

Financial Aid for Students

As a member of the House Committee on Education and Labor, Congressman Altmire is fighting to make college more affordable for everyone and to ease the burden of loan debt that so many students face after graduation. Congressman Altmire played a key role in drafting and passing the College Cost Reduction and Access Act (HR 2669). This legislation invests \$20 billion in student financial aid at no new cost to taxpayers and is the single largest increase in financial aid since the GI bill became law more than 60 years ago. The College Cost Reduction and Access Act was signed into law on September 27, 2007.

Congress also passed the College Opportunity and Affordability Act (HR 4137), legislation that will rein in rising college costs and increase accountability among student loan programs. Along with Congressman Tim Ryan (OH-17), Congressman Altmire offered an amendment to the bill to help students cover the increasing costs of college textbooks. The Ryan-Altire measure would create a pilot program to award 10 competitive grants to establish textbook rental programs, reducing the average student's textbook expenses by up to 75 percent.

Below is some helpful information on how to plan for college and how to access financial aid. As always, you can call my office if you have any questions. This Information Web page, prepared by the Congressional Research Service for Members of Congress, guides students through the process of locating and applying for financial aid.

Start Gathering Information
Early:

Free information
is readily available from:

High school counselors

College and career school financial
aid offices (where you plan to attend)

Local and college libraries

U.S. Department
of Education Web page

Other Internet sites (search terms student financial aid OR assistance)

Ask questions: counselors may know if you have exceptional circumstances that affect your eligibility.

Be organized: use calendars to keep of important deadlines.

Keep copies of all forms and correspondence: you must reapply for aid each year.

Parents of students: save money long before your child attends college.

FinAid: for Parents

College Savings Plan Network (state "Section 529" plans)

Tax incentives for higher education expenses

Good overviews:

Cash for College

FinAid: The Smart Student Guide to Financial Aid

Financial Aid: You Can Afford It

Looking for Student Aid

Mapping Your Future

Paying for College

Beware of scholarship scams

Department of Education

Federal Trade Commission

Student Aid and Where It Comes From:

Basic assistance categories:

- Financial
need-based

Remember that students and their parents are responsible for paying what they can afford -- financial aid is a supplement, not a substitute, for family resources.

- Non
need-based

Factors include academic excellence, ethnic background, or organization membership. Corporations may also offer assistance to employees and children.

Federal Student Aid:

- Provides
nearly 70% of student aid under Loans, Grants and Work/study programs.
- Available
to all need-based applicants; some loans and competitive scholarships for non
need-based.
- Free
information from the U.S. Department of Education:
 - Funding Your Education
 - Student Guide
- Loans are the most common federal aid and must be
repaid when you graduate or leave college.
- Stafford loans include:
 - Federal
Family Education Loans (FFEL) from private lenders, such as banks and
credit unions, guaranteed by the federal government.
 - William D. Ford Direct Loans (DL) directly from the federal
government.
 - Federal PLUS Loans parental loans, not need-based.

- Perkins
Loans for the most needy undergraduates; through participating schools.

- Scholarships/grants are mostly need-based and require no repayment:

- Pell
Grants

- Federal
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (FSEOG)

- Other
grants, scholarships, and fellowships, mostly graduate level: search the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) by Beneficiary, such as "Student or Trainee" or "Graduate Student."

- "Congressional"
scholarships:

- Named
for Member of Congress or other prominent individual (such as Byrd Honors Scholarships, Fulbright fellowships).

- Merit-based
and highly competitive.

- Members
of Congress do not play a role in selecting recipients.

- Search
by Beneficiary in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

- Work
study programs allow you to
earn money while in school:

- Federal
Work Study Program: college campus jobs.

- Student
Educational Employment: jobs with the federal government.

- For
questions not covered by the Department of Education website, call the Federal Student Aid Information Center at 1-800-433-3243.

States offer residents a variety of scholarships, loans, and tuition exemptions:

- Check with your state higher education agency and guarantee agency.
- Consider prepaid tuition and college savings ("Section 529") plans: College Savings Plans Network.
- Search your Internet browser under terms such as student financial aid or assistance AND your state.

Private foundations, corporations, and organizations offer scholarships or grants:

- College Board Scholarship Search
- FastWeb
- Grants for Individuals
- SRN Express

Targeted Aid for Special Groups:

- African Americans: Scholarships (UNCF)
- Disabled students: HEATH Resource Center
- Foreign students: Financial Aid for International Students

- Financial

Aid for Law School:
Law School Admission Council

- Medical

students: Association of American Medical Colleges

- Native

Americans: American Indian
College Fund

- Study

abroad (for U.S.
and non-U.S. citizens): International
Education Financial Aid

- Veterans:

Education Benefits

Interested in
public service?

Federal assistance

programs seek to encourage people to work in geographic areas or professions where there are particular needs (such as doctors in underserved areas); encourage underrepresented groups to enter particular professions; and provide aid in exchange for services provided (such as military service).

- AmeriCorps Education Award

Volunteers who complete one year of service receive an education award for current higher education expenses or to repay student loans.

- Army Continuing
Education System

Additional benefits for Army personnel.

- Bureau of Health Professions

Scholarships and loans to needy health profession students from disadvantaged backgrounds.

- e-Scholar

Scholarships, grants, fellowships, internships, and cooperative education with federal agencies.

- Indian
Health Service

Scholarships for American Indian/Alaskan Native health profession students and loan repayment for persons working in IHS facilities.

- Military
academies:

U.S. Air Force Academy

U.S. Coast Guard Academy

U.S. Merchant Marine Academy

U.S. Military Academy

U.S. Naval Academy

- National Health Service Corps

Scholarships and loan repayment for health profession students who agree to work in underserved areas.

- Nursing
Scholarships

Offered in exchange for two years of service in areas with critical nursing shortages.

- Reserve
Officers Training Corps (ROTC):

For students who want to be commissioned as officers after graduating from college.

U.S. Air Force ROTC

U.S. Army ROTC

U.S. Navy ROTC

Aid for private
K-12 education: No direct
federal assistance, check with schools themselves:

- Coverdell

Education Savings Accounts: for elementary and secondary school expenses as well as higher education.

- Children's

Scholarship Fund: partial tuition assistance to low-income students.

Repaying Your Loans:

After college, the federal government has ways to help you repay your loans.

- Eligibility

depends upon the type of loan, when it was made, and whether it is in default. Check with your loan officer to find out if you qualify.

- Loan Consolidation: combine your federal loans into a single loan with one monthly payment.

- Sometimes

loans may be canceled in exchange for public service.

Teachers: Cancellation/Deferment Options

Health professionals: National Health Service Corps

- Federal

employees: Federal Student Loan Repayment Program

- If you

are having problems with your loan and all other approaches fail, contact the Department of Education's Office of the Ombudsman.

States and some private employers provide help in repaying loans in exchange for certain types of public service:

- Law

school graduates: State Loan Repayment/Forgiveness Programs

- Medical

school graduates: State Loan Repayment Program

