

# Frequently Asked Questions

## Student Loans and Financial Aid

### What is financial aid?

Financial aid falls into three main categories: grants and scholarships, work-study, and loans. Funding for these financial aid programs comes from colleges and universities, state and federal government programs, and private sources. Financial aid includes any form of financial assistance that helps you pay for college.

### *Grants and Scholarships*

These forms of financial aid, also known as gift aid, don't have to be repaid and can come in the form of both private and federal programs.

#### ***Private Grants and Scholarships***

Awarding of private grants and scholarships may be based on academic achievement, religious affiliation, ethnicity, organizational memberships, hobbies, or special talents. Applying for this aid requires persistent, aggressive pursuit and plenty of time. You're wise to begin your search in your Junior year in high school or even earlier, and remember to apply early as funding may be limited.

#### ***Federal Grants and Scholarships***

When you apply for federal financial aid, your eligibility for federal grant and scholarship programs will also be assessed. Four of the most common federal grant programs are:

- **Federal Pell Grants**: Unlike a loan, Pell Grants do not have to be repaid. Generally, Pell Grants are awarded only to undergraduate students who have not earned a bachelor's or professional degree. To determine if you're eligible financially, the U.S. Department of Education uses a standard formula, established by Congress, to evaluate the information you report when you fill out the FAFSA.
- **Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOG)**: These grants are awarded to undergraduates with exceptional financial need and gives priority to students who receive Federal Pell Grants. Like the Pell Grant, an SEOG doesn't have to be repaid.
- **Academic Competitiveness Grants (ACGs)**: These grants are awarded to first and second-year eligible students who graduate from a rigorous high school curriculum. Visit [studentaid.ed.gov](http://studentaid.ed.gov) to learn more about

what constitutes a rigorous high school curriculum in your state. Second year students must maintain at least a 3.0 cumulative GPA.

- **National Science and Mathematics Access to Retain Talent Grants (National SMART Grants)**: These grants are awarded to third and fourth-year eligible students majoring in physical, life or computer sciences, mathematics, technology, engineering, or in certain foreign languages. Students must also maintain at least a 3.0 GPA in coursework required for their major.

### *Work-Study*

The Federal Work-Study Program provides funds that students earn through part-time employment to assist them in financing the cost of college. After filing the FAFSA, part of a financial aid package may include employment through the Federal Work-Study Program at the institution itself; at a federal, state, or local public agency; at a private nonprofit organization; or at a private for-profit organization.

### *Education Loans*

The Federal Family Education Loan Program (FFELP) includes both need and non-need-based Stafford loans for undergraduate and graduate students. In addition, the non-need-based PLUS loan is available for parents and stepparents of dependent undergraduate students and graduate/professional students. Credit Unions and other lending institutions fund FFELP loans and the federal government backs them. Some additional sources of education loan funding include:

- **Federal Perkins Loans**: These loans are available to students with exceptional financial need and are awarded and administered directly by schools. The government pays the interest while you are in college. The amount of Perkins loan you receive is determined by your financial need and whether your school participates.
- **Federal Direct Student Loan Program (FDSLPL)**: Offers the same basic loan terms as the FFELP, although certain features may differ. The federal government lends money through the Department of Education and the school.

- **Private Education Loans:** These loans are generally intended to supplement other financial aid. Terms and conditions vary by lender so compare several before choosing.
- **Other Loans:** Families can also use home equity and other types of loans for their education financing needs.

Borrow only what you need and only after exhausting all other alternatives. Be sure to use your borrowed funds only for their intended purpose, and always fulfill your repayment obligations.

### What is the Financial Aid Process?

It all starts with the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA), which collects data about you and your family to determine your eligibility for federal grants, work-study, and loan programs. You should submit this form as soon after January 1 as possible. A few additional points about the FAFSA:

- You will need to file a Renewal FAFSA every year.
- Paper FAFSA forms are available from the financial aid office at your school or through your high school guidance counselor.

Data from the FAFSA will be used to determine your Expected Family Contribution (EFC). Your financial aid office will subtract your EFC from your school's Cost of Attendance (COA) to come up with your financial need. This information is then used to determine your financial aid award package.

Awarding normally starts with gift aid, and then work-study is considered (if you expressed interest in that option). If you still have education costs to cover, you may be eligible for federal education loans. All of these types of aid will be clearly outlined in the award letter you'll receive from your school.

### How can I find scholarships?

Scholarships are available through various sources, including colleges and universities, civic organizations, religious institutions and private corporations. Scholarships can be merit-based or need-based. You can find out about scholarships at your local library, through your guidance counselor or through several scholarship search services in the Internet.

### How do I apply for financial aid?

The first step is to submit the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). You may also have to complete applications for scholarships and some loans.

### What is the FAFSA?

The Free Application for Federal Student Aid is a form that you must complete in order to apply for federal financial aid programs. To ensure you receive all the aid for which you are eligible, you should submit your FAFSA as soon after January 1 as possible.

### What factors determine expected family contribution (EFC)?

Your expected family contribution (EFC) is determined using a formula developed by the Department of Education and designed to assess what a family can afford. Factors include the number of family dependents, number of children in college, income, and a percentage of total assets (not including home equity).

### What is a student aid report (SAR)?

After filing your FAFSA, you and all of the schools you listed on your FAFSA will receive a copy of your student aid report (SAR). This document lists all of the information you provided and gives you a chance to review that information for accuracy. If you have any changes to your SAR, send corrections to the address listed on the report.

### What is a financial aid award?

Your financial aid award is prepared by the financial aid office and lists all the types and amounts of financial aid for which you are eligible. It may include grants, scholarships, work study and loans. You need to carefully review your award and compare award letters as you decide which college to attend.

### What is the difference between a subsidized loan and an unsubsidized loan?

A **Subsidized Federal Stafford Loan** is a need-based loan for undergraduate and graduate students. Interest is subsidized by government, meaning, the government pays the interest for you while you are in school at least halftime and for a six-month grace period after you leave school.

An **Unsubsidized Federal Stafford Loan** is not need-based, and the federal government does not subsidize the interest. Therefore, you will be responsible for paying the interest on the loan from the day it is first disbursed. You can, however, choose to defer interest payments until you leave school.

## Are there any loans for parents?

Yes. Parents can get PLUS Loans to cover up to the full cost of education less other financial aid received. Repayment begins 60 days after the student drops below half-time status or graduates. For PLUS loans made on or after 07/01/08, the borrower has the option to postpone repayment until six months after the student ceases to be enrolled at least halftime.

## What is a Grad/PLUS loan?

The PLUS loan has been expanded to include eligibility to graduate and professional students. Repayment begins 60 days after disbursement, however a Grad PLUS borrower may receive a deferment when enrolled on at least a half-time basis.

## What is the Master Promissory Note (MPN)?

The Master Promissory Note is a legal document where by signing the MPN, you are promising to repay your student loan, regardless of whether you graduate or are satisfied with your education.

## Is the MPN my loan application?

No. The MPN is simply the promissory note. Rather than completing a separate application, you begin the loan process each year by answering "yes" to the question on the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) that asks of you are interested in the student loans. The financial aid office will advise you on any additional steps they require in the application process (i.e., completing a loan request or loan information form).

## What happens after the MPN has been completed?

Once the MPN has been submitted to Great Lakes, a School Certification Form must be completed by the financial aid office at your school. It is suggested that you stay in contact with Great Lakes and/or the financial aid office to confirm completion. Once the school returns the certification to Great Lakes, the credit union membership has been verified and Parent PLUS/Grad PLUS borrower has passed the credit check, the loan will be guaranteed within 24 hours.

## How long is the MPN valid?

The MPN is valid for 10 years from the time you first sign it.

## Do I have to sign the MPN each year?

If your school is authorized by the Department of Education, and uses the MPN as a multi-year note, you will only have to sign the note once as long as you don't change your lenders. If you attend a two-year or

proprietary school, you will need to complete the MPN each year. If your MPN exceeds 10 years, you must sign a new MPN.

One thing to be careful of is borrowing more than you need. Because you may not have to complete an MPN each year, you may lose track of how much you are borrowing from year to year. Keep records of all of your student loans. When deciding how much to borrow, be sure to only borrow what you need to meet your education costs.

## What if I change lenders? Or change schools?

If you change lenders, you must complete a new MPN. If you transfer to another school, you may have to complete another MPN. The financial aid office at your new school will give you instructions on what to do.

## What happens if I list more than one school on the FAFSA and receive an MPN from more than one lender or school?

The financial aid office at the school you plan to attend will certify your MPN for a Stafford loan after they verify your enrollment status. It is your responsibility to inform each school of your plans to attend or decline their acceptance to avoid multiple loan disbursements and unnecessary paperwork.

## Who is eligible for federal education loans?

Students who are citizens or permanent legal residents and are attending an approved school at least half time are eligible for federal student loans. Male borrowers must satisfy Selective Service requirements.

## What are the interest rates and fees on Stafford and PLUS/Grad PLUS loans?

Interest rates for Stafford, PLUS and Grad PLUS loans are fixed rates as follows:

Undergraduate Subsidized Stafford Loans	6.0%
Graduate Subsidized Stafford Loans Unsubsidized Dependand & Independent Loans	6.8%
PLUS/Grad PLUS loans	8.5%

Stafford loans are subject to an origination fee and up to a 1.0% default fee. PLUS/Grad PLUS loans are subject to a 3.00% origination fee and up to a 1.0% default fee. These fees are deducted from your loan proceeds and will be reflected in your total disbursement amount.

## How much can I borrow?

Loan limits depend on your year in school and dependency status. Independent students and dependent students whose parents don't qualify for a PLUS loan are eligible for additional unsubsidized loans.

### Federal Loan Limits

	Federal Subsidized Stafford	Federal Unsub Stafford - Dependent	Federal Unsub Stafford - Independent	Federal PLUS/ Grad PLUS
<b>Annual Limits</b>				
Year 1	\$3,500	\$5,500*	\$9,500*	Cost of education less financial aid the student receives
Year 2	\$4,500	\$6,500*	\$10,500*	
Year 3 -5	\$5,500	\$7,500*	\$12,500*	
Graduate	\$8,500	N/A	\$20,500*	
<b>Aggregate Limits</b>				
Undergrad	\$23,000	\$31,000**	\$57,000**	No Cap
Graduate	\$65,000	N/A	\$138,500**	No Cap
*Minus subsidized Stafford awarded				
** Minus subsidized Stafford total previously borrowed				

## If I get a loan, how do I get my money?

Generally, loan funds are sent in two disbursements, one at the beginning of each semester. For federal education loans, disbursements are sent to your school's financial aid office via check or electronic funds transfer (EFT). Your financial aid office is then responsible for disbursing the funds to you. You should find out what their procedures are for releasing loan funds.

## When do I start repaying loans?

You do not have to begin repaying your loans until six months after you graduate, withdraw or drop below half time. Remember, on unsubsidized loans interest accrues while you are in school. Although you can choose to defer interest until after your grace period, your total loan costs will be higher because accrued interest will be added to your principal balance (capitalized) when you enter repayment.