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## JULY 2023 NEWSLETTER

### IMPORTANT DATES:

**July 1**  
23/24 Award Year Starts!

**July 4th**



**July 12**  
11:00 a.m. CST  
DJA Webinar  
Campus Crime Reporting

### IN THIS ISSUE:

- In the News: Biden's Forgiveness Plan Struck Down and Plan B Approach
- July 1, 2023 Implementation of Final Regulations
- Final Forms Released for the 24/25 FISAP
- 23/24 Deadlines Published in the Federal Register
- Compliance Corner: FAFSA Simplification Act Changes for 23/24
- DJA Calendar

*July 1, 2023 started the new 2023/2024 Award Year! This award year progresses the phased implementation under the FAFSA Simplification Act and this month's Compliance Corner reviews those changes that will affect the now current award year. To assist your institution in preparing for the changes under the FAFSA Simplification Act and the FUTURE Act, we will focus our Compliance Corner on the many upcoming changes coming in the 24/25 Award Year and the steps your institution needs to take to ensure you are adequately prepared. We also strongly encourage your school to take advantage of the FSA's Better FAFSA, Better Future Webinar Series mentioned in our DJA Calendar and Resource section.*

*Additionally, in this month's newsletter, we summarize the new regulations that went into effect July 1<sup>st</sup> of this year that were originally published in two separate Federal Registers last fall. The Department updated several regulations on regulatory compliance, as well as amended a range of student loan relief programs and it is imperative your school is aware of the changes.*

*A recent Federal Register was also released last month detailing the deadlines for the 23/24 award year. Please note, while we are currently still closing out past award years, there are several upcoming deadlines to watch out for. Later this month, the 21/22 Direct Loan program will be need to be closed out by July 31<sup>st</sup> and come September, all corrections for 22/23 will need to be processed by September 14<sup>th</sup>, with the 22/23 Pell Disbursements completed by September 30<sup>th</sup>.*

*DJA hopes you and your team had a happy, festive and safe Independence Day holiday. Let us not forget to submit our token of gratitude to all the national heroes who have made this dream of free America come true.*

*Thank you and until next time, have fun!*  
*Deborah John, President*



## **IN THE NEWS: U.S. SUPREME COURT RULES AGAINST BIDEN ADMINISTRATION'S STUDENT LOAN FORGIVENESS PLAN AND BIDEN'S NEW SAVE PLAN**

On June 30<sup>th</sup>, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled against the Biden administration's plan under the HEROES Act to wipe away \$400 billion in student loan debt, up to \$20,000 in forgiveness per borrower. Representing the majority in the 6-3 vote, Chief Justice John Roberts shared the following statement, "The HEROES Act allows the Secretary to "waive or modify" existing statutory or regulatory provisions applicable to financial assistance programs under the Education Act, but does not allow the Secretary to rewrite that statute to the extent of canceling \$430 billion of student loan principal."

The ruling comes a month after President Biden signed the Fiscal Responsibility Act, which included a provision preventing an extension of the student loan payment pause and resumes payments 60 days after June 30, 2023. The Department announced student loan interest will start on September 1, 2023 and payments will be due starting in October. Advocates of the forgiveness plan and the administration's Supreme Court lawyer told the justices they expect "delinquencies and defaults will surge."

President Biden has been quick to respond and expressed a Plan B toward student loan debt relief. The first part of his new approach comes in the publication of final regulations governing income-contingent repayment plans. The new Saving on a Valuable Education (SAVE) plan will replace the existing Revised Pay-As-You-Earn (REPAYE) plan. Under the final regulations, the Department summarizes the following enhancements:

- Expand access to affordable monthly Direct Loan payments through changes the repayment plan;
- Align the definition of "family size" in the FFEL Program with the definition of "family size" in the Direct Loan Program;
- Increase the amount of income exempted from the calculation of the borrower's payment amount from 150 percent of the Federal poverty guideline or level (FPL) to 225 percent of FPL for borrowers on the REPAYE plan;
- Lower the share of discretionary income used to calculate the borrower's monthly payment for outstanding loans under REPAYE to 5 percent of discretionary income for loans for the borrower's undergraduate study and 10 percent of discretionary income for other outstanding loans; and an amount between 5 and 10 percent of discretionary income based upon the weighted average of the original principal balances for those with outstanding loans in both categories;
- Provide a shorter maximum repayment period for borrowers with low original loan principal balances;
- Eliminate burdensome and confusing regulations for borrowers using IDR plans;
- Provide that the borrower will not be charged any remaining accrued interest each month after the borrower's payment is applied under the REPAYE plan;
- Credit certain periods of deferment or forbearance toward time needed to receive loan forgiveness;
- Permit borrowers to receive credit toward forgiveness for payments made prior to consolidating their loans; and
- Reduce complexity by prohibiting or restricting new enrollment in certain existing IDR plans starting on July 1, 2024, to the extent that the law allows.



Although the final regulations are not effective until July 1<sup>st</sup> of next year, the Secretary designated certain regulatory changes for early implementation on June 30, 2023:

- Adjusting the treatment of spousal income in the REPAYE plan for married borrowers who file separately as described in § 685.209(e)(1)(i)(A) and (B);
- Increasing the income exemption to 225 percent of the applicable poverty guideline in the REPAYE plan as described in § 685.209(f);
- Not charging accrued interest to the borrower after the borrower's payment on REPAYE is applied as described in § 685.209(h); and
- Designating in § 685.209(a)(1) that REPAYE may also be referred to as the Saving on a Valuable Education (SAVE) plan.
- Designates the changes to the definition of family size for Direct Loan borrowers in IBR, ICR, PAYE, and REPAYE in § 685.209(a) to exclude the spouse when a borrower is married and files a separate tax return.

In addition to issuing the federal register announcing new regulations set to improve the IDR, Biden has also established a negotiated rulemaking committee to prepare proposed regulations, which relate to the modification, waiver or compromise of federal student loans. The Department will hold virtual public hearings to discuss its proposed rulemaking agenda and to receive stakeholder feedback from 10:00 am to noon and 1:00 pm to 4:00 pm ET on **July 18, 2023**. Further information on the public hearing is available at: <https://www2.ed.gov/policy/highered/reg/hearulemaking/2023/index.html>.

#### Sources:

Negotiated Rulemaking Federal Register: [Federal Register :: Negotiated Rulemaking Committee: Public Hearing](#)

Final Regulations Income Driven Repayment Plan Federal Register: [Federal Register :: Improving Income Driven Repayment for the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program and the Federal Family Education Loan \(FFEL\) Program](#)

[Biden's Forgiveness Plan Struck Down](#)

[Biden's Plan B for Student Loan Forgiveness](#)

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## **JULY 1, 2023 IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW REGULATIONS**

This July 1<sup>st</sup> not only marks the beginning of the new award year, but also the implementation of several new regulations published last fall in two federal registers. The first, published on October 27<sup>th</sup>, outlines regulatory updates to the 90/10 rule, Prison Education Programs, and new accountability rules for those undergoing a change in ownership. The Department press release states that these new regulations will “better protect veterans and service members from predatory recruitment practices, implement access to Pell Grants for incarcerated students in high-quality prison education programs, and increase accountability when colleges and universities change ownership.” The second federal register was published on November 1<sup>st</sup> and addressed regulatory amendments on a range of student relief programs, including Borrower Defense to Repayment, Pre-dispute Arbitration, Interest Capitalization, Public Service Loan Forgiveness, Total and Permanent Disability, Closed School Discharge and False Certification. We have included a brief summary below, as well as links to both federal registers.



## Summary of Final Regulations Effective July 1, 2023

### 90/10 Rule

The regulations amend the Title IV Revenue and Non-Federal Education Assistance Funds requirements (referred to as “90/10” or the “90/10 Rule”) to implement the statutory change in the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021. That law closed a longstanding loophole in the Higher Education Act that allowed for-profit colleges to recruit veterans and service members. The revised definition means institutions will no longer be able to count money from veteran and service member benefits toward that 10 percent revenue requirement. The Department is also amending the requirements for which non-Federal funds can be counted when determining compliance with the 90/10 rule to align allowable non-Federal revenue more closely with statutory intent.

### Federal Pell Grants for Prison Education Programs (PEPs)

These regulations establish requirements for Federal Pell Grants for prison education programs (PEPs) to implement new statutory provisions to establish Pell Grant eligibility for a confined or incarcerated individual enrolled in a PEP to implement the statutory change in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021. Incarcerated students who are enrolled in an eligible prison education program may access Pell Grants, up to the cost of attendance, for enrollment in public or nonprofit postsecondary educational programs while in a correctional facility.

**Availability of the PEP Application Form and Instructions to Apply:** [Availability of the Prison Education Program Application Form and Instructions for Applying for Prison Education Programs | Knowledge Center](#)

### Change in Ownership

The final regulations address the increased complexity of changes in ownership and help mitigate increased risk to students and taxpayers. These changes provide critical protections, particularly where for-profit colleges are seeking to convert to public or private nonprofit status, to ensure that colleges meet the requirements under law. It also means former owners cannot receive payments based upon inflated valuations and still have the college be considered nonprofit. They also clarify requirements on applications while detailing Department procedures in evaluating these changes. Under the new regulations, institutions are required to notify both the Department and their students of a planned change in ownership at least 90 days in advance, which provides the Department time to assess the planned transaction and students with sufficient notice that their institution may be changing hands.

### Borrower Defense to Repayment

These regulations establish a framework for borrowers to raise a defense to repayment. This includes the ability to decide claims individually or as a group. Claims may be based on one of five categories of actionable circumstances: substantial misrepresentation, substantial omission of fact, breach of contract, aggressive and deceptive recruitment, or judgments or final secretarial actions. It will apply to all claims pending on or received on or after July 1, 2023. The rule also lays out a clear process for the Department to pursue institutions for the cost of approved claims.

**\*\*If you are a CCST Member in the State of Texas, there exists a current pause on the July 1<sup>st</sup> BDR regulations effective until July 21, 2023.**

### Pre-dispute Arbitration

The final rule prohibits institutions that participate in the Direct Loan Program from requiring borrowers to agree to mandatory pre-dispute arbitration agreements and/or requiring them to waive the ability to participate in a class-action lawsuit with respect to a borrower defense claim. It also requires institutions to disclose the use of arbitration and to provide the Department with certain records connected with any borrower defense claim filed against the school.

### Interest Capitalization

The final rule eliminates all instances where interest capitalization is not required by statute. This means interest will no longer be added to a borrower's principal balance the first time a borrower enters repayment, upon exiting a forbearance, and leaving any income-driven repayment plan besides Income-Based Repayment. This includes the Pay As You Earn (PAYE) and Revised Pay As You Earn (REPAYE) plans (also now referred to as SAVE).

### Public Service Loan Forgiveness

The rule allows borrowers to receive credit for payments that are made late, in installments, or in a lump sum. The rule also allows certain periods in deferment or forbearance to count toward PSLF to avoid instances where a borrower may have faced confusing choices about pausing payments or getting credit toward PSLF. Borrowers will also receive a weighted average of existing qualifying payments toward PSLF when they consolidate their Direct loans.

Additionally, the rule provides a hold harmless option for borrowers to have other periods of deferment and forbearance potentially counted toward PSLF if they make payments equivalent to what they would have owed at the time. It further formalizes the reconsideration process for borrowers to have their applications reviewed again if there are errors made in review.

The rule adopts a single standard of full-time employment at 30 hours a week and requires employers, for purposes of PSLF, to give adjunct and contingent faculty credit of at least 3.35 hours of work for every credit hour taught. It further allows a qualifying employer to certify employment for a contractor if that individual is providing services that by State law cannot be filled or provided by an employee of that organization.

### Total and Permanent Disability

The final rule provides additional pathways for borrowers who have a total and permanent disability to receive a discharge including additional disability review codes from the Social Security Administration (SSA) qualifying for a discharge. The rule also eliminates the three-year income monitoring requirement.

### Closed School Discharge

The final rule provides an automatic discharge one year after a college's closure date for borrowers who were enrolled at the time of closure or left 180 days before closure and who do not accept an approved teach-out agreement or a continuation of the program at another location of the school. Those who accept but do not complete a teach-out agreement or program continuation will receive a discharge one year after their last date of attendance.



### False Certification

The final regulation streamlines the process for when a college falsely certifies a borrower's eligibility for student loans when, in fact, the student was ineligible. The rule expands the types of allowable documentation and clarifies the applicable dates for a discharge and allows for group false certification claims.

### **Sources:**

[Final Regulations: Borrower Defense to Repayment, Pre-dispute Arbitration, Interest Capitalization, Total and Permanent Disability Discharges, Closed School Discharges, Public Service Loan Forgiveness, and False Certification Discharges](#) | [Knowledge Center Federal Register: Pell Grants for Prison Education Programs; Determining the Amount of Federal Education Assistance Funds Received by Institutions of Higher Education \(90/10\); Change in Ownership and Change in Control](#)

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## ***FINAL FORM FOR THE 24/25 FISAP RELEASED***

It's that time of year-FISAP submission season! If your institution participates in the Campus-Based programs, now is the time to start preparing to submit your Fiscal Operations Report for 2022–23 and Application to Participate for 2024–25 (FISAP). The draft FISAP form has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and finalized for release. FSA released an Electronic Announcement early last month announcing the posting of the [FISAP Form, Instructions, and Desk Reference](#) to the Knowledge Center. The online FISAP will be made available on the Common Origination and Disbursement (COD) website by Aug. 1, 2023. Additionally, FSA posted the [2023–24 FISAP Technical Reference](#) that provides the technical specifications and record layouts for schools or other organizations who wish to design custom software systems. These documents will be critical in the completion of the 24/25 FISAP. Additionally, FSA provided several reminders to assist schools:

- **Check access to FISAP on the web to ensure access credentials are still active.** If it has been more than 90 days since a user has logged on to the [COD website](#), the user's password will need to be reset. Information on how to reset a password, register a Destination Point Administrator, and contact information for assistance is provided in the Desk Reference. All users should ensure their access to this website application is functional before needing to enter data to file the FISAP.
- **There have been no changes to the FISAP or Instructions**, outside of standard updates to award year and date references.
- **The due date for the FISAP is September 29, 2023 and the correction deadline is December 15, 2023**
- **Be sure to notate the mailing address update in Part I, Section B.**
- **Enrolled Student Clarification made in Part II, Section D.** Instructions have been updated for Fields 7 and 8 (*Information on enrollment for a school with a traditional calendar only*), to clarify that students enrolled in courses that do not count towards any undergraduate or graduate credit should be excluded from the total enrollment count.
- **Note the COD School Relations Center has been updated to FSA Partner and School Relations Center**



If you are a DJA Client contracted for the Campus-Based programs, we will work with you closely to complete and submit your 24/25 FISAP. Should you have any questions on this service offering, please reach out to Renee Ford, Vice President at [rford@gotodja.com](mailto:rford@gotodja.com).

[Finalized 24/25 FISAP Forms](#)

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## ***FEDERAL REGISTER RELEASED WITH UPCOMING DEADLINES***

With the start of the new award year, the Secretary has released a Federal Register outlining deadline dates for the receipt of documents and other information from applicants and institutions participating in certain Federal student aid programs authorized under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended (HEA), for the 23/24 award year. The Federal student aid programs (title IV, HEA programs) covered by this deadline date notice are the Pell Grant, Direct Loan, TEACH Grant, Iraq, and Afghanistan Service Grant, and Campus-based (FSEOG and FWS) programs.

To ensure your calendar is updated for all the important deadlines, we invite you to view the tables and outlined deadlines in the Federal Register below:

[23/24 Award Year Deadline Dates for Reports and Other Records](#)

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## ***COMPLIANCE CORNER***

### ***FAFSA SIMPLIFICATION PHASED IMPLEMENTATION FOR THE 23/24 AWARD YEAR***

Under the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021, the FAFSA Simplification Act (the “Act”) introduced significant changes to the FAFSA Application process through its comprehensive overhaul of federal student aid. The phased implementation began in the 21/22 Award Year and is set to be completed in the 24/25 Award Year. Last month, we addressed the steps needed to prepare for the 24/25 data transmission of federal tax information (FTI) that will now be included on the FAFSA. This month, we will review all of the changes occurring in this new 23/24 award year and how they will integrate into the comprehensive overhaul coming with the complete modernization in 24/25.

#### **Summary of Changes for the 23/24 Award Year**

##### FAFSA Form Changes

- Remove Drug and SS questions from FAFSA
- Add Voluntary post-application demographic Survey
- Questions for homeless youth (will be carried over for renewal applicants from 22/23)



The 23/24 FAFSA was modified to remove both the Drug Conviction question and the Selective Service questions. Additionally, a separate voluntary, post application demographic survey was added to the FAFSA for this award year. Renewal applicants with an eligible homeless youth, foster care youth, orphan, ward of the court, emancipated minor, or legal guardianship flag on their 23/24 FAFSA form will have their answers to these questions carried over and pre-populated into their 23/24 FAFSA form. Other answers to dependency questions (e.g., age, dependent children, veteran status) continue to carry over to the 23/24 FAFSA form. These necessary changes were put in place in anticipation of the full implementation and overhaul in 24/25.

### Revisions to Cost of Attendance(COA)

- Standard allowances for certain components by modifying the COA elements
- Expansion for students enrolled less than half time
- Expansion for the cost to obtain licensure/certification
- Expanded consumer information requirements
- Expansion on the COA for incarcerated students

The Act also modified the elements within a school's COA, by utilizing language changes to create standard allowances for certain components within the COA. Language regarding costs for rental or purchase of equipment, materials, or supplies is moved out of the definition of "tuition and fees" and into a broader definition of "books, course materials, supplies, and equipment." Additionally, "room and board" has been renamed "food and housing", although the meaning has not been altered. Food and housing has further been grouped into the category of "living expenses". That categorically change requires schools to now break out costs associated with specific housing and food situations and provide a standard allowance within certain categories (Ex: living on or off campus, with or without a meal plan etc.). Transportation expenses are defined as including transportation between campus, residences and a student's place of work. The last change to the COA elements included removing the one-time allowance restriction for the cost of obtaining a license, certification, or first professional credential.

In addition to modifying the COA elements, the Act also expanded what COA elements can be included for students enrolled less than half-time by providing the provision that the COA may include components not expressly prohibited by law. For example, an allowance for students in work related to a cooperative education program is permissible because that COA element does not exclude less-than-half-time students, while miscellaneous personal expenses are not includable, as the HEA specifically states their exclusion. Incarcerated students also received an expansion to the COA elements that may be included in their individual COA, by now adding both "course materials" and "the cost of obtaining a license, certification, or a first professional credential."

Lastly, the Act expands existing consumer information requirements by explicitly stating that each institution must make COA information publicly available on its website. The disclosure must include a list of all COA elements and must appear on any portion of the website that describes tuition and fees. Otherwise, institutions have flexibility in determining specifically how and where to best provide the information.





Institutions should be able to demonstrate to the Department a reasonable approach to providing the required information in all the appropriate places. Under the Act, the Department may now regulate the cost of attendance, except for tuition and fees, and may choose to do so in the future to provide clarity in this area.

### Professional Judgment (PJ) Changes

- Distinction between special circumstances and unusual circumstances
- Established a PJ Policy requirement and consumer information disclosure
- Allowed for an outside determination acceptance to be used
- Provides new requirements for processing and communication with students who request an adjustment for an unusual circumstance
- Provides guidance on the timing of making determinations of independence for certain populations

The *FAFSA Simplification Act* distinguishes between different categories of professional judgment by amending section 479A of the HEA to define a special circumstance and an unusual circumstance. Special Circumstances refer to the financial situations (loss of a job, etc.) that justify an aid administrator adjusting data elements in the COA or in the EFC calculation. Unusual Circumstances refer to the conditions that justify an aid administrator making an adjustment to a student's dependency status based on a unique situation (e.g., human trafficking, refugee or asylee status, parental abandonment, incarceration), more commonly referred to as a dependency override. A student may have both a special circumstance and an unusual circumstance. Financial aid administrators (FAAs) may make adjustments that are appropriate to each student's situation with appropriate documentation.

The Act now requires institutions to develop policies and processes for reviewing student requests for an adjustment. Institutions may not maintain a policy of denying all professional judgment requests but must consider all such requests. Your policy must detail out a reasonable approach for reviewing all special circumstance requests on a case-by-case basis. Institutions may put parameters and limits on special circumstance considerations, but those limits may not result in denial of all special circumstance adjustments in one category or area. Additionally, the ACT your school must disclose publicly that students may pursue an adjustment based on special or unusual circumstances. This is a new consumer information requirement. Flexibility is provided in regards the how and where to best provide the information. For example, institutions may post information about what they consider a special or unusual circumstance on their website, include such information in mailings to students, or add language to award notifications.

For the 23/24 award year, the Act provides schools the ability to use a dependency override determination made by a financial aid administrator at another institution in the same or a prior award year. Applicants must still indicate an unusual circumstance and request a determination of independence with their school to allow for a processed FAFSA. This change is setting the foundation for the 24/25 change that allows students to indicate an unusual circumstance directly on their FAFSA form and submit their application under a provisional independent status.



The Act introduces new requirements for processing and communicating with students who request an adjustment for unusual circumstances. For aid applications for the 2023-24 Award Year and thereafter, schools and financial aid administrators must:

- Notify students of the school’s process, requirements, and reasonable timeline to review adjustment requests after their FAFSA form is submitted;
- Provide students with a final determination of their dependency status and financial aid award as soon as practicable after reviewing all requested documentation;
- Retain all documentation, including documented interviews, related to the adjustment for at least 3 years after the student’s last term of enrollment; and
- Presume that any student who has obtained an adjustment for unusual circumstances and a final determination of independence to be independent for **each** subsequent award year at the **same** institution unless the student informs the institution that their circumstances have changed or the institution has conflicting information about the student’s independence.

Lastly, additional guidance was also made on the timing of determinations of independence for certain student populations, including unaccompanied homeless youth or at-risk homeless youth, foster care youth, orphans, wards of the court, and students with unusual circumstances. FAA’s must review all requests for a determination of independence as quickly as practicable, but no later than 60 days after the student enrolls.

#### Federal Pell Grant Eligibility

- Restores Lifetime Eligibility Used (LEU) for discharged loans
- Incarcerated students enrolled in approved prison education programs as of July 1, 2023 are eligible

Although the summary of changes seems vast for the 23/24 award year, they are but minimal in comparison to the vast updates that will take place as the modernization of the FAFSA is completed for the 24/25 award year. As we mentioned in the preamble, FSA has been conducting a very informative webinar series, *Better FAFSA, Better FUTURE*, designed to help institutions and their stakeholders adequately prepare for the upcoming changes in the 24/25 award year. If you have missed the webinars that have already been conducted, we encourage you to visit the FSA Training site for copies of the presentations and a transcript of the webinar training. [FSA Training Site](#). Once on the site, you’ll click on the FAFSA Simplification Act and the webinars are located under the “Recorded Training” section. We have listed in our DJA Calendar and Resource section a link to the webinars, as well as a listing of those upcoming this month.



## CALENDAR and RESOURCES

### DJA MONTHLY WEBINARS

#### *Campus Crime Report- Wednesday, July 12, 2023 11 a.m. CST*

**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, as well as our newsletter recipients. Invitations are automatically sent to all clients, however if you do not receive an invitation, email Lynessa Roberts at [lroberts@gotodja.com](mailto:lroberts@gotodja.com). After registering, you will receive the log-in information. If you would like to attend a webinar and are not a DJA client, please email Lynessa and she will ensure you receive an invite to register. Questions can be directed to Lynessa by email or by calling toll free at 1-800-242-0977.

### 2023 DJA WEBINAR SCHEDULE

JUL 12	Campus Crime Report
AUG 2	Entrance and Exit Counseling
SEPT 6	Cash Management
OCT 4	Enrollment Reporting Using NSLDS
NOV 1	Program Integrity (Audits, Program Review)
DEC 6	1098-T Reporting

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### FSA BETTER FAFSA BETTER FUTURE WEBINAR SERIES

The Better FAFSA Better Future Webinar series continues into the month of July with critical guidance being released by the Department of Education and the Federal Student Aid staff on the upcoming 24/25 Award Year and the modernization of the FAFSA. With so many changes resulting from the *FAFSA Simplification Act* and the *FUTURE Act*, every school should be attending to stay informed on each implementation step leading up to the release of the 24/25 FAFSA and how processing will subsequently be impacted. FSA has indicated that participants are encouraged to ask questions by typing them into the chat during the webinar, as a live Q&A session follows each presentation.

You do not need to register for these webinars. Participation will be available on a first come, first-served basis and FSA can accommodate up to 10,000 attendees in each session. A video recording and transcript of the Q&A portion of the webinar will be available the week following each live session. The webinar slides are also available on the FSA Training website.

Refer to the [Electronic Announcement](#) for more information about each webinar, including instructions to add reminders to your calendar for the sessions that you would like to attend. These webinars will be scheduled on



Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1-2pm ET.

- JULY 6 Pell Grant Minimums, Maximums and In Between
- JULY 11 The FAA's Role in FAFSA Simplification
- JULY 13 Better FAFSA Better Future Q&A- Session 2
- JULY 25 2024-25 FAFSA Determination

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*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.*

