

Board of Governors

Student Affairs Committee

University of South Florida
Tampa, Florida

September 21, 2006



State University System of Florida

Agenda

- **Priority System-Wide Issues Identified By the Council of Student Affairs.**
- **College Costs and Financial Aid.**

Board of Governors

Priority System-Wide Issues As Identified By the Council Of Student Affairs

Dr. Patricia Telles-Irvin
Chair, CSA

September 21, 2006

State University System of Florida

Mission

Support the educational mission of the universities by:

- Educating students outside of the classroom.
- Providing appropriate support services.
- Developing students to become contributing citizens of their respective communities and the world.
- Exposing them to leadership and service opportunities.
- Managing facilities designated for student life and living.

Components of Most Student Affairs Divisions

Support Services

- Career Services.
- Counseling Center.
- Health Center.
- Disability Services.
- Multicultural Programs and Services.
- Judicial Affairs.
- Wellness Center.

Auxiliary Services

- Student Unions.
- Student Activities.
- Student Organizations.
- Recreational Sports.
- Housing and Residence Education.

Enrollment and Retention

- Orientation.
- Financial Aid.
- Student Government.
- Greek Communities.
- Leadership and Service.
- Admissions.
- Registrar.

National Trends in Student Affairs

- Student Services

- Increased need for counseling and health services.
- Growing need to address civility, ethics, and honesty.
- Increased attention to leadership development and service.
- Increased emphasis on diversity understanding and management.
- More internship opportunities.
- Parental (over)involvement.

National Trends in Student Affairs

- Infrastructure
 - **Construction of state-of-the-art facilities.**
 - **Use of technology among students of this generation.**

SUS Student Affairs Priorities

BOG Strategic Planning Goal #1: Access to and Production of Degrees

- Retention of Students – Graduation Rates
 - Adequate Student Affairs staff to meet increased enrollment.
 - Adequate support services for an increasingly diverse population.
 - Adequate and appropriate services to address alcohol and substance abuse.

SUS Student Affairs Priorities

BOG Strategic Planning Goal #1: Access to and Production of Degrees

- Need-Based Financial Assistance
 - Adequate funding for need-based scholarships.
 - Adequate funding for the First Generation Matching Grant program.
- Fees
 - Appropriate caps on A&S, Athletic, and Health Fees.
 - Adequate CITF fee.

Benefits of Raising Fee Caps

- Retention of Students

- Increase counseling and health services.
- Reduce alcohol abuse and drug usage.

- Facilities and Finance

- Invest in student facilities.
- Cover increasing cost for utilities, salaries, and deferred maintenance in student facilities.
- Fund more intercollegiate women's sports.

Benefits of Raising Fee Caps

- Planning and Productivity
 - Increase ability to plan 2-3 years out.
 - Hire staff in some areas to manage more effectively demands by increased student enrollment.

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College Costs and Financial Aid

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Associate Vice Chancellor,
Academic and Student Affairs

Theresa Antworth

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Office of Student Financial Assistance

September 21, 2006

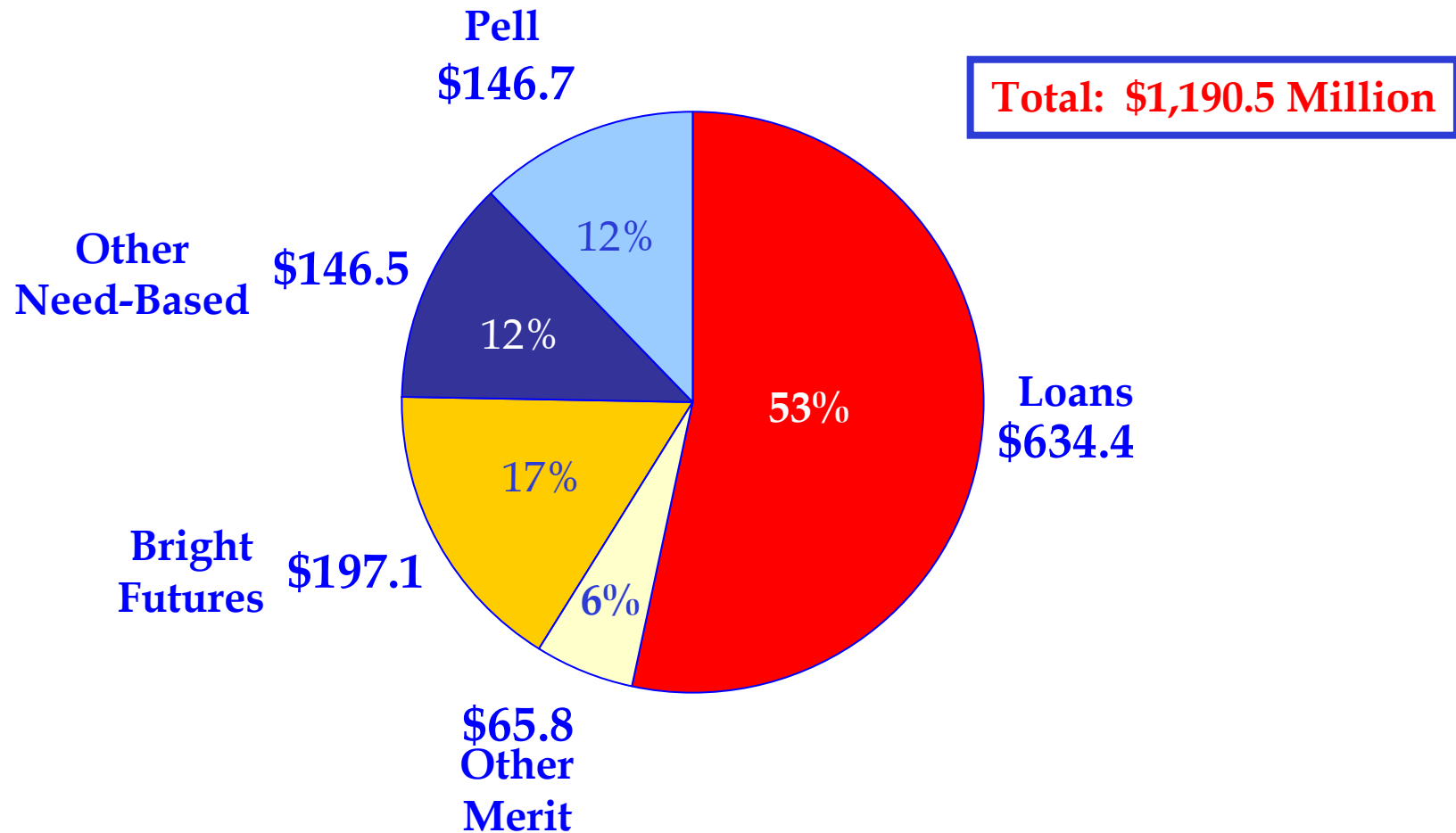
State University System of Florida

Student Financial Aid Is:

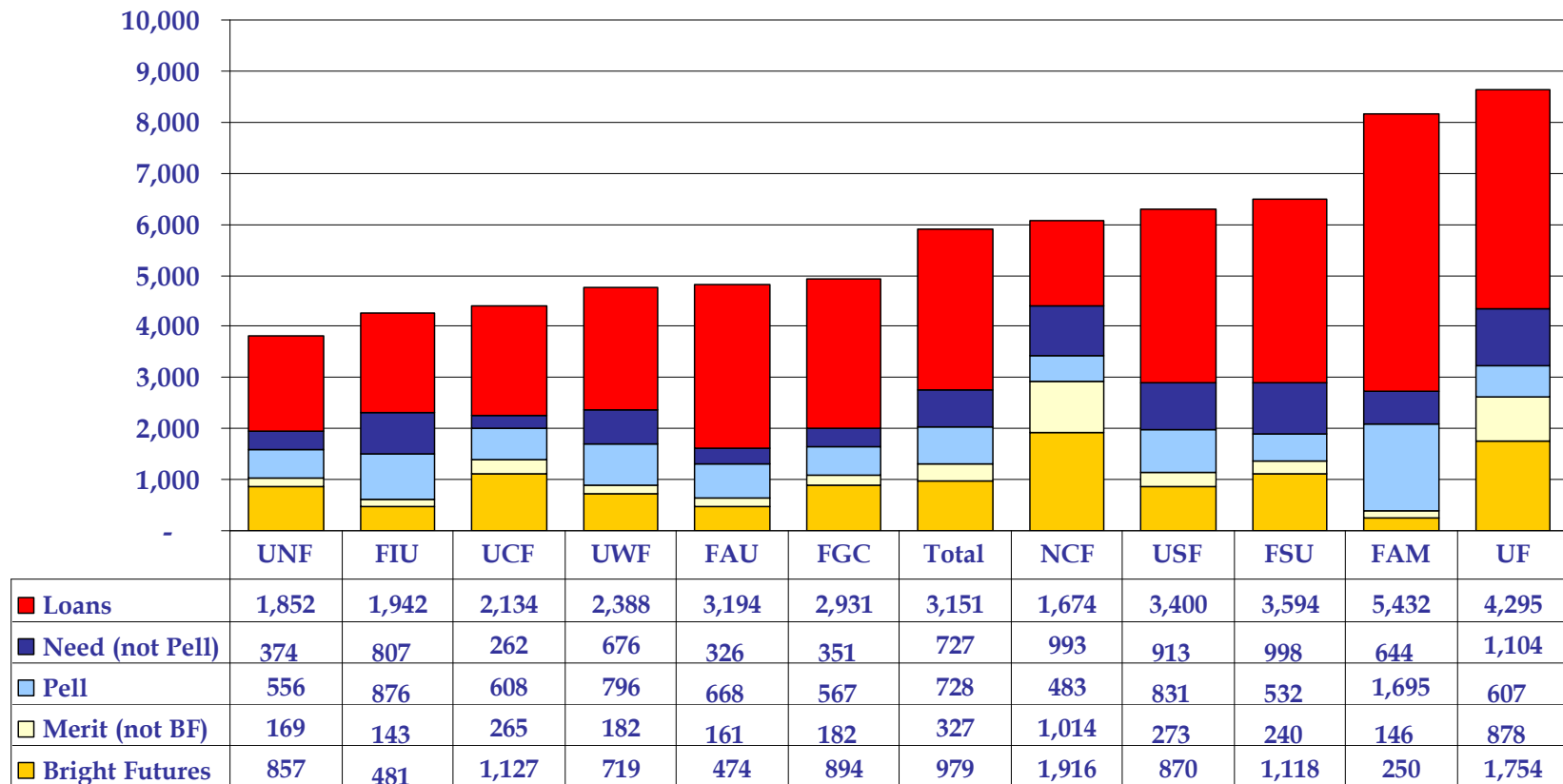
- Necessary for equity and access to higher education for many economically disadvantaged students.
- Not simple to administer the variety of federal, state, institutional, and private funds.
- Everyone shares the cost: federal, state, institution, student.

Student Financial Aid in the SUS

(in millions)



2004-2005 Financial Aid Per Undergraduate Full-Time Equivalent*



* Includes all undergraduate FTE, regardless of whether a student received financial aid.

FAFSA & FFAA Applications

- **To receive most forms of Federal aid, a student must:**
 - **File the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) every year.**
 - **Earliest access to application is January 1 before the year of school and runs through June 30 of the school year (18- month application).**
 - **Students/parents can estimate income if filed before their taxes each year.**
- **To receive State aid, a student must:**
 - **File the Florida Financial Aid Application (FFAA) their first year of request. Renewals are automatic unless they sit out more than a year; then they must file the Reinstatement Application. All on the Web.**

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Financial Aid: How Is Need Determined?

- **Financial Aid Need:**
 - Cost of Attendance (COA) less Expected Family Contribution (EFC), which is derived from FAFSA.

Ex:	COA (Tuition & Other)	\$15,288
	less EFC	<u>3,000</u>
	= Need	\$12,288

- Need supplied through variety of financial aid sources of funding types and categories at each institution.
- Loans are a last source of funding to meet a student's need.

Federal Student Aid

- Federal Pell Grant: **\$400 - \$4,050.**
- Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (FSEOG): **\$100 - \$4,000.**
- Federal Work-Study: **Up to Cost of Attendance (COA).**
- Federal Perkins Loan: **Up to \$4,000.**
- Subsidized Direct or FFEL Stafford Loan: **Scaled amount per year.**
- Direct or FFEL PLUS Loan: **Up to COA.**
- Academic Competitiveness Grant: **Up to \$1,300.**
- National SMART Grant: **Up to \$4,000.**

SOURCE: *Funding Education Beyond High School: The Guide to Federal Student Aid 2006-07.* (January 2006).. U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC.

Policies to Guide State Financial Aid

- Florida's objective for state aid (s. 1009.93(2)(5) F.S.)
 - Maintain state student FA program to supplement a basic national program to provide equal access to postsecondary education to citizens of the state who have the ability and motivation to benefit from such education.
 - The statute offers aid mainly for students with need, at all public and private colleges, at all levels, expecting students to contribute via self help or school organized employment opportunities, and offers administration by a central state agency.

State Financial Aid in Florida: Funding Sources 2006 - 2007

- \$604.2 M Budget for 23 programs.

Source

Programs Funded

- General Revenue = 36% (\$221.3 M) Need and Other.
 - Florida Lottery = 61% (\$367.8 M) Need and Merit.
 - State Trust Funds = 2% (\$ 10.4 M) Need.
 - Federal Programs = 1% (\$ 4.7 M) Need and Merit.
- Other funding includes fee waivers at the institutions.

State Financial Aid Programs Administered by Central State Agency

- Need Based (\$141.5)
 - **FSAG (includes federal LEAP/SLEAP funds).**
- Merit Based (\$346.3)
 - **Bright Futures (12% receive FSAG).**
- Special Interest (\$116.3)
 - **FRAG/ABLE (35% receive FSAG).**
 - **Teacher Shortage.**
- **Centralized vs. Decentralized Administrations are used where best suited to serve the students most efficiently.**

Financial Aid Packaging:

Example 1 – Meets Need with Work & Limited Loans

COA		\$14,672
EFC	-	\$0
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Financial Need	=	\$14,672
Pell	-	\$4,050
Private Scholarship	-	\$2,000
FSEOG	-	\$1,500
FSAG	-	\$1,672
University Grant	-	\$1,700
Federal Work Study	-	\$2,000
<u>Subsidized Stafford Loan</u>	-	<u>\$1,750</u>
Total Financial Aid Award	=	\$14,672

Financial Aid Packaging:

Example 2 – Meets Need with Limited Loans

COA		\$14,672
EFC	-	\$0
Financial Need	=	\$14,672
Pell	-	\$4,050
Bright Futures Medallion	-	\$2,520
Private Scholarship	-	\$2,000
First Generation Grant	-	\$3,000
Acad. Competitiveness Grt.	-	\$1,300
Perkins Loan	-	\$1,802
Total Financial Aid Award	=	\$14,672

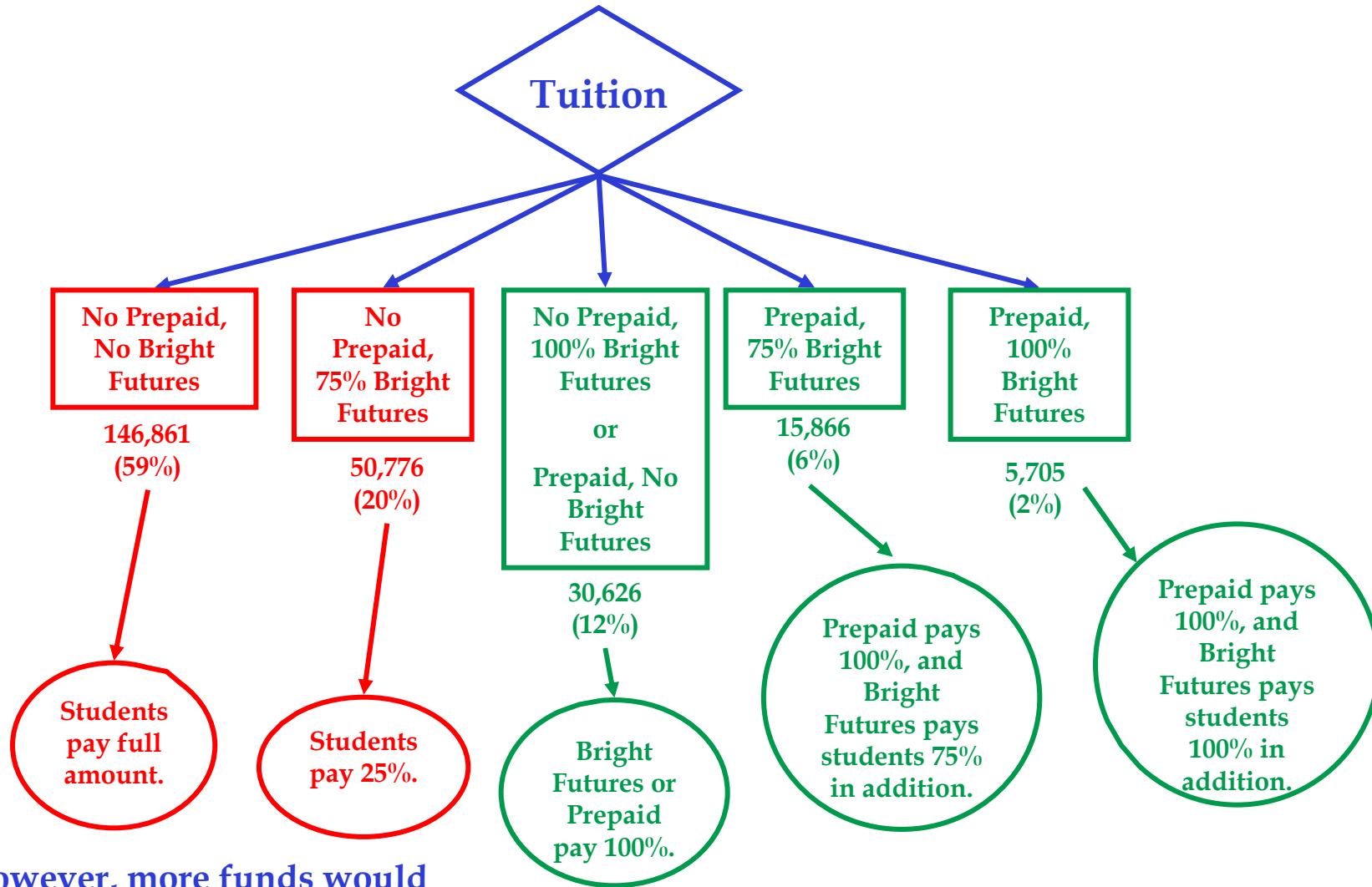
Financial Aid Packaging:

Example 3 - Loans Only, Need Not Met

COA		\$14,672
EFC	-	\$6,027
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Financial Need	=	\$8,645
Subsidized Stafford Loan	-	\$2,625
<u>Unsubsidized Stafford Loan</u>	-	<u>\$4,000</u>
Total Financial Aid Award	=	\$6,625

Parent denied PLUS loan.

Potential Effects of a Tuition Increase:



However, more funds would be available for need-based aid.

Potential Policy Issues:

- Should financial aid go first to those students for whom college would be unlikely without it?
- Should families share a certain percentage of college costs? If so, at what rate?
- Should the state make universities financially accessible to all high school graduates who meet certain criteria?
- Should a state goal be to advance a certain percentage of high school students to college?
- What is the appropriate balance between merit and need-based aid?
- How should financial aid policy be linked to tuition & fee policy?

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Student Affairs Committee

Discussion and Next Steps