

Slide 1 - Introduction	Thank you for joining this session on the topic of Overview of Financial Aid Programs (Part 2). It is brought to you by the Office of Student Financial Assistance, a division of the Florida Department of Education – a state sponsor of the National Training for Counselors and Mentors.
Slide 2 – FFA Programs: Grants	Let’s take a moment to review the federal financial aid grant programs.
Slide 3 – FA Programs: Grants	The federal government offers four types of grant programs: The Pell grant, the Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant, the TEACH grant, and the FSEOG grant. Let’s take a moment to review each.
Slide 4 – Federal Pell Grant	The Federal Pell Grant is the largest federal grant program. It is a need-based award that does not need to be repaid, as long as the student meets all program requirements. The Pell Grant award amount is based on the expected family contribution, enrollment status, and the attendance status. The maximum award amount for the 2016-17 academic year is \$5,815.
Slide 5 – IRAQ Afghanistan Service Grant	This service grant is available for children of soldiers who died as a result of service in Iraq or Afghanistan after 9/11/01. These students will automatically receive a zero EFC if they were under the age of 24, enrolled at an institution of higher education at the time of their parent’s or guardian’s death and would otherwise be eligible to receive a Pell Grant. If a student in this situation is not eligible for Pell, he or she will receive an Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant equal to a maximum Pell Grant (not to exceed the student’s cost of attendance). The service grant will be prorated based on enrollment status. Prior to the grant disbursement, students are required to complete counseling. Note: Due to sequestration, award amounts for any Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant disbursed between October 1 of the following years (2015-16, 2016-17) will be reduced by the following percentages respectively: 6.8 percent and 6.9 percent.
Slide 6 – TEACH Grant	The TEACH Grant provides assistance to undergraduate and graduate students who are: able to demonstrate certain academic achievements, enrolled in an institution that participates in the program and enrolled in coursework geared towards a career in the field of teaching.
Slide 7 – TEACH Grant	The TEACH Grant is non-need based and the maximum annual award is \$4,000. Note: due to sequestration, award amounts for any TEACH Grant first disbursed on or after October 1 of the following years (2015-16, 2016-17) must be reduced by the following percentages respectively: 6.8 percent and 6.9 percent. TEACH Grant recipients must agree to teach full-time for at least four years in a specific subject at a Title I school. If the recipient does not fulfill the service agreement, grant funds become an unsubsidized Stafford Loan. Only students truly committed to teaching in high-need schools should be encouraged to accept TEACH Grant funds. If students are not sure what subject they would like to teach, or in what type of school they would like to work, it would not be advisable for them to accept TEACH Grant funds.

Slide 8 – Campus-based Programs	The federal government also offers financial aid through campus based programs. Let’s take a moment to discuss these.
Slide 9 – Campus-based Programs	Funds for federal financial aid campus-based programs are awarded to institutions who select the recipients. It is important to note that not all institutions participate in these programs. Award amounts can vary from institution to institution and funds may be limited.
Slide 10 – FSEOG	The Federal Supplemental Opportunity Grant (FSEOG) is awarded by the institution and targeted to the neediest students who receive a Federal Pell Grant. Award amounts can range from \$100 to \$4000 per academic year.
Slide 11 – FWS	The Federal Work-Study Program (FWS) is another campus-based federal program. The FWS program is administered via the Financial Aid Office and allows students to earn at least minimum wage and work on-campus or with an off-campus partner. Federal Work Study earnings are considered a form of financial aid and do not count against future Title IV eligibility. The earnings are paid directly to the student and the student can personally decide how to use the funds.
Slide 12 – Other Federal Aid Programs	Let’s take a few moments to discuss other federal financial aid programs.
Slide 13 – Other Federal Aid Programs	The Corporation for National and Community Service (AmeriCorps) oversees National Civilian Community Corps (NCCC) and Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA). Each state has a commission to recruit participants and organize programs. Awards may be used to pay college costs (past, present, or future) or to repay student loans. The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs offers a variety resources including: Work-Study programs, tutoring assistance and benefits for active duty, reservists, veterans, dependents and survivors. The Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) is affiliated with the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines. Aid is provided in return for military service commitment.
Slide 14 – Other Federal Aid Programs	The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) offers grants provided to students of Native American heritage. Vocational rehabilitation benefits are administered by state agencies and provide services and aid for students with disabilities. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) offers a variety of loans, grants and scholarships for students in a variety of health professions. HHS programs may require a service commitment.
Slide 15 – Other Sources of Aid	Lastly, let’s take a look at other sources of aid.
Slide 16 – Other Sources of Aid	Institutional or private tuition plans are interest free payment plans which allow students to pay direct costs over the course of several months. Another option for students is to budget part of their monthly income or other

	<p>resources to cover costs. Some families consider taking out a home equity loan to cover costs. While these loans provide tax benefits, families are encouraged to weigh the pros and cons of using this loan type. Private/alternative loans are also a source of aid. These loans are not considered to be a form of federal aid and may have higher interest rates than federal student loans. Private/alternative loans are provided by banks or other lenders, are credit-based and students may need a credit worthy co-signer. Tuition savings plans, often referred to as 529 plans, allow savings to grow tax free if distributions are used for education. Students may also want to talk to their employer (or their parents' employers) regarding tuition reimbursement or scholarship programs available.</p>
Slide 17 – Final	<p>For additional assistance with this topic please visit NavigatingYourFuture.org. Select the Contact Us tab to locate an outreach representative near you. We will be more than happy to help! Thanks for attending today's session.</p>