

Return of Title IV Funds Spotlight: Advanced Concepts

May 13, 2020



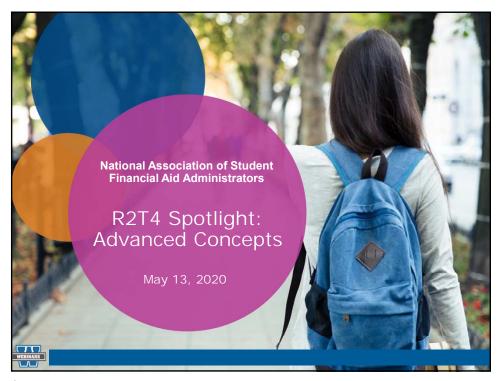


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May 2020





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Introductions

- David Futrell
 - > AskRegs/Knowledgebase Manager
 - > NASFAA Training and Regulatory Assistance
- Amanda Sharp
 - Online Training and Instruction Manager
 - > NASFAA Training and Regulatory Assistance
- Joe Massman
 - > Regulatory Specialist
 - > NASFAA Training and Regulatory Assistance

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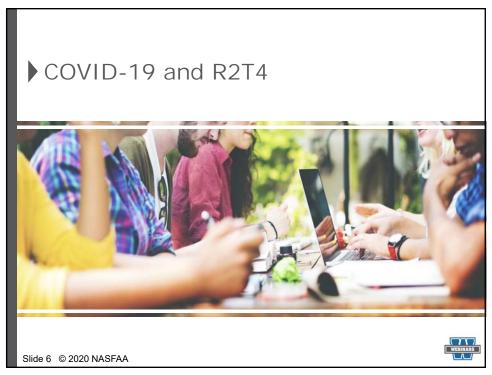
Topics

- COVID-19 and R2T4
- Does the Program Have Modules?
- Did the Student Withdraw?
- Is an R2T4 Calculation Required?
- How Many Days in the Period?
- Date of Withdrawal
- Recalculations and R2T4
- Returning for a Subsequent Module
- Direct Loans and Aid That Could Have Been Disbursed

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COVID-19 and R2T4

Does the CARES Act waive R2T4 requirements when a student withdraws due to COVID-19?

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COVID-19 and R2T4

- No, the CARES Act does not provide a blanket waiver of R2T4 requirements
- It does, however, waive the requirement for schools to return unearned Title IV grant and loan assistance for withdrawals related to COVID-19
- An R2T4 calculation is still required
 - School must track and report to ED the total number of affected students, and the total amount of grant and loan funds not returned under the waiver
 - ◆ ED has not yet provided details on the process and timing for this reporting

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COVID-19 and R2T4

If the payment period length was adjusted due to COVID-19, must the school redo R2T4 calculations?

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COVID-19 and R2T4

- No
- Schools are not required to redo any R2T4
 calculations that were done <u>before</u> the
 school's action to adjust the payment period
 length, if correct at the time the R2T4
 calculation was performed
- Any R2T4 calculations performed <u>after</u> the school's action to adjust the payment period length must use the adjusted dates (accounting for any scheduled breaks of 5 or more consecutive days)

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COVID-19 and R2T4

Is R2T4 required if the school refunds all institutional charges and erases the academic record due to COVID-19?

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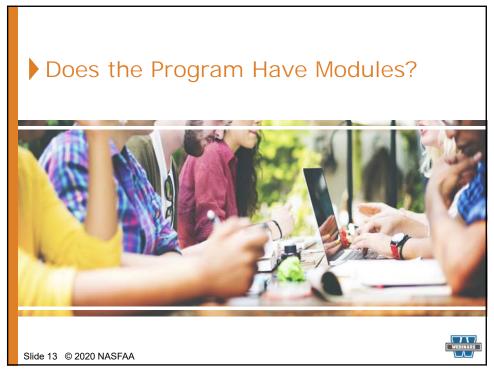
COVID-19 and R2T4

- Yes; the rules have not changed
- If the student began attendance, the student began earning Title IV funds and R2T4 rules apply
- The original institutional charges would be used
- School's recordkeeping system must have an audit trail to show what actions were taken (registration, enrollment status, institutional charges, removal of registration and charges, etc.)

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Poll Does your school offer programs in modules? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ I'm not sure



Modules

- 34 CFR 668.22(I)(6):
 - "A program is 'offered in modules' if a course or courses in the program do not span the entire length of the payment period or period of enrollment"
- This determination is made on a payment period-by-payment period (or enrollment period-by-enrollment period) basis, and is student-specific
- See also AskRegs Q&A "What is the Definition of a Module?"

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Modules - Example

Local Community College offers a bridge engineering program on the following calendar:

15-week term

15-week course

5-week course

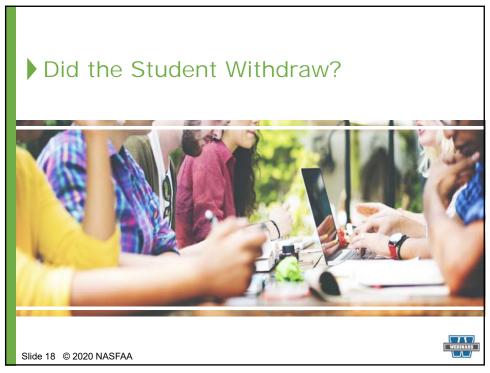
5-week course

5-week course

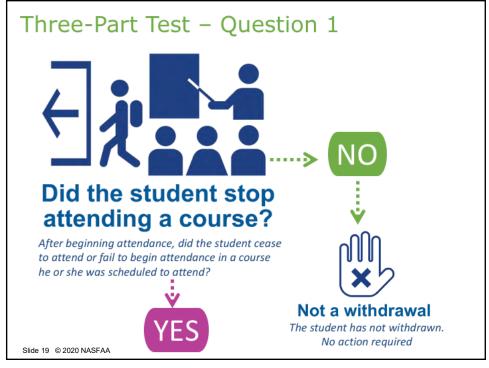
- Paul enrolls in 15-week courses only
 - He is not considered to be enrolled in a program with modules
- Art enrolls in a 15-week course and a 5-week course
 - He is considered to be enrolled in a program with modules

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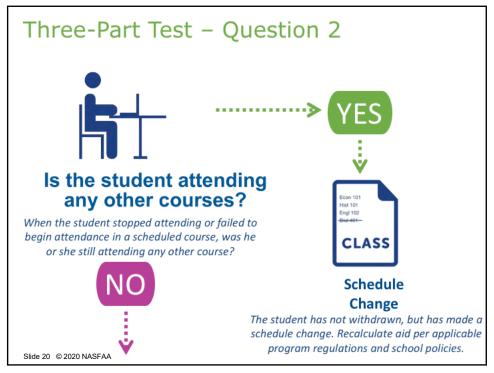




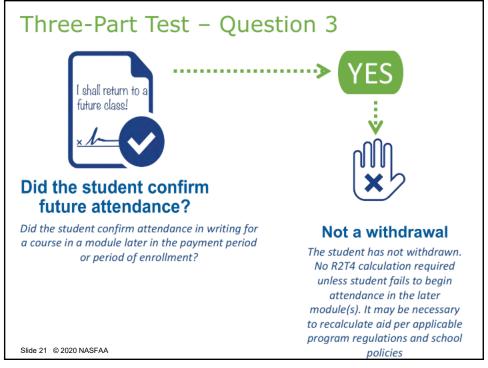
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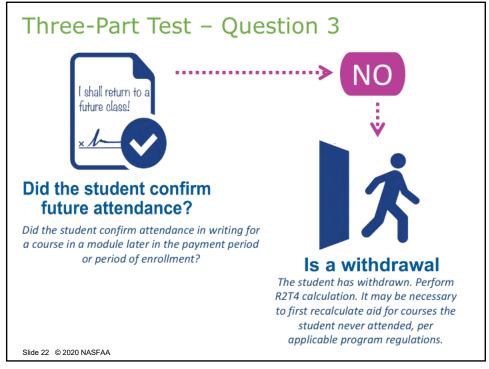




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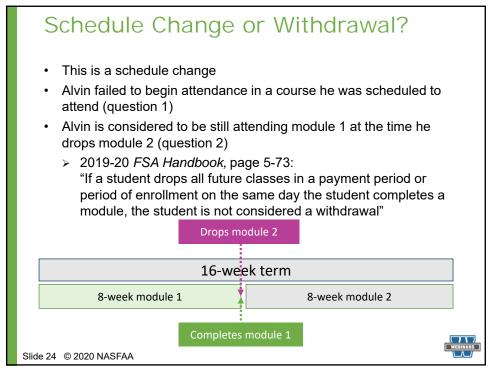




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• Alvin registered for 3 credits in module 1, and 3 credits in module 2 • He completes the module 1 course, and drops the module 2 course on the same day • Is this a withdrawal, or a schedule change? Drops module 2 16-week term 8-week module 1 Slide 23 © 2020 NASFAA





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Schedule Change or Withdrawal? Simon registered for 3 credits in module 1, and 3 credits in module 2 He completes the module 1 course, and drops the module 2 course on the next day without providing written confirmation of future attendance 16-week term 8-week module 1 B-week module 2 Completes module 1 Drops module 2

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Pop Quiz			
	16-week term		
8-week module 1	-	8-week module 2	
Completes module 1	•		
	Drops module 2		
Is this a schedule	change, or a	a withdrawal?	
☐ Schedule chang	ge		
□ Withdrawal			
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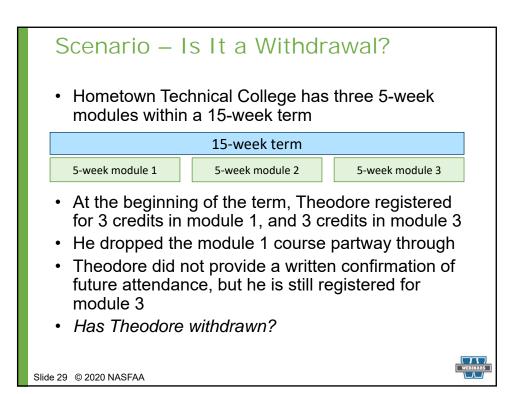
Schedule Change or Withdrawal? This is a withdrawal Simon failed to begin attendance in a course he was scheduled to attend (question 1) Simon is no longer attending module 1 at the time he drops module 2 (question 2) No written confirmation was provided (question 3) R2T4 is required

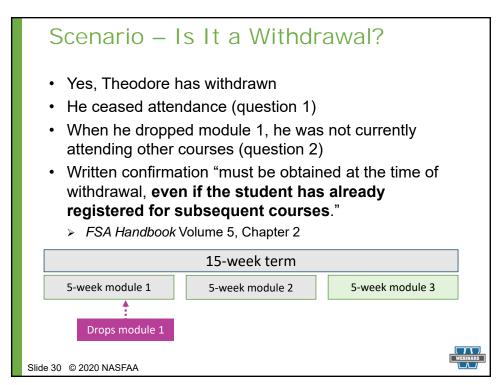
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Drops module 2









Written Confirmation

What does "at the time of withdrawal" mean?

- Close to the date that the student actually ceased attendance
- Before the time when the institution was required to return funds, offer any post-withdrawal disbursement (PWD), or take any other action under R2T4 requirements
- Within 2 or 3 days of withdrawal
- See also AskRegs Q&As:
 - "What Does 'At the Time That Would Have Been a Withdrawal' Mean When Confirming Attendance in a Future Module?"
 - "Can We Use Registration in a Future Module as Written Confirmation of Future Attendance for Return of Title IV Funds Purposes?"
 - "Is There a Time Limit for Confirmation of Future Attendance for a Program Offered in Modules?"

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Written Confirmation

What if the student adds a course in a future module at the time of the withdrawal?

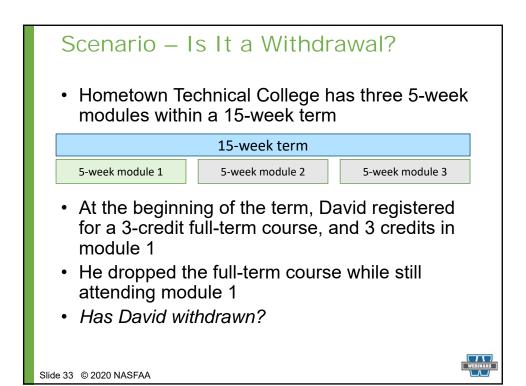
- Adding a course at the time of the withdrawal would be considered confirmation of future attendance
 - "...if at the time of the withdrawal, the student enrolled in a course in a later module in the same payment period or period of enrollment (that the student was not previously scheduled to attend), the newly added course would count as positive confirmation of future attendance..."
 - ➤ ED Program Integrity Q&A, MOD-Q3/A3

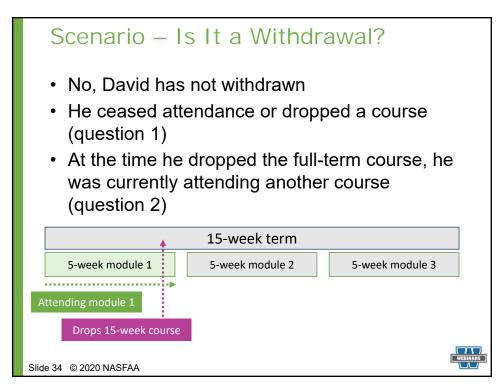


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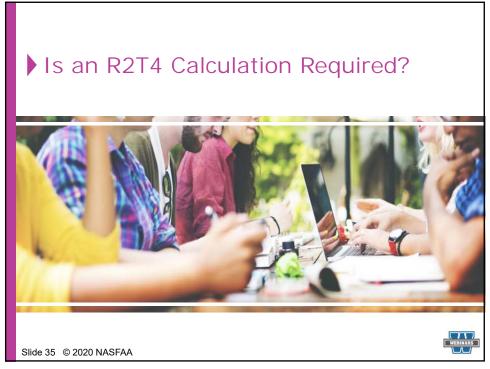
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Withdrawal During Add/Drop Period

- Jane attends classes during Orbit University's 10-day add/drop period
- She received Title IV funds
- She withdraws from all courses during the add/drop period
- Orbit University refunds 100% of tuition and fees to students who withdraw during the add/drop period

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Pop Quiz
Is an R2T4 calculation required for Jane? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ It depends
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Withdrawal During Add/Drop Period

- Yes
- If a student attends at least one day and withdraws before completing 60 percent of the period, a portion of Title IV funds were earned and an R2T4 calculation is required
- Even if charges are reduced or canceled, R2T4 requirements still apply
- The institutional charges used in the R2T4 calculation are:
 - The charges assessed for the entire payment period or period of enrollment
 - Always the charges on the student's account prior to the withdrawal
 - Initial charges may only be adjusted by those changes the school made before she withdrew



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Student Ineligible for Title IV Funds

- George begins summer term classes at Orbit University
- He does not receive Title IV funds because he failed to make SAP in the fall and spring terms
- George attends for two weeks, but decides to withdraw
- Is an R2T4 calculation required?



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Student Ineligible for Title IV Funds

- No
- R2T4 requirements apply only to students who received Title IV grant or loan assistance, or met the conditions for a late disbursement
- As noted on page 5-8 of the 2019-20 FSA
 Handbook, "if a student began attendance but was
 not and could not have been disbursed Title IV
 grant or loan funds prior to withdrawal, the student
 is not considered to have been a Title IV recipient
 and the requirements of 34 CFR 668.22 do not
 apply."

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Failure to Begin Attendance

- Judy registers for summer term classes at Orbit University
- She completed the FAFSA® and was awarded a Pell Grant and Direct Loans
- Title IV aid was disbursed
- Judy receives all failing grades, and the financial aid office learns that she never began attendance in any summer courses
- Is an R2T4 calculation required?

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Failure to Begin Attendance

- No
- Because Judy did not begin attendance in any courses, she did not establish eligibility for any Title IV funds
- All Title IV funds must be returned, in accordance with 668.21
 - > School must return all Pell that was disbursed
 - School must return any Direct Loan funds credited to Judy's account, and notify the loan servicer of any amount paid direct to Judy so a 30-day demand letter can be issued

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Withdrawal After 60% Point

- Elroy registers for summer term classes at Orbit University
- He was awarded a Pell Grant and a single-term Direct Loan
- Elroy withdrew after completing 75 percent of the summer term
- His Pell Grant was disbursed, and the first of two Direct Loan disbursements

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Pop Quiz Is an R2T4 calculation required for Elroy? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ It depends



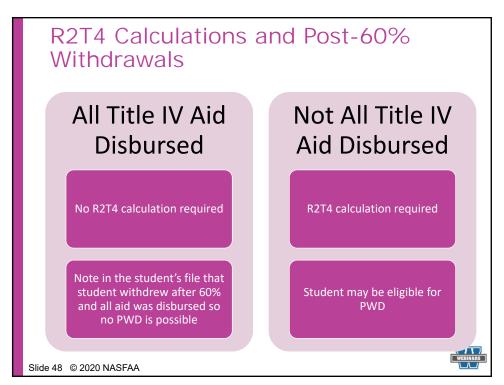
Withdrawal After 60% Point

- Yes
- Regardless of when a student withdraws, an R2T4 calculation is required if all Title IV aid was not already disbursed prior to the withdrawal
- Because the second disbursement for the single-term Direct Loan had not been made, an R2T4 calculation is required

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Weekends and Scheduled Breaks

- Ivy Hall College has a spring break Monday through Friday the third week of March
- Classes are not scheduled on weekends
- How many days are excluded from the number of days in the period for this spring break in the R2T4 calculation?

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Weekends and Scheduled Breaks

- 9 days are excluded
- For R2T4 purposes, a scheduled break is 5 or more consecutive days in which the student is not scheduled to attend classes
- There are no classes Monday through Friday of Ivy Hall's spring break (5 days), and classes are also not scheduled on the preceding or following weekends (4 days)

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Intersessions

- The spring semester at Mountaintop College begins January 15 and ends May 6
- There is a winter intersession attached to the spring term, which begins January 2 and ends January 10

Jan 2 to Jan 10

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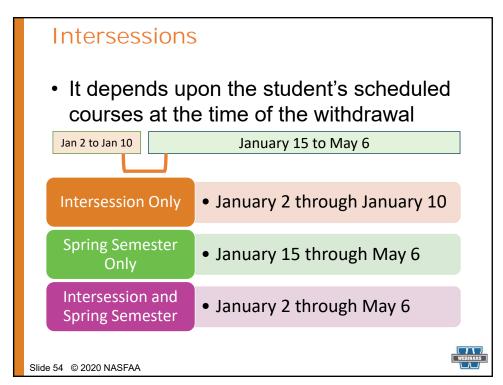
January 15 to May 6

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Intersessions
What start and end dates should be used to calculate the number of days in the payment period for R2T4 purposes? ☐ January 2 through May 6 ☐ January 2 through January 10 ☐ January 15 through May 6 ☐ It depends / Not enough information
Jan 2 to Jan 10 January 15 to May 6
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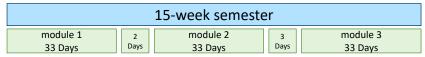
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Modules

- Hard Knocks College has 3 modules within the semester
- There are a few days between each module

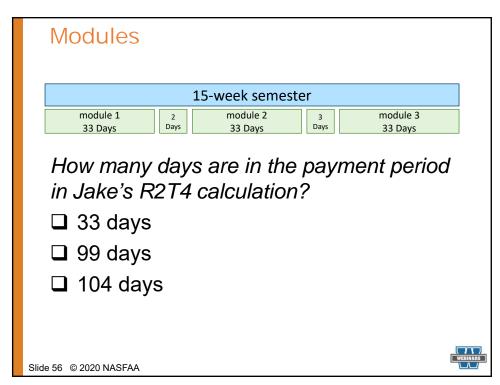


- · Jake enrolls for all three modules
- He withdraws from all courses on the same day, partway through module 1
- No confirmation of future attendance

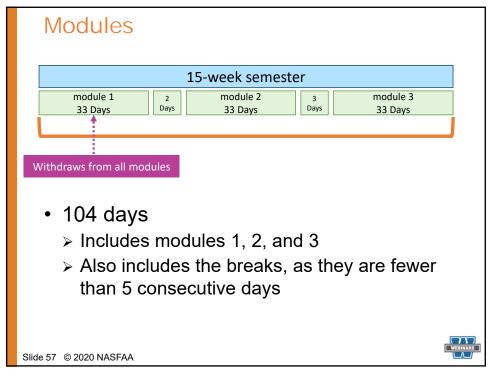
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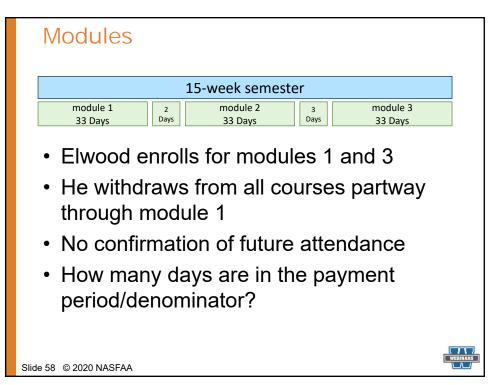


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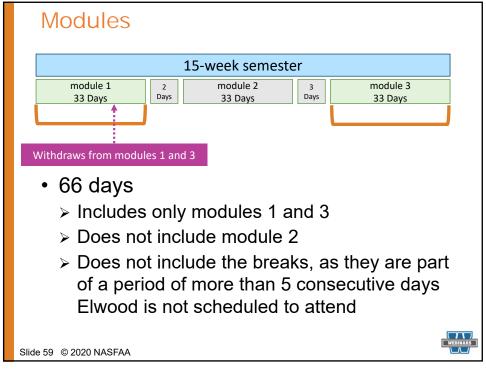












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Consortiums and Written Arrangements

Which calendar is used for R2T4 calculations if the student is attending elsewhere under a consortium agreement or written arrangement—the home institution's calendar?

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Consortiums and Written Arrangements

- The host institution's calendar, according to guidance NASFAA has received from the U.S. Department of Education (ED)
- This is true for all written arrangements between a home institution and a host institution, including study abroad

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Unequal Nonstandard Terms

Which payment period is used for R2T4 in a program with nonstandard terms that are not substantially equal in length (NSE) if the student received a Pell Grant and a Direct Loan?

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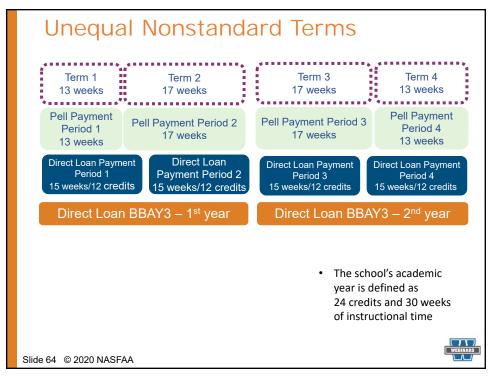
Unequal Nonstandard Terms

- The payment period that ends later
- For NSE nonstandard terms, Pell and Direct Loans are disbursed using different payment periods
 - > Pell: Payment period is the term
 - Direct Loans: Payment period is half the credit or clock hours and half the weeks of instructional time in the academic year
- 668.22(e)(5)(iii)

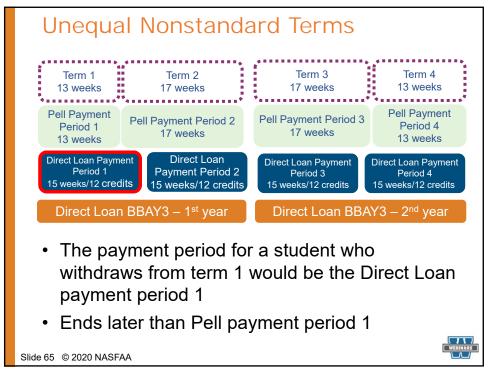
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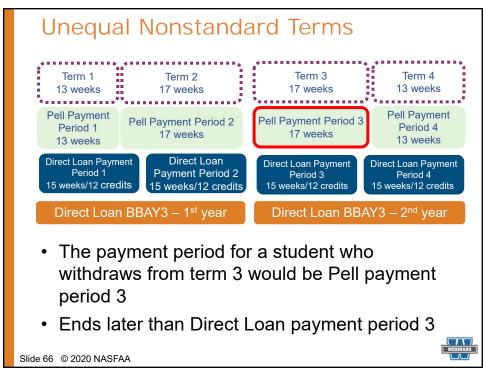
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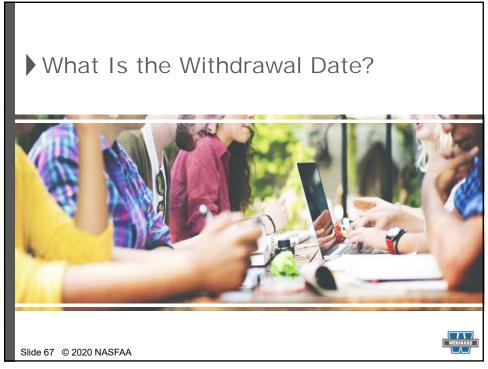




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Pop Quiz

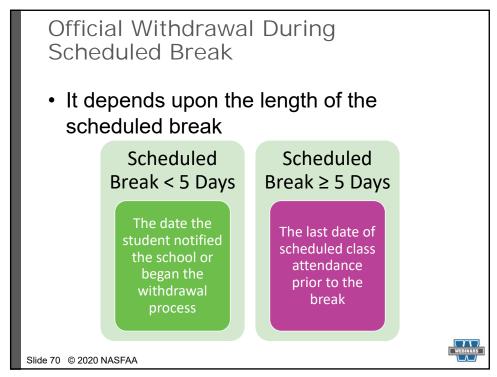
What withdrawal date should we use when a student officially withdraws during a scheduled break?

- ☐ The student's last date of attendance before the break began
- ☐ The day the student provided notification or began the withdrawal process
- ☐ The calendar midpoint
- ☐ It depends/not enough information

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Official Withdrawal Between Modules

What is the withdrawal date for a student who officially withdraws between modules?

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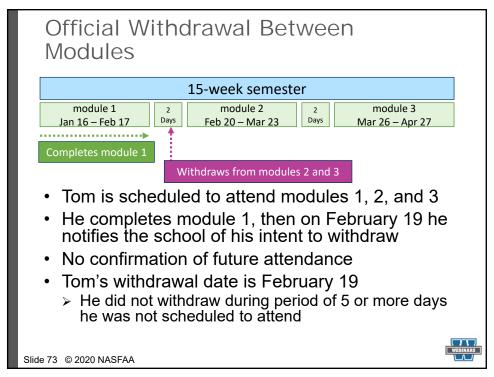
Official Withdrawal Between Modules

- It depends upon the number of days the student is not scheduled to attend between modules
- The rules are the same as for official withdrawal during scheduled breaks

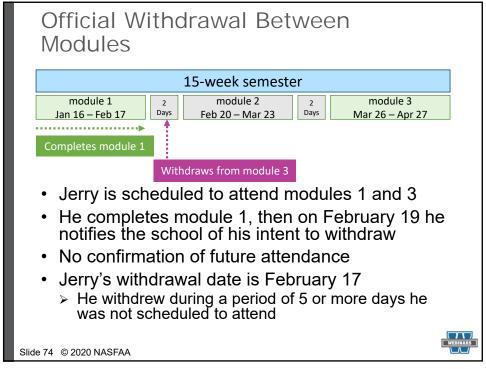
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Unofficial Withdrawals and Modules

What is the unofficial withdrawal date for a student enrolled in a program offered in modules?

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Unofficial Withdrawals and Modules

- The midpoint (50%) of the period the student was scheduled to attend
 OR
- The last date of the student's participation in an academically-related activity

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Unofficial Withdrawals and Modules 15-week semester module 1 (33 days) Jan 16 - Feb 17 Days Peb 20 - Mar 23 Pays LDA • Rhiannon enrolled for modules 1 and 3

- She received all failing grades
- Her last date of academic activity (LDA) was January 31; she did not begin attendance in module 3
- Depending upon the school's R2T4 policy, her withdrawal date is either:
 - > January 31 (16 days completed / 66 days scheduled = 24.2%)
 - > The calendar midpoint (50%, or 33 days)

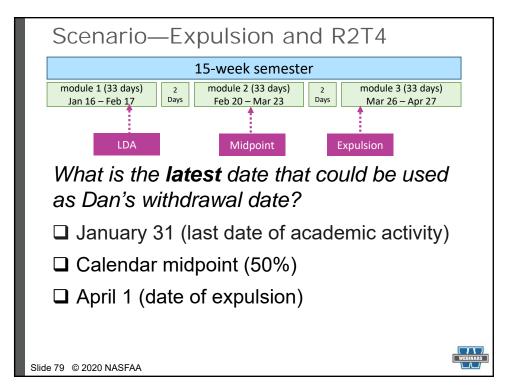
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Scenario—Expulsion and R2T4 15-week semester module 1 (33 days) module 2 (33 days) module 3 (33 days) Feb 20 - Mar 23 Jan 16 - Feb 17 Mar 26 - Apr 27 • Dan enrolled in spring modules 1, 2, and 3 at Pimento University The school is not required to take attendance Dan was expelled from school on April 1 His last date of academic attendance was January 31 Slide 78 © 2020 NASFAA

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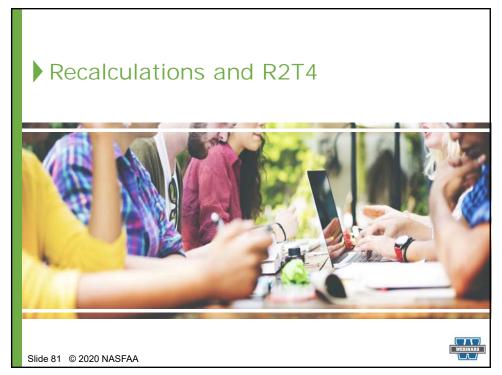
Scenario—Expulsion and R2T4

- April 1 is the latest date that could be used
- The option to use the calendar midpoint applies to unofficial withdrawals (withdrawals without official notification)
- If a student is suspended or expelled, it is treated like an official or administrative withdrawal
- However, the school may always use the student's last date of academic activity
- The school may use either the date of the withdrawal/suspension action or the last date of academic activity

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Scenario – Recalculations and R2T4

Friendly State University has two 8-week modules within a 16-week term

16-week term 8-week module 1 8-week module 2

- Tiffany registered for 6 credits in module 1, and 6 credits in module 2
- Tiffany received a full-time Pell disbursement, and a Direct Loan disbursement
- She began attendance in the module 1 courses
- Tiffany officially withdraws from all courses partway through module 1, no confirmation of future attendance
- What Pell and Direct Loan amounts are used in the R2T4 calculation?

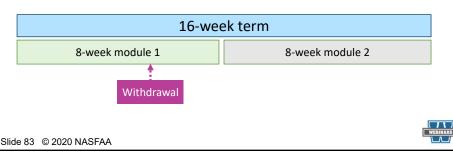
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Scenario - Recalculations and R2T4

- Pell must be recalculated to half-time before the R2T4 calculation
 - > Tiffany never began attendance in the 6 credits in module 2
 - > This recalculation is performed before the R2T4 calculation
- The Direct Loan does not have to be recalculated before the R2T4 calculation
 - > Tiffany was enrolled at least half-time at the time of disbursement, and began attendance in at least one course





Scenario - Pell Recalculation Date

 Friendly State University has two 8-week modules within a 16-week term, with a Pell recalculation date (PRD) two weeks into module 1



- Amanda registered for 9 credits in module 1
- Pell is disbursed based on three-quarter time enrollment
- She began attendance in all module 1 courses
- After attending 1 week, Amanda officially withdraws from all courses
- Is Pell recalculated prior to R2T4?



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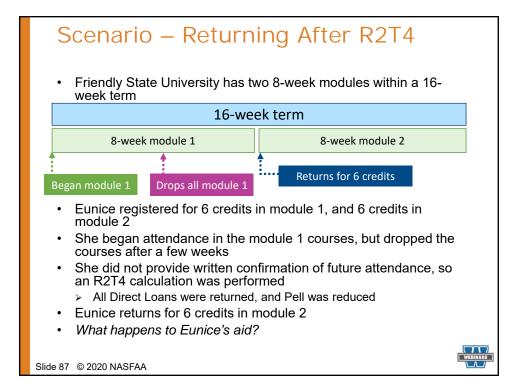
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Scenario - Pell Recalculation Date 16-week term 8-week module 1 8-week module 2 PRD Withdrawal No Pell is based on the student's enrollment status on the earlier of the Pell recalculation date or the withdrawal date However, Pell recalculation is still required if a student does not begin attendance in one or more courses used to determine Pell enrollment status > Amanda began attendance in all 9 credits, so recalculation is not required See also NASFAA's "What the Pell Am I Supposed to Do With These Enrollment Status Changes?" webinar Slide 85 © 2020 NASFAA





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Scenario – Returning After R2T4

- Eunice is treated as though she did not cease attendance
- The school must "undo" the R2T4 calculation and restore her aid to the original amounts
 - No adjustments for partial attendance of a module
- See page 5-71 of the 2019-20 FSA Handbook

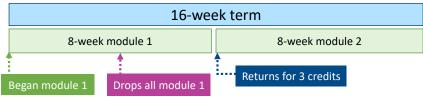
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Scenario - Returning After R2T4

 Friendly State University has two 8-week modules within a 16week term



- Kochie registered for 6 credits in module 1, and 6 credits in module 2
- She began attendance in the module 1 courses, but dropped the courses after a few weeks
- She did not provide written confirmation of future attendance, so an R2T4 calculation was performed
 - All Direct Loans were returned, and Pell was reduced
- Kochie returns for 3 credits in module 2
- What happens to Kochie's aid?



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Scenario – Returning After R2T4

- The school must "undo" the R2T4 calculation and restore her aid based on three-quarter-time enrollment
 - No adjustments required for partial attendance, but adjustments are required for nonattendance
 - Pell was calculated based on 12 credits (full-time) but Kochie never began attendance in 3 credits from module 2

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Scenario - Aid That Could Have Been Disbursed

- Margaret enrolled half-time at Friendly State College for the spring 2020 term
- · She accepted subsidized and unsubsidized Direct Loans, but they had not disbursed because she had not yet completed her master promissory note (MPN)
- She began attendance in each of her courses, but withdrew officially at the 40 percent point of the term

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Pop Quiz



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Can the school include the loans in the R2T4 calculation as "aid that could have been disbursed?" ☐ Yes

☐ No

□ It depends

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Scenario – Aid That Could Have Been Disbursed

- · It depends
- More information is needed to determine whether the Direct Loans could be counted as aid that could have been disbursed

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Direct Loans and R2T4

	Origination	Master Promissory Note	30-Day Delay*	Entrance Counseling
Required to Include in R2T4 Calculation as Aid That Could Have Been Disbursed?	Yes, before the student withdrew (or dropped below half- time)	Yes, before the school performs the R2T4 calculation	Not required	Not required
Required to Actually Disburse as Post- Withdrawal Disbursement?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (up to 180 days after the student withdrew or dropped below half-time)

*Required for first-time, first-year undergraduate borrowers. Institutional exemption for low cohort default rates may apply.

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Scenario – Aid That Could Have Been Disbursed

- The school originated Margaret's loan before she withdrew
- She has previously borrowed Direct Loans while attending another school 20 years ago
- Margaret had not completed her MPN before she withdrew, but has now completed the MPN
- Can the school include the loans in the R2T4 calculation as "aid that could have been disbursed?"

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Scenario – Aid That Could Have Been Disbursed

- Yes
 - The Direct Loans were originated prior to the withdrawal
 - The MPN was completed before the R2T4 calculation
 - Margaret is not a first-time borrower, so entrance counseling and the 30-day delay are not required
 - ◆ Even if this wasn't the case, entrance counseling and the 30-day delay do not impact whether a loan can be included as aid that could have been disbursed

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Scenario – Aid That Could Have Been Disbursed

- Deb enrolled full-time at Friendly State College for the fall 2019 and spring 2020 terms
- She was awarded a fall-spring loan
- She completed the fall term, but withdrew from the spring term after attending just a few days
- The school does not disburse until the end of the add/drop period, two weeks into the term
 - The fall disbursement was made, but the spring disbursement was not yet made when Deb withdrew
- Can the school include the loans in the R2T4 calculation as "aid that could have been disbursed?"

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Scenario – Aid That Could Have Been Disbursed

- Yes
 - > The Direct Loans were originated prior to the withdrawal
 - The MPN was completed before the R2T4 calculation



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Pop Quiz	
Can Deb receive a post-withdrawal spring disbursement of her fall-spring loan? Yes No	
Slide 101 © 2020 NASFAA	WESHARS

101

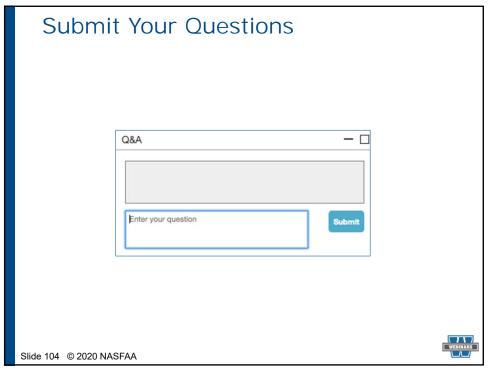
Scenario – Aid That Could Have Been Disbursed

- No
- Although it can be included as aid that could have been disbursed, it cannot be paid as a PWD
- 668.164(j)(4)(ii) stipulates that a school may not make a late second or subsequent Direct Loan disbursement unless the period was successfully completed

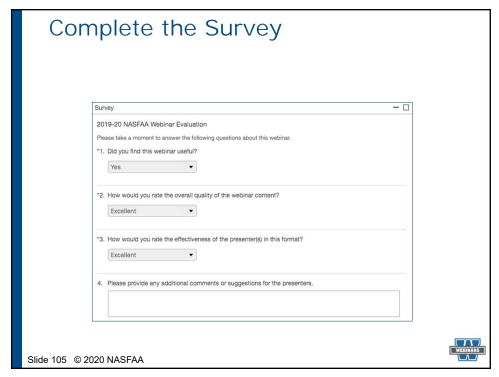
WEBINARS

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Tune In Next Time!

Policy Update

May 19, 2020 2:00 p.m. ET

Direct Loan Spotlight

June 3, 2020 4:00 p.m. ET

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CFAA Testing Window Opens Soon

Schedule today and become a CFAA!

October 7-21, 2019

December 9-23, 2019

February 10-24, 2020

April 6-20, 2020

June 1-15, 2020





Thank you for joining us!

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What's next?

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All webinars begin at 2:00 pm ET, unless otherwise noted, and last 60 to 90 minutes. Archives are usually available after the webinar for purchase; these archives are also free to webinar package purchasers.

Webinar Schedule for 2019-20 - See You Online!

Topic	Air Date
Professional Judgment & Need Analysis: Like Peanut Butter & Jelly	08/01/2019
Most Popular AskRegs Questions: Untaxed Income	09/11/2019
FAFSA: 2020-21	10/02/2019
Updating FAFSA Data: When and Why	10/23/2019
Verification 2020-21	11/19/2019
What the Pell Am I Supposed to Do With These Enrollment Status Changes?	12/11/2019
Policy Update*	12/17/2019
Verification 2020-21: Follow-Up Webinar	01/22/2020
Financial Literacy	02/12/2020
Enrollment Management for Financial Aid Administrators	03/19/2020
Grad/Professional School Townhall*	03/25/2020
Satisfactory Academic Progress: Basics & Beyond	04/22/2020
Return of Title IV Funds Spotlight: Advanced Concepts	05/13/2020
Policy Update*	05/19/2020
Direct Loan Spotlight	06/03/2020

^{*} Complimentary for all Members. All other webinars are offered at the following rates: Site License: \$120 members/\$240 non-members/no charge for webinar-package purchasers or Value Plus Members.



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