



Financial

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Get Ready for the FAFSA

**Senior Guide to the 2023-24 FAFSA
(Opens October 1, 2022)**

Step 1: Get your FSA ID, go to <https://studentaid.gov/fsa-id/create-account/account-info> (refer to next page, Creating and Using the FSA ID):

- a. You will need to get a FSA ID for you (the student) and one parent (should be the main parent filing the household taxes).
- b. The student and the parent MUST HAVE DIFFERENT EMAIL addresses.
- c. Remember – you must complete this process TWICE – once for the student and once for the parent!

Step 2: Gather the documents needed to apply for FAFSA:

- a. Student's Social Security Number
- b. Parent's Social Security Numbers
- c. Your driver's license (if you have one)
- d. Your Alien Registration Number if you are not a US citizen
- e. Federal tax information or tax returns, including IRS W-2 information, for both you (the student) and your parent(s). For the **2023-24 college academic year**, you will need the **2021 tax information** to start the FAFSA process on **October 1, 2022**.
- f. Records of untaxed income, such as child support received, interest income, veteran's benefits, etc.
- g. Information on cash; savings and checking account balances; investments such as stocks and bonds and real estate (your home is not included); business assets. All apply to both the student and parent.

Step 3: Attend the mandatory FAFSA Workshop in the fall of your Senior year; date to be determined by each high school. Attendance for TSIC seniors and parents is mandatory.

- a. You may complete FAFSA online at <https://studentaid.gov/h/apply-for-aid/afsa> – FAFSA is FREE and there are many other web sites out there that try to get you to pay for help completing the FAFSA.
- b. You will NOT be awarded your TSIC Scholarship until you have provided confirmation of the completion of the 2023-24 FAFSA to your College Success Coach.
- c. If you plan to attend **college in summer of 2023**, you will need to **complete the 2022-23 FAFSA** using the **2020 taxes**. You may do this at any time because the 2022-23 FAFSA became available in October 2021.

Creating and Using the FSA ID

What's an FSA ID?

The FSA ID is a username and password combination you use to log in to U.S. Department of Education (ED) online systems. The FSA ID is your legal signature and shouldn't be created or used by anyone other than you—not even your parent, your child, a school official, or a loan company representative. You'll use your FSA ID every year you fill out a *Free Application for Federal Student Aid* (FAFSA®) form and for the lifetime of your federal student loans.

How do I get an FSA ID?

Visit StudentAid.gov/fsa-id/create-account/launch to create an FSA ID. You'll need your Social Security number, full name, and date of birth. You'll also need to create a memorable username and password, and complete challenge questions and answers so you can retrieve your account information if you forget it.

You'll be required to provide either your email address or your mobile phone number when you make your FSA ID. Providing a mobile phone number and/or email address that you have access to will make it easier to log in to ED online systems and allow additional account recovery options.

Important: A Social Security number, email address, and mobile phone number can only be associated with one FSA ID. If you share an email address with someone else, then only one of you will be able to use that email address to create an FSA ID.

FSA ID Tips

- If you need to provide information about your parents on the FAFSA® form, one of your parents will need an FSA ID to sign the form. Your parent can create an FSA ID and then sign the FAFSA form electronically using that FSA ID. Not sure whether you'll need to put your parents' information on the FAFSA form? Check out StudentAid.gov/dependency. **Remember:** You should create your own FSA ID, and your parent should create his or her own FSA ID. Also make sure to use the correct FSA ID when signing the FAFSA form electronically.
- When you first create your FSA ID, the use of your FSA ID will be restricted to completing, signing, and submitting an original (first-time) FAFSA form. You'll have to wait one to three days for your information to be confirmed by the Social Security Administration (SSA) before you can use your FSA ID for other actions, such as submitting a FAFSA Renewal or signing a *Master Promissory Note*. If you provided an email address, then you'll receive an email letting you know that your information was successfully matched with the SSA, and you can begin using your FSA ID.
- If you forget your FSA ID username or password, look for the "Forgot My Username" and "Forgot My Password" links on log-in pages. These links will direct you to web pages where you can request a secure code to be texted to your verified mobile phone number or emailed to your verified email address. The secure code will allow you to retrieve your username or reset your password. You can also retrieve your username or reset your password by successfully answering your challenge questions. **Remember:** If you verified your email address or mobile phone number during account creation, you can enter your email address or mobile phone number instead of your username to log in.

Learn more about how you can use your FSA ID at StudentAid.gov/help-center/answers/article/how-can-i-use-my-fsa-id-username-and-password. Find this fact sheet at StudentAid.gov/resources.

Cómo crear y utilizar la credencial FSA ID

¿Qué es una credencial FSA ID?

La credencial FSA ID es una combinación de nombre de usuario y contraseña que utilizará para iniciar sesión en los sistemas en línea del Departamento de Educación de EE. UU. (ED, por sus siglas en inglés). La FSA ID es su firma legal y no debe ser creada ni utilizada por nadie que no sea usted; ni siquiera por sus padres, hijos, funcionarios de una institución educativa ni representantes de una compañía de préstamos. Usted utilizará su FSA ID todos los años en los que llene un formulario *Solicitud Gratuita de Ayuda Federal para Estudiantes* (FAFSA®) y durante la vigencia de sus préstamos federales para estudiantes.

¿Cómo obtengo una FSA ID?

Visite StudentAid.gov/fsa-id/create-account/launch para crear una FSA ID. Necesitará su número de Seguro Social, nombre completo y fecha de nacimiento. También deberá crear un nombre de usuario y contraseña fácil de recordar, y completar preguntas y respuestas de seguridad para que pueda recuperar la información de su cuenta en caso de olvidarla.

Se le solicitará que proporcione su dirección de correo electrónico o su número de teléfono móvil cuando cree su FSA ID. Brindar un número de teléfono móvil o dirección de correo electrónico a la que tenga acceso, o ambos, hará que sea más fácil iniciar una sesión en los sistemas en línea del ED y ofrecer opciones adicionales de recuperación de la cuenta.

Importante: Cada número de Seguro Social, dirección de correo electrónico y número de teléfono móvil puede estar asociado con una sola FSA ID. Si comparte una dirección de correo electrónico con otra persona, solo uno de ustedes podrá utilizar esa dirección de correo electrónico para crear una FSA ID.

Consejos sobre la FSA ID

- Si necesita brindar información sobre sus padres en el formulario FAFSA®, uno de ellos necesitará una FSA ID para firmar el formulario. Uno de sus padres puede crear una credencial FSA ID y luego firmar el formulario FAFSA electrónicamente utilizando dicha credencial. ¿No está seguro de si necesitará incluir información de sus padres en el formulario FAFSA? Consulte StudentAid.gov/dependency. **Recuerde:** Usted debe crear su propia FSA ID, y uno de sus padres debe crear su propia FSA ID. También asegúrese de usar la FSA ID correcta cuando firma el formulario FAFSA electrónicamente.
- Cuando crea su FSA ID por primera vez, el uso de su FSA ID quedará restringido a llenar, firmar y enviar un formulario FAFSA original (por primera vez). Tendrá que esperar entre uno y tres días para que la Administración del Seguro Social (SSA) confirme su información antes de que pueda utilizar su FSA ID para otras actividades, tales como enviar una FAFSA de renovación o firmar un *pagaré maestro*. Si brinda una dirección de correo electrónico, luego recibirá un correo electrónico en el que se le comunicará que su información ha sido cotejada con éxito con la de la SSA y que puede comenzar a utilizar su FSA ID.
- Si olvida el nombre de usuario o la contraseña de su FSA ID, busque los enlaces “Olvidé mi nombre de usuario” y “Olvidé mi contraseña” en las páginas de inicio de sesión. Estos enlaces lo llevarán a las páginas web donde puede pedir que se le envíe un código de seguridad por mensaje de texto al número de teléfono móvil verificado o por correo electrónico a la dirección de correo electrónico verificada. El código de seguridad le permitirá recuperar su nombre de usuario y volver a configurar su contraseña. También puede recuperar su nombre de usuario o volver a configurar su contraseña cuando responde con éxito las preguntas de seguridad. **Recuerde:** Si ya verificó su dirección de correo electrónico o número de teléfono móvil durante la creación de la cuenta, puede introducir su dirección de correo electrónico o número de teléfono móvil en lugar de su nombre de usuario para iniciar una sesión.

Para acceder a más información sobre cómo puede usar la FSA ID, visite StudentAid.gov/help-center/answers/article/how-can-i-use-my-fsa-id-username-and-password. Encuentre esta hoja informativa en StudentAid.gov/recursos.

Do You Need Money For College or Career School?

August 2021





Apply for Federal Student Aid

What is federal student aid?

It's money from the federal government that helps you pay for college, career school, or graduate school expenses. Federal student aid is available through grants, work-study funds, and loans.

How do I apply for aid?

You need to complete the *Free Application for Federal Student Aid* (FAFSA®) form by logging in at fafsa.gov to apply online, filling it out in the myStudentAid mobile app (available in the Apple App Store or the Google Play store), or completing and mailing the FAFSA PDF.

Students and parents will need an FSA ID (account username and password) to sign the form through the mobile app and online. You'll also use your FSA ID to access information about your financial aid on U.S. Department of Education websites. You can create an FSA ID in advance or while you fill out the FAFSA form. To find out more about the FSA ID, visit StudentAid.gov/help-center/answers/article/fsa-id.

When should I apply?

Each October, the FAFSA form is available for the next school year. You'll need to reapply for aid every year you are in school. Here's a summary of key dates for submitting the FAFSA form depending on when you plan to go to school:

2022–23 Award Year

If you plan to attend college from
July 1, 2022–June 30, 2023

You will submit the
2022–23 FAFSA form

You can submit the FAFSA form from
Oct. 1, 2021–June 30, 2023

2021–22 Award Year

If you plan to attend college from
July 1, 2021–June 30, 2022

You will submit the
2021–22 FAFSA form

You can submit the FAFSA form from
Oct. 1, 2020–June 30, 2021



The FAFSA® form is free!

Completing and submitting the FAFSA form is free and quick, and it gives you access to most sources of financial aid to pay for college or career school—federal, state, and school resources.

Who gets federal student aid?

Every student who meets certain eligibility requirements can get some type of federal student aid. Some of the most basic eligibility requirements for students are that you must

- demonstrate financial need (for most programs);
- be a U.S. citizen or an eligible noncitizen;
- have a valid Social Security number (some exceptions apply);
- be enrolled or accepted for enrollment in an eligible degree or certificate program;
- be enrolled at least half-time (for most programs); and
- maintain satisfactory academic progress in college, career school, or graduate school.

For the full list of eligibility requirements, visit [StudentAid.gov/eligibility](https://studentaid.gov/eligibility).



Are you considered a dependent or independent student when it comes to the FAFSA® form? Find out at [StudentAid.gov/dependency](https://studentaid.gov/dependency).

Types of Aid

Amounts shown are awarded annually and are subject to change

1 Federal Grants: Money that generally doesn't have to be paid back

Federal Pell Grant

Up to \$6,495 for the 2021–22 award year

For undergraduates with financial need who have not earned a bachelor's or professional degree. For details and updates, visit [StudentAid.gov/pell-grant](https://studentaid.gov/pell-grant).

Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (FSEOG)

Up to \$4,000 a year

For undergraduates with exceptional financial need. Federal Pell Grant recipients take priority. Funds depend on availability at school. For details and updates, visit [StudentAid.gov/fseog](https://studentaid.gov/fseog).

Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant

Up to \$6,124.79 for the 2021–22 award year

For undergraduate students who are not Pell-eligible and whose parent or guardian died as a result of military service in Iraq or Afghanistan after the events of 9/11. For details and updates, visit [StudentAid.gov/iraq-afghanistan](https://studentaid.gov/iraq-afghanistan).

TEACH Grant

Up to \$4,000 a year

For undergraduate, postbaccalaureate, and graduate students who are completing or plan to complete course work needed to begin a career in teaching. To receive a TEACH Grant, a student must agree to teach for four years in a high-need field at an elementary school, secondary school, or educational service agency that serves students from low-income backgrounds. If a student doesn't complete the teaching service requirement, all TEACH Grants the student received will be converted to a Direct Unsubsidized Loan that must be repaid, with interest charged from the date of each TEACH Grant disbursement. For details and updates, visit [StudentAid.gov/teach](https://studentaid.gov/teach).

2 Federal Work-Study: Money is earned through a job and doesn't have to be repaid

Your total work-study award depends on

- ✓ when you apply,
- ✓ your level of financial need, and
- ✓ your school's funding level.



For Federal Work-Study program details and updates, visit [StudentAid.gov/workstudy](https://studentaid.gov/workstudy).

3 Federal Student Loans: These are loans that accumulate interest; they must be repaid.

Who is it for?

Direct Subsidized Loan

For undergraduate students who have financial need. A student must be enrolled at least half-time.

Direct Unsubsidized Loan

For undergraduate and graduate or professional students. A student must be enrolled at least half-time. Financial need is not required.

Direct Plus Loans

For parents of dependent undergraduate students and for graduate or professional students. A student must be enrolled at least half-time. Financial need is not required.

What is the maximum annual loan amount?

Direct Subsidized Loan

Up to \$5,500, depending on grade level and dependency status.

Direct Unsubsidized Loan

For undergraduate students, up to \$20,500 (less any subsidized amounts received for the same period), depending on grade level and dependency status.
For graduate or professional students, up to \$20,500.

Direct Plus Loans

Maximum amount is the cost of attendance minus any other financial aid received.

What is the interest rate?

Direct Subsidized Loan

Direct Subsidized Loans made to undergraduate students during the 2021–22 award year have a fixed interest rate of 3.73% for the life of the loan.

Direct Unsubsidized Loan

Direct Unsubsidized Loans made to undergraduate students during the 2021–22 award year have a fixed interest rate of 3.73% for the life of the loan.
Direct Unsubsidized Loans made to graduate or professional students during the 2021–22 award year have a fixed interest rate of 5.28% for the life of the loan.

Direct Plus Loans

Direct PLUS Loans made during the 2021–22 award year have a fixed interest rate of 6.28% for the life of the loan. Interest rates for Direct Loans are determined each year. When the rates are determined, they apply to all loans that have a first disbursement date during the period beginning on July 1 of one year and ending on June 30 of the following year. Loans received during different award years may have different fixed interest rates. For more information on interest rates, visit [StudentAid.gov/interest](https://studentaid.gov/interest).

Where do I go for more details and updates on loans?

Direct Subsidized and Unsubsidized Loans

[StudentAid.gov/sub-unsub](https://studentaid.gov/sub-unsub)

Direct Plus Loans

[StudentAid.gov/plus](https://studentaid.gov/plus)



Don't let your interest capitalize!

If you have unsubsidized or PLUS loans, then interest accumulates on these loans before you begin repayment (e.g., while you are in school). Consider paying interest on your federal student loans while you're in school, and during grace, deferment, and forbearance periods to avoid capitalization (the addition of unpaid interest to the principal balance of your loan). Capitalization increases your loan balance, and interest will then accrue on that higher principal amount.

For more details about the different types of federal student aid available, visit [StudentAid.gov/types](https://studentaid.gov/types).



Ready to fill out the FAFSA® form?
Go to fafsa.gov!

I completed the FAFSA® form. Now what?

After you submit your FAFSA form, you'll receive a *Student Aid Report* (SAR) that summarizes the data you submitted. If you provided a valid email address in your application, you'll receive an email with instructions on how to access an online copy of your SAR within three days (if you apply at fafsa.gov or through the myStudentAid mobile app) or three weeks (if you mail in a paper FAFSA form).

When you receive your SAR, review it to make sure you didn't make any mistakes on your FAFSA form.

- If you don't need to make any changes to the information on your SAR, just keep it for your records.
- To find out how to correct mistakes or make updates to your FAFSA form, visit StudentAid.gov/apply-for-aid/fafsa/review-and-correct or contact the school to which you are applying.

The information in your SAR will be provided to the schools you listed on your FAFSA form. You will receive an aid offer from the schools at which you were accepted for admission.



Do I have to repay my loans?

Yes. Student loans, unlike grants and work-study funds, are borrowed money that must be repaid, with interest, just like car loans and home mortgages. You cannot have these loans canceled because you didn't like the education you received, didn't get a job in your field of study, or are having financial difficulty. So think about the amount you'll have to repay before you take out a loan and only borrow the amount you need. Learn more about loan repayment at StudentAid.gov/repay.



What's an aid offer and how much aid will I get?

If you applied for admission to a college or career school you listed on your FAFSA form, that school will get your FAFSA information. The school will calculate your aid and send you an aid offer (often electronically).

Most schools will wait to send you an aid offer only after they accept you for admission. The aid offer will tell you how much aid you're eligible to receive at that school and will include the types and amounts of financial aid you may receive from federal, state, private, and school sources. This combination of help from different sources is your financial aid package. How much aid you receive depends on some factors, including

- cost of attendance (for each school);
- Expected Family Contribution (EFC)—the EFC does not represent a dollar amount but, instead, it's a number used to calculate how much financial aid you're eligible to receive based on your FAFSA information;
- year in school; and
- enrollment status (e.g., full-time, half-time, etc.).

You can compare school aid offers and see which school is most affordable once financial aid is taken into account. Contact the school's financial aid office if you have any questions about the aid being offered to you. For more information on how aid is calculated, visit [StudentAid.gov/how-calculated](https://studentaid.gov/how-calculated).



How will I receive my aid?

Your college or career school—not the U.S. Department of Education—will distribute your aid. In most cases, your federal student aid will be applied directly to your school account. The financial aid staff at your school will explain exactly how and when your aid will be disbursed (paid out).

What else do I need to remember when applying for federal student aid?

- ✓ Only borrow what you need and what you can afford to pay back.
 - ✓ Your FAFSA information has to be correct to ensure that you receive your aid promptly and in the right amount. Always respond to (or act upon) any correspondence your school sends you—and meet all deadlines.
 - ✓ Contact the school if you're interested in school or state grants.
-

Free Help Is Available

Free help is available any time during the application process. Online help is available while you complete your application at fafsa.gov. You can also get free information and help from your school counselor, the financial aid office at the school you plan to attend, or the U.S. Department of Education at StudentAid.gov or 1-800-4-FED-AID (1-800-433-3243). You should never have to pay for help!

Stay Connected

 /FederalStudentAid

 /FederalStudentAid

 /FAFSA

Access your federal student aid information at StudentAid.gov/login.

Contact Us:

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

U.S. Department of Education
Federal Student Aid Information Center (FSAIC)
Box 84
Washington, DC 20044-0084



Scholarship Checklist

A checklist to keep track of your scholarship applications!

Name of Scholarship	Date Due (Fill In as they become available)	Have You Applied? (Yes/No)
FAFSA	Opens Oct. 1, 2022 – complete ASAP	
Raise.me	Sep. 15, 2022 to Jan. 1, 2023 (varies by college)	
Bright Futures	Opens Dec. 1, 2022 All criteria met by Aug. 31, 2023	
Monroe County Education Foundation Housing Scholarship Application (Dorm)	Usually mid-March 2023	
Southern Scholarship Foundation Housing	Usually Apr. 1, 2023	
Local Scholarship 1 Name: _____	Varies, posted Jan-Apr, due dates from Feb-May 2023	
Local Scholarship 2 Name: _____	Varies, posted Jan-Apr, due dates from Feb-May 2023	
Local Scholarship 3 Name: _____	Varies, posted Jan-Apr, due dates from Feb-May 2023	
Local Scholarship 4 Name: _____	Varies, posted Jan-Apr, due dates from Feb-May 2023	
Local Scholarship 5 Name: _____	Varies, posted Jan-Apr, due dates from Feb-May 2023	
Local Scholarship 6 Name: _____	Varies, posted Jan-Apr, due dates from Feb-May 2023	
Local Scholarship 7 Name: _____	Varies, posted Jan-Apr, due dates from Feb-May 2023	
Local Scholarship 8 Name: _____	Varies, posted Jan-Apr, due dates from Feb-May 2023	



Raise.me

Scholarship Guide

raise.me

What Is Raise.me?

Raise.me allows high school students to earn scholarships from colleges for their achievements in and out of the classroom from 9th-12th grade.

What Florida Public Colleges Are Participating?

University of Florida, Florida Gulf Coast University, Florida International University, Florida Atlantic University, University of South Florida ... plus a number of private college too!

Get Started Guide for Students from the Raise.me website:

As a student, there are a few steps to joining and getting started with Raise.me.

- **Step 1: Sign Up At:** <https://www.raise.me/>
 - Let Raise.me know who you are, where you're from, and what you're about!
- **Step 2: Build your Portfolio:**
 - Create a portfolio of all your achievements in high school which can include good grades, community service, sports, awards etc.
- **Step 3: Follow Colleges:**
 - Visit the Raise.me Colleges page and start following colleges you're interested in. Some may offer scholarships, and some may not, but Follow any and all that you're interested in.
- **Step 4: Earn \$100 (or \$1000) in 10 seconds:**
 - "It's as easy as clicking the +100 button at the top of your Portfolio and inviting your friends. When they sign up for Raise.me from your referral, you'll both earn \$100 to over 60 colleges via Raise.me!" (Raise.me website)
- **Step 5: Keep it up!**
 - "Now that you've done the bulk of the work, don't forget to follow through so you can get your scholarship dollars. Update your Portfolio with any new achievements, and be sure to check the requirements for colleges you follow that offer micro-scholarships." (Raise.me website)



Southern Scholarship Foundation (SSF)

Rent-Free Housing

What is the Southern Scholarship Foundation Housing Scholarship?

- The Southern Scholarship Foundation (SSF) awards scholarships in the form of rent-free housing to live in furnished scholarship houses that are adjacent to college campuses.

What public Florida colleges accept the SSF scholarship?

- Florida A&M University
- Tallahassee Community College
- Florida State University
- Santa Fe college
- University of Florida
- Florida Gulf Coast University

What are the eligibility requirements?

- Financial Need – Must complete your FAFSA and submit a copy of your SAR report with your application
- High GPA – Must have at least a 3.0 (unweighted) GPA
- Excellent Character
- Motivation
- An Acceptance to a University / College (must include acceptance letter with application)

How can I learn more information and where do I apply?

- You can learn more information at the SSF website: www.southern scholarship.org where you will also be able to access an application. Please visit the website in the fall of your senior year to learn more about the deadlines, usually April 1st for the next fall semester!



Southern Scholarship Foundation (SSF)

Rent-Free Housing

What is the Southern Scholarship Foundation Housing Scholarship?

- The Southern Scholarship Foundation (SSF) awards scholarships in the form of rent-free housing to live in furnished scholarship houses that are adjacent to college campuses.

What public Florida colleges accept the SSF scholarship?

- Florida A&M University
- Tallahassee Community College
- Florida State University
- Santa Fe college
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- Motivation
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How can I learn more information and where do I apply?

- You can learn more information at the SSF website: www.southern scholarship.org where you will also be able to access an application. Please visit the website in the fall of your senior year to learn more about the deadlines, usually April 1st for the next fall semester!



Local Scholarship Guide

When should I apply to local scholarships?

As soon as they become available. Typically, at the beginning of February, you will want to meet with your schools guidance counselor to confirm when scholarships will be posted. Scholarships will be continuously posted in the Second Semester and deadlines will vary widely!

Where do I find information regarding local scholarships?

- **Coral Shores High School Students:** Please visit the [Coral Shores High School](#) website to locate the local scholarships by visiting the section “For Students” and continue to “Senior Site” and continue to “Senior Scholarships”.
- **Marathon High School Students:** Please visit the [Marathon High School](#) website to locate the local scholarships by visiting the section “For Students – CCAPS Local Scholarship Information” (there may be more than one page of listings!)
- **Key West High School Students:** Please visit the [Key West High School](#) Caps Counselor for additional information.

Tips on preparing to apply to local scholarships:

Scholarships may ask for a resume, letter of recommendations or cover letters. Please refer to the Resume Guide in your senior binder for formatting tips. Be sure to request letters of recommendation EARLY – do not wait for the last minute!!!

Summer C - 2023 (6 credits)	
Tuition & Fees	\$1,300.00
Housing	\$1,600.00
Meal Plan (All Access)	\$1,000.00
Books & Supplies	\$300.00
Transportation/Personal	\$500.00
Anticipated Total	\$4,700.00
FLPP (Tuition & Fees) (no dorm scholarship in summer) (no Bright Futures first summer)	\$1,200.00
University Grants	
Pell Grant	
Local Scholarships	
Anticipated Total Covered	\$1,200.00
Anticipated Need	\$3,500.00

Fall - 2023 (12 credits)	
Tuition & Fees	\$2,600.00
Housing	\$3,100.00
Meal Plan (Open Access)	\$2,100.00
Books & Supplies	\$600.00
Transportation/Personal	\$1,000.00
Anticipated Total	\$9,400.00
FLPP (Tuition & Fees)	\$2,400.00
2-Year Dorm Scholarship	\$3,100.00
Bright Futures	
University Grants	
Pell Grant	
Local Scholarships	
Anticipated Total Covered	\$5,500.00
Anticipated Need	\$3,900.00

Spring -2024 (15 credits)	
Tuition & Fees	\$3,200.00
Housing	\$3,100.00
Meal Plan (Open Access)	\$2,100.00
Books & Supplies	\$600.00
Transportation/Personal	\$1,000.00
Anticipated Total	\$10,000.00
FLPP (Tuition & Fees)	\$3,000.00
2-Year Dorm Scholarship	\$3,100.00
Bright Futures	
University Grants	
Pell Grant	
Local Scholarships	
Anticipated Total Covered	\$6,100.00
Anticipated Need	\$3,900.00

University tuition - approx. \$213/credit

Bright Futures (FAS) - approx. \$213/credit

Bright Futures (FMS) - approx. \$160/credit

FLPP (Tuition & Fees) - approx. \$200/credit (never pays for ALL Tuition & Fees ... but close!)

SSF Housing Room & Board	\$ 1,100.00	per semester
Univ. Dorm Room & Board	\$ 5,200.00	per semester
Off Campus Room & Board	\$ 4,000.00	per semester



Summer Budget Worksheet

[\(Click here for worksheet instructions\)](#)

Estimated Financial Aid And College Savings		Estimated Summer Expenses	
Estimated Financial Aid		Estimated Expenses	
Scholarships (1)		Undergraduate Tuition (8)	
Bright Futures Medallion: \$160.16/hr*		In-state: \$215.55/hr*	
Bright Futures Academic: \$213.55/hr*		Out-of-state: \$721.10/hr*	
Other Scholarship(s)		Undergraduate Fees (9)	
Tuition Waivers		(Other fees not included in tuition)	
Grants (2)		Housing (10)	
Federal Pell Grant (PELL)		(Estimation for 12 weeks: \$3270) (Estimation for 6 weeks: \$1647)	
Florida State University Grant		Dining (11)	
Other Grants		(Estimation for 12 weeks: \$2039) (Estimation for 6 weeks: \$1020)	
Loans (3)		Books / Supplies (12)	
Subsidized Stafford		(Estimation for 12 weeks: \$500) (Estimation for 6 weeks: \$250)	
Unsubsidized Stafford		Health Insurance (13)	
Other Loans		(Estimation for both sessions: \$670)	
SUMMER FINANCIAL AID (4)		SUMMER ESTIMATED EXPENSES (14)	
Personal College Savings		ESTIMATED SUMMER NET COST	
Florida Prepaid (5)		Summer Estimated Expenses (15):	
Tuition: \$115.08/hr*		Summer Estimated Financial Aid + Savings (16):	
Plus Local Fees: \$34.73/hr*		Summer Estimated Cost of Attendance (17) (Negative Amount = Refund To You)	
Differential Waiver: \$49.59/hr*			
Other (6)			
(Any other financial aid you have received that is not already listed)			
SUMMER PERSONAL COLLEGE SAVINGS (7)			

*Amounts shown are for estimation purposes only and reflect the base rate assessed during the 2018-2019 academic year for undergraduate classes taken in a face-to-face setting at the main campus. Please note that some classes and majors might be subject to additional fees, like lab fees, distance learning fees, and program equipment fees. Find more detailed information about additional fees at studentbusiness.fsu.edu.



Personal Finance Guide

Understanding Personal Financial Terms



Savings Account vs. Checking Account

Savings: A bank account that earns interest.

Checking: An account at a bank against which checks can be drawn by the account depositor.

Credit Card vs. Debit Card

Credit: A credit card is used when borrowing money from a lender that you will pay back. Credit cards include interest rates. Credit cards build your credit history and credit score. However, they come with high interest rates!

Debit: A debit card takes money directly from your checking account. Debit cards do not have interest rates, however they do not build your credit history.

Credit Card Caution: Opening/Closing account(s), fees, paying off, etc.

Opening/Closing: You should always open new credit cards on an as needed basis, rather than opening one simply to attempt to boost your credit score. When you close a card, you reduce your overall available credit. Unless you scale back your spending, this will negatively affect your credit utilization rate, which is one of the most significant factors used to calculate your score.

Fees & Interest Rates: If your credit card has an APR of 15%, it will have a daily rate of .041096%. Let's say a cardholder has a balance of \$1,000 at the 15% APR standard interest rate. The next day, interest is added and the balance becomes \$1,000.41, plus any additional purchases and minus any new credits or payments.

Paying Off Credit Cards: Avoid utilizing more than 30% of your credit card balance and always pay it off asap, to avoid additional interest and fees. Late payments can cost \$35+ per transaction. Pay off the smallest balance first and pay down the loan with the highest interest.

Difference between Grants, Scholarships and Loans

Grants: Grants are the heavyweight big-hitters of the financial aid world. This is quite literally free money. Most grants will come from the government, which means you will need to fill out the FAFSA.

Scholarships: Scholarships are also chances to get people and organizations to give you free money. The difference here is that scholarships are awarded for many other reasons besides financial need. What makes you stand out? There may be a scholarship for it.

Loans: Loans are the final-resort of college funding because you have to pay them back.

Not So Fun Fact: Student Loans will not go away (unless paid off) regardless of bankruptcy.



Financial Documents

What documents to use and when to use them



MONEY ORDER - a printed order for payment of a specified sum, issued by a bank or post office.

Details: You can purchase a money order with cash or with a debit or credit card. They're available for sale at banks, credit unions, the U.S. Post Office, and even Wal-Mart stores. Most money orders typically have a \$1,000 limit, so you may need to purchase multiple money orders to make payments for bigger amounts.

Use: Mailing money, sending money more securely, limited access to checking/savings, worried about bouncing a check.

Go to: <http://www.wikihow.com/Fill-Out-a-Money-Order>

for a step by step guide on completing a money order.



CHECK - A *check* is a written, dated and signed instrument that contains an unconditional order from the drawer that directs a bank to pay a definite sum of money to a payee. The money is drawn from a banking account, also known as a *checking* account.

Details: Checks are used less frequently today, though there may be certain bills that require you to use them. With new apps available for wiring money, writing a check is another option to send money.

Use: Paying a utility bill, rent check, sending a gift, direct deposit, etc.

Go to: <http://www.wikihow.com/Write-a-Check>

for a step by step guide on filling out a check.

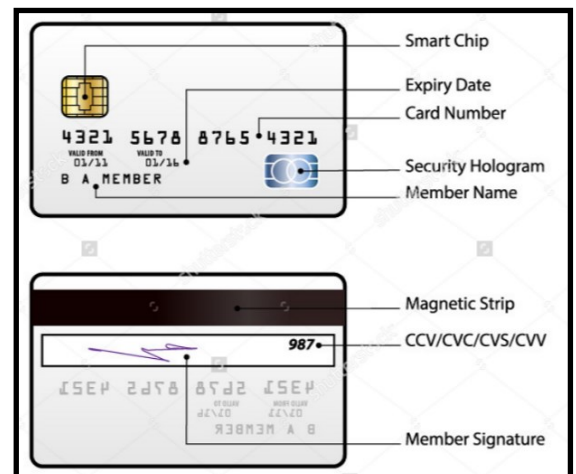


CREDIT / DEBIT CARD - a small plastic card issued by a bank, business, etc., allowing the holder to purchase goods or services on credit or debit.

Details: This is the most popular means of making a payment (aside from cash). Credit/debit cards often require a 4-digit pin number (be prepared to hide your pin when entering it, to secure your account from criminals). Your account number is different from your credit card number, though you will often be asked to verify the last 4 digits of your credit card, expiration date and/or CVV (3 digits in the signature area on the back of the card).

Use: Paying for most goods, services and bills.

Tip: When traveling, notify your bank that of the state/country you will be traveling to. Bank's offer free services to protect against fraud. In a situation where fees are charged outside of your normal purchasing area, they may stop your card to prevent theft, leaving you without a means of finances for payment.



Request for Transcript of Tax Return

OMB No. 1545-1872

- ▶ Do not sign this form unless all applicable lines have been completed.
- ▶ Request may be rejected if the form is incomplete or illegible.
- ▶ For more information about Form 4506-T, visit www.irs.gov/form4506t.

Tip: Get faster service: Online at www.irs.gov, **Get Your Tax Record** (Get Transcript) or by calling **1-800-908-9946** for specialized assistance. We have teams available to assist. **Note:** Taxpayers may register to use [Get Transcript](#) to view, print, or download the following transcript types: **Tax Return Transcript** (shows most line items including Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) from your original Form 1040-series tax return as filed, along with any forms and schedules), **Tax Account Transcript** (shows basic data such as return type, marital status, AGI, taxable income and all payment types), **Record of Account Transcript** (combines the tax return and tax account transcripts into one complete transcript), **Wage and Income Transcript** (shows data from information returns we receive such as Forms W-2, 1099, 1098 and Form 5498), and **Verification of Non-filing Letter** (provides proof that the IRS has no record of a filed Form 1040-series tax return for the year you request).

1a Name shown on tax return. If a joint return, enter the name shown first.	1b First social security number on tax return, individual taxpayer identification number, or employer identification number (see instructions)
2a If a joint return, enter spouse's name shown on tax return.	2b Second social security number or individual taxpayer identification number if joint tax return
3 Current name, address (including apt., room, or suite no.), city, state, and ZIP code (see instructions)	
4 Previous address shown on the last return filed if different from line 3 (see instructions)	
5 Customer file number (if applicable) (see instructions)	

Note: Effective July 2019, the IRS will mail tax transcript requests only to your address of record. See **What's New** under **Future Developments** on Page 2 for additional information.

6 Transcript requested. Enter the tax form number here (1040, 1065, 1120, etc.) and check the appropriate box below. Enter only one tax form number per request. ▶

a Return Transcript, which includes most of the line items of a tax return as filed with the IRS. A tax return transcript does not reflect changes made to the account after the return is processed. Transcripts are only available for the following returns: Form 1040 series, Form 1065, Form 1120, Form 1120-A, Form 1120-H, Form 1120-L, and Form 1120S. Return transcripts are available for the current year and returns processed during the prior 3 processing years. Most requests will be processed within 10 business days

b Account Transcript, which contains information on the financial status of the account, such as payments made on the account, penalty assessments, and adjustments made by you or the IRS after the return was filed. Return information is limited to items such as tax liability and estimated tax payments. Account transcripts are available for most returns. Most requests will be processed within 10 business days

c Record of Account, which provides the most detailed information as it is a combination of the Return Transcript and the Account Transcript. Available for current year and 3 prior tax years. Most requests will be processed within 10 business days

7 Verification of Nonfiling, which is proof from the IRS that you **did not** file a return for the year. Current year requests are only available after June 15th. There are no availability restrictions on prior year requests. Most requests will be processed within 10 business days

8 Form W-2, Form 1099 series, Form 1098 series, or Form 5498 series transcript. The IRS can provide a transcript that includes data from these information returns. State or local information is not included with the Form W-2 information. The IRS may be able to provide this transcript information for up to 10 years. Information for the current year is generally not available until the year after it is filed with the IRS. For example, W-2 information for 2016, filed in 2017, will likely not be available from the IRS until 2018. If you need W-2 information for retirement purposes, you should contact the Social Security Administration at 1-800-772-1213. Most requests will be processed within 10 business days

Caution: If you need a copy of Form W-2 or Form 1099, you should first contact the payer. To get a copy of the Form W-2 or Form 1099 filed with your return, you must use Form 4506 and request a copy of your return, which includes all attachments.

9 Year or period requested. Enter the ending date of the year or period, using the mm/dd/yyyy format. If you are requesting more than four years or periods, you must attach another Form 4506-T. For requests relating to quarterly tax returns, such as Form 941, you must enter each quarter or tax period separately.

_____ / _____ / _____ | _____ / _____ / _____ | _____ / _____ / _____ | _____ / _____ / _____

Caution: Do not sign this form unless all applicable lines have been completed.

Signature of taxpayer(s). I declare that I am either the taxpayer whose name is shown on line 1a or 2a, or a person authorized to obtain the tax information requested. If the request applies to a joint return, at least one spouse must sign. If signed by a corporate officer, 1 percent or more shareholder, partner, managing member, guardian, tax matters partner, executor, receiver, administrator, trustee, or party other than the taxpayer, I certify that I have the authority to execute Form 4506-T on behalf of the taxpayer. **Note:** This form must be received by IRS within 120 days of the signature date.

Signatory attests that he/she has read the attestation clause and upon so reading declares that he/she has the authority to sign the Form 4506-T. See instructions.

Phone number of taxpayer on line 1a or 2a

Sign Here

▶ _____ Date

▶ **Signature** (see instructions)

▶ _____

▶ **Title** (if line 1a above is a corporation, partnership, estate, or trust)

▶ _____ Date

▶ **Spouse's signature**

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.

Future Developments

For the latest information about Form 4506-T and its instructions, go to www.irs.gov/form4506t. Information about any recent developments affecting Form 4506-T (such as legislation enacted after we released it) will be posted on that page.

The filing location for the Form 4506-T has changed. **Please see Chart for individual transcripts or Chart for all other transcripts** for the correct mailing location.

What's New. As part of its ongoing efforts to protect taxpayer data, the Internal Revenue Service announced that in July 2019, it will stop all third-party mailings of requested transcripts. After this date masked Tax Transcripts will only be mailed to the taxpayer's address of record.

If a third-party is unable to accept a Tax Transcript mailed to the taxpayer, they may either contract with an existing IVES participant or become an IVES participant themselves. For additional information about the IVES program, go to www.irs.gov and search IVES.

General Instructions

Caution: Do not sign this form unless all applicable lines have been completed.

Purpose of form. Use Form 4506-T to request tax return information. Taxpayers using a tax year beginning in one calendar year and ending in the following year (fiscal tax year) must file Form 4506-T to request a return transcript.

Note: If you are unsure of which type of transcript you need, request the Record of Account, as it provides the most detailed information.

Customer File Number. The transcripts provided by the IRS have been modified to protect taxpayers' privacy. Transcripts only display partial personal information, such as the last four digits of the taxpayer's Social Security Number. Full financial and tax information, such as wages and taxable income, are shown on the transcript.

An optional Customer File Number field is available to use when requesting a transcript. This number will print on the transcript. See Line 5 instructions for specific requirements. The customer file number is an optional field and not required.

Tip. Use Form 4506, Request for Copy of Tax Return, to request copies of tax returns.

Automated transcript request. You can quickly request transcripts by using our automated self-help service tools. Please visit us at IRS.gov and click on "Get a Tax Transcript..." under "Tools" or call 1-800-908-9946.

Where to file. Mail or fax Form 4506-T to the address below for the state you lived in, or the state your business was in, when that return was filed. There are two address charts: one for individual transcripts (Form 1040 series and Form W-2) and one for all other transcripts.

If you are requesting more than one transcript or other product and the chart shows two different addresses, send your request to the address based on the address of your most recent return.

Line 1b. Enter your employer identification number (EIN) if your request relates to a business return. Otherwise, enter the first social security number (SSN) or your individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN) shown on the return. For example, if you are requesting Form 1040 that includes Schedule C (Form 1040), enter your SSN.

Line 3. Enter your current address. If you use a P.O. box, include it on this line.

Line 4. Enter the address shown on the last return filed if different from the address entered on line 3.

Note: If the addresses on lines 3 and 4 are different and you have not changed your address with the IRS, file Form 8822, Change of Address. For a business address, file Form 8822-B, Change of Address or Responsible Party — Business.

Line 5. Enter up to 10 numeric characters to create a unique customer file number that will appear on the transcript. The customer file number **should not** contain an SSN. Completion of this line is not required.

Note. If you use an SSN, name or combination of both, we will not input the information and the customer file number will reflect a generic entry of "999999999" on the transcript.

Line 6. Enter only one tax form number per request.

Signature and date. Form 4506-T must be signed and dated by the taxpayer listed on line 1a or 2a. The IRS must receive Form 4506-T within 120 days of the date signed by the taxpayer or it will be rejected. Ensure that all applicable lines are completed before signing.

Individuals. Transcripts of jointly filed tax returns may be furnished to either spouse. Only one signature is required. Sign Form 4506-T exactly as your name appeared on the original return. If you changed your name, also sign your current name.

Corporations. Generally, Form 4506-T can be signed by: (1) an officer having legal authority to bind the corporation, (2) any person designated by the board of directors or other governing body, or (3) any officer or employee on written request by any principal officer and attested to by the secretary or other officer. A bona fide shareholder of record owning 1 percent or more of the outstanding stock of the corporation may submit a Form 4506-T but must provide documentation to support the requester's right to receive the information.

Partnerships. Generally, Form 4506-T can be signed by any person who was a member of the partnership during any part of the tax period requested on line 9.

All others. See section 6103(e) if the taxpayer has died, is insolvent, is a dissolved corporation, or if a trustee, guardian, executor, receiver, or administrator is acting for the taxpayer.

Note: If you are Heir at law, Next of kin, or Beneficiary you must be able to establish a material interest in the estate or trust.

Documentation. For entities other than individuals, you must attach the authorization document. For example, this could be the letter from the principal officer authorizing an employee of the corporation or the letters testamentary authorizing an individual to act for an estate.

Signature by a representative. A representative can sign Form 4506-T for a taxpayer only if the taxpayer has specifically delegated this authority to the representative on Form 2848, line 5. The representative must attach Form 2848 showing the delegation to Form 4506-T.

Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice. We ask for the information on this form to establish your right to gain access to the requested tax information under the Internal Revenue Code. We need this information to properly identify the tax information and respond to your request. You are not required to request any transcript; if you do request a transcript, sections 6103 and 6109 and their regulations require you to provide this information, including your SSN or EIN. If you do not provide this information, we may not be able to process your request. Providing false or fraudulent information may subject you to penalties.

Routine uses of this information include giving it to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal litigation, and cities, states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. commonwealths and possessions for use in administering their tax laws. We may also disclose this information to other countries under a tax treaty, to federal and state agencies to enforce federal nontax criminal laws, or to federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies to combat terrorism.

You are not required to provide the information requested on a form that is subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act unless the form displays a valid OMB control number. Books or records relating to a form or its instructions must be retained as long as their contents may become material in the administration of any Internal Revenue law. Generally, tax returns and return information are confidential, as required by section 6103.

The time needed to complete and file Form 4506-T will vary depending on individual circumstances. The estimated average time is: **Learning about the law or the form**, 10 min.; **Preparing the form**, 12 min.; and **Copying, assembling, and sending the form to the IRS**, 20 min.

If you have comments concerning the accuracy of these time estimates or suggestions for making Form 4506-T simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. You can write to:

Internal Revenue Service
Tax Forms and Publications Division
1111 Constitution Ave. NW, IR-6526
Washington, DC 20224

Do not send the form to this address. Instead, see *Where to file* on this page.

Chart for individual transcripts (Form 1040 series and Form W-2 and Form 1099)

If you filed an individual return and lived in:	Mail or fax to:
Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, a foreign country, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or A.P.O. or F.P.O. address	Internal Revenue Service RAIVS Team Stop 6716 AUSC Austin, TX 73301 855-587-9604
Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin	Internal Revenue Service RAIVS Team Stop 6705 S-2 Kansas City, MO 64999 855-821-0094
Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming	Internal Revenue Service RAIVS Team P.O. Box 9941 Mail Stop 6734 Ogden, UT 84409 855-298-1145

Chart for all other transcripts

If you lived in or your business was in:	Mail or fax to:
Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, a foreign country, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the U.S. Virgin Islands, A.P.O. or F.P.O. address	Internal Revenue Service RAIVS Team P.O. Box 9941 Mail Stop 6734 Ogden, UT 84409 855-298-1145
Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin	Internal Revenue Service RAIVS Team Stop 6705 S-2 Kansas City, MO 64999 855-821-0094



You must check the box in the signature area to acknowledge you have the authority to sign and request the information. The form will not be processed and returned to you if the box is unchecked.



Resources

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2. You Are Accepted, Now What?	Page 3
3. Thank You Letter Tips	Page 5



Family Action Plan: 12th Grade

Senior year is a whirlwind of activity. It's a big year for your child—balancing schoolwork, extracurricular obligations, and the college application process. Use the suggestions below so you and your child can meet these challenges.

SUMMER

- Visit colleges together.** If you haven't already, make plans to check out the campuses of colleges that interest your child. Use the [Campus Visit Checklist](#) to learn how to get the most out of these experiences.
- Ask how you can help your senior finalize a college list.** You can help your 12th grader choose which colleges to apply to by weighing how well each college meets their needs. Learn [how to finalize a college list](#).
- Find out a college's actual cost.** Once your 12th grader has a list of a few colleges of interest, use the [Net Price Calculator](#) together to discover the potential for financial aid and the true out-of-pocket cost—or net price—of each college.
- Encourage your child to get started on applications.** Together you can get the easy stuff out of the way by filling in as much required information on college applications as possible. Read about [how to get started on applications](#).
- Help your child decide about applying early.** If your senior is set on going to a certain college, they should think about whether applying early is a good option. Now is the time to decide because early applications are usually due in November. Read about the pros and cons of [applying early](#).
- Gather financial documents:** To apply for most financial aid, your child will need to complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). You'll need your most recent tax returns and an FSA ID to complete the FAFSA, which opens October 1.
- Encourage your child to opt in to the College Board Opportunity Scholarships.** Your child can earn scholarships ranging from \$500 to \$2,000 by completing individual college planning steps. When they complete all six steps, they'll be eligible for a \$40,000 scholarship. Visit [cb.org/opportunity](#) to learn more.

FALL

- Encourage your child to meet with the school counselor.** This year, your 12th grader will work with the counselor to complete and submit college applications. Learn more about [the counselor's role in applying to college](#).
- Create a calendar with your child.** This should include application deadlines and other important dates. Your child can find specific colleges' deadlines in [College Search](#). Your child can save colleges in a list to get a custom online calendar that shows the deadlines of those colleges.
- Get your child ready for college admission tests.** Many seniors retake college admission tests, such as the SAT®, in the fall. Learn more about helping your 12th grader [prepare for admission tests](#).
- Help your child find and apply for scholarships.** Your high school student can find out about scholarship opportunities from the school counselor and how to request and complete scholarship applications and submit them on time. Learn more about [scholarships](#).

FALL (CONTINUED)

- Offer to look over your senior's college applications.** But remember that this is your child's work, so remain in the role of adviser and proofreader. Respect your child's voice.
- Complete the FAFSA.** The government and many colleges use the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) to award aid. Now it's easier than ever to fill out this form because you can automatically transfer your tax information online from the IRS to the FAFSA. Read [How to Complete the FAFSA](#) to learn more.
- Complete the CSS Profile™, if required.** If your child needs to submit the CSS Profile to a college or scholarship program, be sure to find out the priority deadline and submit it by that date. Read [How to Complete the CSS Profile](#).
- Encourage your child to set up college interviews.** An interview is a great way for your child to learn more about a college and for a college to learn more about your child. Get an overview of the [interview process](#).

WINTER

- Work together to apply for financial aid.** Have your child contact the financial aid offices at the colleges of interest to find out what forms students must submit to apply for aid. Make sure your child applies for aid by or before any stated deadlines. Funds are limited, so the earlier you apply, the better.
- Learn about college loan options together.** Borrowing money for college can be a smart choice—especially if your high school student gets a low-interest federal loan. Learn more about the [parent's role in borrowing money](#).
- Encourage your senior to take SAT Subject Tests™.** These tests can showcase your child's interests and achievements—and many colleges require or recommend that applicants take one or more Subject Test. Read more about [SAT Subject Tests](#).
- Encourage your child to take AP® Exams.** If your 12th grader takes AP or other advanced classes, have your child talk with teachers now about taking these tests in May. Read more about the [AP Program](#).

SPRING

- Help your child process college responses.** Once your 12th grader starts hearing from colleges about admission and financial aid, you need to help your child decide what to do. Read about [how to choose a college](#).
- Review financial aid offers together.** Your 12th grader will need your help to read through financial aid award letters and figure out which package works best. Be sure your child pays attention to and meets any deadlines for acceptance. Get more information on [financial aid awards](#).
- Help your child complete the paperwork to accept a college's offer of admittance.** These steps should be taken once your child has decided which college to attend: review the offer, accept that college's offer, mail a tuition deposit, and submit other required paperwork. Learn more about your high school senior's [next steps](#).

Visit bigfuture.org for more information.



You Are Accepted, Now What?

Steps to follow once you've been accepted to a University

Step 1: Read your email EVERY DAY!

- a. This is the only way that a University will communicate with you
- b. You are the only one that the University will communicate with (NOT your parents and NOT your TSIC College Success Coach!)

Step 2: Activate your University Student Account per their email instructions – each University has a different system!

- a. There will be a “To Do List” – work on completing all items as soon as possible
- b. Follow any specific checklists provided by your University

Step 3: Check the status of your Financial Aid in your newly created Student Account!

- a. Complete dependent verification forms and/or submit tax transcripts as requested – almost every student will have some additional paperwork to complete BEFORE financial aid is posted
- b. Refer to Financial Section of this notebook, page 18, for the IRS Form 4506-T to request tax transcripts
- c. If you plan to attend summer, you will need to review both the 2022-23 (summer) financial aid offerings, as well as the 2023-24 (fall/spring) financial aid

Step 4: Pay tuition deposit once you decide which university you will attend!

- a. This can be up to \$200; however, if you applied using a college board application fee waiver, the tuition deposit is often waived
- b. If you did not get an automatic tuition deposit waiver, contact the university and request one

Step 5: Apply for Housing!

- a. Consider the **Southern Scholarship Foundation (SSF) Housing** if you are going to Tallahassee, Gainesville or FGCU (females only) – see page 14 of the Financial Section of this notebook
- b. Fall/Spring housing application should be completed as soon as possible to ensure you have a place in the dormitory so that you may be eligible for the Monroe County Florida Prepaid Housing scholarship. This will likely cost money, so be prepared!
- c. Summer housing application should also be completed if applicable, it may or may not be a separate application, and it may or may not cost additional money!

Step 6: Register for Orientation!

- a. All Universities require that students attend a mandatory Orientation session – this is done differently at each university, but you must register and this will cost money!
- b. Consider best time to attend (if you are starting in summer, your orientation session may be in May and you will need to schedule carefully around exams and high school graduation events)
- c. Consider if your parent(s) will attend also (this will cost more money)
- d. If possible, schedule your Orientation for summer session to coincide with when you have to move in as this will mean your family only needs to make one trip (this is how the FSU CARE Orientation is done, some other Universities also offer an orientation right before summer session begins)

Step 7: Submit Proof of Health Insurance and Immunization Record!

- a. All Universities require that students have health insurance – if you already have health insurance, you will have to provide proof of insurance. If you do not, you will have to pay for the university insurance or purchase your own insurance and provide proof to the university.
- b. You must provide your Immunization Record, including specific immunizations required to attend university which you may need to get prior to graduation (these shots are free at the Monroe County Health Department while you are still in high school)



Thank you Letters

The importance of Thanking Your Donor:

Scholarship donors are generous and caring people who unselfishly give to support the educational endeavors of students like you. They typically ask for nothing in return but receiving a well written thank you letter from a student is always special and lets the donor know that their scholarship was greatly appreciated. Your letter reminds them of WHY they gave in in the first place and often helps secure continuing gifts for future students. You were awarded a scholarship because your personal qualities, financial need and/or academic abilities stood above all other applicants. Sending a thank you letter confirms that this scholarship was important enough to you to take the time to present yourself in a professional manner.

Thank you letter tips:

1. Write clearly and concisely
2. Double-check for typos and grammatical errors
3. Express enthusiasm
4. Be sincere
5. Send it type written or hand written if legible

Thank you letter phrases:

1. I was very happy and appreciative to learn that I was selected as the recipient of your scholarship.
2. I am writing to express my sincere gratitude to you for making the [Name of Scholarship] possible. I was thrilled to learn of my selection for this honor, and I am deeply appreciative of your support.
3. I am blessed to receive this scholarship and I acknowledge the importance of this opportunity to further my educational goals and make my dreams a reality
4. I was amazed and delighted when my name was announced by you as a receiver of your scholarship.
5. Your kindness is permitting me to fulfill my purpose and dreams...
6. This is not just a scholarship for me but I see it as a golden opportunity to be able to obtain the education I need to have a career in ...

Sample Thank You Letter Template:

[Date]

[Mr. /Mrs. First and Last Name of Donor or Name of Organization]

[Name of Scholarship]

[Address]

[City, State, Zip]

Dear [Donor Name or Organization Name],

First paragraph: State the purpose of your letter.

I am writing to express my sincere gratitude to you for making the [Name of Scholarship] possible. I was thrilled to learn of my selection for this honor, and I am deeply appreciative of your support.

Second paragraph: Share a little about yourself and indicate why the scholarship is important.

I am a high school senior with hopes to pursue my degree in education; I hope to become an elementary school teacher upon graduating from The University of Florida. The financial assistance you provided will be of great help to me in paying my educational expenses, and it will allow me to concentrate more of my time on studying.

Third paragraph: Close by thanking the person again and make a commitment to do well with the donor's investment.

Thank you again for your generosity and support. I promise you I will work very hard and eventually give back to others, both as teacher and possibly a scholarship to future students like myself.

Sincerely,

[Sign your name here]

[Type your name]

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