

Affording Higher Education



*2009–2010
Financial Aid
Programs for
Alabama Students*

Affording Higher Education

A book of financial aid programs for
Alabama students pursuing a higher education

Seventh Edition

Acknowledgment

By making the public aware of the many financial aid programs available to Alabama students, KHEAA–Alabama hopes more students will be encouraged to pursue a higher education. Officials of state agencies, federal agencies, public universities, private colleges and universities, public two-year colleges, trade schools, companies and organizations contributed information for the 2009–2010 edition of *Affording Higher Education*. We gratefully acknowledge their time, effort and cooperation in helping us compile this catalog of student financial aid programs.

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State Government

Federal Government

Public Universities

**Private Colleges,
Universities, and
Seminaries**

**Two-Year
Public Colleges**

Trade Schools

**Companies and
Organizations**

Using This Book

With college tuition increasing each year — sometimes by 10 or 15 percent — it's more important than ever for you to find financial aid to help pay for college. Although Alabama colleges offer good deals compared to colleges in many other states, getting a four-year degree in Alabama can cost you from \$16,000 to \$140,720.

To help you and your parents pay for college, we update *Affording Higher Education* every year so you have the most up-to-date information available to help you find sources of financial aid. “We” are KHEAA–Alabama. This year's edition of *Affording Higher Education* has information about more than 4,000 different sources of financial aid for Alabama students.

There are lots of different types of financial aid, but these are the most common:

Grant: An award that, generally speaking, you don't have to repay. Grants are usually based on financial need.

Loan: Money you or your parents borrow to cover the cost of education. It must be repaid with interest.

Scholarship: An award you don't have to repay. Many scholarships are based on skill, talent or achievement. Others are based on where you're from, where you or even your parents or grandparents went to school or where your parents work.

Waiver: An arrangement that lets you attend a school without having to pay tuition or other costs if you meet certain eligibility requirements.

Conversion scholarship/loan: A scholarship that requires you to provide certain services, such as teaching or nursing, for a certain length of time. If you don't provide the service, the scholarship becomes a loan that you have to pay back with interest.

Military benefit: Financial assistance for you if you have served in the U.S. armed forces or if one of your parents served in the U.S. military.

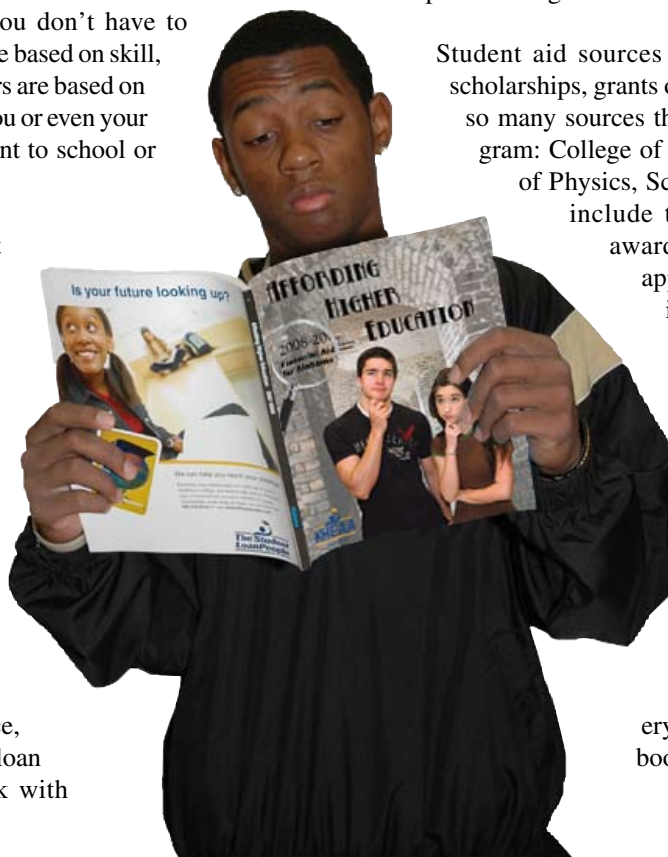
Work-study: Part-time employment that lets you earn money for college by working on or off campus.

Savings: Money your parents or others have set aside or invested for your college costs.

In your search for student aid, start with the largest providers. For Alabama students, the major aid programs are administered by the Alabama Commission on Higher Education, the Alabama Community College System and the United States government. Financial aid provided by Alabama state agencies is covered in the first section of *Affording Higher Education*, followed by federal government listings in section two. Financial aid administered by Alabama colleges is described in the next four sections, which are divided into four categories — public universities; private colleges, universities and seminaries; two-year public colleges; and degree-granting trade schools. Finally, the last section features Alabama-specific scholarships administered by state organizations (associations, churches, clubs) and by companies doing business in Alabama.

Student aid sources are divided by type, such as scholarships, grants or loans. Some universities have so many sources that we've divided them by program: College of Arts and Sciences, Department of Physics, School of Fine Arts, etc. Listings include the name, eligibility criteria, award amount, number of awards, application deadline and contact information whenever possible. Programs with limited funds may make their awards on a first-come, first-served basis, so it's important to file your application early.

Affording Higher Education couldn't provide students with the best information available if it weren't for the help of hundreds of people. We thank them for everything they do to help make this book possible.

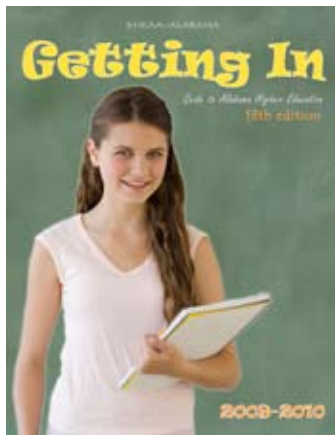


We want to make *Affording Higher Education* bigger, better and more useful every year. If you have comments or suggestions, please contact our publications staff. We're especially interested in local programs not yet included in the book.

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Toll-free telephone: 800.721.9720
Website: www.alstudentaid.com

Another great book

In addition to *Affording Higher Education*, KHEAA–Alabama also publishes *Getting In*, which guides high school seniors through the admissions and financial aid processes. *Getting In* features Alabama-specific information about sources of financial aid and Alabama colleges. It also contains general information relevant to seniors everywhere. *Getting In* can be viewed online at www.alstudentaid.com/website/alaid/planning?main=1&display=AL_gettingIn.



KHEAA–Alabama administers the following programs to help students pay for higher education:

- Federal Stafford Loan
- Federal PLUS Loan (for parents and graduate/professional students)

For free information or to send comments or suggestions about KHEAA–Alabama publications, contact the publications staff at 800.721.9720.

Tips for Finding Money for College

You can do lots of things to increase your chances of getting grants and scholarships to pay for college. But the money won't just fall in your lap; you'll have to do some work.

- ▶ Complete your tax forms early. The same information you and your parents use on federal income tax forms is used on the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). The sooner you have that information, the sooner you can file the FAFSA. You and your parents should keep copies of the federal tax forms you file. Some schools will ask for copies to check against the information you submit on the FAFSA.
- ▶ Submit the FAFSA as soon as you can after January 1 if you plan to go to college in the fall. The FAFSA is used not only to determine what federal student aid programs you're eligible for but also what you're eligible for from many state programs. Some colleges use the FAFSA to decide what school-based programs (or "institutional aid") you qualify for.

The image is a screenshot of the FAFSA website. At the top, it says 'FAFSA FREE APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL STUDENT AID July 1, 2010 - June 30, 2011'. Below that, there are instructions on how to apply: 'Use this form to apply free for federal and state student grants, work-study and loans. Or apply free online at www.fafsa.ed.gov'. There is also a section for 'Applying by the Deadlines' with instructions for federal aid and state aid. On the right side, there is a table titled 'STATE AID DEADLINES' with columns for state abbreviations and their respective deadlines. The table lists deadlines for various states, including AK, AR, HI, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MI, MN, MO, NE, NH, NJ, NY, OH, OK, PA, RI, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, and WV.

The quickest way to submit the FAFSA is online at www.fafsa.ed.gov. You'll get your results a week or two earlier than you would by sending a paper FAFSA in the mail. Because your answers are edited automatically, you'll be less likely to make a mistake, and schools will be able to tell you sooner if you qualify for student aid. You need a personal identification number (PIN) to file the FAFSA online. You can apply for a PIN at www.pin.ed.gov. To request a paper FAFSA, call the Federal Student Aid Information Center at 800.433.3243.

- ▶ Talk with a financial aid officer at the school you're interested in attending. This official can inform you about aid programs that are available through the school.

Money Tips, continued

The mailing addresses, phone numbers and website addresses are provided for each school listed in this book.

- Visit www.alstudentaid.com.

This website features information about financial aid programs and services, KHEAA–Alabama publications and the interactive College Aid Calculator (developed for KHEAA–Alabama by Think Ahead Inc.). The calculator can help you estimate how much financial aid you might receive and how much you might be expected to pay toward college costs.



- Search for free information about scholarships and other student aid sources. You should:

- Read *Funding Education Beyond High School*, a handbook from the U.S. Department of Education (ED) containing valuable information about student financial assistance. You can read it online at www.FederalStudentAid.ed.gov/guide or request a copy by calling the Federal Student Aid Information Center at (800) 4-FED-AID. Copies should also be available at public libraries and counselor offices. Much of the information found in this booklet is also available at ED's *Student Aid on the Web* website at <http://studentaid.ed.gov>.
- Watch newspapers for scholarships offered by local community service organizations, businesses, clubs, unions, churches, fraternal groups, etc., and contact them for more information.
- Write to organizations connected with your field of interest (such as the American Medical Association or the American Bar Association) which may have financial aid available. These organizations are listed in directories of associations available in public libraries.
- Check with community organizations and civic groups such as the American Legion, Chamber of Commerce, 4-H Club, Girl or Boy Scouts, Jaycees, Kiwanis, and YMCA. Foundations, religious organizations, fraternities or sororities, and town or city clubs are some other possible sources of aid.

- Check with your high school or public library about publications and reference materials that detail sources of student financial aid.

- Learn about low-interest loans. You should first try to find student aid that you don't have to repay — grants, scholarships, tuition waivers, etc. But most financial aid packages prepared by schools will include student loans. KHEAA–Alabama is the state's official guarantor for the Federal Family Education Loan Program (FFELP). FFELP includes Federal PLUS Loans and Federal Stafford Loans. Detailed descriptions of these loan programs are found on pages 8–9. Federal Direct Loans with the same eligibility as FFELP may be available at some schools. Check with the financial aid office of the school you plan to attend.
- Apply, apply, apply. By applying for several types of student aid, you increase your chances of receiving enough to pay your school costs.
- Read and follow directions. Filling out an application properly and neatly is important. You may be disqualified for failing to complete all questions, answering them incorrectly or missing the deadlines.
- Consult your guidance counselor. This person is an excellent resource and can tell you about financial aid in general and where to look for help.
- Beware of scams. Before paying a fee for financial aid information, talk with your high school counselor; a financial aid officer at the school you plan to attend; the Better Business Bureau in your area and the area where the firm is located; and the Alabama Attorney General's Office, Consumer Protection Division, 500 Dexter Avenue, Montgomery, AL 36130, toll free 800.392.5658 or 334.242.7334, website www.ago.state.al.us/. Even if a scholarship search company is legitimate, you don't need to pay them to find scholarships for you. With a little effort on your part, you can track down most of this same information yourself. Some companies may offer money-back guarantees to students who don't receive any scholarship sources or funds; but students who are unsuccessful or not satisfied may find that refunds are difficult, if not impossible, to obtain. To find out how to spot, stop and report a scam, go to www.fraud.org/, the website of the National Fraud Information Center.

Notice:

Each school included in Affording Higher Education must participate in a Title IV program or be a public college or university. KHEAA–Alabama has not independently verified information concerning the programs offered by schools, accreditation and licensure, or the eligibility of the schools to participate in federal Title IV programs of student financial aid. KHEAA–Alabama, therefore, makes no representation, express or implied, about the accuracy of that information but relies on information submitted by each school. Some Alabama schools that provide financial aid may not meet KHEAA–Alabama’s guidelines for inclusion in Affording Higher Education or may not have responded to our request for information about their school. Students attending one of these schools should check with the school’s financial aid office for information about its financial aid programs.

In addition to the companies and organizations listed in Affording Higher Education, many others provide student financial aid. We welcome information about these programs for inclusion in the next edition.