

FINANCIAL AID WORKSHEET

Campus Name: _____

Estimated Cost of Attendance *

Tuition and Fees.....	\$ _____
Food and Housing.....	\$ _____
Books and Supplies.....	\$ _____
Transportation	\$ _____
Other Education Costs	\$ _____
Total Cost of Attendance	\$ _____

*To research costs at the campuses that interest you, visit OKcollegestart.org or nces.ed.gov/collegenavigator.

Grants & Scholarships (gift aid)

Federal Grants	\$ _____
Other Grants.....	\$ _____
State Grants	\$ _____
Scholarships from your campus.....	\$ _____
Other scholarships	\$ _____
Total Grants & Scholarships	\$ _____

Net Cost (what you will pay)

Total Cost of Attendance	\$ _____
Minus Grants & Scholarships	\$ _____
Total Net Cost	\$ _____

Your Financial Need

Your financial need can be met with *need-based* aid. Your eligibility for need-based aid depends on family income. The remaining **Net Cost** may be met by cash payments and/or aid that is *not* based on financial need.

Cost of Attendance.....	\$ _____
Minus your Student Aid Index (SAI) as shown on your FAFSA	
Submission Summary	\$ _____
Total Financial Need.....	\$ _____

Options Available to Pay the Net Cost of College

Once a college or career technology center has determined your financial need and your net cost (an estimate of what you may be required to pay for one year of college), they will provide you with a financial aid offer that will show you the aid that's available to you. If the offered aid does not cover all of your net cost, here are some other options to consider.

- ▶ **Federal Work-Study Program** — You may be eligible, via the FAFSA, for a part-time job on campus or an approved off-campus site that allows you to earn money during college. This money can then be used to pay part or all of your net cost. This is a need-based program, and you will only be able to earn up to the amount that is awarded to you.
- ▶ **Military Benefits** — These programs help service members, veterans, and families reach their education goals. Visit military.com/education/gi-bill for more information.
- ▶ **Payment Plan offered by the institution** — If available, you might want to consider this option. It may be less expensive than using student loans to pay for your education.
- ▶ **Student Loans** — Just like any other loan, a student loan must be paid back — with interest. The loans you may be eligible to borrow are determined by your financial need. The most common student loans for incoming freshmen are:
 - ▷ *Federal Direct Subsidized Loan* — based on financial need. If you qualify, the government will pay the interest on your loan as long as you are enrolled at least half-time in a higher education institution. The amount of the loan is determined by your grade level and financial need.
 - ▷ *Federal Direct Unsubsidized Loan* — not based on financial need. Your financial aid office will provide an estimate of the loan amount you are eligible to borrow once all of your financial need has been met with other available aid. You're responsible for all interest on an unsubsidized loan.
 - ▷ *Parent Loan for Undergraduate Students (PLUS Loan)* — a loan borrowed by the parent of a dependent student to help cover the cost of college. Since the parent is the borrower, the parent is expected to repay the loan. Federal Direct student loans do not require a credit check, but a parent who applies for a PLUS loan must meet established credit requirements.
 - ▷ *Private student loan* — a loan granted by a bank, credit union or other private institution. There are many differences between federal and private loans, so use caution and be sure to research both types thoroughly before borrowing a private loan.



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