Paying for college is a little like filling a piggy bank.

The money you put in your piggy bank as a kid probably came from different sources, like mowing your neighbor’s lawn, collecting allowance, or receiving a birthday gift.

Saving for college works the same way—you can use a combination of different sources to pay for college. For example, if you have enough scholarships, grants, and savings to pay for your college costs, you may not need to borrow student loans, or you may need to borrow less money.
my529
my529 is a tax-advantaged 529 college savings plan designed to encourage saving for qualified higher education expenses. Learn more at my529.org.

Bank/credit union savings and CD accounts
Research terms and conditions for a savings account that meets your needs. Find more information at websites such as americasaves.org.

Part-time work
Part-time work in high school and college can help you build your resume and pay for college costs. Put as much of your paycheck as you can into your college savings account.

No matter how much time or money you have, it’s important to save for college now! There are many ways to save—choose what works best for you.

My future, my529
Utah’s educational savings plan

my529
my529.org | 800.418.2551
**INSTITUTIONAL:**
Institutional scholarships are awarded by your college. Institutional scholarships can come from your school’s admissions office, your specific major’s department, student groups, or athletics programs.

**PRIVATE:**
Private scholarships are awarded by businesses, nonprofit organizations, or philanthropists. Private scholarships might take a number of factors into account, including academic merit, financial need, volunteerism, special talents, family heritage, and more.

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*Study hard* and do your best to achieve good grades.

*Explore at your school.* Talk with your counselor.

*Be involved* and engaged in your community and with the things you’re passionate about.

*Search in your community* at credit unions, civic groups, parents’ employers, religious organizations, local businesses, etc.

*Browse the web.* Use the scholarship checklist on the next page to guide your search.
Identify and make a list of your strengths.
Use the scholarship toolkit on CompleteScholarships.org to create stellar scholarship applications.

Focus on scholarships that are a good fit.
There are scholarships for academic merit, musical or artistic talent, athletics, and more.

Look local.
Find a list of verified local scholarships on CompleteScholarships.org.

See what scholarships your top colleges offer.
Many colleges have scholarships for their students. There are different scholarships for incoming freshmen, transfer students, nontraditional students, and more.

Get organized.
Make a list of the scholarships you’re planning to apply for. Make sure you leave plenty of time for tasks like asking for letters of recommendation or writing and proofreading your scholarship essay.

Meet deadlines.
Submit everything on time.

Apply, apply, apply!
You’ll learn a lot from the experience, and as you practice, you’ll get better. Don’t be discouraged by rejection!

Beware of scholarship scams. Never pay a fee to find or apply for scholarships.
What is the FAFSA?
It is the form you must complete each year in order to apply for federal financial aid. The FAFSA determines your eligibility for federal and state-based financial aid such as grants, work-study, and student loans. Complete your FAFSA at fasfa.gov (not .net or .biz) or use the official myStudentAid mobile app from Federal Student Aid.

When should I file my FAFSA?
The FAFSA is available on October 1. You should file the FAFSA as soon as you can your senior year (and each year you are in college). Check your college’s financial aid deadline on pages 7-8.

Why should I file the FAFSA?
Submitting the FAFSA is a good plan to cover college expenses—even if you have a full-ride scholarship or savings to pay for college. You aren’t required to accept any of the financial aid that is offered to you.

- Many scholarships require you to submit the FAFSA as part of the application process.
- Everyone should submit, even if you think you make too much money to qualify for financial aid. You never know what you’ll be awarded unless you apply.
Completing the 2021-2022 FAFSA

Before you apply for financial aid:

☐ Make sure you and your parents create Federal Student Aid IDs at FSAID.ed.gov (see page 10 for details).
  
* If your parent(s) do not have a Social Security Number, you may still be able to file your FAFSA. Call 801-869-5701 for more information.

You’re almost ready. Gather these things:

☐ Student’s and parent(s)’ Social Security Card (if parent does not have one, that is ok)
☐ Student’s I-9 paperwork or Permanent Resident Card (if the student has one. Typically this applies to refugee or asylee students)
☐ Student’s driver’s license (if the student has one)
☐ Student’s and parent(s)’ 2019 W-2 forms and other records of taxed income*
☐ Student’s and parent(s)’ 2019 Federal Income Tax Return**
☐ Student’s and parent(s)’ current bank statements
☐ Student’s and parent(s)’ 2019 untaxed income records
☐ Student’s and parent(s)’ current business and investment, property mortgage information, business and farm, stock, bond, and other investment records***

Have everything you need? It’s time to apply!

☐ Submit the FAFSA at fafsa.gov by your college’s priority financial aid deadline (see the deadlines on pages 7-8).

After you’ve completed your FAFSA, you still have some things to do before you can get your financial aid.

☐ Be sure to act on any follow-up steps you may receive from Federal Student Aid (FAFSA).
☐ Your college may not contact you after you submit your FAFSA. Reach out to the financial aid office directly and also check your online student account to make sure you’ve turned in any additional paperwork they require.
☐ Review and compare financial aid offers from the colleges you listed on your FAFSA. This is usually done through your college’s online portal.
☐ Accept your financial aid offers. Remember: you don’t have to accept all of the financial aid you were offered (in particular, student loans). Only accept what you need.

* If you were gainfully employed.
** If you filed an income tax return. IRS 1040, Foreign Tax Return, or Tax Return from Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Marshall Islands, the Federated State of Micronesia, or Palau.
*** Stocks, bonds, and other investments designated for retirement (such as those found in a 401(k) or IRA) are not reported on the FAFSA. The value of businesses with fewer than 100 FTE employees is also not reported on the FAFSA, nor is the value of your primary residence.
How can I get the best financial aid package?
Each college has a unique financial aid process, and some forms of financial aid have limited budgets and are awarded on a first-come, first-served basis*. You should contact the financial aid office at your college for the most up-to-date information** and if you have questions about their process. Generally, in order to get the best possible financial aid options, you should:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>College Name</th>
<th>INCOMING FRESHMAN SHOULD APPLY FOR ADMISSION BY:</th>
<th>INCOMING FRESHMAN SHOULD SUBMIT FAFSA BY:</th>
<th>INCOMING FRESHMAN SHOULD SUBMIT SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION BY:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bridgerland Technical College</td>
<td>YEAR-ROUND</td>
<td>YEAR-ROUND</td>
<td>FEB 28, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brigham Young University</td>
<td>Priority: Nov 2, 2020</td>
<td>DEC 15, 2020</td>
<td>DEC 15, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davis Technical College</td>
<td>YEAR-ROUND</td>
<td>YEAR-ROUND</td>
<td>YEAR-ROUND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dixie Technical College</td>
<td>YEAR-ROUND</td>
<td>YEAR-ROUND</td>
<td>YEAR-ROUND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dixie State University</td>
<td>YEAR-ROUND</td>
<td>JUNE 1, 2021</td>
<td>MAR 1, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensign College</td>
<td>AUG 1, 2021</td>
<td>YEAR-ROUND</td>
<td>NOT APPLICABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountainland Technical College</td>
<td>YEAR-ROUND</td>
<td>Priority: May 1, 2021</td>
<td>NOT APPLICABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ogden-Weber Technical College</td>
<td>YEAR-ROUND</td>
<td>YEAR-ROUND</td>
<td>YEAR-ROUND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt Lake Community College</td>
<td>AUG 20, 2021</td>
<td>Priority: April 15, 2021</td>
<td>FEB 1, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow College</td>
<td>AUG 20, 2021</td>
<td>JUNE 1, 2021</td>
<td>MAR 1, 2021</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### INCOMING FRESHMAN SHOULD APPLY FOR ADMISSION BY:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Priority:</th>
<th>FAFSA BY:</th>
<th>SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION BY:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southern Utah University</td>
<td>May 1, 2021</td>
<td>May 1, 2021</td>
<td>Presidential: Dec 1, 2020; All other: Mar 1, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest Technical College</td>
<td>YEAR-ROUND</td>
<td>YEAR-ROUND</td>
<td>APR 9, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tooele Technical College</td>
<td>YEAR-ROUND</td>
<td>YEAR-ROUND</td>
<td>15TH OF EACH MONTH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uintah Basin Technical College</td>
<td>YEAR-ROUND</td>
<td>YEAR-ROUND</td>
<td>YEAR-ROUND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Utah</td>
<td>FEB 1, 2021</td>
<td>DEC 1, 2020</td>
<td>DEC 1, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah State University</td>
<td>YEAR-ROUND</td>
<td>YEAR-ROUND</td>
<td>JUNE 1, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah Valley University</td>
<td>AUG 1, 2021</td>
<td>Priority: April 1, 2021</td>
<td>FEB 1, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weber State University</td>
<td>DEC 1, 2020</td>
<td>APRIL 1, 2021</td>
<td>NOT APPLICABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westminster College</td>
<td>Priority: Dec 1, 2020 Final: June 1, 2021</td>
<td>JUNE 1, 2021</td>
<td>NOT APPLICABLE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*If you miss these recommended deadlines, you should still complete your FAFSA, application for admission, or any additional paperwork your college requires—you may still qualify for federal aid.

**Dates listed here are subject to change. Double-check your college’s website for the most up-to-date information.
Win a scholarship just for submitting your Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA)!

Each year we award FAFSA Scholarships to Utah high school seniors who:

🌟 Attend a FAFSA Completion Open House. Ask your counselor when your school’s event will take place.

🌟 Submit a scholarship application at the FAFSA Night.

🌟 Complete their 2020-21 FAFSA. Learn more about the FAFSA on page 5.

Application deadline is May 31st, 2021 for incoming college freshman.
The student and one parent need to create an FSA ID in order to complete the FAFSA. You are the only person who should create your FSA ID. This is true for both the student and parent.

Since you will use this FSA ID in the years to come, use a permanent email address (not your school email address). If you need assistance creating or resetting your FSA ID, you can call Federal Student Aid at 1-800-433-3243.

If your parent does not have a valid Social Security Number, do not attempt to create a parent FSA ID. Your parent will need to print and sign a hard copy of the FAFSA signature page (this is available at the end of your FAFSA).
GETTING HELP WITH YOUR FAFSA

Need help completing your FAFSA? Use these resources to get your questions answered.

1. **FAFSA walkthrough video**
   Financial aid professionals at the Utah Higher Education Assistance Authority (UHEAA) walk you step-by-step through the latest FAFSA. You can find the video on CompleteFinancialAid.org.

2. **FAFSA DIY kit**
   Download the kit at CompleteFinancialAid.org.

3. **FAFSA Nights**
   Talk to your counselor to see when your school is hosting a FAFSA Night.

4. **Reach out:**
   801-366-8487
   outreach@utahsbr.edu
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What is it?</th>
<th>What do I need to know?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A grant is money for college that you don’t have to pay back, as long as you maintain satisfactory academic progress. A grant is usually provided by the state or federal government.</td>
<td>Grants don’t have to be repaid. They’re based on financial need (determined by the FAFSA). One of the most common grants is the Federal Pell Grant. The maximum award is more than $6,000 per year. Ask the financial aid office at your college for more info about available grants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work-study is a part-time job for students that is usually on campus and has flexible hours that generally work around your class schedule.</td>
<td>Work-study jobs are usually on campus and offer flexible hours. Work-study jobs come with financial aid benefits. They can give you work experience related to your college major (such as working in a chemistry lab, tutoring center, or campus business office).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student loans are money you borrow for college that you have to pay back—even if you don’t graduate.</td>
<td>If you’re eligible to receive grants or take part in the work-study program, always use those funds first. Apply for as many scholarships as possible and use college savings before deciding to borrow student loans. Explore federal student loans first (through submitting your FAFSA), as they often have lower interest rates and more flexible repayment options compared to private loans.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you’re eligible to receive grants or work-study, use those first. Apply for as many scholarships as possible and use college savings before deciding to borrow student loans.
All scholarships, savings, and financial aid such as grants, work-study, and federal student loans should be used before considering private loans.

Research your college costs and future earning potential to make sure you can afford to repay your loans. You don’t have to accept the full loan amount you’re offered.

Research all terms and conditions before borrowing any type of loan.

Keep track of how much you borrow. Federal student loans can be tracked using StudentAid.gov.
OTHER WAYS TO SAVE ON COLLEGE COSTS

🌟 Ask your counselor if Advanced Placement (AP), International Baccalaureate (IB), or Concurrent Enrollment (CE) classes might be a good fit for you. These classes allow you to earn free or low-cost college credits during high school.

🌟 Check with your and/or your parents’ employer(s) to see if they offer tuition reimbursement or discount.

🌟 Work while you attend college.

🌟 Look for less expensive housing and transportation options.

🌟 Use student discounts.

🌟 Rent or checkout textbooks from your college’s library.

🌟 Build a budget and stick to it.

🌟 Contact your college’s financial wellness center for additional advice.
START EARLY
Whether it’s saving for college, selecting the right classes in high school, applying for scholarships, or researching college costs, the earlier you start, the more prepared you and your student will be. If you haven’t started already, start today.

EDUCATE YOURSELF
There’s plenty of bad information out there and financial aid rules can change from year to year. For more information, ask a reputable source like a school counselor, college representative, or a paying for College Expert at the Utah Higher Education Assistance Authority (UHEAA).

MAKE A PLAN
Helping your student create a plan for tackling scholarships, completing the FAFSA, saving, and doing well in school gives them the chance to openly discuss their ideas and share the responsibility.

SUPPORT RESILIENCE
Perhaps most importantly, encourage persistence. For every scholarship award, there will be a scholarship rejection. Being able to bounce back is the key to succeeding. Nobody’s first attempt at a scholarship essay is perfect. Read through their essays and offer your suggestions. Recommend that they meet with English teachers, college advisors, and scholarship coordinators to get expert help.