

Application for Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth and Families (DCYF) Post-Secondary Tuition Assistance Program

Frequently Asked Questions

(Updated December 16, 2013)

Funds are distributed on an academic year basis. Applications for this program are not available before January 1st and are due no later than June 1st of each year for the next academic year. Application **deadline** for Academic Year July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015: **Priority Date – March 1, 2014//Final Deadline- June 1, 2014**

Frequently Asked Questions

1. Do I have to do a FAFSA (Free Application for Federal Student Aid)?

YES! If you have not finished your FAFSA, we can't get the information we need to process your DCYF grant application.. **NO FAFSA, NO DCYF GRANT!** Use **this website <http://www.fafsa.ed.gov/>** to fill out your FAFSA - remember it is a free service so don't let anyone try to sell you a story that you have to pay for this! If you need help filling it out, you may want to contact the College Planning Center of RI at www.cpcri.org for free assistance or you can let us know and we will get you the help you need.

2. How do I apply for this money?

The only way to apply is through our web-based application (<https://secure1.riheaa.org>) found on the RI Higher Education Assistance Authority's website.

If you are a returning applicant, you will need to enter the user name and password that you created and used in the previous application.

If you are newly applying for funds, you will need to create a username and a password to open an account. You will be asked for an email address. *An email will be sent to you and you have to do what that email tells you to do to finish creating your account – if you don't, we won't know you applied!*

After you have entered your existing account or opened your new account, simply follow the directions on the application screens. **Be sure to finish the application completely to the confirmation page!**

3. Somebody told me that this program is an entitlement – that because I was involved with DCYF, I can automatically get money to help with college or a trade school. Is that right?

NO. Like any program, there are rules that say who can get money from this program. We get the money from two sources – the federal (Chafee Education and Training Voucher – ETV) and the State of Rhode Island (DCYF Higher Education Opportunity Grant) and the rules are a little different for each.

We only get so much money each year and we try to make sure we reach as many youth as possible.

We don't decide on who gets money and how much each student gets until after our June 1st deadline each year – sometimes not until into the Fall because we have to wait for information from each student's school. **However, we will begin the awarding process by the Priority date which is March 1st. It is important to apply no later than the annual deadline of June 1st because, once we've committed our funds for the year, we can't get anymore to give out. We will not be accepting applications past this deadline!**

4. So where does this money come from again?

The short answer is from anyone who pays taxes in Rhode Island and in the United States. The details are:

- a. **DCYF State Higher Education Opportunity Grant Program:** Hats off to former State Senator Tom Izzo and former State Representative Nancy Benoit for getting this program started, and to all of the Governors and members of the Legislature who have supported funding for this program since it was created (see DCYF Higher Education Opportunity Grant at <http://webservice.rilin.state.ri.us/Statutes/TITLE42/42-72.8/> for the details)! DCYF gets

\$200,000 each year to provide grants to youth who are eligible based on their time with DCYF (we lay this out in more detail later) and who are full-time students at the Community College of Rhode Island, Rhode Island College or the University of Rhode Island. **You can keep getting this grant until the academic year you turn 21 – however, if you are getting our money at age 21 and are in good academic standing with your school, you can keep getting the grant until the academic year you turn 23 (that is, if you stay a full time student at one of these three schools and keep up your grades).**

b. **John H. Chafee Education and Training Voucher (ETV) Program:** You got it – the ETV (see What is ETV? at <http://www.nrcyd.ou.edu/etv/what-is-etv> for more information) program was created by Congress because of the leadership of the late John H. Chafee, former Governor and United States Senator for Rhode Island. If you are eligible for the ETV program (we lay this out in more detail later), you can use it at any program that meets the federal definition of an “Institution of Higher Education” (basically if your school can give you other federal student aid such as a Pell Grant, then it qualifies). DCYF gets about \$225,000 each year but that amount keeps dropping. Youth do not need to be attending full time (but must be at least part time) and each eligible youth can get no more than \$5,000 per academic year (July 1 through June 30th of each academic year – for example, July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014). **You can keep getting this grant until the year you turn 21 – however, if you are getting our money at age 21 and are in good academic standing with your school, you can keep getting the grant until the year you turn 23 (that is, if you stay at least a part time student at a qualified school and keep up your grades).**

5. **I was told I only have to fill out this DCYF application one time and it covers me for the whole time I’m in school. Is that right?**

No. You must complete the DCYF Post-Secondary Tuition Assistance Program Application for each year you are attending school. If you fail to do so, we cannot consider you for funding for that year.

6. **So when I get the money, can I use it for anything I want?**

No. You can use this grant only for what your school includes as part of your “Cost of Attendance”. Each school is a little different in what they include but it is usually things like room and board, and student fees. A helpful tool in looking at your school’s cost of attendance is the College Navigator website at <http://nces.ed.gov/collegenavigator/>.

7. **I heard that DCYF won’t make me take out loans for school and will cover any cost not covered by other grant and/or scholarship programs. Is that true?**

No. In fact, in 2013-14 DCYF was able to provide each student with no more than 35% of their unmet need as identified by their school before loans were considered (i.e., if a student’s unmet need was \$10,000 before loans were considered, then their award from us was \$3,500. The student needed to find other ways, including loans, to cover the remaining \$6,000 of unmet need). This is due to the rising costs of attendance, the increased numbers of applicants and the level funding of our program.

DCYF uses the following formula to determine a student’s unmet financial need:

Cost of Attendance (as determined by the school) – Private, Federal & State Grants and Scholarships (including Work/Study) = Unmet Student Need.

We try to cover as much of this unmet need as possible in order to reduce the amount of loans a student needs to take out. **However, because we have so many more youth taking advantage of the DCYF Post-Secondary Tuition Assistance Program, we cannot guarantee a certain level of funding and we anticipate that all students, regardless of the school they are attending, will need to take out loans.**

8. **How does DCYF decide if I am eligible for the DCYF Higher Education Opportunity Grant Sub-Program? Can I use funds from the DCYF Higher Education Opportunity Grant to pay for the cost of attendance at any school in the country?**

This grant sub-program is limited to covering a percentage of the unmet needs at CCRI, RIC or URI for students who meet the following criteria:

- a. You must have been in DCYF foster care (defined as any out of home care except the Training School) on or after your sixteenth (16th) birthday **and** you must have spent at least the last two years in foster care prior to your closing to DCYF. If you've already turned 18 before your initial application, you must have been in foster care from your 16th birthday to your 18th birthday. If you were adopted while in DCYF foster care, even if you were adopted at age 17, you are not eligible for this part of our grant program; **and**
- b. You graduated from high school or received the equivalent of a high school diploma not more than one year before the date of your initial application or must be expected to graduate at the end of the semester in which the application is made; **and**
- c. You are attending one of the following Rhode Island schools **on a full-time basis**: the Community College of Rhode Island, Rhode Island College or the University of Rhode Island; **and**
- d. Your school must consider you to be in **good academic standing** for you to keep getting these funds; **and**
- e. You must not have reached your 21st birthday when you first apply. If you are in school and participating in the DCYF Higher Education Opportunity Grant Program on your 21st birthday, (this includes if you turn 21 during the summer break as long as the school continues to view you as a student), you can remain eligible until your 23rd birthday as long as you meet the other criteria and you stay in school and are considered by the school to be in good academic standing.

9. **How does DCYF decide if I am eligible for the ETV Sub-Program? Can I use the ETV Grant to pay for the cost of attendance at any school in the country?**

Youth eligibility criteria are:

- a. You must have been in foster care (defined as any out of home care excluding the RI Training School) for at least one day on or after your 16th birthday **and the Department must have identified you as likely to remain in foster care until age 18** or you have already aged out of foster care at age 18. If you were adopted from foster care or placed in a relative guardianship placement after your 16th birthday, you can be considered for the ETV Program. Youth who were adopted from foster care or placed in relative guardianship before their 16th birthday are not eligible for this program; **and**
- b. You must not have reached your 21st birthday when you first apply. If you are in school and participating in the ETV program on your 21st birthday, (this includes if you turn 21 during the summer break as long as the school continues to view you as a student), you can remain eligible until your 23rd birthday as long as you stay enrolled in a post secondary education or training program and are making satisfactory progress toward completion of that program; **and**
- c. You must be a US Citizen or eligible Non-Citizen (Permanent Resident)
- d. You must be attending a school and academic program which meets the definition of an Institution of Higher Education (<http://www.nrcyd.ou.edu/etv/defining-institutions>) according to Sections 101 and 102 of the federal Higher Education Act. A brief summary of the definition of an Institution of Higher Education is as follows:
 - i. Awards a bachelor's degree or not less than a 2 year program that provides credit

towards a degree or,

- ii. Provides not less than 1 year of training towards gainful employment or,
- iii. Is a vocational program that provides training for gainful employment and has been in existence for at least two years
- iv. In addition, the school must meet all three of the following criteria:
 1. Admits as regular students only persons with a high school diploma or equivalent; or admits as regular students persons who are beyond the age of compulsory school attendance;
 2. Public, Private, or Non-Profit;
 3. Accredited or pre accredited and is authorized to operate in that state.
- e. You can be a **part time** student and be eligible to receive ETV funding but the amount of funds we can give you is still based on your unmet need as defined by the school. **ETV funds are not provided to students who are simply taking classes without being in enrolled in a degree or certificate program.**

10. Does DCYF send the money to me directly?

No. The grant money is issued directly to the student's school. After the school deducts any costs which they pay directly, they will usually give the student a check for the remaining amount (if there is any money left). As with most financial aid programs, the student must use this money to pay for items related to the cost of attendance such as off-campus meals if the student lives off campus and is not part of the school's meal plan, books/supplies, off-campus rent, transportation to and from school, etc. These funds cannot be used to purchase durable assets (e.g., a car, a laptop) unless that is identified by your school as part of the Cost of Attendance and/or you receive separate approval from DCYF.

11. What happens if I drop out of college in the middle of a year/semester - do I have to pay DCYF back?

You must notify DCYF anytime your student status changes so that we can see if we have to change your funding for that year. As well, if you decide to leave school in the middle of a year and we haven't used all of the funds we set aside for you, we may be able to use those funds for other students.

- a. You will need to notify us that you have withdrawn and the date of your withdrawal. We will work with your school to determine whether or not any refunds are due to us. If you were given a check from the school to cover expenses not directly covered by your school, you may have to return funds to the school and/or DCYF. **You will need to discuss your situation with your school's financial aid office to determine what funds, if any, you need to pay back.**
- b. For example, if you live off-campus, you may get a check from the school which is meant to cover your rent while attending that school. If you withdraw before the end of the semester, you cannot use these funds for rent for the remaining time in that semester because you are no longer a student.

12. What happens if I don't get good grades in one semester – can I still get financial aid from DCYF for the next semester?

- a. Both the DCYF Higher Education Opportunity Grant Program and the federal ETV Program require the student to be in good academic standing. We rely on your school to make this determination for us. If you are informed by the school that you are not in good academic standing, you need to notify us immediately. We will look at your situation and try to work with you to help you get back on track. We want you to succeed so we may not stop your funding immediately as long as you are working toward improvement.

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