



OCTOBER 2021 NEWSLETTER

IMPORTANT DATES:

October 1



October 6

DJA Webinar
Enrollment Reporting/NSLDS
11:00 a.m. CDT

October 11

Columbus Day – DJA Open,
Federal Offices Closed

October 20

Happy National Financial Aid
Day!

October 31

Happy Halloween!

IN THIS ISSUE:

- FY 2018 Cohort Default Rates
- U.S. Department of Treasury Designation
- Impact of ARP Change to Tax Treatment of Unemployment
- 21/22 Supplemental Campus-Based Funding
- Federal Student Aid Estimator Tool
- FSA Partner Connect Updates
- IRS Data Retrieval Tool and Potential Inaccurate \$1AGI
- Compliance Corner
- DJA Calendar

It's October! Anybody else feel like taking a deep breath now that a lot of the major deadlines due in the month of September have passed?! Unfortunately, the Financial Aid Industry rarely offers down time and October 1st marks the date students can begin completing the 2022/2023 FAFSA. Now it is time to start focusing on preparing for another award year. Additionally, in this newsletter, we share some of the exciting releases from FSA in regards to the FSA Estimator Tool and new updates to the FSA Partner Connect site.

We also discuss the newly published Cohort Default Rates you should have received last month. Secondly, we share the Department's recent announcement regarding the update for the 21/22 Supplemental Campus Based Funding allocations due to the declaration of the natural disasters of Hurricane Ida and the California wildfires.

Lastly, be sure to review our Compliance Corner regarding how to utilize a joint tax return to figure individual AGI and taxes paid in the event the filer of a joint return has become widowed, divorced or separated. This step can be crucial to the verification process.

Thank you and until next time, stay safe and take care!

Deborah John, President

FY 2018 OFFICIAL COHORT DEFAULT RATES RELEASED SEPTEMBER 27th AND THE FYI 2018 NATIONAL DEFAULT RATE BRIEFING

On Monday, September 27, 2021, USDE distributed the FY 2018 official cohort default rate (CDR) notification packages and accompanying documentation via the Student Aid Internet Gateway (SAIG) to all eligible schools.

Each eCDR package contained the following information:



- Cover Letter (message class SHDRLROP)
- Reader-Friendly Loan Record Detail Report (message class SHCDRRROP)
- Extract-Type Loan Record Detail Report (message class SHCDREOP)
- Comma Delimited-Type Loan Record Detail Report (message class CDRCSVOP)

Schools not enrolled in eCDR were not sent eCDR notification packages. These schools may download their cohort default rate and accompanying Loan Record Detail Reports from the National Student Loan Data System (NSLDS®) via the [NSLDS Professional Access website](#).

LRDR File review: Schools are reminded of the availability of the NSLDS Loan Record Detail Report (LRDR) Import Tool. The LRDR Import Tool can be used to easily load data generated from the LRDR into the Microsoft Excel spreadsheet application, which is designed to assist schools with reviewing and analyzing their LRDR extract files. To download the LRDR Import Tool, go to the [Default Management Topics page on the Knowledge Center](#). The LRDR Import Tool can be found in the section. If you have questions about using the LRDR Import Tool or NSLDS, contact the NSLDS Customer Support Center at 1-800-999-8219. You can also contact Customer Support by email at nsls@ed.gov.

Note: Any school that did not have a borrower in repayment, during the current or any of the past cohort default rate periods, will **not** receive a FY 2018 official CDR notification package. These schools are considered to have no cohort default rate data and no cohort default rate.

Guaranty agency rates were provided via email. Lender rates were provided via postal service. Both guaranty agency and lender rates can also be obtained through the NSLDS website.

Begin Dates for Appealing FY 2018 Official Cohort Default Rates

The time period for appealing the FY 2018 official CDR under 34 C.F.R Part 668, Subpart N begins on Tuesday, Oct. 5, 2021, for all schools. All Uncorrected Data Adjustments (UDA) and New Data Adjustments (NDA) must be made through the eCDR Appeals application. Additionally, the Loan Servicing Appeal (LSA) process is now available electronically through the eCDR Appeals application. Due to the COVID-19 emergency, schools are being asked to submit their Participation Rate Appeal, Economically Disadvantaged Appeal, and Erroneous Data Appeal via email to the Department to the email address provided below.

As a reminder, eCDR Appeals is a web-based application that allows schools to electronically submit certain adjustments/appeals requests during the specified timeframes. The application allows data managers (guaranty agency or federal loan servicer) and Federal Student Aid personnel to electronically view and respond to these adjustments/appeals. The application tracks the entire life cycle of each request from the time the case is submitted until the time a decision is made and the case is closed.

If a technical problem caused by the Department results in an inability to access the data, schools have **five business days from the receipt of the eCDR notification package** to notify Partner Eligibility and Oversight Services (PEOS) at the email address given below. As stated above, the time period for challenging the FY 2018 official CDR begins on Tuesday, Oct. 5, 2021, for all schools.



To complete an adjustment or appeal, you may need the data manager's contact information. Click on the "[Alphabetical and Numerical Data Manager Contacts](#)" link from the home page of the Default Management Topics page.

If the Department revises a school's cohort default rate based on its adjustment or appeal submission, the revised cohort default rate will be available on the [Default Management Topics page on the Knowledge Center](#). For specific information regarding eCDR Appeals, visit the [eCDR Appeals website](#), where you will find user guides for each of the challenge and adjustment processes, as well as a user guide for the registration process. Additionally, you will find links to recordings of eCDR Appeals demonstration sessions to assist first-time users.

DJA Clients: This information was sent to the SAIG mailbox for the destination point designated by the school. If your school had designated DJA's SAIG mailbox for receipt of these files, they were sent to clients upon receipt in our SAIG mailbox on September 27th. However, if you are enrolled in the eCDR system under your own SAIG mailbox, you will need to look for your file there. Any school not enrolled in the eCDR process may download their cohort default rate and accompanying documentation from the National Student Loan Data System (NSLDS) via the NSLDS Professional Access Web site.

<https://fsapartners.ed.gov/knowledge-center/library/electronic-announcements/2021-09-27/fy-2018-official-cohort-default-rates-distributed-sept-27-2021>

National Default Rate Briefing for FYI 2018 Office Cohort Default Rates

Now that the FY 2018 Cohort Default Rates were released, FSA also published a National Default Rate Briefing for FY 2018 official cohort default rates. The briefing is provided in PDF and is attached the following Electronic Announcement: <https://fsapartners.ed.gov/knowledge-center/library/electronic-announcements/2021-09-29/national-default-rate-briefing-fy-2018-official-cohort-default-rates>

In summary, the national cohort default for federal student loans that entered repayment for FY 2018 dropped from 9.7% for loans that entered repayment in FY 2017 to 7.3% for FY 2018. It is significant to point out that amidst this drop is also the fact that borrowers for federal student loans were not required to make payments the last six months of the data collection period.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY DESIGNATION

On September 16, 2021 the Department released an Electronic Announcement declaring they have designated the U.S. Treasury (Treasury) under section 483(a)(3)(E) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended (HEA), as an entity that may use *Free Application for Federal Student Aid* (FAFSA[®]) data. Under Section 483(a)(3)(E) of the HEA, data collected through the FAFSA may only be used for the application, award, and administration of HEA, Title IV program aid, State aid, or aid awarded by eligible institutions or entities designated by ED.



U.S. Treasury (Treasury) Designation

The [American Rescue Plan](#) (Pub. L. 117-2, § 9011) temporarily increased and expanded the Child Tax Credit to reduce child poverty. However, families that are not ordinarily required to file taxes must sign up [using an IRS non-filer tool](#) in order to receive the benefit.

In addition, starting in March 2020, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) provided Economic Impact Payments of up to \$1,200 per eligible adult and \$500 per qualifying child under age 17. The payments were reduced for individuals with adjusted gross income (AGI) greater than \$75,000 (\$150,000 for married couples filing a joint return). The COVID-related Tax Relief Act of 2020 authorized additional payments of up to \$600 per eligible adult and up to \$600 for each qualifying child under age 17. The AGI thresholds at which the payments began to be reduced were the same as the CARES Act. The American Rescue Plan provided Economic Impact Payments of up to \$1,400 for eligible individuals or \$2,800 for married couples filing jointly, plus \$1,400 for each qualifying dependent, including adult dependents.

In order to receive these Economic Impact Payments, an individual who earned income too low to file taxes or who may have been a dependent student but is now considered independent [will have to file](#) taxes in order to receive the benefit.

Institutional Guidance

This designation permits institutions of higher education (IHEs) to use FAFSA data to aid in the administration of the Child Tax Credit and Economic Impact Payments. However, institutions should limit FAFSA data use to only the necessary data and method required to inform their student population and, if needed, verify eligibility for the Child Tax Credit or Economic Impact Payment. ED encourages IHEs to coordinate with campus stakeholders to inform their student population of these benefits during the COVID-19 emergency. Institutions may utilize a FAFSA applicant's email address and other relevant information to target and notify affected students who may be eligible for these benefits.

Important Reminders

Notwithstanding the Secretary of Education's authority to designate entities under 483(a)(3)(e), such designations are not otherwise intended to alter, amend, or rescind any current statutory or regulatory authority now in effect. The content of this announcement is to inform the community of flexibilities afforded to institutions of higher education under the applicable aforementioned designations and will sunset at the conclusion of each respective benefit program as indicated by law and/or at the end of the federally declared COVID-19 emergency.

Institutions are reminded of their statutory and regulatory responsibilities to protect FAFSA data, including Personally Identifiable Information (PII). Institutions should exercise caution, to the fullest extent possible, when using FAFSA data to inform their student population and/or aid in verifying eligibility efforts for such programs. Unless otherwise noted above, institutions are required to adhere Section 483(a)(3)(e) of the HEA, as amended regarding the permissibility of FAFSA data use to the application, award, and administration of Title IV programs.



<https://fsapartners.ed.gov/knowledge-center/library/electronic-announcements/2021-09-16/designation-us-department-treasury-under-section-483a3e-higher-education-act>

IMPACT OF AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN CHANGE TO TAX TREATMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OF STUDENT AID ELIGIBILITY FOR CYCLE 2022-23

The [American Rescue Plan](#) (ARP) Act was signed into law on March 11, 2021. The ARP made the first \$10,200 of unemployment benefits non-taxable for *each* taxpayer with incomes less than \$150,000. The untaxed portion of unemployment benefits increases to \$20,400 for applicants who have a tax filing status of married-filing-jointly (if both tax filers received benefits). FSA expects to see an issue with aid eligibility determination for some 2022–23 *Free Application for Federal Student Aid* (FAFSA[®]) filers as well as Income Driven Repayment applicants for whom loan payment amounts are based on 2020 tax information, even if the IRS DRT was used in either circumstance.

Tax filers who received unemployment benefits in 2020 and filed taxes prior to March 11, 2021, will have a higher Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) on their original tax record compared to those who filed (or amended) after the enactment of the ARP.

Potential Impact to Student Aid Eligibility for 2022–23 FAFSA form cycle:

FAFSA filers who meet the conditions above and use the IRS DRT for the 2022–23 year will have a higher AGI, resulting in a higher EFC which may potentially reduce their eligibility for federal need-based aid.

**Financial Aid Administrators are encouraged to work with applicants affected by the ARP who filed their taxes before March 11, 2021, to use professional judgement to adjust the applicant's AGI (or the AGI of the applicant's parents or spouse, if applicable) as appropriate.

<https://fsapartners.ed.gov/knowledge-center/library/electronic-announcements/2021-09-30/impact-american-rescue-plan-change-tax-treatment-unemployment-benefits-student-aid-eligibility-cycle-2022-23>

INFORMATION RELATED TO 21/22 SUPPLEMENTAL CAMPUS-BASED FUNDS, HURRICANE IDA AND THE CALIFORNIA WILDFIRES

Last month we published an article regarding the Electronic Announcement on the 21/22 Supplemental Campus Based Funds. In that publication, it was shared that while the Department intended to award supplemental funds as described, if there is a FEMA-declared disaster that impacts schools during the summer, funds may instead



be awarded to those schools to assist students impacted by the disaster. The following Electronic Announcement was shared as a follow up since both Hurricane Ida and the California Wildfires have proven to impact many Institutions of Higher Education and their students.

EA CB-21-12:

In an [Aug 26, 2021 Electronic Announcement](#), we informed schools about the distribution of 2021–22 Supplemental Campus-Based funds. In this announcement, we provide updated information related to the partial distribution of Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (FSEOG) supplemental funds to schools located in areas that have been impacted by Hurricane Ida or the California wildfires. **Note:** Federal Work-Study (FWS) will be allocated through the normal funding process as described in the [Aug 26, 2021 Electronic Announcement](#).

Distribution of Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant Funds

For the distribution of FSEOG funds, the information in this announcement supersedes the Aug. 26, 2021, announcement. By Sept 30, 2021, the Department of Education (the Department) will reallocate a portion of the supplemental FSEOG funds to schools located in areas that have been directly affected by Hurricane Ida or the California wildfires and had eligibility for supplemental funding. The remaining portion of supplemental FSEOG funds will be distributed to all other schools with eligibility for supplemental funding. Schools are only able to receive FSEOG funding up to the amount requested on the Fiscal Operations Report for 2019–20 and Application to Participate for 2021–22 (FISAP). The purpose of the FSEOG program is to provide grant funding to assist qualified students who demonstrate financial need. We strongly encourage schools to award FSEOG funds to needy students, particularly those who are affected by Hurricane Ida, or the California wildfires.

School Notification

Schools receiving supplemental funding will be notified by email. This email is sent to the Financial Aid Administrator identified on the most recently submitted FISAP, or as updated on the "Demographics" page on the [COD website](#).

In the email, schools will be referred to their Statement of Account on the [COD website](#) which will reflect the supplemental award amount for each program.

To access the Statement of Account, schools should follow these steps:

1. Log in to the [COD website](#)
2. From the School tab, select the “Campus-Based System” link from the left navigation menu
3. Select “Self-Service,” then “Notifications” from the left navigation menu

Contact Information



For additional information about the supplemental Campus-Based award process, contact the COD School Relations Center at 1-800-848-0978. You may also email CODSupport@ed.gov.

<https://fsapartners.ed.gov/knowledge-center/library/electronic-announcements/2021-09-20/information-related-2021-22-supplemental-campus-based-funds-hurricane-ida-and-california-wildfires>

NEW TOOL RELEASED BY FSA TO HELP STUDENTS ESTIMATE FINANCIAL AID PACKAGES

On Sept. 26, 2021, the NEW [*Federal Student Aid Estimator*](#) was launched. This is a free tool that helps students quickly calculate the amount of financial aid they may be eligible to receive.

About the *Federal Student Aid Estimator*

Anyone can use the *Federal Student Aid Estimator*, which is available in English and Spanish. Users don't have to be logged in to receive an estimate of their aid eligibility.

The *Federal Student Aid Estimator* also provides students with

- information about the Expected Family Contribution (EFC) and its role in determining their federal student aid, and
- a link to the [*College Scorecard*](#) to help them find the college or career school that's the best fit for them.

Using the *Federal Student Aid Estimator*

In the *Federal Student Aid Estimator*, users enter information in three short sections—student, household, and financial—and the tool instantly displays estimated results.

Students will receive a nonbinding estimate of their EFC, along with estimated eligibility for Federal Pell Grants, work-study funds, and federal student loans.

<https://studentaid.gov/announcements-events/aid-estimator>

FSA PARTNER CONNECT- SEPTEMBER 2021 UPDATES TO THE FSA PARTNER CONNECT WEBSITE

In addition to releasing the new Federal Student Aid Estimator tool, FSA has also been busy making updates to the FSA Partner Connect website. In an Electronic Announcement released last month, they shared the most recent customer-focus updates that were made. These changes were made as part of their continuous goal to provide improved experiences for customers in accessing data pertaining to their institution, the FSA Handbook and guidance published and maintained in the Knowledge Center.



Overall FSA Partner Connect Updates

- The FSA Partner Connect website was updated to automatically open external links in a new browser tab. All links outside of the website, including other U.S. Department of Education websites, will open in a new tab.

Student/Parent/Borrower Profile Updates

- The “SULA Exclusion Flag” was removed from the DL Unsubsidized Loan page within the Student, Parent, Borrower Accounts feature. This update is consistent with the [repeal of the Direct Loan Program Subsidized Usage Limit Restriction \(SULA\)](#).

School Profile Updates

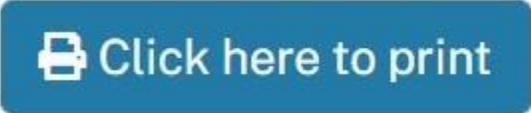
- The School Profile feature was updated to include a direct link to the Dashboard for school users. Additionally code names and descriptions were added for the data fields in the School General Information and Main Campus Information sections within the School Profile landing page.

FSA Handbook Updates

- Formatting parameters related to the digital FSA Handbook were improved. When a customer uses Ctrl-P while viewing a chapter of the digital FSA Handbook, the entire chapter will now appear and be available to print. FSA Handbook PDFs may continue to be used for printing purposes as well.

Knowledge Center Updates

- An internal print function was added to all publications on the Knowledge Center. Publications include Dear Colleague Letters, Electronic Announcements, and Foreign School Updates as well as numerous other operational communications. The new internal print function replaces a customer’s need to use a computer’s browser print function (Ctrl-P) and produces a formatted version of the published guidance versus printed version of the webpage itself. Look for the blue button at top left above the publication content that reads “Click here to print”.



Note: To print Knowledge Center FAQs and Topics pages, continue using Ctrl-P. For FSA Handbook printing information, refer to [FSA Handbook Updates](#).

- Knowledge Center display functionality was updated to include the Dear Colleague Letter ID, Electronic Announcement ID, and Foreign School Update ID in front of the publication’s Subject at the top of each publication and whenever the publication appears in What’s New, Library, and search result listings.

In the case of Electronic Announcements, only those published on or after Sept. 12, 2021, will include the Electronic Announcement ID in front of the publication’s Subject. When the Department began assigning Electronic Announcement IDs on Jan. 1, 2021, it was necessary to manually place the ID at the end of the Subject until the system change could be implemented, and prior to Jan. 1, 2021, an Electronic Announcement IDs was not assigned.



Knowledge Center Home > Library > Dear Colleague Letters

Dear Colleague Letters

Dear Colleague Letter resources are one of the primary communication types used to convey guidance regarding the Title IV federal student aid programs. Dear Colleague Letter publications are listed below.

Current
 Historical

Filter by Publication Year: All years

- (ANN-21-10) Live Internet Webinar – Federal Update Sept. 28, 2021 Webinar
2021-09-10
- (GEN-21-06) 2022–2023 Award Year: FAFSA® Information to be Verified and Acceptable Documentation
2021-09-01

<https://fsapartners.ed.gov/knowledge-center/library/electronic-announcements/2021-09-24/fsa-partner-connect-september-2021-updates-fsa-partner-connect-website>

IRS DATA RETRIEVAL TOOL AND POTENTIAL INACCURATE \$1 ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME FOR THE 22/23 FAFSA FORM

On March 5, 2021, Federal Student Aid (FSA) alerted the financial aid community in an [Electronic Announcement](#) (EA) to a situation involving possible [erroneous reporting of the adjusted gross income \(AGI\)](#) for some applicants (or their parents) who used the IRS Data Retrieval Tool (DRT) to transfer their 2019 financial information. FSA reported that they were partnering with the IRS to determine the extent of the issue, and noted that, at the time, institutions were not required to actively identify applications that may meet this condition.

In July of 2021, the IRS began issuing advanced Child Tax Credit payments. Eligibility is based on 2019 and 2020 income reported on tax returns. The IRS launched a [new non-filer tool](#) to determine eligibility for the Child Tax Credit for individuals who were not required to file a 2019 or 2020 tax return, but are otherwise eligible for the credit. The IRS has confirmed the new non-filer tool will create the same scenario mentioned above by generating an incorrect AGI for individuals that incorrectly used the tool for the 2020 tax year.

Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA®) filers who use the IRS Non-Filer Portal (NFP), subsequently file a 2020 tax return, and then use the IRS DRT to transfer their tax information into the 2022–23 FAFSA form will unknowingly report an incorrect AGI of \$1. This may result in a lower Expected Family Contribution (EFC) and a higher Pell Grant award for students who would not otherwise be eligible.

Note: The new tool was launched after the filing season and has MANY warnings on the landing page and inside the tool to educate taxpayers prior to using the tool. So far, the volumes are low when compared to the number of tax filers who erroneously used the original NFP.



Potential Impact to Student Aid Eligibility for 2022–23 FAFSA cycle

FAFSA filers who use the NFP, prior to filing a 2020 tax return, and then use the IRS DRT to transfer their tax information into the 2022–23 FAFSA will have an incorrect AGI of \$1. This may result in a lower EFC and a higher Pell Grant award for students who would not otherwise be eligible.

As a result of this issue, Financial Aid Administrators are encouraged to identify all instances of \$1 AGIs, **for the 2022–23 FAFSA cycle**, and follow-up with applicants to resolve as appropriate. Schools should instruct the student and/or parent to obtain a Record of Account from the IRS to verify if the \$1 value is correct and make adjustments to the student’s financial aid package as needed.

<https://fsapartners.ed.gov/knowledge-center/library/electronic-announcements/2021-09-30/irs-data-retrieval-tool-and-potential-inaccurate-1-adjusted-gross-income-2022-23-fafsa-form>

COMPLIANCE CORNER

USING A JOINT RETURN TO FIGURE INDIVIDUAL AGI AND TAXES PAID

Excerpt from the 21/22 Application and Verification Guide, page 67:

If the filer of a joint return has become widowed, divorced, or separated since filing the return, it may be necessary to determine the individual’s income and taxes paid using the joint return and W-2 forms. If a W-2 is not available (the filer is self-employed for example) or if a duplicate copy from the employer who issued the original W-2 is not available in a timely manner, the school may permit the filer to provide a signed statement that certifies the base year AGI and U.S. taxes paid. If he has divorced and married someone new (see “Parent remarriage after applying” on page 80 if this occurred after completion of the application), then the new spouse’s income and assets would also need to be included.

Add the income amounts from the individual’s W-2 forms to any other income that can be extracted from the joint return. Any interest or business income earned on joint accounts or investments should be assessed at 50%. The same procedure should be used to divide business or farm losses. Also, if the AGI listed on the joint return was adjusted, you should reduce the individual’s AGI by the portion of the adjustment that applies solely to him or her. An AGI figure can be calculated for the individual filer. A signed statement from the filer certifying that the data from the joint return were accurately assessed is sufficient documentation for this method.

Use one of the following methods to figure the individual’s taxes paid:

- **Tax table (preferred method).** Using the IRS Tax Table or Tax Rate Schedule for the appropriate year, calculate the amount of tax that would have been paid if a separate return had been filed. Use the deductions the individual could have claimed if he or she had filed a separate return. (If itemized deductions were taken, count only the portion of those deductions that could have been claimed on a separate tax return.)



• **Proportional distribution.** Determine what percentage of the joint AGI was attributable to the individual, and then assess the joint taxes paid by that same percentage.

Example

Calculating the individual AGI from a joint return

Eddy's application is selected for verification. He and his wife filed a joint return for 2019 and have since divorced. The AGI on Eddy's FAFSA matches the AGI of \$56,500 on the 2019 tax return, which means it's wrong because it includes his wife's income.

Eddy's W-2 shows that his income for 2019 was \$25,900, and the tax return shows \$400 in interest. Because it was interest on a joint savings account, the aid administrator adds \$200 of it to Eddy's income and submits \$26,100 as the corrected income via FAA Access.

Calculating the individual tax from a joint return

The aid administrator determines that Eddy's part of the \$56,500 AGI he and his wife reported is \$26,100. If he had filed his tax return as single, his standard deduction would have been \$12,200 (instead of \$24,400 for married filers). Eddy's income of \$26,100 minus \$12,200 for the standard deduction results in \$14,100 in taxable income.

The aid administrator uses the tax table to determine how much tax Eddy would have paid on this amount, taking into account any applicable credits reported on the original return. With a taxable income of \$13,900, the tax amount from the tax schedule is \$1,477.

To use the proportional distribution method instead, the aid administrator figures out what percentage of the joint AGI Eddy's income represents. The percentage is 46% ($26,100 \div 56,500$ is .4619). The aid administrator then multiplies the income tax paid as reported on the tax return (\$3,467 for this example) by this percentage. Eddy's income tax by using this method is \$1,595 ($.46 \times \$3,467$).

https://fsapartners.ed.gov/sites/default/files/2021-07/2122FSAHbkAVGMaster_1.pdf

DJA CALENDAR

2021 DJA MONTHLY WEBINAR SCHEDULE

Monthly DJA Webinar: *Enrollment Reporting - Wednesday, October 6 - 11 a.m. CDT*



NOTE: There may be a difference between DJA local time and your time zone. To determine your time zone equivalent, click on this link to view a time zone map: <http://www.worldtimezone.com/time-usa12.php>

Webinars are free to clients. There is a \$45 fee for all others who may be interested in joining us for these presentations. Invitations are automatically sent to all clients, however if you do not receive an invitation, email Renee Ford at rford@gotodja.com. After registering, you will receive the log-in information. Questions can be directed to Renee by email or by calling toll free at 1-800-242-0977.

2021 DJA MONTHLY WEBINAR SCHEDULE

OCT 6	Enrollment Reporting Using NSLDS
NOV 3	Program Integrity (Audits, Program Review)
DEC 1	1098-T Reporting

2021 FEDERAL STUDENT AID (FSA) TRAINING CONFERENCE GOING VIRTUAL November 30- December 2, 2021

This year's FSA Training Conference will feature keynote addresses from Secretary Miguel Cardona and FSA's Chief Operating Officer, Richard Cordray plus 35 engaging sessions on the latest policy and operations from our subject matter experts.

Sessions will feature live Q&A and all sessions will be available on-demand. A resource center will be offered where you can get one on one assistance.

A complete [agenda](#) and [session descriptions](#) are now available.

Registration will open in October!

The event platform will open on Nov. 22, in advance of the FSATC, for you to learn how to access and navigate the platform prior to the conference.

Interested in getting training before you attend the FSATC? Visit the [FSA Training Center](#) for your FSA training needs! This free training site includes online courses and recorded presentations to help you administer the programs at your institution.

Disclaimer: The information presented in this Newsletter is provided as a service and represents our best efforts to assist institutions with federal student aid regulations. We have collected information we believe to be important in finding and obtaining the resources for administering federal student aid; however, we assume no liability for the use of this information. The information in this newsletter does not constitute, and should not be construed as, legal advice.

