aid Office. In the end, the best advice for Monica is for her to speak with the Financial Aid Office as soon as possible.

Scholarships



California Community Colleges
Student Financial Aid Administrators Association

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ECMC



CALIFORNIA
STUDENT AID
COMMISSION

Scholarships

Scholarships

- Available from colleges, companies, community-based and other organizations
- Require separate applications
- May required transcript, essay, interview, or audition
- Make use of FREE online web resources
- Beware of scholarship search companies that charge a fee



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Outside of federal and state aid, scholarships help many students to lower their out-of-pocket costs of attending college. Scholarships are available from a variety of sources, so students should be encouraged to explore all possible options. Unlike all of the federal aid programs coming from a single application (the FAFSA), scholarships will all have separate applications and requirements. Some may required additional materials, including transcripts or essays. But, students should keep in mind that every dollar they receive in scholarships is a dollar they do not need to borrow, work for, or beg from their parents and family.

There are numerous resources on the Internet for finding scholarships. The key to searching is to look to FREE search websites. Students should never need to pay for a scholarship search or to apply for a private scholarship.

Scholarships

- Student can start searching in their junior year or earlier
- Questions requiring answers
 - Is the scholarship a one-time award?
 - Is it renewable?
 - If renewable, what's the criteria?

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When should students start their search? Searching in their junior year can be advantageous, even if a scholarship specifies they must be a high school senior. The more the student looks and researches, the better prepared they will be when they apply for scholarships. So, sooner is always better.

As they search and apply, students should find out if the award is made one-time, or if it's renewable. And if renewable, what's the criteria for keeping the scholarship? This can help in long-range planning for four or more years of college.

Free Online Scholarship Searches

- FastWeb.com
- BigFuture.CollegeBoard.org
- Scholarships.com
- CollegeAnswer.com
- ScholarshipExperts.com



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Although not an exhaustive list, these are some of the largest and most popular FREE online scholarship search sites. Students should be encouraged to explore multiple sites, as each one has unique scholarship listings. Some may even have scholarship listings for specific colleges and universities, so your students can help tap into additional sources of funding.

FastWeb.com

BigFuture.CollegeBoard.org

Scholarships.com

CollegeAnswer.com

ScholarshipExperts.com

Reference Materials



Reference Materials

Reference Materials

[www.csac.ca.gov/
high-school-counselor-workshops](http://www.csac.ca.gov/high-school-counselor-workshops)



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We will continually post new items we think you'd like to see and use, on the CSAC webpage for high school counselors. This PowerPoint will be posted to the website along with the Reference Items included in the book, and more.

Questions?



California Community Colleges
Student Financial Aid Administrators Association



ECMC



Questions?

Don't forget – You can find all kinds of reference items, resources, links, and more at the CSAC webpage.

California Student Aid Commission



2018 High School Counselor Workshop

Making education beyond high school financially accessible to all Californians.

Welcome to this 2018 High School Counselor Workshop. This year we are excited to have expanded to 41 locations all over the state.



We would like to start by saying thanks. Thank you to our workshop host for allowing us to do today's event. We certainly want to thank the California Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators - CASFAA, the Educational Credit Management Corporation - ECMC and the California Community College Students Financial Aid Administrators Association - CCCSFAA for their support of these workshops. And, finally, thank you to everyone here today. We appreciate you taking the time to be here and we certainly appreciate all that you do to help your students.

Take Note

When you see either of these:



More information can
be found in the
REFERENCE SECTION
of the Workbook



The slide was added or
changed after the workbook
was printed & you may
want to take a picture of it

These icons indicate that additional information can be found in the reference section of this workbook, or that a slide in the workshop presentation was added or changed and you may not have a corresponding page in the workbook.



Here is the agenda for the workshop.

We will start out by giving a brief overview of the California Student Aid Commission and the programs we administer. This will be followed by information, updates and eligibility requirements for Cal Grants. We will then move on and cover the California Dream Act Application. Next, we give you a quick overview of what high schools need to do to ensure they have access to WebGrants.

Finally, we will go over WebGrants for Students, provide you with some additional resources, and briefly talk about the important Cash for College program.

California Student Aid Commission



CSAC Institutional Support Unit

- * Provide training & webinars *High School Counselor Workshops
- * Support high schools with WebGrants, GPA uploads, matching and editing
- * Provide phone and e-mail support for all California high schools & colleges

The Commission was created by the Legislature in 1955 and continues to operate as the principal state agency responsible for administering financial aid programs for students attending public and private universities, colleges, and vocational schools in California.

Each year, the state invests about \$2.2 billion in scholarships called Cal Grants for roughly 360,000 students. Those grants help cover the cost of tuition and fees for more than 60 percent of California State University students and more than half of those enrolled at a University of California campus or a community college.

At any given time, The Commission's Institutional Support Unit is made up of 8 or 9 staff members who provide support to high school counselors as well as college financial aid staff on a daily basis via email and phone. As part of the customer support available to high school counselors, the Institutional Support Unit offers in-person training, the annual high school counselor workshop series, monthly live webinars, WebGrants support for GPA uploads and matching process, as well as regular communications through the Commission's Special Alerts and Operations Memos.

California Student Aid Commission

Commission Programs



Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents Grant



California Chafee Grant
Free Money for Foster Youth for College or Technical and Career Training



California National Guard Educational Award Assistance Program



CALGRANT
Making college financially accessible
1-888-CA-GRANT



MIDDLE CLASS SCHOLARSHIP







Although we are best known for the Cal Grant, the largest program that the Commission administers, we also offer students financial assistance for higher education through the Middle Class Scholarship, Chafee Grant for Foster Youth, Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents Grant and the California National Guard Educational Award Assistance Program.

- The Chafee Grant is available to students who are or were in foster care between the ages of 16 and 18. Please see additional information on the resource section of the workbook.
- The Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents Grant is for dependents and spouses of peace officers and firefighters who were either permanently disabled or passed away while in the line of duty.
- The California National Guard Educational Award Assistance Program is for students who are active members of the California National Guard.

Please visit our website - www.csac.ca.gov - to learn more about each program.

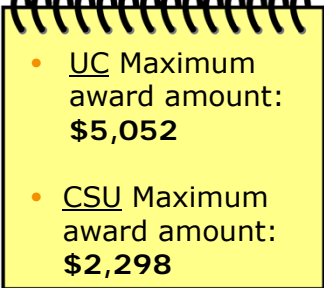
California Student Aid Commission



Middle Class Scholarship

Enrollment Requirements

- Must be enrolled at a UC or CSU
- Must be enrolled at least ½ time
- 1st Undergraduate program
- Income ≤ \$171,000
- Assets ≤ \$171,000



- UC Maximum award amount: **\$5,052**
- CSU Maximum award amount: **\$2,298**

Only for students who have less than 40% of their UC or CSU fees covered by grants and scholarships

A completed FAFSA or CADAA application is all that is needed

Students enrolled at a UC or CSU whose income exceeds the limits for Cal Grant A or B, will automatically be considered for the Middle Class Scholarship if they applied on time with the FAFSA or the California Dream Act Application.

In order to be eligible, students must be enrolled at least half time in their first undergraduate program, meaning they cannot have previously earned a bachelor's degree.

Only students who have less than 40% of their UC or CSU fees covered by grants and scholarships are eligible to receive the Middle Class Scholarship. Additionally, students must have income of \$171,000 or less and assets of \$171,000 or less. Remember, students are also considered for Middle Class Scholarship upon successfully completing an on time FAFSA or California Dream Act Application. No additional application is needed.

Chafee Grant

Assists current and former **foster youth** that were dependent or wards of the court, living in foster care, for at least 1 day between the ages of 16 and 18

- FAFSA/California Dream Act Application (every year)
- Chafee Grant Application (one-time)
- Up to \$5,000 per academic year
- Beginning in 2018-19, the Chafee Grant can be renewed until the age of **26** (previously 23 years of age)
- Portable award (Eligible schools outside of CA)
- Chafee Webinars: chafee@csac.ca.gov for info on next webinar!
- Questions? [1-888-294-0153](tel:1-888-294-0153) - then follow prompts



The Chafee Grant is available to current and former foster youth who were dependent or wards of the court, living in foster care, for at least 1 day between the ages of 16-18. Students need to file a financial aid application every year – it is important to note that the March 2nd deadline does not apply for the Chafee Grant program. However, students should still file their financial aid applications prior to March 2nd, to be considered for a Cal Grant. Students can receive both a Cal Grant and a Chafee Grant in the same academic year!


The Chafee Grant provides up to \$5000 per year to help pay for college or career/technical training. The award can now be renewed each year until the student reaches 26 years of age (23 years old previously). The award can be used at any Cal Grant eligible school.

California
Student Aid Commission

**Cal Grant
Basics**



Let us continue today's training with a discussion of the Cal Grant program.



FAFSA
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
FEDERAL STUDENT AID

OR

California DreamAct
Application

+

GPA

OCT
1

Cal Grant Award Process

- Students must fill out a FAFSA or California Dream Act Application beginning October 1st, but no later than March 2nd
- Schools need to submit students' GPAs by the October 1st deadline
- If all steps are completed on time, students will be considered for a Cal Grant award as early as November

Cal Grant Consideration

Making education beyond high school financially accessible to all Californians.

As you probably know, a Cal Grant is a state-funded grant that provides aid to California's undergraduates, vocational training students and those in teacher certification programs.

The Cal Grant application process has two components and both must be completed by the October 1st deadline. The first component is the application form. For many students that means the Free Application for Federal Student Aid or FAFSA. For undocumented students, however, the correct application is the California Dream Act Application (CADAA). The second component of the Cal Grant application process is an official student Grade Point Average, because a student's GPA is a key factor in determining Cal Grant eligibility.

The state has mandated high schools to submit GPAs for their seniors by October 1st each year. A best practice is to submit as early as possible so that students will have the opportunity to be awarded early. It also gives schools more time to receive technical help if they need it. For those of you who are new, electronic GPA submission is not only a critical component of financial aid for your students, it's also the law for public high schools and highly recommended for all schools.

Reminder: October 1, 2018

High schools or high school districts are mandated to upload GPA's for their current senior class **electronically**.

- All high schools should upload GPAs for all enrolled seniors by **October 1st** (Window has been open since May 14th)
- Schools shall provide students/parents with an opt-out option no later than **January 1st** of junior year
- Schools should verify high school graduation by **August 31st**



Making education beyond high school financially accessible to all Californians.

All schools should electronically upload Non-SSN GPA's for all seniors by October 1st of each academic year, except for those students who have opted out.


Schools must create an opt-out option for students and parents.

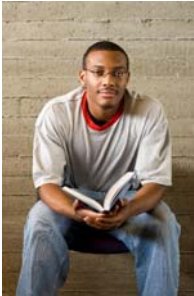
- Schools must provide this opt-out option to students no later than January 1st of the student's junior year.
- We recommend that schools consider passive permission for this opt-out process. For example, an e-mail to parents which states that parents must respond in order to have their student opted out of the electronic upload process.
- Schools can create their own Opt-out form or use the one available on the CSAC website.

Schools should verify high school graduation by August 31st of the same academic year following graduation. Schools, school districts and county offices of education all have had the opportunity to upload GPAs.

California Student Aid Commission

GPA Calculations






Graduating Freshman or Sophomores
Provide a test score from a GED, ACT, SAT, TASC or HiSet exam

Graduating Juniors
Use grades earned during 10th grade and the summer following 10th grade

Graduating Seniors
Use grades earned during 10th grade and 11th grade and summers following.
No 12th year grades



Make it a separate upload

Last Year's Graduates
Grades earned during 10th, 11th and 12th grade and summers following.

Ensure the grad date is correct

Making education beyond high school financially accessible to all Californians.

Traditionally, high schools or districts upload GPAs for their current seniors each year. But there are times when a student will graduate early. Here is how you would handle the GPA upload, or equivalent process, for each academic year.

Most of you know that when submitting GPAs for your current seniors you will only use completed coursework from the 10th grade and the 11th grade and any summer school following those two grades. 9th grade coursework is never included and obviously you won't include any 12th grade coursework because students are still in that academic year. Acceptable GPAs are unweighted and calculated using a 4.0 GPA scale.

For those students who have graduated from high school the prior year, or the "one year outs" you will use the 10th grade through 12th grade coursework. Once again, 9th grade year coursework is not included. All other rules are applicable to your one year out students.

One last note about uploading GPAs for your past year graduates: Please make that a separate GPA upload and ensure the graduation date is correctly reflected.

Why Upload GPAs for Last Year's Graduates?

High school students have a 2 year "window" of eligibility for an 'Entitlement' Cal Grant.



Upload Electronically

Would benefit students who...

- Missed the March 2nd deadline
- Took a "Gap Year" after HS graduation
- Didn't apply for financial aid
- Were disqualified for having GPA below minimum for Cal Grant A or B

Many past year graduates would benefit from having their GPA uploaded electronically


Most students don't realize that they need a GPA uploaded the year after they graduate from High School if they didn't get a Cal Grant the year they graduated.

For students who *have* graduated high school the year prior:

- Only use completed coursework from the 10th grade, summer after 10th grade, 11th grade, the summer after the 11th grade, Senior year and the summer after senior year.
- All other rules still apply as with current seniors.

Uploading GPA's for your "One-Year-Out" students is important because often times their senior grades will put a student over the 2.0 or 3.0 GPA minimums for a Cal Grant award. We recommend that you upload these GPAs electronically, and that you always upload GPAs for your past graduates in a separate upload. Once again, pay close attention to the graduation date as putting the wrong grad date is a very common error.

Finally, you typically won't need to upload a student's GPA again (i.e. a third time) after you have uploaded it their senior year and the year following graduation.



Incorrect Grad Date Submission

BEST PRACTICE


- Submit GPAs for current seniors and last year's grads on separate uploads
- Double check you are using the correct grad dates for any GPA upload
- Contact Institutional Support if you discover you've uploaded GPAs with incorrect grad dates
- Don't attempt to fix by uploading a second time – this just creates duplicates!

A common error we see is schools uploading their GPAs with incorrect grad dates. Although this may seem like a rather small error, it can negatively impact your students and take weeks to correct.

The biggest impact is felt by those students whose graduation date is incorrectly listed as falling outside of the two-year Cal Grant Entitlement "window." In this instance, a student would be run under the Competitive Cycle instead of the Entitlement Cycle. As you recall, Entitlement Awards are unlimited, however only current seniors and last year's graduates would be considered for these awards. Competitive Awards on the other hand are limited and extremely difficult to get as you have over 300,000 applicants competing for only 25,750 awards.

If you will be submitting GPAs for last year's grads in addition to your current seniors, make sure you upload those GPAs on separate uploads. This makes sense because not only are their GPAs calculated differently, but they will have different grad dates.

Should you discover that GPAs were submitted with incorrect grad dates, don't attempt to fix it by uploading a second time! This will only create duplicates and will distort your WebGrants reports. Instead, contact Institutional Support by phone or email to assist you.



GPA Uploads for Non-Traditional Schools/Terms

For schools that have “ongoing” graduation, here are some things to consider when uploading GPAs for your students.

- Will the student graduate high school in time to start college at some point in the upcoming academic year, i.e. graduate high school before December 31st, 2019?
- Can you provide a GPA prior to the October 1st deadline?
- Remember, you can upload individual GPAs during the course of the school year. For the 2019-20 college academic year, that’s between May 14th 2018 and October 1st 2018 (but no later than March 2nd 2019).

Some schools, particularly alternative and continuation schools, have ongoing graduation which can make it difficult to know if and when they should submit a GPA for a particular student. Here are some simple guidelines to consider.

- Will the student graduate in time to start college at some point in the upcoming academic year? For the 2019-20 academic year at college, that would mean that the student has or will graduate between July 1, 2018 and Dec 31, 2019. That would include, for example, a student graduating high school in December and starting college in January.
- Can you provide a GPA by October 1st - or no later than the hard, March 2nd deadline? Or, if you are a non-accredited high school, can you provide the student’s test score from the GED or similar equivalency exam?
- Remember, you can upload individual GPAs during the course of the school year. For the 2019-20 academic year at college, that’s between May 14th 2018 and October 1st 2018 – but no later than March 2nd 2019.

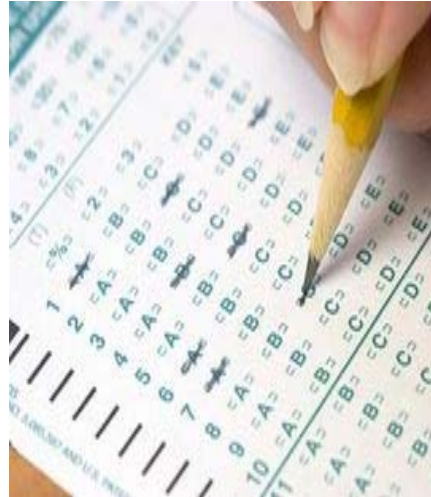
Alternative Academic Qualifiers

Test Scores

- SAT
- ACT
- GED
- HiSet
- TASC

Allowed if:

- student **does not** have a GPA
- has coursework that can't be converted to a 4.00 maximum GPA
- attended a non-accredited high school or home schooled



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A student's GPA is a factor in the Cal Grant awarding process. If a student does not have a qualifying GPA, either because their school does not have accreditation, or grades were based on pass/fail, then students can submit proof of passing a high school equivalency test such as the GED, SAT, ACT, High School Equivalency Test (HiSET) or Test Assessing Secondary Completion (TASC). Those test scores are converted to a traditional GPA by the Commission, and the student will be processed for award consideration.

Students cannot use test scores in lieu of a GPA. If a student has a GPA then a student must use their GPA.

California Student Aid Commission

Hello my name is

Zoe Veronica Garcia-Trujillo
Zoey Veronica Garcia
Zoey Veronica G Trujillo

The diagram illustrates a process flow. At the top, a red box contains the text 'Hello my name is' followed by three variations of the name: 'Zoe Veronica Garcia-Trujillo', 'Zoey Veronica Garcia', and 'Zoey Veronica G Trujillo'. Below this, three documents are shown: a Social Security card, a California DMV license, and a FAFSA form. A green arrow points from the 'Legal Documents' (Social Security and DMV license) to a 'GPA Upload' document on the left. Another green arrow points from the 'Legal Documents' to the 'FA Application' (FAFSA) on the right. A central black box with white text states: 'A difference in the first or last name, or a non-matching address, are the two primary reasons that a student's GPA does not match the FA application'.

Legal Documents

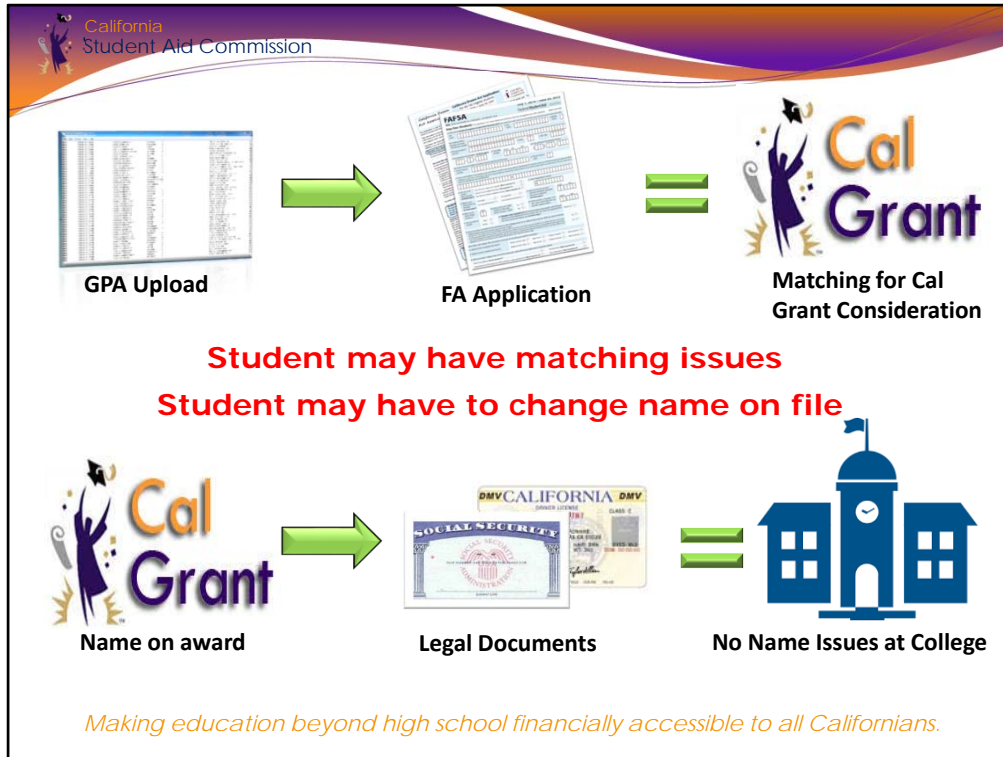
GPA Upload

A difference in the first or last name, or a non-matching address, are the two primary reasons that a student's GPA does not match the FA application

FA Application

One of the primary reasons a student gets 'hung up' in the financial aid application process is a matching issue with their name and/or their address. Remember, a student's name is used in a number of different places in the application and awarding process. In a perfect scenario, the name on a student's legal documentation, such as a Social Security card, passport, driver's license or birth certificate will match the name on the GPA upload and the name on the financial aid application, i.e. the FAFSA or the Dream Act Application.

Any variation, however minor, of a student's name can cause a delay in the student receiving their financial aid. Students with two last names are even more likely to have a matching issue. A non-matching address can have the same effect.




We can think about the entire process of applying for financial aid as a series of steps. The one obvious component of each step is the student’s name, and it is critically important in connecting, or matching, one part of the process with the other. Let’s break that down.

Your school or your district uploads a GPA for a student under the name you have in your school records. The student then completes a financial aid application, the FAFSA or the Dream Act Application, and the system attempts to match that GPA with that application by matching a number of different data elements, the most important being the name. Until that GPA matches with that application, a student won’t be considered or processed for State Financial Aid. And obviously if the names are different, it is likely that the GPA and Application simply will not match and the student will be stuck in a holding pattern for days, weeks or even months until the issue is resolved.

Once a student has matched and is awarded a Cal Grant, you would think that the name would no longer be an issue. That is not always the case. Let’s say, for example, that while the name on the GPA upload and the application matched and the student was awarded a Cal Grant, it wasn’t the student’s complete or legal name per whatever forms of identification they have. If the name on the Cal Grant does not match the name on the Social Security card or Driver’s license, it will cause a delay for the student to receive their Cal Grant.

California Student Aid Commission

We Recommend




123 Main Street

Providing your seniors with the **name** and **address** the school or district will be using to upload their GPA.


Zoey V Garcia

Contacting us **early** if you anticipate a matching issue because of a name change, or any other change that would prevent a student from matching

Reminding students that one small error with their name or date-of-birth on their application may result in weeks of delays before being processed for award consideration




Reminding students to double-check the forms of identification they have before completing a financial aid application



So what can a school or school district do to avoid conflicts with a student's name or address?

We recommend:

- 1) Providing your seniors with the **name** and **address** the school or district will be using to upload their GPA. This will alert the student to what will be on the GPA upload and allow them to either request a name change at the school, or to use the exact same name on their application if it is correct. This can be done by providing your students with the "GPA Demographic Verification" form, which can be accessed via CSAC's webpage. It's also available in the resources section of the workbook.
- 2) Contacting us early if you anticipate a matching issue because of a name change, or any other change that would prevent a student from matching.
- 3) Reminding students that one small error with their name or date of birth on their financial aid application (FAFSA or Dream Act Application) may result in weeks of delays in being processed for award consideration.
- 4) Reminding students to double-check whatever forms of identification they have before completing a financial aid application. Remember, the college will want their award to be in the same name as their IDs.



First: Ensure that student applications were successfully submitted. Use the **"Student Summary Report"** in WebGrants and review those with **NO EFC**.


Next: Have students create a WebGrants for Students Account at **mygrantinfo.csac.gov**.
** Have students **wait about a week** after they have completed their financial aid application before they create an account*


Finally: Make sure students **apply for admission** to all of the schools listed on their financial aid application (or **add schools** if needed). They should **compare their financial aid offers** if they applied to more than one school. Aid amounts vary by school and are greatly impacted by the cost of tuition and fees.

Remember: Encourage students to become their own "financial aid experts."

Quote: "I completed my Financial Aid Application ...now what?"




FAFSA Help
 1-800-4FED-AID
 (1-800-433-3243)
<https://studentaidhelp.ed.gov>


California Dream Act Help
 (888) 224-7268 (Students)
 (888) 294-0153 (Schools)
studentsupport@csac.ca.gov

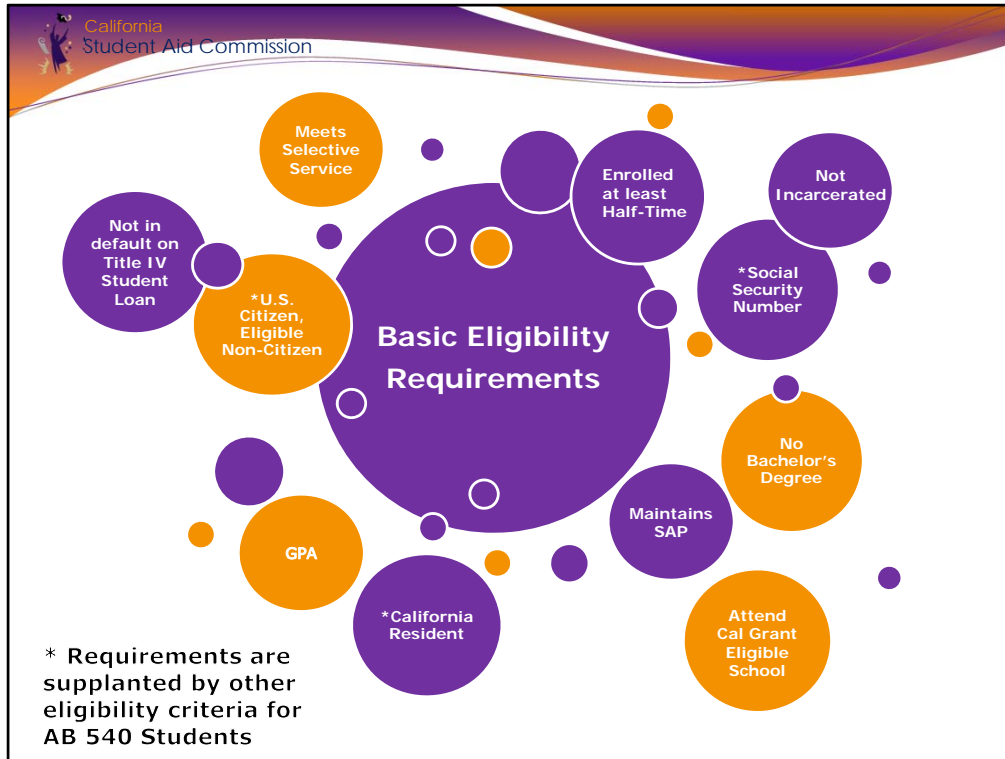
Make sure your students' applications were successfully submitted.

FAFSA - After students submit their FAFSA, they should receive a Student Aid Report (SAR) within 3-5 days via e-mail. If they do not get this e-mail, have them log back into their FAFSA account to check for errors and make corrections if needed. If they need additional help, they should contact FAFSA directly.

California Dream Act Application - After students submit their California Dream Act Applications, they will get a system generated e-mail that states the application has processed. If they do not get that e-mail, or think there is an issue with their application, please have them contact Student Support for assistance at the California Student Aid Commission.

Students should become their own "Financial Aid Expert"
 They should know:

- All types of financial aid they are receiving and where it is coming from.
- What they need to do to continue to get that financial aid each year they are in school.
- How they will receive notifications about their financial aid and how to respond.
- How and when their school will use that aid to pay for things like tuition and fees, or if any aid will be disbursed directly to them.



To be awarded a Cal Grant, students must meet the basic eligibility requirements. The GPA requirement corresponds to the type of Cal Grant award.

California Student Aid Commission

Cal Grant Eligible Schools

Eligible Cal Grant Schools for 2018-19

(326 Total Eligible Schools and 4 Total Potential Eligible Schools)

Cal Grant participating colleges, universities, and career technical schools must meet various eligibility requirements in law* to be able to receive Cal Grants. The schools on this Eligible Cal Grant Schools list meet those requirements for the 2018-19 academic year.

School Code (CSAC)	School Name (CSAC)	Control (USED) ¹	2015-16 % of Federal Student Loan Borrowers ²	2014 3-Year Cohort Default Rate ³	2016 Graduation Rate ⁴
325 Eligible Schools					
00753100	ACADEMY OF ART UNIVERSITY	Proprietary	49%	5.0	36.8
03786300	ADVANCED COLLEGE ⁵	Proprietary	63%	2.7	76.1
00111100	ALLAN HANCOCK COLLEGE	Public	2%	20.1	28.1
01111700	ALLIANT INTERNATIONAL UNIV	Proprietary	12%	3.9	NR
02241801	AMERICAN CAREER COLL ANAHEIM	Proprietary	52%	5.7	66.4
03971300	AMERICAN CAREER COLL - ONTARIO	Proprietary	61%	5.5	71.7
02241800	AMERICAN CAREER COLL LOS ANGELES ⁶	Proprietary	54%	5.7	71.7
03359300	AMERICAN CAREER COLL-LYNWOOD	Proprietary	62%	3.0	80.9
02099200	AMERICAN CONSERVATORY THEATRE	Private	8%	NA	NR
00274100	AMERICAN JEWISH UNIVERSITY	Private	44%	9.2	43.8
00757200	AMERICAN MUSICAL DRAMATIC ACAD	Private	77%	3.4	52.0
00123200	AMERICAN RIVER COLLEGE	Public	4%	23.1	25.0

www.csac.ca.gov

The 2019-20 Eligible Schools list is usually released in November every year, after the Department of Education certifies CDR and graduation rate data in October.

To be awarded and paid a Cal Grant award, students must attend a Cal Grant eligible college. It is a common misconception among students that the Cal Grant can be used at any college as long as its located in the state of California. While it is true that all public colleges - California community colleges, CSUs and UCs - are eligible, not all private colleges meet Cal Grant eligibility standards.

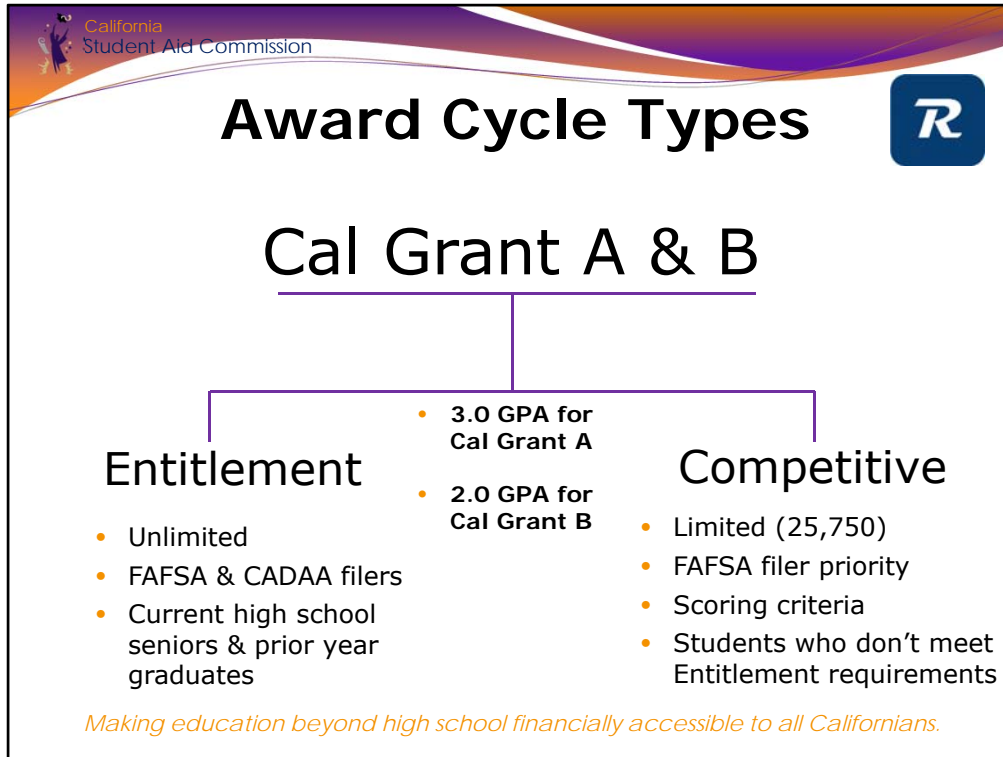
Students who wish to be considered for the Cal Grant award should list a Cal Grant eligible college on their financial aid application. A list of eligible schools can be found on the Commission's website. Students can search by college name, by city, or by segment. In order to receive notice of their Cal Grant award, the college must be on our eligible colleges list – so please remind your students.

Cal Grant: Qualifying Factors



Making education beyond high school financially accessible to all Californians.



The Cal Grant program is divided into three different awards, Cal Grant A, B, and C. Each of these programs have different qualifying factors. The GPA submitted has an impact on qualifying for Cal Grant A or B, or in some case both. In order to qualify for any of the three programs students must have financial need as well as be under the income & asset ceiling reported for 2019-20. Students need to be enrolled in specific programs in order to be eligible for certain Cal Grants.



There are two types of Cal Grants, entitlement and competitive. While the actual Cal Grant award is the same, i.e. an entitlement Cal Grant B award is the same as a competitive Cal Grant B award, the student cohort being considered for the award is different.

What's important to remember is that Entitlement Cal Grants are good, easier to get and "guaranteed" for students who meet the prerequisites. Competitive Cal Grants, while also good, are limited in number and much more difficult to get because they are awarded based on a scoring matrix.

Why are entitlement Cal Grants easier to get? Basically, if a student meets the requirements, they are entitled to receive a Cal Grant. The state does not put a limit on the number of Entitlement Cal Grants which can be awarded, nor the total dollar amount that can be disbursed to students meeting the basic eligibility requirements. In short, if you meet the requirements you are "entitled" to a Cal Grant. Here is what should matter the most to you - high school graduates and last year's graduates are eligible for Entitlement Cal Grants. That means that the easiest time for them to be awarded a Cal Grant is when they graduate from high school, or the year after that.



Cal Grant A

- GPA Minimum: 3.0
- Degree Requirements:
 - Minimum 2 year program
 - Associate or Baccalaureate Degree
- Award Coverage:
 - 4 years of tuition & fees at eligible California schools

Let's first look at Cal Grant A. The minimum GPA requirement for Cal Grant A is a 3.00.

This award is designed to assist low to middle income students with their tuition and fees at all public and some private colleges. Students must demonstrate financial need and meet the income and asset requirements.

Cal Grant A is for students pursuing an associate or bachelor degree. For year 2018-2019, a Cal Grant A pays \$12,570 at the UCs and \$5,742 at the CSU. The new maximum award for 2018-19 Cal Grant recipients at for-profit institutions which are Western Association of Schools and Colleges (WASC) accredited is \$8,056. At private nonprofit institutions the award amount will be \$9,084. All other qualifying for-profit colleges will be awarded \$4,000. Keep in mind these award amounts may change as the budget is passed each year.

Students who are awarded a Cal Grant A and are attend a California Community College will not receive a Cal Grant A payment; instead, the award is kept on reserve up to 2 years until they transfer to a 4-year, tuition and fee charging institution. This is because, technically, a Community College charges enrollment fees rather than tuition and fees. At a Community College grant is automatically kept on reserve for a student for two years, and can be expanded to three years if the student applies for and is granted an extension.





Cal Grant B

- GPA Minimum: 2.0
- Degree Requirements:
 - Minimum 1 year program
 - Certificate, Associate or Baccalaureate Degree
- Award Coverage:
 - Tuition & fees at eligible California schools for years 2-4
 - \$1,672 Access Award for 4 Years




Cal Grant B awards have a minimum GPA requirement of 2.0, and have lower income and asset requirements than the Cal Grant A. This award is for lower-income students and provides them with a living allowance (called an access award) as well as assistance with tuition and fees. This grant operates a little differently because in the first year, the vast majority of students receive only the \$1,672 access award portion of the grant, with the award for tuition and fees kicking in the second, third and fourth year.

For a Cal Grant B, the coursework must be at least one academic year in length, and may be a certificate or degree program.



Cal Grant C



- GPA Minimum: None
- Degree Requirements:
 - At least 4 months in length
 - Occupational or technical program
- Award Coverage:
 - CCC Up to \$1,094 (Books and Supplies)
 - Eligible private/vocational schools up to \$2,462 in tuition/fees + \$547 for books/supplies

Special consideration for *priority* occupations

If a student is denied a Cal Grant A or B, they could still be considered for a Cal Grant C if they enroll in an occupational or technical program of **at least 4 months in length**. Students still must meet all income and asset requirements and have financial need, as we discussed earlier. Unlike Cal Grant A or B, Cal Grant C has no GPA submission requirement. Students need to attend a Cal Grant eligible institution that offers a recognized program.


Once students are deemed financially eligible for a Cal Grant C, we ask for additional information via the Cal Grant C Supplement form because students are ranked for eligibility based on certain factors.


California Student Aid Commission

Priority Occupational List



SOC Code	Occupational Title
13-1031	Claims Adjusters, Examiners, and Investigators
15-1134	Web Developers
15-1151	Computer User Support Specialists
15-1152	Computer Network Support Specialists
17-3011	Architectural and Civil Drafters
17-3022	Civil Engineering Technicians
17-3023	Electrical and Electronics Engineering Technicians
23-2011	Paralegals and Legal Assistants
29-1126	Respiratory Therapists
29-1141	Registered Nurses
29-2021	Dental Hygienists
29-2031	Cardiovascular Technologists and Technicians
29-2032	Diagnostic Medical Sonographers
29-2034	Radiologic Technologists
29-2055	Surgical Technologists
31-2011	Occupational Therapy Assistants
31-2021	Physical Therapy Assistants
33-2011	Firefighters
33-3051	Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers
41-3021	Insurance Sales Agents
47-2021	Brickmasons and Blockmasons
47-2111	Electricians
47-2152	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters
47-4021	Elevator Installers and Repairers
49-2022	Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers
49-3011	Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians
49-9041	Industrial Machinery Mechanics
49-9051	Electrical Power-Line Installers and Repairers
49-9052	Telecommunications Line Installers and Repairers
51-8031	Water and Wastewater Treatment Plant and System Operators



Here is a list of priority occupations that students can potentially study for under the Cal Grant C. Extra points are given for priority occupations in the award scoring process.

In the past, priority was given based on a student's occupational goal, but now applicants will only receive priority if they select a program that meets at least two of the following criteria, and at least one of the criteria met must be high employment salary and wage projections or economic security.

- High employer need or demand
- High employment growth or industry cluster
- High employment salary and wage projections
- Economic security

At least one of the criteria met must be high employment salary and wage projections or economic security.

Additionally, students who have been unemployed for 26 weeks or more are given special consideration for the award.

Which Cal Grant is the Best?

All Cal Grants are beneficial!

- Completing The FAFSA or the Dream Act Application means the students has applied for Cal Grant **A, B** and **C**
- Most beneficial award given based on the student's need
- The **FAFSA** application is **one stop shopping** for most financial aid, including federal, state, institutional aid, work-study programs and loans. **The California Dream Act Application** does the same for undocumented students



While there are 3 different types of Cal Grants students can receive, a student can only receive one type of grant at any given time, A, B, or C. When students apply for Cal Grant, they are not applying specifically for a particular Cal Grant, rather they are being considered for all three Cal Grants as well as the Middle Class Scholarship. In the event that students meet the requirements for multiple grants, the grant deemed most beneficial is applied and students will be notified of the Cal Grant awarded.

Students who are not awarded a Cal Grant after graduating high school still have the opportunity to receive an entitlement award. For students at a Community College, they may receive a Cal Grant if they transfer to an eligible four year institution.

The FAFSA application is one stop shopping for most financial aid, including federal, state, institutional aid, work study programs and loans. The California Dream Act Application does the same for undocumented students.

2018-19 Income Ceilings

2018-19 CAL GRANT PROGRAM INCOME CEILINGS		
	Cal Grant A and C	Cal Grant B
Dependent students and Independent students with dependents other than a spouse		
<u>Family size:</u>		
Six or more	\$114,300	\$62,800
Five	\$106,000	\$58,200
Four	\$98,900	\$52,000
Three	\$91,000	\$46,700
Two	\$88,900	\$41,500
Independent students		
Single, no dependents	\$36,300	\$36,300
Married, no other dependents	\$41,500	\$41,500



As stated previously, the income and assets of a student or a student’s family is one of the eligibility factors for receiving a Cal Grant.

California Student Aid Commission

The “No Cal Grant Zone”

- Students must meet certain GPA and income requirements to qualify for a Cal Grant.
- Sometimes students may meet one requirement, but not the other.

Making education beyond high school financially accessible to all Californians.

Let’s talk about something we like to call the “No Cal Grant Zone.”

Both the student’s GPA and the family income and assets are used to determine Cal Grant eligibility. It is important for students to know how their GPA and family income are used in consideration for a Cal Grant and how they can be impacted by both.

Remember that Cal Grant A and Cal Grant B have different GPA requirements and different income ceilings. We do not want students to get caught in the middle of these requirements; that is to say with family income too high for a Cal Grant B, but a GPA too low for a Cal Grant A. In that case, they would not be eligible for any Cal Grant because they would be in the “No Cal Grant Zone.”

We recommend that you make students and their families aware of both the Cal Grant GPA requirements and the corresponding income ceilings during the students’ freshman year.

Financial Aid Myth



MYTH

"My family makes too much money, so there is no need for me to submit a FAFSA or California Dream Act Application."

FACT

- Parents often underestimate eligibility for need-based aid.
- Families should NOT auto-disqualify themselves by not filing.
- Many factors are taken into consideration in determining eligibility.
- Middle Class Scholarship for income/assets up to \$171,000.
- File a FAFSA or CADAA - regardless of income level.
- Most financial aid programs, scholarships and loans will require one.

Every student should file the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) or California Dream Act Application every year, even if he or she did not receive anything other than loans during the previous year. Questions about when a family should *not* apply for financial aid should be approached with caution, because parents have a tendency to *underestimate* eligibility for need-based aid and to *overestimate* eligibility for merit-based aid.


So, unless the parents earn more than \$350,000 a year, have more than \$1 million in reportable net assets, have only one child in college and that child is enrolled at a public college, they should still file the FAFSA or California Dream Act Application. If the family wants to receive federal student loans, they should file an application every year regardless of their income and assets.

California Student Aid Commission

**California
Dream Act**

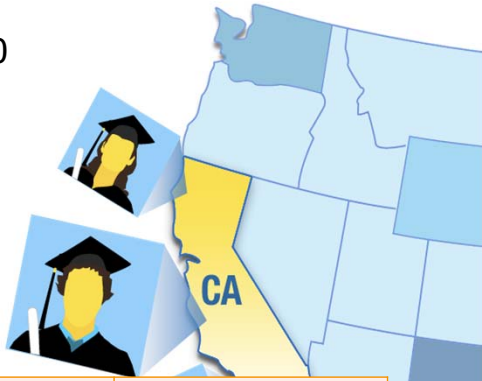


Let's talk about an important source of aid for California's undocumented students, or Dreamers. The California Dream Act.

California Student Aid Commission 

California Dream Act – What is it?

- ✓ Often referred to as AB 540
- ✓ Comprised of 5 bills and made into law
- ✓ Exempts certain students from paying nonresident tuition at California public colleges



System	CA Residents	Nonresidents
Community Colleges	\$1,104	\$7,608
CSU	\$5,742	\$15,246
UC	\$12,570	\$43,457



California’s “non-resident tuition exemption,” often referred to as AB 540, is a state law that exempts certain students from paying non-resident tuition at California public colleges. Five (5) state laws make up the requirements to qualify for a non-resident tuition exemption.

AB 540 (passed in 2001) – allowed non-resident students to pay in state-tuition if they met certain requirements.

AB 130 and AB 131 (passed in 2011) – allows undocumented students who meet AB 540 requirements to apply for and receive state aid and private scholarships.

AB 2000 (passed in 2014) – expands high school attendance requirement to include credits or attendance at elementary school, middle school and high school.

SB 68 (passed in 2018) – expands high school attendance requirement to include credits or attendance at a California Community College, Adult School, Department of Rehabilitation and Correction School. The high school diploma requirement was also expanded to include students who have earned an Associates degree or have met the minimum requirements to transfer to a UC or CSU.

Non-resident Tuition Exemption Requirements

Meet all requirements:

TIME AND COURSEWORK

- Attendance for 3+ years (or the equivalent) at any of the following schools in California

OR

- 3+ years of earned High School credits with a **total** of 3+ years of total attendance at any of the following schools in California

- High School
- Adult School
- Community College
 - Max. 2 yrs of attendance in credit courses can be used

- Elementary School
- Middle School
- High School
 - Min. of 3 years total at any combination of these schools to qualify

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As of January 1st, 2018, Senate Bill 68 expanded the eligibility under AB 540, which exempts certain students from having to pay out of state fees at public colleges in California. In a nutshell, SB 68 directly benefits those students who did not attend a California high school for three years or who did not obtain a high school diploma or the equivalent. To be eligible under AB540, students must meet three (3) parts of the law.

In the first requirement, students must meet certain time or coursework requirements. SB 68 expands on the equivalency of attendance in a high school to also include adult schools, county office of education, unified school district or high school district, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and campuses of the California Community Colleges.

Non-resident Tuition Exemption Requirements

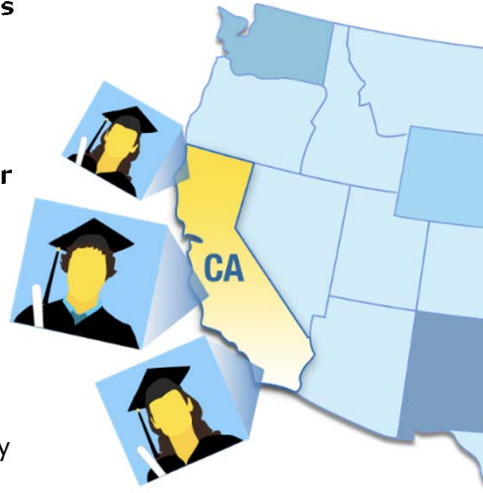
2. Degree or Transfer Requirements

- Graduation from a CA High School (or the equivalent, GED, HiSET, TASC, CHSPE) **or**
- Earned an associate's degree from a CA Community College **or**
- Met the minimum requirements to transfer to a CSU or UC

3. Register or enroll at an accredited institution in CA

4. Non-resident Tuition Exemption Form

- File with the college or university (AB 540 affidavit)



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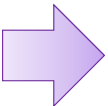
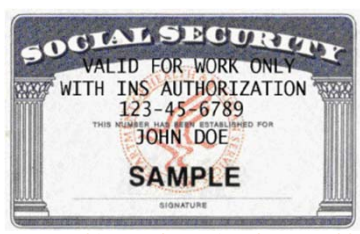
For the second requirement, students must meet certain degree or transfer requirements. SB 68 greatly expanded graduation eligibility to include an earned associates degree from a California Community College, or meeting the minimum requirements to transfer to a CSU or UC, to be the equivalency of a high school graduation.

The third requirement, although self-explanatory, requires that a student register or enroll at an accredited institution in California (public or private).

Lastly, for those with undocumented immigration status, students must complete an affidavit (usually handled by the Admissions and Records office), which indicates that the student has filed or will file an application to legalize their immigration status as soon as they are able to. Students must complete this affidavit at each school they attend.

Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)

- DACA is a federal program
- Valid for 2 years, subject to renewal
- Protects individuals who came to the U.S as children from deportation
- DACA issues SSN cards valid for work only



- ✓ Submit GPAs using **Non-SSN** method, not with DACA SSN
- ✓ DACA students should file CADAA, not FAFSA

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DACA is a federal program which recognizes and protects those undocumented immigrants who were brought here as children. Those who apply for DACA and meet the eligibility requirements for DACA are protected from deportation for two years, and they are issued a Social Security Card for work purposes only.

Schools shouldn't submit GPAs using a DACA SSN. GPAs should be submitted using the non-SSN method. Similarly, given that we have the California Dream Act application, students with a DACA SSN who reside in California and who meet California's 'non-resident tuition exemption', (i.e., AB 540/AB 2000 and/or SB 68 requirements) should file the California Dream Act Application, not the FAFSA.

CA Dream Act Application

When To Apply:

- October 1 – March 2

Who Can Apply?

- Undocumented Students
- DACA
- No DACA - OK
- TPS Status
- U Visa Holders

Additional Requirements

- Meet **non-resident tuition exemption** requirements
- Males 18-25 yrs. must register for Selective Service

Cal Grant consideration for our DREAMER population follows the same, general guidelines – students need to have a financial aid application on file by March 2nd and a verified GPA. Many times, students don't know which application to complete according to their immigration status and thus they submit the incorrect one.

U.S Citizens, Permanent Residents, Eligible non-Citizens and T Visa Holders should file the **FAFSA**.

Undocumented students, DACA holders, U Visa holders, individuals with Temporary Protected Status should file the California Dream Act Application, **CADAA**. More importantly, students in this category must meet California's 'non-resident tuition exemption,' i.e., AB 540/AB 2000/SB 68 requirements in order to be eligible for Cal Grant funds. When in doubt, start with the California Dream Act Application and go through the pre-filtering questions. Depending on the answers to these pre-filtering questions, the application will inform the student know which application to complete.

Remember that students should only complete one application, not both.

California Student Aid Commission

Selective Service

CA Education Code 69400
 Selective Service registration as a *requirement* to receive state financial aid.

- Males between 18-25 must register
- Do **not** need a SSN to register
- No DACA SSN – Mail Paper registration form (make a copy and get “proof of mailing”)
- Selective Service Registration Card arrives by mail within 2-3 months
- Reminder emails sent: **Nov 2017, Dec 2017, April 2018** (male CADAA applicants 17-25 yrs. old)

Let’s talk about the Selective Service requirement as you will get questions from your male students about their need to register.

- Males between the ages of 18-25 (regardless of immigration status in most cases), must register for Selective Service in order to receive their financial aid.
- A common misconception is that you need to have a SSN to register for Selective Service. This is false; students don’t need to have a SSN to register.

The way in which one registers varies depending on whether you have a SSN or not. Unlike the FAFSA, where male students are able to register for Selective Service right on the application, students completing the California Dream Act application must register using the paper Selective Service form and mail it directly to Selective Service. Students will leave question 3 (where it asks to provide an SSN) blank. Paper registration forms can be obtained at any U.S Post Office or downloaded from the Selective Service website **www.sss.gov**

After mailing the registration form to Selective Service, processing can take up to 2-3 months, therefore it is important for students to register early (as early as 30 days prior to turning 18), in order to avoid delaying the processing of their financial aid. A “Selective Service Registration Card” will be sent once a student’s registration has been processed.

California Student Aid Commission

State Aid and DACA

Regardless of what happens with DACA

- ✓ DACA **is not** required to qualify for non-resident tuition exemption
- ✓ DACA **is not** required to complete CA Dream Act application
- ✓ DACA **will not** impact the ability for students to continue receiving financial aid

Encourage your students to apply for a Cal Grant every year!

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There is uncertainty around the DACA program and its impact on financial aid. Students should understand that regardless of what happens with DACA, financial aid for undocumented students will still be available in California. It is important to know the following:

- DACA **is not** required for AB 540 eligibility
- DACA **is not** required to complete CA Dream Act application
- DACA **will not** impact the ability for students to continue receiving financial aid

In a nutshell, although DACA and the California Dream Act Application often serve the same cohort, they are separate and distinct from one another. Therefore, regardless of DACA status, students should continue to submit or renew their California Dream Act applications.

Eligible students who successfully submit the California Dream Act Application are eligible for a wide range of aid, including Cal Grants, Middle Class Scholarship, Chafee Grant, DREAM loans, State University Grants, Blue and Gold Opportunity Plans, College Promise (at community colleges) and private scholarships.

California Student Aid Commission

Dream Act: Application Correction

My student completed the FAFSA instead of the California Dream Act Application.

What do I do?

Complete the Dream Act application + Submit Application Conversion Form (G-55) = CSAC will process the conversion and notify the school

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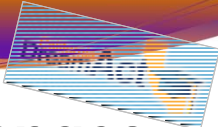
We've established that in California, there are two financial aid applications that are available, the FAFSA and the California Dream Act Application (CADAA). Students are only eligible to complete one application or the other – never both. However, one typical issue that arises is when students, particularly those with DACA-issued SSNs, complete FAFSA applications using their DACA-issued SSN rather than the corresponding CADAA.

If you have a student complete a FAFSA when they should have completed the CADAA, what should the student do?

First, make sure the student completes and successfully submits the correct application – in this case, the CADAA.


Next, contact CSAC. CSAC staff will instruct that either you or the student to complete the *G-55: Application Conversion Form*. This form allows our staff to convert a FAFSA to a CADAA (and vice-versa). Once the form is processed and the application is converted, the student will be considered for a Cal Grant award.

California Student Aid Commission



2019-20 Application Changes

Clarifying language for users on the log-in page to prevent duplicate applications





Repositioning buttons to more intuitive location on log-in page

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Let us take time to go over some of the changes you will see for the 2019-20 CADAA. For the most part, only cosmetic changes were made to the application – such as positioning of certain buttons, clarifying some language, etc.

One of the changes you will see in the California Dream Act Application is clarifying the language on the login buttons to reduce the number of duplicate applications. The problem was that many students after starting an application would later come back and click on the “Start New Application” button, instead of the “Returning User” button, thus creating duplicate applications.

By updating those button positions, we hope the application is more intuitive for students to note the difference between starting a brand new application, logging in to a previous application and logging in for a parent to sign the application.



2019-20 Application Changes

Pop-up message will appear on the demographic page to confirm name/DOB info



ALERT

Errors in this information will delay or prevent your college/university from processing your financial aid application. Make all corrections before continuing.

Double check your information before selecting “OK” at the bottom of the screen

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Another change to the California Dream Act Application is a pop-up message, asking the student to confirm their demographic information. The intent of this pop-up message is to reduce the number of name and/or date of birth corrections that students need to request. An incorrect name or date of birth on an application will cause a delay in processing.

2019-20 Application Changes

Help and Hints Text Boxes will have clarifying language

Last Name

Your last name should match the name listed on a valid form of identification (i.e. Driver License, State Issued ID, Birth Certificate). If you have two last names, **include a space between the two names**. If your last name is longer than 16 characters, your name will be automatically shortened. If you include a suffix, like Jr. or III include a space between your last name and the suffix. Please ensure that your name on your school records also matches your name on this application. **If the name on your school records is different, please contact the Admissions and Records office at your school to correct your name.**

Parents' Number in College in 2018-2019 (Exclude Parents)

Enter the number of people in your parents' household who will attend college between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019.

DO NOT INCLUDE your parent as a college student in this count.

INCLUDE yourself, even if you will attend college less than half-time in 2018-19.

INCLUDE other people in your parents' household that are **enrolled at least half-time** in a program that leads to a certificate or college degree.

Help and Hints

Working on Master's or Doctorate in 2018-19?



Select No, if you have not earned a Bachelor's Degree.

Select No, if you are a community college student attending a California community college or transferring to a 4-year college/university.

Select Yes, if you have earned your Bachelor's Degree and are applying for financial aid as a graduate or professional student (MBA, etc.).

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Many of the Help and Hint boxes will have clarifying language. CSAC staff identified questions which are often answered incorrectly and provided additional information or clarified language within the Help and Hints boxes. For example, the Help and Hints boxes for the “Last Name,” the “Number of people in the household attending college” and the “Working on a Master’s or Doctorate” are shown here.



2019-20 Application Changes



SB 68 language added to the pre-determination questions:

- Counts years spent at a CA Community College or Adult School
- Completion of an Associate's Degree
- Satisfaction of requirements to transfer to UC or CSU

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The biggest change to the 2019-20 application is the addition of SB 68 language to the pre-determination questions. Additional eligibility criteria were added to expand on the number of students who qualify for non-resident tuition exemption. Students can now use the following to meet the expanded non-resident tuition exemption:

- years spent at a California Community College or Adult School
- completion of an Associate's Degree
- Satisfaction of requirements to transfer to UC or CSU



2019-20 Application Changes

Parental signature requirement made increasingly visible

Almost There! You are missing your parent signature. Have your parent click on the green parent signature button above to submit or visit caldreamact.org.

Use your CA Dream Act ID to communicate with your school and CSAC, and to renew your application next year!
Always keep your email up-to-date.


Reminders to:

- Register for Selective Service (males 18-25)
- Complete non-resident tuition exemption affidavit with college

For dependent students, missing a parent signature on the initial application (or on subsequent corrections) is one of the top reasons that an application remains incomplete. Students often arrive at the application's confirmation page and assume they are done, when in fact a parent signature is still needed. The message on previous applications, which told students to obtain a parent signature, was simply being missed. To address this issue, the parent signature requirement will now be increasingly visible to students.

In addition, the confirmation page will continue to display reminders for male students between 18-25 years old to register for Selective Service and for all students to remember to complete a non-resident tuition exemption affidavit with the Admissions and Records Office (or corresponding office) at their college.

California Student Aid Commission



2019-20 Application Changes

Removing "Yes" and "No" from the Citizenship question

16) *Your Citizenship Status	I am a U.S. Citizen (or U.S. National)
	I am an eligible noncitizen
	I am not a U.S. Citizen or an eligible noncitizen

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One last change, is that of the citizenship question. CSAC staff will be removing the words "YES" and "NO" from the answers to reduce confusion. Any student who would be eligible to complete the CA Dream Act application would select the third option, "I am not a U.S. Citizen or an eligible non-citizen."

Educators for Fair Consideration (E4FC) is now...Immigrants Rising

Empowering undocumented young people to achieve educational and career goals through personal, institutional and policy transformation

Visit ImmigrantsRising.org


**IMMIGRANTS
RISING**
TRANSFORMING LIVES THROUGH EDUCATION



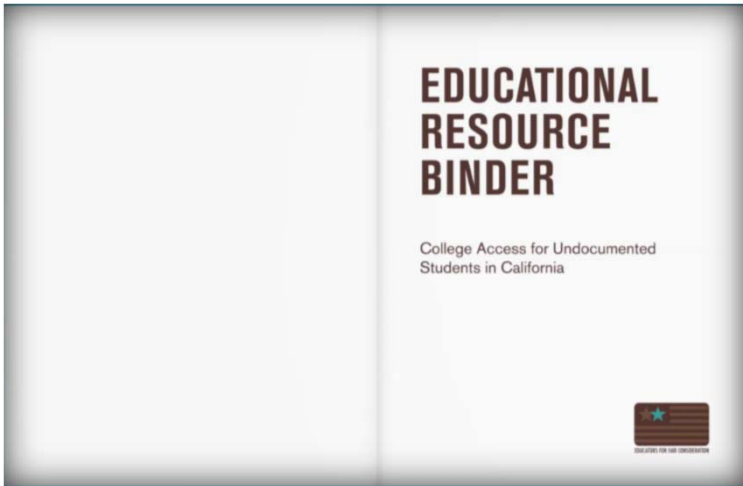
"So relevant; this was not sensationalist news as they see on TV but rather up to date information they could use now and share with others"
— Leonor Jackson, Family and Student Advocate

Immigrants Rising (formerly E4FC or Educators for Fair Consideration) is an organization that provides support and resources for our undocumented student population.

California
Student Aid Commission




Educational Resource Binder



EDUCATIONAL
RESOURCE
BINDER

College Access for Undocumented
Students in California



Visit immigrantsrising.org/resource

Immigrants Rising created a comprehensive “Educational Resource Binder” with many resources and valuable information to assist your Dreamer population. To download a copy of the resource binder, please visit immigrantsrising.org/resource

California Student Aid Commission


**High Schools
"Doing Your Part"**



Let's cover the things that you, your school or your district can do to help ensure students are awarded a Cal Grant and that you can assist them along the way.

California Student Aid Commission

Establish WebGrants Access



Complete and submit:

- WebGrants System Administrator's Access Request Form
- FAFSA/CA Dream Act Completion Program Agreement

*Can be emailed to SchoolSupport@csac.ca.gov

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The WebGrants system is an important tool you will utilize, even if you don't upload GPAs. In order to gain access to WebGrants you must first complete three forms: the **High School System Administrator Access Request Form** and the **Information Security and Confidentiality Agreement Form**. One last form, the **FAFSA/Dream Act Completion Agreement** allows high schools and districts to receive certain FAFSA and California Dream Act Application filling status information for their students.

WebGrants accounts for high school users are set with a 2 year expiration date, at which point updated forms need to be completed. These forms are available at the California Student Aid Commission's website and must be submitted in advance of your expiration date.

Remember – even if you are not the person involved in the GPA upload process, you should still have access to WebGrants for your school in order to check reports, see which students have been awarded a Cal Grant and assist in the matching process if needed.

California Student Aid Commission

Getting Started: Uploading GPA's



First – check out our training materials offered on our website
Next – Download the GPA Upload User Guide
Then – Download the Non-SSN GPA Excel Template
Finally – Upload the text file you have created

If you will be uploading GPAs for the first time, here are the first steps you should take. We are not going to go over all this information in great detail, but please remember we do have training materials on our website, offer live and pre-recorded webinars and are available by phone or e-mail to assist you.

Here's what you need to do to get started.

First – check out our training materials offered on our website. We suggest you register for a live webinar that covers the NON-SSN upload process.

Next - Download Non-SSN Upload User Guide - available on the CSAC website or in WebGrants

Then- Download Non-SSN GPA Excel Template - available on the CSAC website or in WebGrants

Finally – Upload the text file you created via WebGrants

Sunset of SSN GPA Upload



- Beginning in the 2020-21 award year (for the high school senior class of 2020), the Commission will remove the capability for schools to upload student GPAs using SSNs in WebGrants.
- The Commission will offer webinar training on a continuous basis to assist schools that are new to this process or who need a refresher.



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Beginning in the 2020-21 award year (i.e., for the high school senior class of 2020), the Commission will remove the capability for schools to upload student GPAs using a Social Security Card number (SSN) in WebGrants. GPAs from that point forward must be submitted without SSNs, using the “Non-SSN GPA” method.

Schools should ensure their student information systems (i.e. Aeries, Power School, Illuminate, Infinite Campus) have the capability to produce GPA files in text (.txt) format without SSNs. We suggest that you contact your vendor directly, as we have no expertise in any of these systems. The Commission will offer live webinar training on a continuous basis to assist schools that are new to this process or need a refresher. Please check our training page regularly to view our upcoming webinars.

GPA Report Descriptions

Student Summary Report	Identifies matched records, incomplete applications (No EFC), and late applications. Lists upload batch numbers and provides record count breakdown	Report & Data File
Non-SSN GPA School Upload Report	GPA Upload Confirmation. Produced each time a Non SSN GPA upload is done. Provides batch number and total count.	Data File
Non-SSN GPA Unmatched Report	Identifies partially matched fields, and no application found. Provides total record count and matched count	Report
Financial Application (No GPA)	Displays students who submitted a financial aid application but for whom no GPA was received.	Report
Your Cal Grant Awardees	Displays students who have been offered a Cal Grant	Report
Non-SSN GPA Roster Report	Summary and count of Non-SSN GPAs submitted	Report & Data File
Non-SSN GPA Status Report	Students sorted by graduation year. Identifies GPA/financial aid application matches, partially matched fields, and no application found. Provides School and State Student ID and total count	Report & Data File

Here are the brief definitions & media types available for each of the seven GPA reports. Nearly all reports include basic information, such as: student name, date of birth (DOB), GPA, and graduation date. Many reports also feature a useful key at the top or the bottom of the report. GPA reports are available 24 hours after upload.

Non-SSN GPA School Upload Report- provides confirmation of successful uploads. This report includes: the date and time of the upload, the batch number, and the number of the records submitted. This report is useful when schools want to confirm whether GPAs were uploaded successfully.

Non-SSN GPA Status Report- The most comprehensive report available, this report may be used in place of the “*Non-SSN GPA Unmatched report*”. Students are sorted by graduation date. Identifies GPA/financial aid application matches, as well as partially matched fields, or whether no application was found in WebGrants. This report is used to identify *partially* matched records that require manually linking GPAs to FA’s in the “*Non SSN GPA to Fin App Match*” or “*Edit Non-SSN GPAs*” screens in WebGrants; as well as for outreach purposes, for students who have not yet submitted a FAFSA/CADAA.

Non-SSN GPA School Unmatched Report- Older report that displays just *unmatched* records that require manual matching or editing via the “*NonSSN GPA to Fin App Match*” or “*Edit Non-SSN GPAs*” screens in WebGrants. Also identifies students whose applications were not found.

Student Summary Report- Displays matched GPA records. Lets the user know whether an application is on-time and complete; incomplete; late; or not submitted at all (SSN GPA uploads only). Also shows whether GPA was uploaded or manually keyed, and identifies awarded students. Used as an overall summary of *matched* GPA/financial aid application records.

Financial Application (No GPA)- To capture both current seniors and last year's graduates, this report displays all students under 20 years of age who listed your high school on their FAFSA or CADAA, and for whom the Commission has not received a GPA. Lists FAFSA/CADAA process date and incomplete (No EFC) applications. This report is used to: identify students whose GPAs were **not** uploaded; and to outreach to students whose applications are incomplete.

Your Cal Grant Awardees- Lists students who have recently been offered a Cal Grant award.

Non-SSN GPA Roster Report- Informs users if GPAs were matched to a FAFSA/CADAA. Provides total count of all Non-SSN GPA records submitted via upload and manual entry.

California Student Aid Commission

Closer Look: Non-SSN GPA Status Report

nssr-2018-05155000-13jun18.txt		PAGE: 1	
BATCH DATE: 06/12/2018 NON-SSN GPA		RUN DATE: 06/13/2018	
		RUN TIME: 01:58:22	
LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	STATE ID (SSID)	MATCH
*****HIGH SCHOOL GRAD YEAR: 2018***			MATCHED FIELDS
APPLESEED	JOHNNY	0000	YES
CURIE	MARIE	1111	NO APP
HAWKING	STEPHEN	09/27/2000 3.99 06/2018 ABC789	NO
SHAKESPEARE	WILLIAM	07/25/2000 2.78 06/2018 XYZ789	NO
*****HIGH SCHOOL GRAD YEAR: 2017*****			
MUSK	ELON	12/05/1998 1.23 06/2017 DEF123	YES
TESLA	NIKOLA	05/06/1999 3.52 06/2017 DEFXYZ	NO APP

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2 meanings for "No App":

- 1) FAFSA/CADAA not submitted; **OR**
- 2) FAFSA/CADAA submitted, but none of the GPA data matched application

The **Non-SSN GPA Status Report** is the most comprehensive report offered, and is essential to identify unmatched GPAs.

USE THIS REPORT TO:

- Identify partially matched students- these records must be manually edited/matched to link GPAs to their corresponding FAFSA/CADAA
- Identify students whose FAFSA/CADAA was not found/not submitted ("No App")
- Confirm matched GPA/financial aid applications

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

- Research partially matched records; and those for which no application was found, to determine course of action:
 - Manually **match** GPAs to their corresponding FAFSA/CADAA, if found, using the "NonSSN GPA to Fin App Match" screen in WebGrants, **or**;
 - **Edit** GPA records to match FAFSA/CADAA using the "Edit Non-SSN GPAs" screen in WebGrants after verifying the demographic data submitted on FAFSA/CADAA. Use the FAFSA Student Aid Report (SAR) or CADAA California Student Aid Report (Cal-SAR) to verify
- Outreach to students who have not submitted their FAFSA/CADAA ("No App")

High school counselors must manually match or edit GPAs to corresponding financial aid applications, if they are not automatically matched. This report provides all of the same data as, for example, the "Non-SSN GPA School Unmatched report", but in even greater

detail. And it is conveniently sorted by graduation date. This report lists student names in alphabetical order, along with students' DOB, GPA, School Student ID, and State Student ID (SSID). Includes report description and key at the top, and total count at the bottom of the report.

Both matched and unmatched students are identified on this report. The "*MATCH*" column displays the status of your submitted GPAs: "Yes", "No", or "No App":

"Yes" in the "*MATCH*" column means that a FAFSA/CADAA was matched to the GPA; "*No App*" means no application was found in WebGrants; and "No" means that *some* demographic data matched, but not enough for WebGrants to automatically confirm a match. These records must be manually edited or matched in WebGrants via the "*NonSSN GPA to Fin App Match*" or "*Edit Non-SSN GPAs*" screens.

Editing Non-SSN GPA Records

Q: When would I edit a GPA Record?

A: Editing a GPA record is needed when a GPA record fails to match to a financial aid application.

Q: Why are some of my GPA records unmatched?

A: GPA records are unmatched when information on both the GPA record and the financial aid application are different. Use the “*Non-SSN GPA Status Report*” to identify unmatched GPA records.

Q: What happens when I edit a GPA record?

A: Editing a GPA record, allows you to change certain fields to mirror what is on the student’s financial aid application.

The result is higher % of matched records and therefore more students being considered for Cal Grants! Data on matched records and Cal Grant awardees is reflected on the “Race to Submit Dashboard.”

Making education beyond high school financially accessible to all Californians.

Editing Non-SSN GPA records.

California Student Aid Commission

Student Information Section

Student's Name *(Last, First, Middle Initial)
 BELT BRET

Date of Birth *(MMDDYYYY) Gender *(M or F) Graduation Date *(MMYYYY)
 09122000 M 062018

Student Email

Student's Address * City *
 1833 LAKEVIEW WAY SACRAMENTO

Student Phone

Parent Information Section

Father's Last Name Mother's Last Name

Parent's Phone Parent's Email
 5624284364

Other Information Section

State Student ID * School Code *(School Submitting GPA)
 2444440695 05XXXXXX

CSAC ID School Student ID GPA *(001-400)
 1025964444 188

Submit Changes Reset Back

Use the Edit screen to:

1. Correct any individual Non-SSN GPAs that were uploaded with errors; or
2. When you get "NO ISIR DATA FOUND FOR SELECTION CRITERIA" after attempting to match the records, **AND** you have viewed the student's SAR/Cal-SAR, **AND** now want to update the GPA demographic data to mirror the FAFSA/CADAA. After editing the GPA, you will then "force-match" the GPA to the FAFSA/CADAA.

Choose "Edit Non-SSN GPA".

California Student Aid Commission

Non-SSN Matching Process

If a student completes their FAFSA or Dream Act Application and it varies from the information submitted with their GPA
the student may NOT match.

Match NON-SSN GPA to Financial Application

- Used to match a NON-SSN GPA record to a Financial Application
- Date of Birth and partial first OR last name is required to do search
- Partial first name with MINIMUM 3 characters
- Partial last name with MINIMUM 2 characters
- Students highlighted in GREEN have already been matched
- Students highlighted in RED have been placed on HOLD status. Please contact CSAC
- Once a match is selected, click the "Submit Changes" button to finalize the match

Academic Year: 2018-2019 Last Name: DO First Name: JON **GO**

DOB (mm/dd/yyyy): 9/12/1996 Student City: School City:

School ID: 99999900 School City:

Record(s): 1 NON-SSN to Financial Application Page: 1 of 1

Name	DOB	Address	School	Std Phone	Par Phone	Std Email	Par Email
DOE, JONATHAN I	09/12/1996	5331 WATER VIEW, SACRAMENTO 90058	99999900	(552) 456-2385	(555) 636-3987		

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If students complete their FAFSA or Dream Act Application and it differs from the information submitted with their GPA, they may not immediately match in the WebGrants system.

WebGrants will attempt to match GPAs with student applications, and that will happen in most cases. When it doesn't, the high school or the district should go into the system and manually match their students. One common misconception is that matching needs to occur before March 2nd, but it can occur well after the deadline. Assuming both the GPA and financial aid application were submitted on time, students will eventually get matched and processed for a possible award.

Scenario: A high school submitted a GPA with an incorrect date-of-birth. There are two ways to correct the error and match the student:

- 1) Match NON-SSN GPA to Financial Application- Manually match the GPA to the financial aid application.
- 2) Edit NON-SSN GPA Record- Correct the DOB on the record. The system will match the record automatically overnight.

This page shows an example of how to match the GPA manually. Search the student by the correct academic year, DOB, School ID, Last Name, and First Name. Select Go. The student's record will populate at the bottom of the screen. Click on the record.

California Student Aid Commission

Non-SSN Matching Process

Academic Year: 2018 - 2019 Last Name: DO First Name: JON Request Fin Apps
 DOB (mm/dd/yyyy): 06/20/2000 Student City: School City:
 School ID: 99999900 School City:

	Non-SSN GPA Data SSN or Dream App ID	Financial Application Data	Financial App
Last Name	DOE	DOE	
First Name	JONATHAN	JONATHAN	
Middle Init	J		
DOB	09/12/1996	12/9/1996	
Address	5331 WATER VIEW	11040 WHITE ROCK ROAD	
City	SACRAMENTO	RANCHO CORDOVA	
Zip	90058	90058	
School Code	99999900		
Student Phone	(552) 456-2365	TEST@CSAC.CA.GOV	
Parent Phone	(655) 636-3987	TEST@CSAC...	
Student Email			
Parent Email			
GPA	3.08		
State Student ID	2064240000		

Match

Submit Changes Back

Making education beyond high school financially accessible to all Californians.

Listed here is the Data provided by Student's FAFSA/Dream Act Application Submission

Listed here is the Data provided by HS's GPA Submission

After selecting the record, you will be brought to this screen where you will see the Non-SSN GPA Record submitted by the High School.

To the right of the GPA record are possible financial aid applications that could be your student's, you may have more than one record come up here.

Jonathan Doe's GPA did not match because, as you can see, not only was the date of birth information transposed, the addresses listed are not the same. If you are confident it is the same student, you can match the GPA to the financial aid application by clicking in the match radio button to 'Submit Changes' and marry the two records together.

California Student Aid Commission

Non-SSN Matching Process

Records are Matched!

Academic Year: 2018-2019 Last Name: DO First Name: JON
 DOB (mm/dd/yyyy): 9/12/1996 Student City: School City: School ID: 99999900

Database Update results
 Matched: 1
 Match Errors: 0

Green = Matched
 This student is MATCHED!

Record(s): 1 NON-SSN to Financial Application Page: 1 of 1

Name	DOB	Address	School	Stdt Phone	Par Phone	Std Email	Par Email
DOE, JONATHAN I	09/12/1996	5331 WATER VIEW, SACRAMENTO 90058	99999900	(552) 456-2365	(555) 636-3987		

Back

Making education beyond high school financially accessible to all Californians.

You are brought back to the initial matching screen and you will notice that the student is now displayed in green, meaning that the Non-SSN GPA record is now matched. This student will now be considered for a Cal Grant in the next award processing run, which occurs each weekend.

California Student Aid Commission

Awarding Issues and Solutions

Issue	Solution	WG Report	Student Outreach	Contact CSAC
Student's name is different	Edit GPA Record	<i>Non-SSN GPA Status Report</i>	X	
Incorrect DOB	Edit GPA Record	<i>Non-SSN GPA Status Report</i>	X	
Mailing address is different	Edit GPA Record	<i>Non-SSN GPA Status Report</i>	X	
Incomplete financial aid app	Speak with student	<i>Non-SSN GPA Status Report</i>	X	
"No ISIR Data Found" message	Speak with student, Edit GPA Record	<i>Non-SSN GPA Status Report</i>	X	X
GPA matched to someone else (i.e. twins)	Edit GPA Record, Contact CSAC	<i>Non-SSN GPA Status Report</i>		X
Filed incorrect or duplicate financial aid app	File correct financial aid app, Contact CSAC	<i>Non-SSN GPA Status Report</i>	X	X
No GPA submitted	Add a single GPA, not as a batch	<i>Non-SSN GPA Status Report or Financial Aid (NO GPA) Report</i>		X

For a variety of reasons, sometimes even after a GPA is uploaded and the student completes a FAFSA or California Dream Act Application something may happen that blocks the matching process. This can then prevent the student from matching correctly in the system and being awarded a Cal Grant. You may find that you are unable to correct these issues with the matching tools available to you in WebGrants.

Here are a few of the common issues we see, and the action that should be taken to correct them.

GPA Upload Corrections

- Password protected email
- List *incorrect* information and *correct* information
- List your contact information in case we need clarification



Email: schoolsupport@csac.ca.gov

Making education beyond high school financially accessible to all Californians.

We know how hard schools work to upload correct information, but sometimes errors occur. Let's say incorrect information was submitted to the Commission. In order to make a correction, you could edit the information in WebGrants if the Non-SSN method was used and the GPA was not matched.

After the March 2nd deadline, if the incorrect GPA was submitted with a SSN or Non-SSN, you would send an encrypted email with the school letterhead requesting the correction. You will need to include all of the student's information and clearly state what was incorrect and what is correct. Also, be sure to add your contact information, just in case we have questions or need clarification.



We have talked about the kinds of financial aid students can receive, and the resources available to you and your students regarding state funded financial aid; let us round out our discussion by looking at the steps students need to take to get awarded.

Citizens and eligible non-citizens, such as green card holders, should fill out a FAFSA to be considered for both state and federal aid. Undocumented students should fill out a California Dream Act Application to be considered for institutional and state financial aid. The corresponding application should be completed by the March 2nd deadline to give the student their best chance at receiving an award.



Any student awarded a Cal Grant must create an account at WebGrants for Students. The web address is www.WebGrants4students.org.

Once on this page, students should click on the create an account link, to create their account and log into the system.

It's important that they create their account using the exact spelling of their name as provided on their FAFSA or California Dream Act Application. For example, if the student has a hyphenated last name listed on the application, they should be sure to use that same hyphenated last name when creating a WebGrants for Students account.

Until we complete our WebGrants upgrade, please let students know that mobile devices like smartphones and tablets are not compatible with our system. Students should use a laptop or desktop computer to avoid compatibility issues. It's important to note WebGrants is only compatible with Internet Explorer or Mozilla Firefox web browsers when using this website.

California Student Aid Commission

Main Menu – Action Items

Cal Grant Main Menu

STOP Required items are marked below. You must complete all requirements in order to receive.

ACTION ITEMS:

- [Confirmation of School of Attendance](#) Required to complete awarding process.
- [Submit High School Graduation Confirmation](#) Required to receive payment.

RESOURCES:

- [Understanding My Cal Grant](#)
- [Disqualification Fact Sheet](#)
- [Change My Address](#)
- [View My Application Status](#)
- [View My Award Detail](#)
- [View My CA Aid Report \(CAR\)](#)
- [View My Payment History](#)
- [Submit School Change](#)
- [Third Party Access to My Account](#)
- [Submit School Leave of Absence](#)

The Cal Grant link will take your student to the Cal Grant Main Menu. If there is a stop sign, that means the student must complete the requirements listed by following the posted links. The student may be presented with up to two requirements: Confirmation of School of Attendance and/or Certify High School Graduation Date. These requirements must be completed for the “holds” to drop off in order for the student to be paid their Cal Grant.

The confirmation of the school (college) of attendance becomes active in February and the high school graduation confirmation link will become active beginning on the first day of the month in which the student will be graduating. For example, if a student will be graduating on June 15th, the High School Graduation confirmation link will become active in WebGrants beginning on June 1st.

California Student Aid Commission

Confirming School of Attendance

CALIFORNIA STUDENT AID COMMISSION

WEBGRANTS 4 STUDENTS

Cal Grant Main Menu

STOP Required items are marked below. You must complete all requirements in order to receive your award.

ACTION ITEMS:

- Confirmation of School of Attendance Required to complete awarding process.
- Submit High School Graduation Confirmation Required to receive payment.

Message from webpage

I understand this will confirm that the School of Attendance listed is correct.

OK

WEBGRANTS 4 STUDENTS

Confirmation of your School of Attendance

Please confirm the school you are attending below. If the school listed is not the one you will be attending, select the School Change link and you will be redirected to the screen that will enable you to complete the required school change.

I will be attending the following School of Attendance: **UNIV OF CA - DAVIS**

or

Make a school change on this screen [Submit School Change](#)

Student Certification: By selecting the check box and clicking the Submit button below, I am affirming that I will be attending the school listed above. I understand that it is illegal to report false or misleading information. I have read the information printed above and certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of California, that the information above is true and correct.

Submit

Let's take a look at the first requirement: Confirmation of School of Attendance. This is where students will confirm what college they plan on attending.

Beginning in February, students who have been awarded a Cal Grant can begin to confirm their school (college) of attendance. We realize that most students still won't know what school they will be attending until much later, often not until schools start to send acceptance letters. That is not an issue. Students can confirm their school of attendance at any time once that window is open. If the school of attendance changes, students can simply perform a school change on their WebGrants 4 Students account.

After clicking the Confirmation of School of Attendance link, students will be presented with two options. If the school listed will be the school of attendance, they can simply make this confirmation right then and there. By default, we will show the first school listed on the student's FAFSA or California Dream Act application.

If students end up going to a school they didn't initially list on their FAFSA or California Dream Act Application, they will need to go back into the application first to add the new school before they go through this process.

California Student Aid Commission

School Change

CALIFORNIA STUDENT AID COMMISSION

WEBGRANTS 4 STUDENTS

Home Tools Links Help Sign Out
Middle Class Scholarship

Cal Grant Main Change My Address View My Application Status View My Award Detail View My CA Aid Report (CAR) View My Payment History **Submit School Change** Third Party Access to My Account Submit School Leave of Absence

Confirmation of your School of Attendance

Please confirm the school you are attending below. If the school listed is not the one you will be attending, select the School Change link and you will be redirected to the screen that will enable you to complete the required school change.

I will be attending the following School of Attendance: UNIV OF CA - DAVIS
Or
 Make a school change on this screen [Submit School Change](#)

Student Certification: By selecting the check box and clicking the Submit button below, I am affirming that I will be attending the school listed above. I understand that it is illegal to report false or misleading information. I have read the information printed above and certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of California, that the information above is true and correct.

Message from webpage

You have selected the School of Attendance is NOT correct. Please click the link and you will be directed to the School Change screen to complete the required transaction.

If the school listed is not the school they'll be attending, they can request a school change by simply clicking on the Submit School Change link.

Make sure the correct award year is selected. The corresponding page will display the schools the student listed on their financial aid application, as well as the option to Complete a School Change to a completely new school.

Students must certify they've read and understood the statements presented with the school change then hit submit. Once they have completed this requirement, they will receive a notification that the school of attendance has been confirmed.

California Student Aid Commission

High School Graduation Verification

Cal Grant Main Menu

STOP Required items are marked below. You must complete all requirements in order to receive your award.

ACTION ITEMS:

- [Confirmation of School of Attendance](#) Required to complete awarding process.
- [Submit High School Graduation Confirmation](#) Required to receive payment.

RESOURCES:

- [Understanding My Cal Grant](#)
- [Disqualification Fact Sheet](#)
- [Change My Address](#)
- [View My Application Status](#)
- [View My Award Detail](#)
- [View My CA Aid Report \(CAR\)](#)
- [View My Payment History](#)
- [Submit School Change](#)
- [Third Party Access to My Account](#)
- [Submit School Leave of Absence](#)

High School Graduation Certification Form

Earlier this year the California Student Aid Commission (CSAC) offered you a Cal Grant Entitlement Award to help pay for your college expenses. Prior to receiving your Cal Grant Entitlement Award, CSAC must receive confirmation of your high school graduation, or its equivalent. Please complete the information below so we can continue processing your Cal Grant Entitlement Award.

What if I still have courses or other requirements to complete before I actually can graduate high school?
Do not complete the form below until you have completed all of your high school's graduation requirements. If you have not yet completed all of your high school's graduation requirements, but expect to graduate before December 31, 2017, please do not complete the information below at this time. You have until December 31, 2017, to complete your high school's graduation requirements. Once you do graduate, come back to this form and complete it at that time.

If you definitely will not graduate by December 31, 2017, select button C below.

Please select a button that best fits your educational status.

A I have completed all of my high school requirements and graduated.
Month and year of your high school graduation date. The current date on file is: **JUN, 2017** Update high school graduation date **ONLY** if different than date on file: /

Or

B I did not complete the standard high school graduation requirements, but did pass the California High School Proficiency Examination (CHSPE) or General Education Development (GED). Date: /

Or

C I did not graduate. Please note that selecting this option will disqualify you from the Cal Grant Entitlement Award.

Student Certification: By selecting the check box and clicking the **Submit** button below, I am affirming that I have completed all of my high school graduation requirements or I have passed a high school equivalency test such as a GED. I understand that it is illegal to report false or misleading information. I have read the information printed above and certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of California, that the information above is true and correct.

Although high schools and high school districts are requested to verify their students' high school graduation, students also have the option to confirm their high school graduation if their school has not completed this process. A student's Cal Grant Entitlement award is placed on-hold until the high school graduation requirement is satisfied.

The student must select the option that best fits his or her current educational status. For the vast majority of students that will mean they have met all graduation requirements, so they will select option A, then certify, then hit submit.

Once the student has completed this requirement, they will get a notification that their high school graduation date has been successfully certified. Once all requirements have been completed, they will no longer be visible on the Cal Grant Main Menu.

California Student Aid Commission

HS Graduation Verification

Complete by August 31

High School Graduation Verification

- For convenience all the student(s) have been selected as Graduated.
- Please select any student(s) who have not graduated, or are pending graduation.
- By clicking on the Verify Students button below, all student(s) are verified as graduated, not graduated or pending.
- Students placed in a Pending status must be verified by the HS counselor, students will not be allowed to self-certify. Students will appear on this screen until the Graduation date has been verified.
- If you have selected student(s) in error and submitted by clicking on Verify Student button, please contact CSAC immediately to correct.

School ID = 05XXXXXX

School Name: GOLD RIVER HIGH SCHOOL

Name	Date of Birth	Graduation Status
AGUILAR-GARCIA ROBERT L	12/18/2000	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Graduated <input type="radio"/> Not Graduated <input type="radio"/> Pending
DRAYTON BRIAN	10/27/1999	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Graduated <input type="radio"/> Not Graduated <input type="radio"/> Pending
FREEMAN RACHEL	05/19/2000	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Graduated <input type="radio"/> Not Graduated <input type="radio"/> Pending

*You can **only** verify High School Graduation after the student is awarded a Cal Grant.*

The High School Graduation Verification screen is accessed from the GPA Menu in WebGrants. This screen is made available the month students graduate and it only lists your Cal Grant awardees. For example, if your students graduate in the middle of June then the screen is made available early June.

You can assist your students in verifying their graduation status by selecting from the following options. Students also have the option to do this in WebGrants for Students and we'll show you this in a minute.

You will select GRADUATED for students who graduated receiving a diploma.

If you are certain a student did not or will not graduate, you will select NOT GRADUATED. This withdraws their award.

The Pending option should be marked for students who are still working on meeting HS graduation requirements. For example, they may be attending night classes, summer school or even attending an adult school program. After the student graduates, the school official must come back to this screen in WebGrants to release the award. The verification of graduation still needs to be completed or the student will be withdrawn.

When the 'pending' option is selected, students will receive a message in their WebGrants for Students account letting them know that the self-certification option is not available and to contact the Commission to certify their high school graduation. If they high school

does not update the status, students will be required to submit a copy of their high school diploma and the high school graduation certification form (G-8). To obtain the form, students can contact Student Support at 1-888-224-7268 or at studentsupport@csac.ca.gov

You could also use this option for students who are no longer at your school.

If the 'Not graduated' status was reported in error, the student can appeal to the Commission by providing their HS transcripts or Diploma reflecting their HS graduation date.

The student has until December 31 of the award year to satisfy high school graduation requirements to retain their Cal Grant award.


California
Student Aid Commission

**Additional
Information
&
Resources**



We would now like to go over some additional updates and resources available to you.

California
Student Aid Commission




Legislative Update

AB 2015 (Reyes): Financial Aid Application Information during High School

AB 2477 (Rubio): Dream Resource Liaisons for CSU and UC campuses

AB 1811 (Passed on 6/27/18): increases age of Chafee Grant recipients from 23 to 26 years of age

CA Legislative Website:
leginfo.legislature.ca.gov



Here is a list of some legislation that may directly impact your students. Legislation is always changing, so for the most updated information regarding legislation, we encourage you to check out the Cal-Leg webpage for updates. If you have never used the Cal-Leg page before, it has a “Bill Search” tool that enables you to search bills and track their history, all the way from initial introduction to bill passage. Simply type in the bill number.

We provide you a short description of each bill here, however your homework will be to go to the Cal Leg website and research the status of each one. There is one particular bill amongst all these, that we wanted to highlight. That one is Assembly Bill 2015, introduced by my Assembly Member Eloise Reyes (D-San Bernardino).

AB 2015 (Reyes): Financial Aid Application Information during high school, as of 8/17/18 read a 2nd time and ordered to 3rd reading, at which point it will be discussed by members and voted on by a roll call vote. If passed, would beginning with the 2020-21 school year require school districts to ensure that their students receive information on how to properly complete and submit the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) or the California Dream Act Application (CADAA) at least once before entering the 12th grade. Many high school graduates never complete a FAFSA or CADAA – in fact, the classes of 2017 and 2018 only averaged a 54% completion rate for both applications. This bill would ensure that students receive instruction on how to complete their financial aid forms. Financial aid completion been shown to lead to an increase in college attendance.

AB 2477 (Rubio): Establish “Dream Resource Center” and Dream Resource Liaisons for

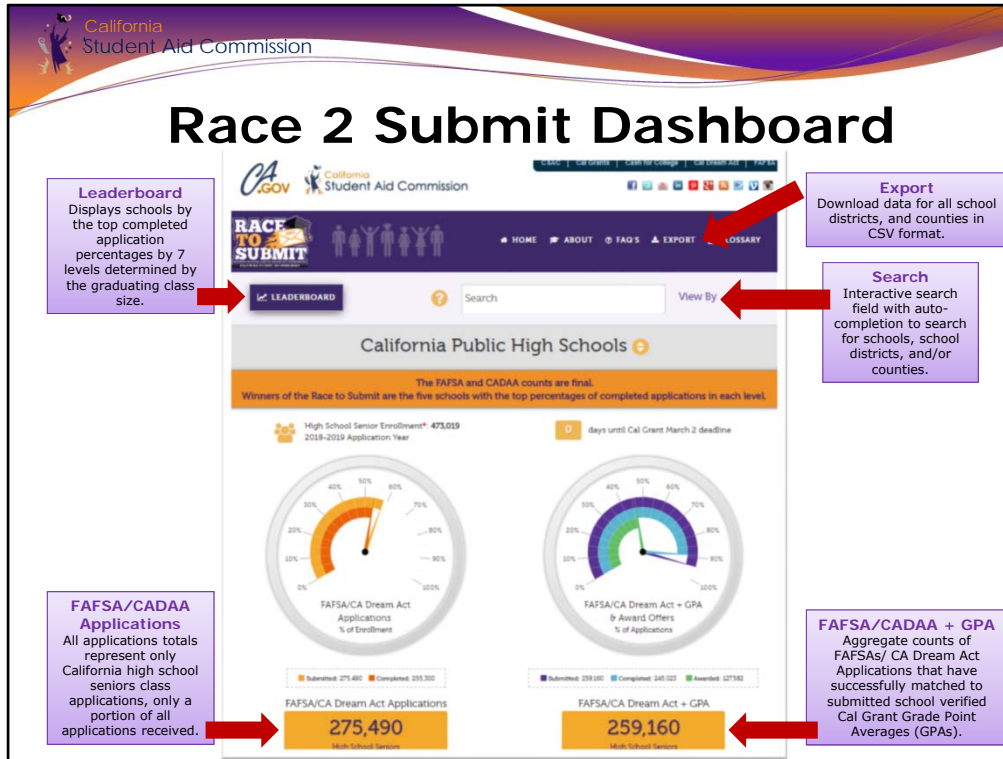
college campuses, as of 8/20/18 read a 2nd time and ordered to 3rd reading, at which point it will be discussed by members and voted on by a roll call vote. This bill, if passed would commencing with the 2019-20 academic year require that CSU and UC systems designate a Dream Resource Liaison on each campus and would encourage those institutions to establish a Dream Resource Center.

AB 1811: this bill was passed and signed by the governor on 6/27/18 and takes effect beginning in the 2018-19 award year. This bill increases the age of Chafee Grant recipients from 23 to 26 years of age. To be considered for a Chafee Grant, applicants must be under the age of 26 by July 1st of the award year.

CCC Bachelor's Pilot Program

Participating CCCs	Bachelor Programs
Antelope Valley College	Airframe Manufacturing Technology
Bakersfield College	Industrial Automation
Cypress College	Mortuary Science
Feather River College	Equine & Ranch Management
Foothill College	Dental Hygiene
Mira Costa College	Bio-manufacturing
Modesto Junior College	Respiratory Care
Rio Hondo College	Automotive Technology
San Diego Mesa College	Health Information Management
Santa Ana College	Occupational studies
Santa Monica College	Interaction design
Shasta College	Health information management
Skyline College	Respiratory Care
Solano Community College	Biotechnology
West Los Angeles College	Dental Hygiene

15 pilot Bachelor Degree programs are now offered at these select Community Colleges. They are aimed at meeting demand for skilled workers in technical fields.



The CAL GRANT SUCCESS DASHBOARD will help to track the total number of applications submitted.

There are three statuses: **SUBMITTED** - an application that has been submitted but has not been fully processed; an application without an Estimated Family Contribution (EFC), **COMPLETED** - fully processed application with an EFC, and **AWARDED** - how many of those students are ultimately awarded a Cal Grant.

The totals will update weekly as we receive and process applications.

The CAL GRANT SUCCESS DASHBOARD will allow you to search, view and compare entire districts. You can then look at individual high schools within each district to track results. And, the dashboard gives you a couple of different ways to view information.

California Student Aid Commission



CASH FOR C//LLEGE




- FREE financial aid application workshops
- Financial aid experts on hand to help complete the application and answer financial aid questions
- Open to students and parents
- Any school or organization can host workshops
- Over 1000 held throughout California during the 2017-18 application cycle

Making education beyond high school financially accessible to all Californians.

Applying for financial aid should be considered a component of college-preparedness. Many students work hard to get accepted to college only to face the hardship of how to pay for it. The Cash for College program, funded by the California Student Aid Commission, is one way high schools can help students make the transition from high school to college. Cash for College workshops are free and provide assistance to students to complete their financial aid applications. CSAC is proud of our program and invites all high schools, colleges, student advocacy groups and community organizations to consider hosting at least one workshop per application season. The feedback we receive from students and parents is overwhelmingly positive and they value the help with completing the applications.

Many of the more than 1,000 workshops offered assistance in Spanish and other languages, some offered child care and most provided light refreshments. Most Cash for College workshops are held in the evening to encourage parent attendance but parents are not required to attend.

When workshop hosts register their workshop, CSAC will send enough Cash for College folders for the estimated students and each site will receive four 18x24 posters to advertise the workshop. We will also send our Fund Your Future magazines for the student attendees. Both the Fund Your Future magazine and the Cash for College folders are great resources that provide financial aid information.



CASH FOR COLLEGE

Regional Coordinating Organizations (RCOs)

Counties Served

- Sacramento Cal-SOAP**
 - Sacramento • Yolo
- East Bay Cal-SOAP**
 - Alameda • Contra Costa
- Youth 2 Leaders Education Foundation**
 - Kern
- UNITE-LA**
 - Los Angeles
- Inland Empire Economic Partnership**
 - Riverside • San Bernardino
- San Diego and Imperial County Cal-SOAP**
 - San Diego • Imperial
- CSAC Cash for College Statewide Office**
 - All other counties

Making education beyond high school financially accessible to all Californians.

Cash for College is a partnership program as we rely on Regional Coordinating Organizations or RCOs. Currently, there are six Cash for College RCOs (not including the statewide office). Our RCOs are the backbone of the Cash for College program. RCOs help workshop hosts organize their workshops, secure volunteers for the workshop and provide volunteer training. Below please find the **Cash for College RCO Contacts**.

Sacramento Cal-SOAP

Mayra Tijero, Program Coordinator
mtijero@scoe.net

East Bay Cal-SOAP

Jasmine Cartagena, Program Coordinator
jasmin@eastbayconsortium.org

Youth 2 Leaders Education Foundation

Jasmin Padilla, Assistant Director
jpadilla@y2lef.org

UNITE-LA

Kristina Romero, Program Coordinator
kromero@lachamber.com

San Diego & Imperial County Cal-SOAP

Beth Palencia, Coordinator
eplencia@ucsd.edu

Inland Empire Economic Partnership

John Orta, Education
and Workforce Development Manager
jorta@ieep.com

CSAC Cash for College Statewide Office Michael “Billy” Wagner, CFC Analyst
michael.wager@csac.ca.gov - (916) 464-8022



Partnering with Cash for College

Register to host a Cash for College Workshop and Gain Access to:

- A secure website to manage workshops and student follow-up
- Best practice tips for a successful workshop
- Specialized trainings, resources, marketing and outreach materials, and additional support
- Student Data and "How Did We Do" Reports
- Site support in the amount of \$300 for eligible workshops per Partnership Agreement


Register at www.cash4college.org

Making education beyond high school financially accessible to all Californians.

If your high school becomes an approved partner and registers a workshop your school will gain access to the Workshop Management System (WMS) that allows you to manage your workshop as well as student follow-up. This website enables you to assign site users and contacts, order materials, and access training and useful resources to make your workshop successful.

If your high school is interested in hosting a Cash for College workshop, please visit www.Cash4College.org to become an approved partner, register your workshop, order materials, and access training and other resources. Organization registration opened July 1st so don't delay!

California
Student Aid Commission



CASH FOR C//LLEGE

We **(and need!)** **Volunteers**

- Many Cash for College volunteers are financial aid professionals from local community colleges or universities
- RCO staff provide volunteers and can help secure volunteers
- College students are great volunteer resources
- Anyone can be a Cash for College volunteer!

Making education beyond high school financially accessible to all Californians.

The Cash for College program could not be as successful without our dedicated volunteers. Volunteers may or may not be financial aid professionals but they should know the basics of completing the FAFSA, Dream Act and Chafee applications.

Workshop hosts are encouraged to secure volunteers for their workshop. Workshop hosts can reach out to their local community college or university Financial Aid Office to ask for volunteers. If workshop hosts are having trouble securing volunteers, your RCO should be able to help.

There are multiple resources for volunteers to learn how to help students complete the applications:

- Most RCOs provide volunteer training. If you are unable to attend in person, the training is recorded and made available.
- Federal Student Aid provides training resources for completing the FAFSA. Since the Dream Act application closely resembles the FAFSA, most of these resources are useful for the Dream Act application as well.



This is the Cash for College home page. It can be found at www.cash4college.csac.ca.gov. This site provides information and resources for students and families as well as workshop hosts and government officials.

In the menu bar, there are a lot of resources available.

In the Find a Workshop section, anyone can search for a workshop. The search can be completed by current location (if location access is allowed), zip code, school name or key word and by county.

Government officials, or anyone with an .edu or .ca.gov email, can request a list of all upcoming Cash for College workshops.

From this site, students and their families can search and register for nearby workshops. If you do not host your own Cash for College workshop, please encourage all of your students and their families to attend one in your area.

The screenshot displays the California Student Aid Commission website. At the top left is the logo with the text "California Student Aid Commission". Below the logo is a search bar with filters for "Current location", "Zip code", "School Name or Key word", and "County". There are input fields for "Miles from current location" (with a "Miles" label), "Select Workshop Language" (set to "ALL"), and "Wheelchair access available" (set to "N/A"). A "VSEEDY" logo is present with a "Refresh" button and an "Input symbols" field. A "Search" button is at the bottom of the search area.

Below the search area are three main sections:

- Become an Approved Organization:** A section with a blue header and a yellow border. It contains text about organization registration for 2018-19 CCFC workshops, a "Thank you" message, and instructions on how to register and complete account creation.
- Host a Cash For College Workshop:** A section with a blue header and a yellow border. It contains a "Thank you" message and instructions regarding the 2018-19 CCFC workshop timeline and registration process, including a "Login" link.
- Upcoming Workshops:** A section with a blue header and a yellow border. It features a "Get Workshop Information" button and a "See all workshop details" link.
- Announcements:** A section with a blue header and a yellow border. It contains several key announcements:
 - Become an approved Cash for College Partner:** Encouraging organizations to register today.
 - 2018-19 Cash for College Workshop registration for Organizations is now open:** A call to action for organizations.
 - Cash for College Workshop Timeline:** Stating that workshops run from October 1, 2018, through the March 2, 2019 Cal Grant Deadline.
 - Earlier FAFSA Changes:** Encouraging students to use Prior-Prior Year Income.
 - Financial Aid Applications Date:** Stating that the submission window opens on October 1.
 - Attend a Cash for College Workshop:** Encouraging students to attend.

In the Upcoming Workshops section, all upcoming workshops will be listed.

In the Become an Approved Organization section, partners will click on the register link to become an approved partner.

In the Announcements section, important announcements are shown.

California Student Aid Commission

- Central Coast
- Central Valley
- East Bay
- Long Beach
- Los Angeles
- Merced
- Northcoast
- Sacramento
- San Diego and Imperial
- San Francisco
- San Jose
- Santa Barbara
- Solano
- South County
- Gilroy
- South San Joaquin

**15 Regional Consortia Serving
126 School Districts**

Making education beyond high school financially accessible to all Californians.

Cal-SOAP, a program funded by the Commission, is another great student resource.

The Cal-SOAP is an organization that goes into schools in particular areas to raise achievement levels of low-income students. They focus on regions with low college participation rates and assist with tutoring, financial aid workshops and more. You can learn more about Cal SOAP on our website

California Student Aid Commission

Commission Notifications



OPERATIONS MEMO
Update from the California Student Aid Commission

July 11, 2014 GOM 2014-22

TO: Financial Aid Administrators
High School Counselors

FROM: Catalina G. Horta, Chief, Program Administration & Services Division

SUBJECT: 2014-15 Cal Grant Award Assessments and Dream Act Research Eligible to File a FAFSA

This Operations Memo from the California Student Aid Commission (Commission) provides an update on the award amount changes as prescribed in the 2014-15 Budget Act and provides guidance regarding the 2014-15 renewal of Cal Grant Dreamers eligible to complete a Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA).

2014-15 Cal Grant Award Assessments

Operations Memos

SPECIAL ALERT
Update from the California Student Aid Commission

June 30, 2014 GSA 2014-19

TO: Financial Aid Administrators

FROM: Catalina G. Horta, Chief, Program Administration & Services Division

SUBJECT: Annual Renewal of WebGrants Access Forms

This Special Alert from the California Student Aid Commission (Commission) reminds institutions of the annual requirement to submit:

- WebGrants Information Security and Confidentiality Agreement (Confidentiality Agreement) and
- WebGrants System Administrator's Access Request Form (Access Request Form) to continue access to WebGrants.

The deadline to submit WebGrants access forms is July 31, 2014.

Special Alerts



Live Commission Meetings on www.csac.ca.gov

Making education beyond high school financially accessible to all Californians.

Another great resource, and one you should subscribe to, is our listserv. There is a link to subscribe at the bottom of the Commission's homepage at www.csac.ca.gov. Once you subscribe, you will receive operations memos and special alerts in your email to keep you up to date and informed about financial aid programs and operations. This is extremely important because as you might know the world of financial aid keeps changing and there are always new updates.

Commission meetings are recorded so that you can be better informed about the changes within CSAC and financial aid across California.

Private Scholarships

- ❑ **FREE** financial aid!
- ❑ The majority will require the following:
 - ✓ **Application**
 - ✓ **Letter of Recommendation (teacher, counselor, coach, etc.)**
 - ✓ **Transcript**
 - ✓ **Maybe an interview**
- ❑ Some will require a bit of creativity



Scholarships are free money for college. The majority of scholarship applications will consist of an application, a letter of recommendation (usually from a teacher, counselor, coach, community member, etc.), academic transcripts and the occasional interview. Often, the more prestigious or high award scholarships will also have an interview built into the selection process.

However, not all scholarships will be in that format. Some, like the “Stuck At Prom” scholarship, will require a bit of creativity. The duct tape company, Duck Brand, has a scholarship that challenges students to create their own outfits made entirely from duct tape, then wear those outfits to their high school prom for a chance to win one of two scholarships prizes worth \$10,000 each to the best dress and best tuxedo. <http://stuckatprom.com>.

Fund Your Future Magazine

<http://www.fundyourfuture.org>



Another great resource we offer is called the Fund Your Future Magazine. We have these in both English and Spanish and they can be ordered by going to the “Reports and Publications” link on our website. We also have an online version of these, as well as other publications in a number of different languages. All of these resources are free to high school counselors.

California Student Aid Commission

Training and Outreach

- Financial Aid Nights
- Dreamer Conferences
- College Fairs
- High School Groups
- Tailored Webinars

*Need more information?
Contact our Institutional Support Unit.*

Making education beyond high school financially accessible to all Californians.

The California Student Aid Commission may be available to provide training and/or attend outreach events such as:

- Financial Aid Nights
- Dreamer Conferences
- College Fairs
- Tailored webinars

Any training requests will be handled by the Institutional Support Unit. Outreach requests (i.e. presenter request, tabling event, college fair, financial aid night) will be handled by our Specialized Program and Outreach unit. In either case, you will first need to submit a training request form, which can be provided to you by contacting the Institutional Support Unit. Because we are a small unit, we don't have the resources to attend every event, so requests are reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

Arthur S. Marmaduke High School Counselor Award



An annual cash award to honor a counselor with exemplary skills in helping students go to college

Nominations can be submitted by

- District/County Leadership
- School counselor/teacher colleagues
- Site Administrators

Application window announced via **List-Serv**

More information can be found on our website at www.csac.ca.gov

2017-18 Winner: Beau Menchaca (right) from Century High School in Santa Ana, pictured with U.S Congressman Lou Correa (D-Santa Ana).

The Arthur S. Marmaduke award is an award that goes to one outstanding California high school counselor who demonstrates exemplary skills in helping students fulfill their dreams of going to college. The high school counselor awarded receives a cash award. The Student Aid Commission is currently seeking nominations for the 2018-19 school year. Counselors can be nominated by district and county leadership, school counselor/teacher colleague, and/or site administrators.

There will be a Special Alert and other communications released with the details of the application process, including links to the nomination form and deadline.

This is a friendly reminder to sign up for the List-Serv in order to receive CSAC General Operations Memos and Grant Special Alerts. This allows high school counselors/administrators to be better in touch with the changes and deadlines at CSAC.

Social Media



Like us on Facebook at:
[Facebook.com/CSAC.StudentAidCommission](https://www.facebook.com/CSAC.StudentAidCommission)



Follow us on Twitter:
[@castudentaid](https://twitter.com/castudentaid) #CalGrants



Follow us on Instagram:
[castudentaid](https://www.instagram.com/castudentaid)

Making education beyond high school financially accessible to all Californians.

Social Media is a great way to share and communicate with faculty and students. It is extremely important to share our message to better inform California students about financial aid. We invite you to follow us on social media.

California Student Aid Commission

Please take our survey!

casfaa **ECMC** **CCCSEAAA**

CALIFORNIA STUDENT AID COMMISSION

Recognizes
John Doe
OF
San Gabriel High School

For Completing the
2018 High School Counselor Workshop
ON
Month Day, 2018

[Signatures]
Executive Director Co-chair, CASFAA High School Relations Committee Co-chair, CASFAA High School Relations Committee

- Give specific feedback about this workshop
- Make suggestions on what to add or remove
- Directly impacts next year's workshops

Complete the Survey and receive a Certificate of Attendance

We send all participants a survey following each workshop. We encourage you to respond to this survey to let us know not only what you thought about today's workshop, but to offer ideas or suggestions on what additional material you would like to see added or changed.

Remember, most of the changes we make each year to our trainings come as a result of your input and suggestions.

The CSAC presenters today were: _____ and _____.

California Student Aid Commission

Thank You for Attending!

Contact us anytime for assistance

Please remember to take our survey

Check our website for upcoming trainings

**California Student Aid Commission
Institutional Support Unit**
1-888-294-0153
schoolsupport@csac.ca.gov
www.csac.ca.gov

We want to thank you for attending this training. We hope the information we've provided today proves to be helpful to you in assisting your students. We know that you make a difference in the lives of your students and we encourage you to keep up the good work. Together we can change lives and make education financially accessible to all students.

If you have additional questions that come up later, we encourage you to contact Institutional Support by phone or email. Please don't forget to complete our survey so you can receive your **Certificate of Attendance**. Finally, if you are new to WebGrants or you just need a refresher on uploading GPAs or using reports, we have ongoing, live webinars on a number of those topics. Please check our website or contact us for additional information.

ECMC

Solutions

The right
formula for
student
success.

Es
Engagement
Services



Fl
Financial
Literacy



Dp
Default
Prevention




Lt
LoanTracker
SaaS



Gc
Grace
Counseling



Pe
Program
Evaluator



Rosemary Martinez Kepford, School Relations Director | rmkepford@ecmc.org | 951-314-2171

www.ecmc.org/students

2018 High School Counselor Workshops



8/31/18	Fullerton	CSU Fullerton
9/5/18	Fresno	Fresno State University
9/5/18	Elk Grove	Cosumnes River College
9/6/18	Tulare	College of the Sequoias
9/6/18	Oxnard	Oxnard College
9/7/18	Bakersfield	Bakersfield - Y2L
9/7/18	Santa Maria	Allan Hancock College
9/7/18	Rocklin	Sierra College
9/10/18	Moreno Valley	Riverside County Office of Education
9/11/18	Moreno Valley	Riverside County Office of Education
9/12/18	Pasadena	Pasadena City College
9/13/18	San Gabriel	San Gabriel High School
9/14/18	Irvine	Irvine Valley College
9/17/18	Santa Rosa	Santa Rosa City Schools
9/18/18	Palm Desert	College of the Desert
9/18/18	Yuba City	Yuba College
9/18/18	Yreka	College Options - Siskiyou County
9/19/18	Redding	College Options - Redding
9/19/18	Fontana	San Bernardino County Sup. of Schools
9/21/18	Eureka	Eureka - North Coast Cal-SOAP
9/21/18	Santa Clara	Mission College
9/24/18	Redwood City	Cañada College
9/25/18	Kentfield	College of Marin
9/26/18	San Francisco	City College of SF - SF Cal-SOAP
9/27/18	Hayward	Chabot College
9/27/18	Wilmington	LA Harbor College
9/27/18	Stockton	San Joaquin Delta College
9/28/18	Sylmar	LA Mission College
9/28/18	Merced	Merced College
9/28/18	Oakland	Merritt College - East Bay Cal-SOAP
10/4/18	San Diego	Scottish Rite Center - San Diego Cal-SOAP
10/5/18	San Diego	Scottish Rite Center - San Diego Cal-SOAP
10/5/18	San Luis Obispo	Cuesta College
10/9/18	Woodland Hills	Pierce College
10/10/18	Los Angeles	LA Chamber of Commerce
10/11/18	Costa Mesa	Coast Community College District
10/12/18	Norwalk	Cerritos College
10/16/18	Sacramento	American River College
10/17/18	Costa Mesa	Orange County Dept. of Education
10/18/18	Torrance	El Camino College
10/19/18	Los Angeles	LA Trade Tech College

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LOCATIONS



TRAINING

on available financial aid, the application process and best practices for getting your students awarded



UPDATES

on the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) and the California Dream Act Application



INFORMATION

on the Cal Grant awarding process, new system reports and determining if a student is awarded