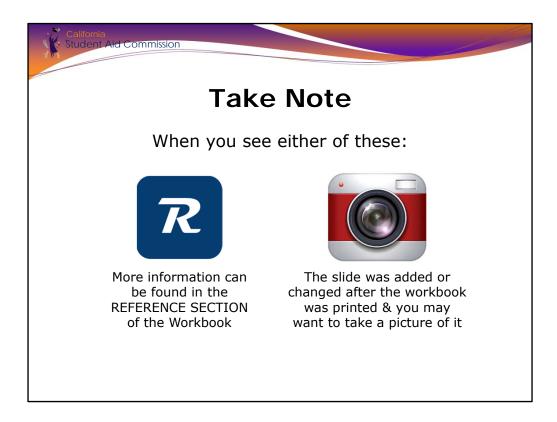


Welcome to this 2018 High School Counselor Workshop. This year we are excited to have expanded to 41 locations all over the state.



We would like to start by saying thanks. Thank you to our workshop host for allowing us to do today's event. We certainly want to thank the California Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators - CASFAA, the Educational Credit Management Corporation - ECMC and the California Community College Students Financial Aid Administrators Association - CCCSFAAA for their support of these workshops. And, finally, thank you to everyone here today. We appreciate you taking the time to be here and we certainly appreciate all that you do to help your students.



These icons indicate that additional information can be found in the reference section of this workbook, or that a slide in the workshop presentation was added or changed and you may not have a corresponding page in the workbook.



Here is the agenda for the workshop.

We will start out by giving a brief overview of the California Student Aid Commission and the programs we administer. This will be followed by information, updates and eligibility requirements for Cal Grants. We will then move on and cover the California Dream Act Application. Next, we give you a quick overview of what high schools need to do to ensure they have access to WebGrants.

Finally, we will go over WebGrants for Students, provide you with some additional resources, and briefly talk about the important Cash for College program.



California Student Aid Commission



CSAC Institutional Support Unit

- * Provide training & webinars *High School Counselor Workshops
- * Support high schools with WebGrants, GPA uploads, matching and editing
- * Provide phone and e-mail support for all California high schools & colleges

The Commission was created by the Legislature in 1955 and continues to operate as the principal state agency responsible for administering financial aid programs for students attending public and private universities, colleges, and vocational schools in California.

Each year, the state invests about \$2.2 billion in scholarships called Cal Grants for roughly 360,000 students. Those grants help cover the cost of tuition and fees for more than 60 percent of California State University students and more than half of those enrolled at a University of California campus or a community college.

At any given time, The Commission's Institutional Support Unit is made up of 8 or 9 staff members who provide support to high school counselors as well as college financial aid staff on a daily basis via email and phone. As part of the customer support available to high school counselors, the Institutional Support Unit offers in-person training, the annual high school counselor workshop series, monthly live webinars, WebGrants support for GPA uploads and matching process, as well as regular communications through the Commission's Special Alerts and Operations Memos.



Although we are best known for the Cal Grant, the largest program that the Commission administers, we also offer students financial assistance for higher education through the Middle Class Scholarship, Chafee Grant for Foster Youth, Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents Grant and the California National Guard Educational Award Assistance Program.

- The Chafee Grant is available to students who are or were in foster care between the ages of 16 and 18. Please see additional information on the resource section of the workbook.
- The Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents Grant is for dependents and spouses of peace officers and firefighters who were either permanently disabled or passed away while in the line of duty.
- The California National Guard Educational Award Assistance Program is for students who are active members of the California National Guard.

Please visit our website - www.csac.ca.gov - to learn more about each program.



Enrollment Requirements

- Must be enrolled at a UC or CSU
- Must be enrolled at least ½ time
- 1st Undergraduate program
- Income ≤ \$171,000
- Assets ≤ \$171,000

- <u>UC</u> Maximum award amount: \$5,052
- <u>CSU</u> Maximum award amount: \$2,298

Only for students who have less than 40% of their UC or CSU fees covered by grants and scholarships

A completed FAFSA or CADAA application is all that is needed

Students enrolled at a UC or CSU whose income exceeds the limits for Cal Grant A or B, will automatically be considered for the Middle Class Scholarship if they applied on time with the FAFSA or the California Dream Act Application.

In order to be eligible, students must be enrolled at least half time in their first undergraduate program, meaning they cannot have previously earned a bachelor's degree.

Only students who have less than 40% of their UC or CSU fees covered by grants and scholarships are eligible to receive the Middle Class Scholarship. Additionally, students must have income of \$171,000 or less and assets of \$171,000 or less. Remember, students are also considered for Middle Class Scholarship upon successfully completing an on time FAFSA or California Dream Act Application. No additional application is needed.



Chafee Grant

Assists <u>current</u> and <u>former</u> **foster youth** that were dependent or wards of the court, living in foster care, for at least 1 day between the ages of 16 and 18

- FAFSA/California Dream Act Application (every year)
- Chafee Grant Application (one-time)
- Up to \$5,000 per academic year
- Beginning in 2018-19, the Chafee Grant can be renewed until the age of 26 (previously 23 years of age)
- Portable award (Eligible schools outside of CA)
- Chafee Webinars: chafee Webinars: chafee@csac.ca.gov for info on next webinar!
- Questions? 1-888-294-0153 then follow prompts

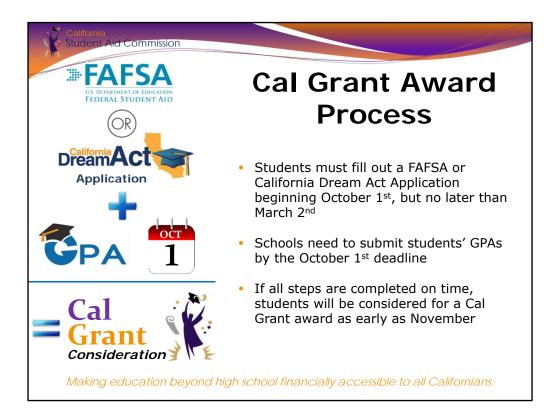


The Chafee Grant is available to current and former foster youth who were dependent or wards of the court, living in foster care, for at least 1 day between the ages of 16-18. Students need to file a financial aid application every year – it is important to note that the March 2nd deadline does not apply for the Chafee Grant program. However, students should still file their financial aid applications prior to March 2nd, to be considered for a Cal Grant. Students can receive both a Cal Grant and a Chafee Grant in the same academic year!

The Chafee Grant provides up to \$5000 per year to help pay for college or career/technical training. The award can be now be renewed each year until the student reaches 26 years of age (23 years old previously). The award can be used at any Cal Grant eligible school.



Let us continue today's training with a discussion of the Cal Grant program.



As you probably know, a Cal Grant is a state-funded grant that provides aid to California's undergraduates, vocational training students and those in teacher certification programs.

The Cal Grant application process has two components and both must be completed by the October 1st deadline. The first component is the application form. For many students that means the Free Application for Federal Student Aid or FAFSA. For undocumented students, however, the correct application is the California Dream Act Application (CADAA). The second component of the Cal Grant application process is an official student Grade Point Average, because a student's GPA is a key factor in determining Cal Grant eligibility.

The state has mandated high schools to submit GPAs for their seniors by October 1st each year. A best practice is to submit as early as possible so that students will have the opportunity to be awarded early. It also gives schools more time to receive technical help if they need it. For those of you who are new, electronic GPA submission is not only a critical component of financial aid for your students, it's also the law for public high schools and highly recommended for all schools.



Reminder: October 1, 2018

High schools or high school districts are mandated to upload GPA's for their current senior class electronically.

- All high schools should upload GPAs for all enrolled seniors by October 1st (Window has been open since May 14th)
- Schools shall provide students/parents with an opt-out option no later than January 1st of junior year
- Schools should verify high school graduation by August 31st



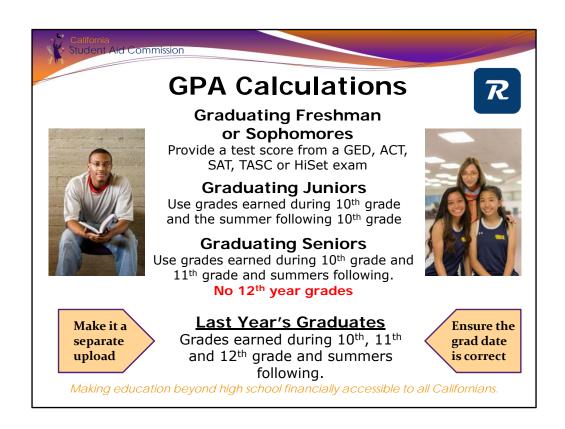
Making education beyond high school financially accessible to all Californians.

All schools should electronically upload Non-SSN GPA's for all seniors by October 1st of each academic year, except for those students who have opted out.

Schools must create an opt-out option for students and parents.

- o Schools must provide this opt-out option to students no later than January 1st of the student's junior year.
- We recommend that schools consider passive permission for this opt-out process. For example, an e-mail to parents which states that parents must respond in order to have their student opted out of the electronic upload process.
- Schools can create their own Opt-out form or use the one available on the CSAC website.

Schools should verify high school graduation by August 31st of the same academic year following graduation. Schools, school districts and county offices of education all have had the opportunity to upload GPAs.

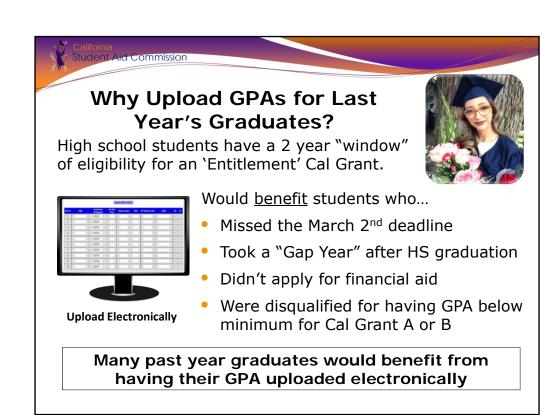


Traditionally, high schools or districts upload GPAs for their current seniors each year. But there are times when a student will graduate early. Here is how you would handle the GPA upload, or equivalent process, for each academic year.

Most of you know that when submitting GPAs for your current seniors you will only use completed coursework from the 10th grade and the 11th grade and any summer school following those two grades. 9th grade coursework is never included and obviously you won't include any 12th grade coursework because students are still in that academic year. Acceptable GPAs are unweighted and calculated using a 4.0 GPA scale.

For those students who have graduated from high school the prior year, or the "one year outs" you will use the 10th grade through 12th grade coursework. Once again, 9th grade year coursework is not included. All other rules are applicable to your one year out students.

One last note about uploading GPAs for your past year graduates: Please make that a separate GPA upload and ensure the graduation date is correctly reflected.



Most students don't realize that they need a GPA uploaded the year after they graduate from High School if they didn't get a Cal Grant the year they graduated.

For students who have graduated high school the year prior:

- Only use completed coursework from the 10th grade, summer after 10th grade, 11th grade, the summer after the 11th grade, Senior year and the summer after senior year.
- All other rules still apply as with current seniors.

Uploading GPA's for your "One-Year-Out" students is important because often times their senior grades will put a student over the 2.0 or 3.0 GPA minimums for a Cal Grant award. We recommend that you upload these GPAs electronically, and that you always upload GPAs for your past graduates in a separate upload. Once again, pay close attention to the graduation date as putting the wrong grad date is a very common error.

Finally, you typically won't need to upload a student's GPA again (i.e. a third time) after you have uploaded it their senior year and the year following graduation.



Incorrect Grad Date Submission

BEST PRACTICE

- Submit GPAs for current seniors and last year's grads on separate uploads
- Double check you are using the correct grad dates for any GPA upload
- Contact Institutional Support if you discover you've uploaded GPAs with incorrect grad dates
- Don't attempt to fix by uploading a second time
 this just creates duplicates!

A common error we see is schools uploading their GPAs with incorrect grad dates. Although this may seem like a rather small error, it can negatively impact your students and take weeks to correct.

The biggest impact is felt by those students whose graduation date is incorrectly listed as falling outside of the two-year Cal Grant Entitlement "window." In this instance, a student would be run under the Competitive Cycle instead of the Entitlement Cycle. As you recall, Entitlement Awards are unlimited, however only current seniors and last year's graduates would be considered for these awards. Competitive Awards on the other hand are limited and extremely difficult to get as you have over 300,000 applicants competing for only 25,750 awards.

If you will be submitting GPAs for last year's grads in addition to your current seniors, make sure you upload those GPAs on separate uploads. This makes sense because not only are their GPAs calculated differently, but they will have different grad dates.

Should you discover that GPAs were submitted with incorrect grad dates, don't attempt to fix it by uploading a second time! This will only create duplicates and will distort your WebGrants reports. Instead, contact Institutional Support by phone or email to assist you.



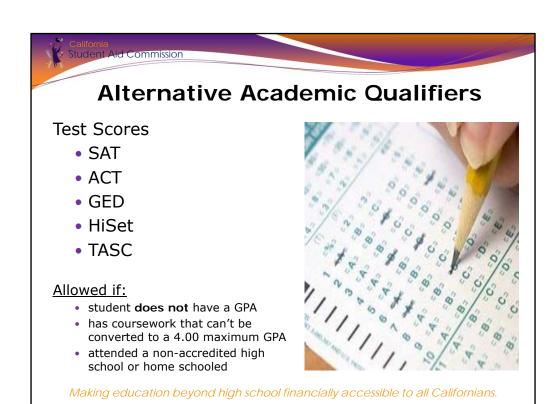
GPA Uploads for Non-Traditional Schools/Terms

For schools that have "ongoing" graduation, here are some things to consider when uploading GPAs for your students.

- Will the student graduate high school in time to start college at some point in the upcoming academic year, i.e. graduate high school before December 31st, 2019?
- Can you provide a GPA prior to the October 1st deadline?
- Remember, you can upload individual GPAs during the course of the school year. For the 2019-20 college academic year, that's between May 14th 2018 and October 1st 2018 (but no later than March 2nd 2019).

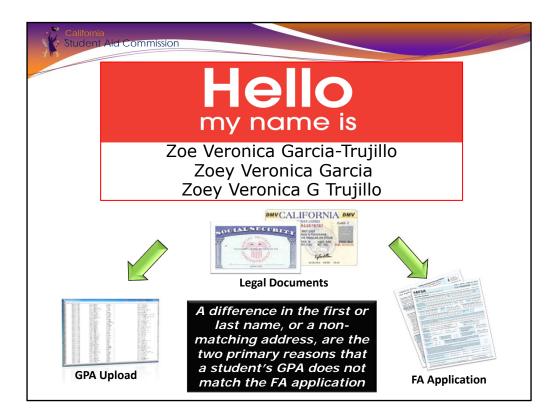
Some schools, particularly alternative and continuation schools, have ongoing graduation which can make it difficult to know if and when they should submit a GPA for a particular student. Here are some simple guidelines to consider.

- Will the student graduate in time to start college at some point in the upcoming academic year? For the 2019-20 academic year at college, that would mean that the student has or will graduate between July 1, 2018 and Dec 31, 2019. That would include, for example, a student graduating high school in December and staring college in January.
- Can you provide a GPA by October 1st or no later than the hard, March 2nd deadline? Or, if you are a non-accredited high school, can you provide the student's test score from the GED or similar equivalency exam?
- Remember, you can upload individual GPAs during the course of the school year.
 For the 2019-20 academic year at college, that's between May 14th 2018 and
 October 1st 2018 but no later than March 2nd 2019.



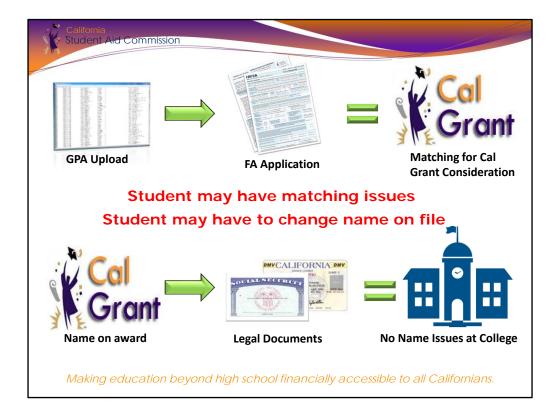
A student's GPA is a factor in the Cal Grant awarding process. If a student does not have a qualifying GPA, either because their school does not have accreditation, or grades were based on pass/fail, then students can submit proof of passing a high school equivalency test such as the GED, SAT, ACT, High School Equivalency Test (HiSET) or Test Assessing Secondary Completion (TASC). Those test scores are converted to a traditional GPA by the Commission, and the student will be processed for award consideration.

Students cannot use test scores in lieu of a GPA. If a student has a GPA then a student must use their GPA.



One of the primary reasons a student gets 'hung up' in the financial aid application process is a matching issue with their name and/or their address Remember, a student's name is used in a number of different places in the application and awarding process. In a perfect scenario, the name on a student's legal documentation, such as a Social Security card, passport, driver's license or birth certificate will match the name on the GPA upload and the name on the financial aid application, i.e. the FAFSA or the Dream Act Application.

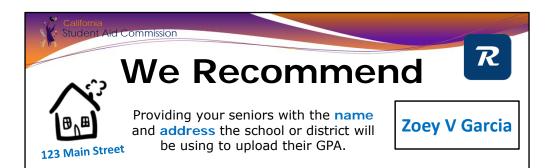
Any variation, however minor, of a student's name can cause a delay in the student receiving their financial aid. Students with two last names are even more likely to have a matching issue. A non-matching address can have the same effect.



We can think about the entire process of applying for financial aid as a series of steps. The one obvious component of each step is the student's name, and it is critically important in connecting, or matching, one part of the process with the other. Let's break that down.

Your school or your district uploads a GPA for a student under the name you have in your school records. The student then completes a financial aid application, the FAFSA or the Dream Act Application, and the system attempts to match that GPA with that application by matching a number of different data elements, the most important being the name. Until that GPA matches with that application, a student won't be considered or processed for State Financial Aid. And obviously if the names are different, it is likely that the GPA and Application simply will not match and the student will be stuck in a holding pattern for days, weeks or even months until the issue is resolved.

Once a student has matched and is awarded a Cal Grant, you would think that the name would no longer be an issue. That is not always the case. Let's say, for example, that while the name on the GPA upload and the application matched and the student was awarded a Cal Grant, it wasn't the student's complete or legal name per whatever forms of identification they have. If the name on the Cal Grant does not match the name on the Social Security card or Driver's license, it will cause a delay for the student to receive their Cal Grant.



Contacting us **early** if you anticipate a matching issue because of a name change, or any other change that would prevent a student from matching

Reminding students that one small error with their name or date-ofbirth on their application may result in weeks of delays before being processed for award consideration



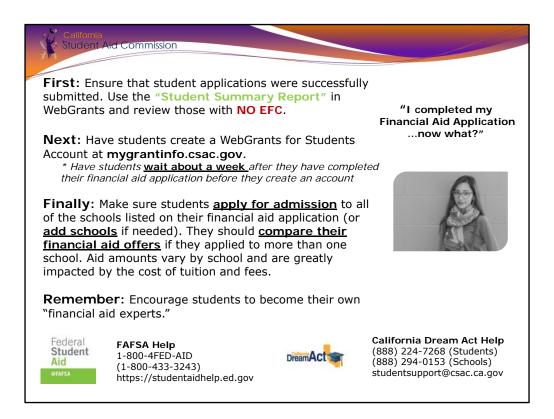
Reminding students to double-check the forms of identification they have before completing a financial aid application



So what can a school or school district do to avoid conflicts with a student's name or address?

We recommend:

- 1) Providing your seniors with the <u>name</u> and <u>address</u> the school or district will be using to upload their GPA. This will alert the student to what will be on the GPA upload and allow them to either request a name change at the school, or to use the exact same name on their application if it is correct. This can be done by providing your students with the "GPA Demographic Verification" form, which can be accessed via CSAC's webpage. It's also available in the resources section of the workbook.
- 2) Contacting us early if you anticipate a matching issue because of a name change, or any other change that would prevent a student from matching.
- 3) Reminding students that one small error with their name or date of birth on their financial aid application (FAFSA or Dream Act Application) may result in weeks of delays in being processed for award consideration.
- 4) Reminding students to double-check whatever forms of identification they have before completing a financial aid application. Remember, the college will want their award to be in the same name as their IDs.



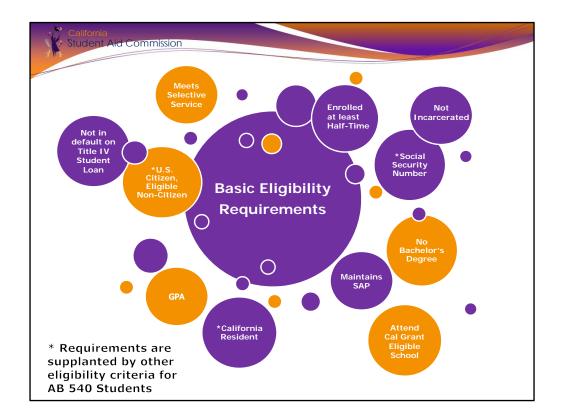
Make sure your students' applications were successfully submitted.

FAFSA - After students submit their FAFSA, they should receive a Student Aid Report (SAR) within 3-5 days via e-mail. If they do not get this e-mail, have them log back into their FAFSA account to check for errors and make corrections if needed. If they need additional help, they should contact FAFSA directly.

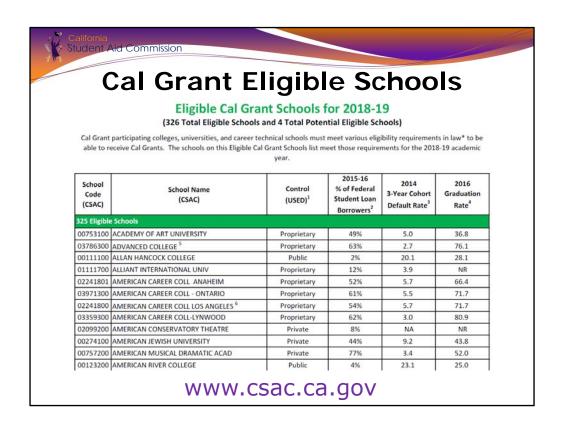
California Dream Act Application - After students submit their California Dream Act Applications, they will get a system generated e-mail that states the application has processed. If they do not get that e-mail, or think there is an issue with their application, please have them contact Student Support for assistance at the California Student Aid Commission.

Students should become their own "Financial Aid Expert" They should know:

- All types of financial aid they are receiving and where it is coming from.
- What they need to do to continue to get that financial aid each year they are in school.
- How they will receive notifications about their financial aid and how to respond.
- How and when their school will use that aid to pay for things like tuition and fees, or if any aid will be disbursed directly to them.



To be awarded a Cal Grant, students must meet the basic eligibility requirements. The GPA requirement corresponds to the type of Cal Grant award.



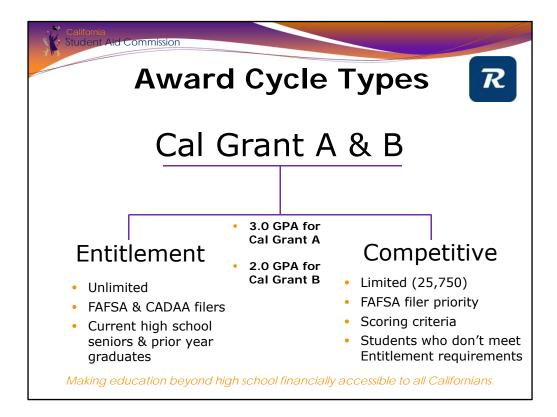
The 2019-20 Eligible Schools list is usually released in November every year, after the Department of Education certifies CDR and graduation rate data in October.

To be awarded and paid a Cal Grant award, students must attend a Cal Grant eligible college. It is a common misconception among students that the Cal Grant can be used at any college as long as its located in the state of California. While it is true that all public colleges - California community colleges, CSUs and UCs - are eligible, not all private colleges meet Cal Grant eligibility standards.

Students who wish to be considered for the Cal Grant award should list a Cal Grant eligible college on their financial aid application. A list of eligible schools can be found on the Commission's website. Students can search by college name, by city, or by segment. In order to receive notice of their Cal Grant award, the college must be on our eligible colleges list – so please remind your students.



The Cal Grant program is divided into three different awards, Cal Grant A, B, and C. Each of these programs have different qualifying factors. The GPA submitted has an impact on qualifying for Cal Grant A or B, or in some case both. In order to qualify for any of the three programs students must have financial need as well as be under the income & asset ceiling reported for 2019-20. Students need to be enrolled in specific programs in order to be eligible for certain Cal Grants.



There are two types of Cal Grants, entitlement and competitive. While the actual Cal Grant award is the same, i.e. an entitlement Cal Grant B award is the same as a competitive Cal Grant B award, the student cohort being considered for the award is different.

What's important to remember is that Entitlement Cal Grants are good, easier to get and "guaranteed" for students who meet the prerequisites. Competitive Cal Grants, while also good, are limited in number and much more difficult to get because they are awarded based on a scoring matrix.

Why are entitlement Cal Grants easier to get? Basically, if a student meets the requirements, they are entitled to receive a Cal Grant. The state does not put a limit on the number of Entitlement Cal Grants which can be awarded, nor the total dollar amount that can be disbursed to students meeting the basic eligibility requirements. In short, if you meet the requirements you are "entitled" to a Cal Grant. Here is what should matter the most to you - high school graduates and last year's graduates are eligible for Entitlement Cal Grants. That means that the easiest time for them to be awarded a Cal Grant is when they graduate from high school, or the year after that.



Let's first look at Cal Grant A. The minimum GPA requirement for Cal Grant A is a 3.00.

This award is designed to assist low to middle income students with their tuition and fees at all public and some private colleges. Students must demonstrate financial need and meet the income and asset requirements.

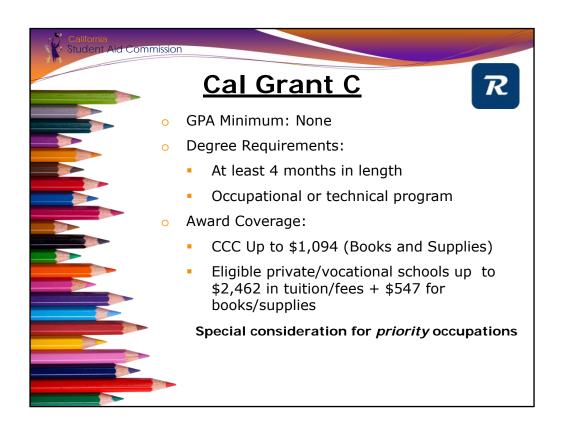
Cal Grant A is for students pursuing an associate or bachelor degree. For year 2018-2019, a Cal Grant A pays \$12,570 at the UCs and \$5,742 at the CSU. The new maximum award for 2018-19 Cal Grant recipients at for-profit institutions which are Western Association of Schools and Colleges (WASC) accredited is \$8,056. At private nonprofit institutions the award amount will be \$9,084. All other qualifying for-profit colleges will be awarded \$4,000. Keep in mind these award amounts may change as the budget is passed each year.

Students who are awarded a Cal Grant A and are attend a California Community College will not receive a Cal Grant A payment; instead, the award is kept on reserve up to 2 years until they transfer to a 4-year, tuition and fee charging institution. This is because, technically, a Community College charges enrollment fees rather than tuition and fees. At a Community College grant is automatically kept on reserve for a student for two years, and can be expanded to three years if the student applies for and is granted an extension.



Cal Grant B awards have a minimum GPA requirement of 2.0, and have lower income and asset requirements than the Cal Grant A. This award is for <u>lower-income students</u> and provides them with a living allowance (called an access award) as well as assistance with tuition and fees. This grant operates a little differently because in the first year, the vast majority of students receive only the \$1,672 access award portion of the grant, with the award for tuition and fees kicking in the second, third and fourth year.

For a Cal Grant B, the coursework must be at least one academic year in length, and may be a certificate or degree program.



If a student is denied a Cal Grant A or B, they could still be considered for a Cal Grant C if they enroll in an occupational or technical program of at least 4 months in length. Students still must meet all income and asset requirements and have financial need, as we discussed earlier. Unlike Cal Grant A or B, Cal Grant C has no GPA submission requirement. Students need to attend a Cal Grant eligible institution that offers a recognized program.

Once students are deemed financially eligible for a Cal Grant C, we ask for additional information via the Cal Grant C Supplement form because students are ranked for eligibility based on certain factors.



Here is a list of priority occupations that students can potentially study for under the Cal Grant C. Extra points are given for priority occupations in the award scoring process.

In the past, priority was given based on a student's occupational goal, but now applicants will only receive priority if they select a program that meets at least two of the following criteria, and at least one of the criteria met must be high employment salary and wage projections or economic security.

- High employer need or demand
- High employment growth or industry cluster
- High employment salary and wage projections
- Economic security

At least one of the criteria met must be high employment salary and wage projections or economic security.

Additionally, students who have been unemployed for 26 weeks or more are given special consideration for the award.



All Cal Grants are beneficial!

- Completing The FAFSA or the Dream Act Application means the students has applied for Cal Grant A, B and C
- Most beneficial award given based on the student's need
- The FAFSA application is one stop shopping for most financial aid, including federal, state, institutional aid, work-study programs and loans.
 The California Dream Act Application does the same for undocumented students



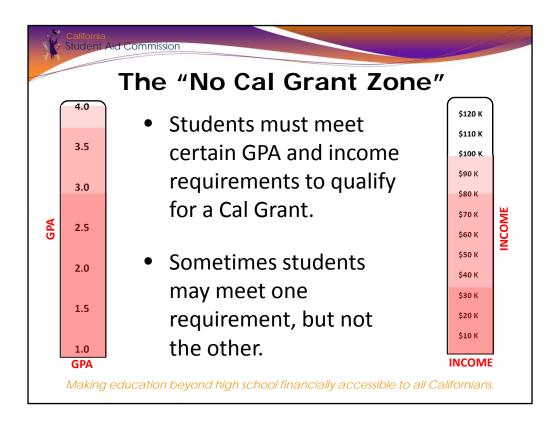
While there are 3 different types of Cal Grants students can receive, a student can only receive one type of grant at any given time, A, B, or C. When students apply for Cal Grant, they are not applying specifically for a particular Cal Grant, rather they are being considered for all three Cal Grants as well as the Middle Class Scholarship. In the event that students meet the requirements for multiple grants, the grant deemed most beneficial is applied and students will be notified of the Cal Grant awarded.

Students who are not awarded a Cal Grant after graduating high school still have the opportunity to receive an entitlement award. For students at a Community College, they may receive a Cal Grant if they transfer to an eligible four year institution.

The FAFSA application is one stop shopping for most financial aid, including federal, state, institutional aid, work study programs and loans. The California Dream Act Application does the same for undocumented students.

2018-19 CAL GRANT PROGRAM INCOME CEILINGS		
	Cal Grant A and C	Cal Grant B
Independent students with dependent students with depe		
Six or more Five	\$114,300 \$106,000	\$62,80 \$58,20
Four	\$98,900	\$50,20
Three	\$91,000	\$46,70
Two	\$88,900	\$41,500
ndependent students		
Single, no dependents	\$36,300	\$36,300
Married, no other dependents		\$30; \$41.

As stated previously, the income and assets of a student or a student's family is one of the eligibility factors for receiving a Cal Grant.



Let's talk about something we like to call the "No Cal Grant Zone."

Both the student's GPA and the family income and assets are used to determine Cal Grant eligibility. It is important for students to know how their GPA and family income are used in consideration for a Cal Grant and how they can be impacted by both.

Remember that Cal Grant A and Cal Grant B have different GPA requirements and different income ceilings. We do not want students to get caught in the middle of these requirements; that is to say with family income too high for a Cal Grant B, but a GPA too low for a Cal Grant A. In that case, they would not be eligible for any Cal Grant because they would be in the "No Cal Grant Zone."

We recommend that you make students and their families aware of both the Cal Grant GPA requirements and the corresponding income ceilings during the students' freshman year.



"My family makes too much money, so there is no need for me to submit a FAFSA or California Dream Act Application."

FACT

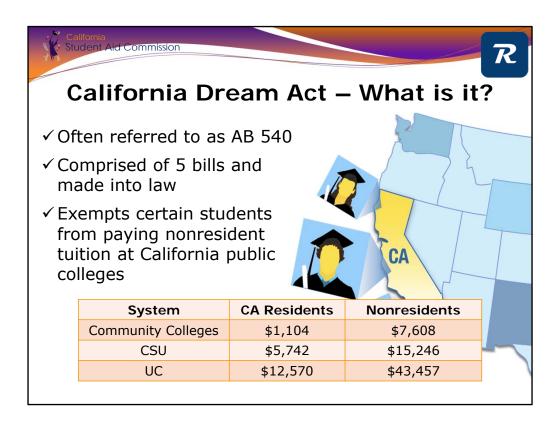
- Parents often <u>underestimate</u> eligibility for need-based aid.
- Families should NOT auto-disqualify themselves by not filing.
- Many factors are taken into consideration in determining eligibility.
- Middle Class Scholarship for income/assets up to \$171,000.
- File a FAFSA or CADAA regardless of income level.
- Most financial aid programs, scholarships and loans will require one.

Every student should file the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) or California Dream Act Application every year, even if he or she did not receive anything other than loans during the previous year. Questions about when a family should *not* apply for financial aid should be approached with caution, because parents have a tendency to *underestimate* eligibility for need-based aid and to *overestimate* eligibility for merit-based aid.

So, unless the parents earn more than \$350,000 a year, have more than \$1 million in reportable net assets, have only one child in college and that child is enrolled at a public college, they should still file the FAFSA or California Dream Act Application. If the family wants to receive federal student loans, they should file an application every year regardless of their income and assets.



Let's talk about an important source of aid for California's undocumented students, or Dreamers. The California Dream Act.



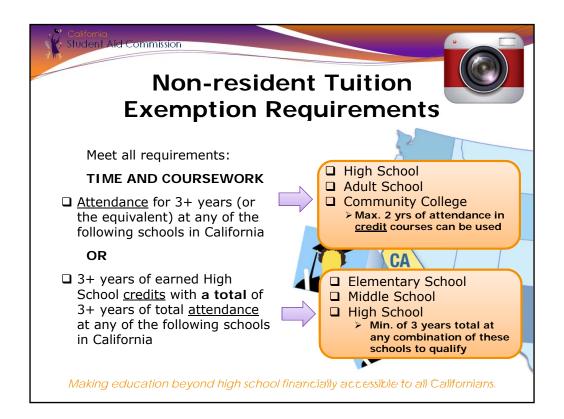
California's "non-resident tuition exemption," often referred to as AB 540, is a state law that exempts certain students from paying non-resident tuition at California public colleges. Five (5) state laws make up the requirements to qualify for a non-resident tuition exemption.

AB 540 (passed in 2001) – allowed non-resident students to pay in state-tuition if they met certain requirements.

AB 130 and AB 131 (passed in 2011) – allows undocumented students who meet AB 540 requirements to apply for and receive state aid and private scholarships.

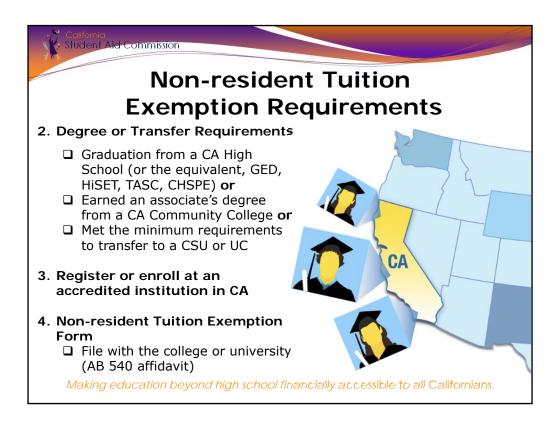
AB 2000 (passed in 2014) – expands high school attendance requirement to include credits or attendance at elementary school, middle school and high school.

SB 68 (passed in 2018) – expands high school attendance requirement to include credits or attendance at a California Community College, Adult School, Department of Rehabilitation and Correction School. The high school diploma requirement was also expanded to include students who have earned an Associates degree or have met the minimum requirements to transfer to a UC or CSU.



As of January 1st, 2018, Senate Bill 68 expanded the eligibility under AB 540, which exempts certain students from having to pay out of state fees at public colleges in California. In a nutshell, SB 68 directly benefits those students who did not attend a California high school for three years or who did not obtain a high school diploma or the equivalent. To be eligible under AB540, students must meet three (3) parts of the law.

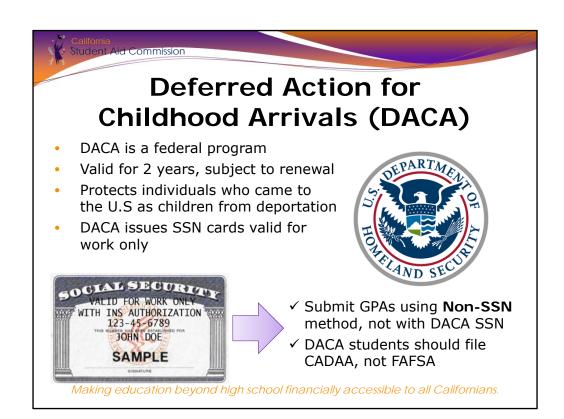
In the first requirement, students must meet certain <u>time</u> or <u>coursework</u> requirements. SB 68 expands on the equivalency of attendance in a high school to also include adult schools, county office of education, unified school district or high school district, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and campuses of the California Community Colleges.



For the second requirement, students must meet certain degree or transfer requirements. SB 68 greatly expanded graduation eligibility to include an earned associates degree from a California Community College, or meeting the minimum requirements to transfer to a CSU or UC, to be the equivalency of a high school graduation.

The third requirement, although self-explanatory, requires that a student register or enroll at an accredited institution in California (public or private).

Lastly, for those with undocumented immigration status, students must complete an affidavit (usually handled by the Admissions and Records office), which indicates that the student has filed or will file an application to legalize their immigration status as soon as they are able to. Students must complete this affidavit at each school they attend.



DACA is a federal program which recognizes and protects those undocumented immigrants who were brought here as children. Those who apply for DACA and meet the eligibility requirements for DACA are protected from deportation for two years, and they are issued a Social Security Card for work purposes only.

Schools shouldn't submit GPAs using a DACA SSN. GPAs should be submitted using the non-SSN method. Similarly, given that we have the California Dream Act application, students with a DACA SSN who reside in California and who meet California's 'non-resident tuition exemption', (i.e., AB 540/AB 2000 and/or SB 68 requirements) should file the California Dream Act Application, not the FAFSA.

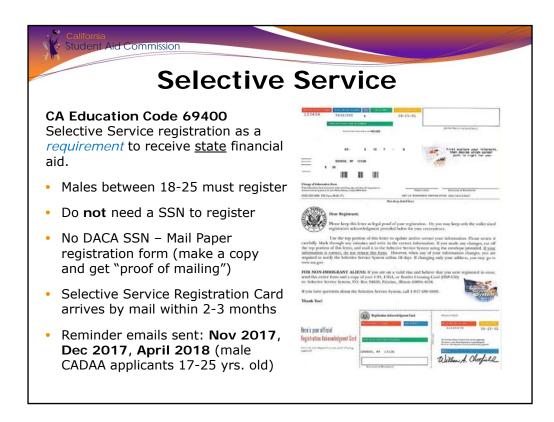


Cal Grant consideration for our DREAMER population follows the same, general guidelines – students need to have a financial aid application on file by March 2nd and a verified GPA. Many times, students don't know which application to complete according to their immigration status and thus they submit the incorrect one.

U.S Citizens, Permanent Residents, Eligible non-Citizens and T Visa Holders should file the **FAFSA.**

Undocumented students, DACA holders, U Visa holders, individuals with Temporary Protected Status should file the California Dream Act Application, **CADAA**. More importantly, students in this category must meet California's 'non-resident tuition exemption,' i.e., AB 540/AB 2000/SB 68 requirements in order to be eligible for Cal Grant funds. When in doubt, start with the California Dream Act Application and go through the pre-filtering questions. Depending on the answers to these pre-filtering questions, the application will inform the student know which application to complete.

Remember that students should only complete one application, not both.



Let's talk about the Selective Service requirement as you will get questions from your male students about their need to register.

- Males between the ages of 18-25 (regardless of immigration status in most cases), must register for Selective Service in order to receive their financial aid.
- A common misconception is that you need to have a SSN to register for Selective Service. This is false; students don't need to have a SSN to register.

The way in which one registers varies depending on whether you have a SSN or not. Unlike the FAFSA, where male students are able to register for Selective Service right on the application, students completing the California Dream Act application must register using the paper Selective Service form and mail it directly to Selective Service. Students will leave question 3 (where it asks to provide an SSN) blank. Paper registration forms can be obtained at any U.S Post Office or downloaded from the Selective Service website www.sss.gov

After mailing the registration form to Selective Service, processing can take up to 2-3 months, therefore it is important for students to register early (as early as 30 days prior to turning 18), in order to avoid delaying the processing of their financial aid. A "Selective Service Registration Card" will be sent once a student's registration has been processed.



State Aid and DACA

Regardless of what happens with DACA

- ✓ DACA <u>is not</u> required to qualify for non-resident tuition exemption
- ✓ DACA <u>is not</u> required to complete CA Dream Act application
- ✓ DACA <u>will not</u> impact the ability for students to continue receiving financial aid

Encourage your students to apply for a Cal Grant every year!

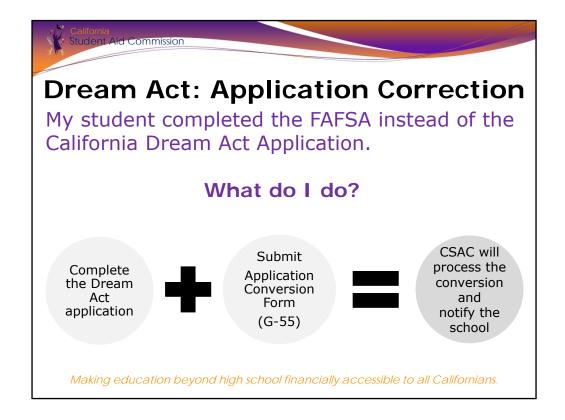
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There is uncertainty around the DACA program and its impact on financial aid. Students should understand that regardless of what happens with DACA, financial aid for undocumented students will still be available in California. It is important to know the following:

- DACA <u>is not</u> required for AB 540 eligibility
- DACA is not required to complete CA Dream Act application
- DACA will not impact the ability for students to continue receiving financial aid

In a nutshell, although DACA and the California Dream Act Application often serve the same cohort, they are separate and distinct from one another. Therefore, regardless of DACA status, students should continue to submit or renew their California Dream Act applications.

Eligible students who successfully submit the California Dream Act Application are eligible for a wide range of aid, including Cal Grants, Middle Class Scholarship, Chafee Grant, DREAM loans, State University Grants, Blue and Gold Opportunity Plans, College Promise (at community colleges) and private scholarships.



We've established that in California, there are two financial aid applications that are available, the FAFSA and the California Dream Act Application (CADAA). Students are only eligible to complete one application or the other – never both. However, one typical issue that arises is when students, particularly those with DACA-issued SSNs, complete FAFSA applications using their DACA-issued SSN rather than the corresponding CADAA.

If you have a student complete a FASFA when they should have completed the CADAA, what should the student do?

First, make sure the student completes and successfully submits the correct application – in this case, the CADAA.

Next, contact CSAC. CSAC staff will instruct that either you or the student to complete the *G-55: Application Conversion Form*. This form allows our staff to convert a FAFSA to a CADAA (and vice-versa). Once the form is processed and the application is converted, the student will be considered for a Cal Grant award.



Let us take time to go over some of the changes you will see for the 2019-20 CADAA. For the most part, only cosmetic changes were made to the application – such as positioning of certain buttons, clarifying some language, etc.

One of the changes you will see in the California Dream Act Application is clarifying the language on the login buttons to reduce the number of duplicate applications. The problem was that many students after starting an application would later come back and click on the "Start New Application" button, instead of the "Returning User" button, thus creating duplicate applications.

By updating those button positions, we hope the application is more intuitive for students to note the difference between starting a brand new application, logging in to a previous application and logging in for a parent to sign the application.



Pop-up message will appear on the demographic page to confirm name/DOB info

ALERT

Errors in this information will delay or prevent your college/university from processing your financial aid application. Make all corrections before continuing.

Double check your information before selecting "OK" at the bottom of the screen

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Another change to the California Dream Act Application is a pop-up message, asking the student to confirm their demographic information. The intent of this pop-up message is to reduce the number of name and/or date of birth corrections that students need to request. An incorrect name or date of birth on an application will cause a delay in processing.



Help and Hints Text Boxes will have clarifying language

Last Name

Your last name should match the name listed on a valid form of identification (i.e. Driver License, State Issued ID, Birth Certificate). If you have two last names, include a space between the two names. If your last name is longer than 16 characters, your name will be automatically shortened. If you include a suffix, like Jr. or III include a space between your last name and the suffix. Please ensure that your name on your school records also matches your name on this application. If the name on your school records is different, please contact the Admissions and Records office at your school to correct your name.

Parents' Number in College in 2018-2019 (Exclude Parents)

Enter the number of people in your parents' household who will attend college between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019.

DO NOT INCLUDE your parent as a college student in this count.

INCLUDE yourself, even if you will attend college less than half-time in 2018-19.

INCLUDE other people in your parents' household that are enrolled at least half-time in a program that leads to a certificate or college degree.

Help and Hints

Working on Master's or Doctorate in 2018-19?

Select No, if you have not earned a Bachelor's Degree.

Select No, if you are a community college student attending a California community college or transferring to a 4-year college/university.

Select Yes, if you have earned your Bachelor's Degree and are applying for financial aid as a graduate or professional student (MBA, etc.).

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Many of the Help and Hint boxes will have clarifying language. CSAC staff identified questions which are often answered incorrectly and provided additional information or clarified language within the Help and Hints boxes. For example, the Help and Hints boxes for the "Last Name," the "Number of people in the household attending college" and the "Working on a Master's or Doctorate" are shown here.



SB 68 language added to the pre-determination questions:

- Counts years spent at a CA Community College or Adult School
- Completion of an Associate's Degree
- Satisfaction of requirements to transfer to UC or CSU

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The biggest change to the 2019-20 application is the addition of SB 68 language to the predetermination questions. Additional eligibility criteria were added to expand on the number of students who qualify for non-resident tuition exemption. Students can now use the following to meet the expanded non-resident tuition exemption:

- years spent at a California Community College or Adult School
- completion of an Associate's Degree
- Satisfaction of requirements to transfer to UC or CSU



Parental signature requirement made increasingly visible

Almost There! You are missing your parent signature. Have your parent click on the green parent signature button above to submit or visit caldreamact.org.

Use your CA Dream Act ID to communicate with your school and CSAC, and to renew your application next year!

Always keep your email up-to-date.

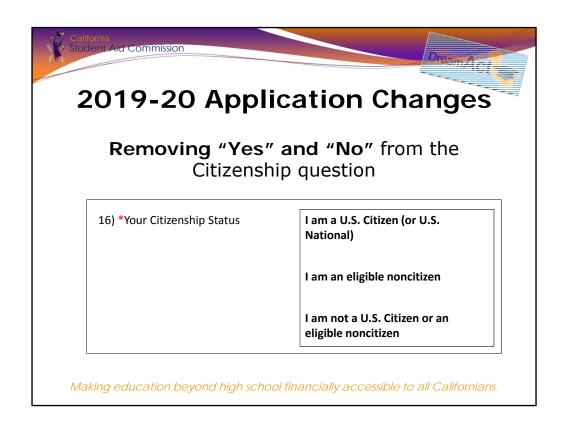
Reminders to:

Register for Selective Service (males 18-25)

Complete non-resident tuition exemption affidavit with college

For dependent students, missing a parent signature on the initial application (or on subsequent corrections) is one of the top reasons that an application remains incomplete. Students often arrive at the application's confirmation page and assume they are done, when in fact a parent signature is still needed. The message on previous applications, which told students to obtain a parent signature, was simply being missed. To address this issue, the parent signature requirement will now be increasingly visible to students.

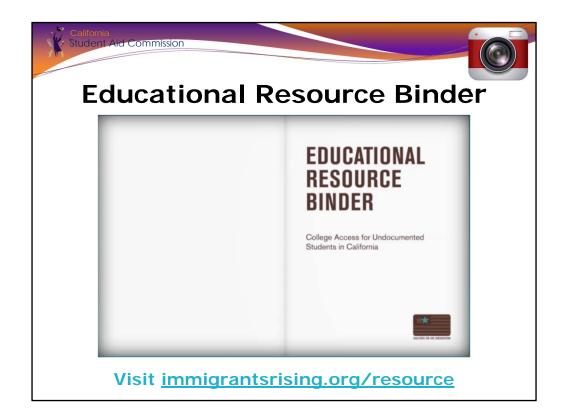
In addition, the confirmation page will continue to display reminders for male students between 18-25 years old to register for Selective Service and for all students to remember to complete an non-resident tuition exemption affidavit with the Admissions and Records Office (or corresponding office) at their college.



One last change, is that of the citizenship question. CSAC staff will be removing the words "YES" and "NO" from the answers to reduce confusion. Any student who would be eligible to complete the CA Dream Act application would select the third option, "I am not a U.S. Citizen or an eligible non-citizen."



Immigrants Rising (formerly E4FC or Educators for Fair Consideration) is an organization that provides support and resources for our undocumented student population.



Immigrants Rising created a comprehensive "Educational Resource Binder" with many resources and valuable information to assist your Dreamer population. To download a copy of the resource binder, please visit immigrantsrising.org/resource



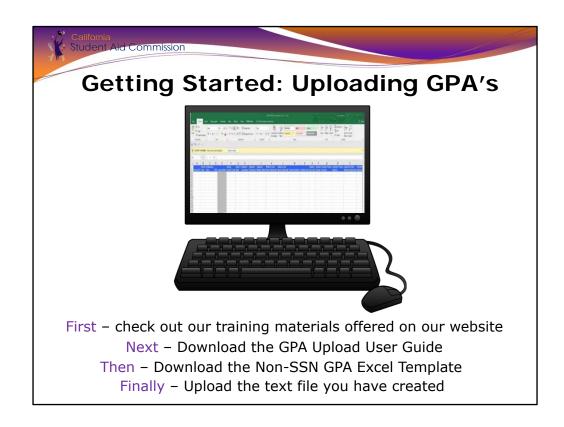
Let's cover the things that you, your school or your district can do to help ensure students are awarded a Cal Grant and that you can assist them along the way.



The WebGrants system is an important tool you will utilize, even if you don't upload GPAs. In order to gain access to WebGrants you must first complete three forms: the High School System Administrator Access Request Form and the Information Security and Confidentiality Agreement Form. One last form, the FAFSA/Dream Act Completion Agreement allows high schools and districts to receive certain FAFSA and California Dream Act Application filling status information for their students.

WebGrants accounts for high school users are set with a 2 year expiration date, at which point updated forms need to be completed. These forms are available at the California Student Aid Commission's website and must be submitted in advance of your expiration date.

Remember – even if you are not the person involved in the GPA upload process, you should still have access to WebGrants for your school in order to check reports, see which students have been awarded a Cal Grant and assist in the matching process if needed.



If you will be uploading GPAs for the first time, here are the first steps you should take. We are not going to go over all this information in great detail, but please remember we do have training materials on our website, offer live and pre-recorded webinars and are available by phone or e-mail to assist you.

Here's what you need to do to get started.

First – check out our training materials offered on our website. We suggest you register for a live webinar that covers the NON-SSN upload process.

Next - Download Non-SSN Upload User Guide - available on the CSAC website or in WebGrants

Then- Download Non-SSN GPA Excel Template - available on the CSAC website or in WebGrants

Finally – Upload the text file you created via WebGrants



- Beginning in the 2020-21 award year (for the high school senior class of 2020), the Commission will remove the capability for schools to upload student GPAs using SSNs in WebGrants.
- The Commission will offer webinar training on a continuous basis to assist schools that are new to this process or who need a refresher.



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Beginning in the 2020-21 award year (i.e., for the high school senior class of 2020), the Commission will remove the capability for schools to upload student GPAs using a Social Security Card number (SSN) in WebGrants. GPAs from that point forward must be submitted without SSNs, using the "Non-SSN GPA" method.

Schools should ensure their student information systems (i.e. Aeries, Power School, Illuminate, Infinite Campus) have the capability to produce GPA files in text (.txt) format without SSNs. We suggest that you contact your vendor directly, as we have no expertise in any of these systems. The Commission will offer live webinar training on a continuous basis to assist schools that are new to this process or need a refresher. Please check our training page regularly to view our upcoming webinars.

California Student Aid Comm	ission			
GP/	A Report Descriptions	R		
Student Summary Report	Identifies matched records, incomplete applications (No EFC), and late applications. Lists upload batch numbers and provides record count breakdown	Report & Data File		
Non-SSN GPA School Upload Report	GPA Upload Confirmation. Produced each time a Non SSN GPA upload is done. Provides batch number and total count.			
Non-SSN GPA Unmatched Report	Identifies partially matched fields, and no application found. Provides total record count and matched count	Report		
Financial Application (No GPA)	Displays students who submitted a financial aid application but for whom no GPA was received.	Report		
Your Cal Grant Awardees	Displays students who have been offered a Cal Grant	Report		
Non-SSN GPA Roster Report	Summary and count of Non-SSN GPAs submitted	Report & Data File		
Non-SSN GPA Status Report	Students sorted by graduation year. Identifies GPA/financial aid application matches, partially matched fields, and no application found. Provides School and State Student ID and total count	Report & Data File		

Here are the brief definitions & media types available for each of the seven GPA reports. Nearly all reports include basic information, such as: student name, date of birth (DOB), GPA, and graduation date. Many reports also feature a useful key at the top or the bottom of the report. GPA reports are available 24 hours after upload.

Non-SSN GPA School Upload Report- provides confirmation of successful uploads. This report includes: the date and time of the upload, the batch number, and the number of the records submitted. This report is useful when schools want to confirm whether GPAs were uploaded successfully.

Non-SSN GPA Status Report- The most comprehensive report available, this report may be used in place of the "Non-SSN GPA Unmatched report". Students are sorted by graduation date. Identifies GPA/financial aid application matches, as well as partially matched fields, or whether no application was found in WebGrants. This report is used to identify partially matched records that require manually linking GPAs to FA's in the "Non SSN GPA to Fin App Match" or "Edit Non-SSN GPAs" screens in WebGrants; as well as for outreach purposes, for students who have not yet submitted a FAFSA/CADAA.

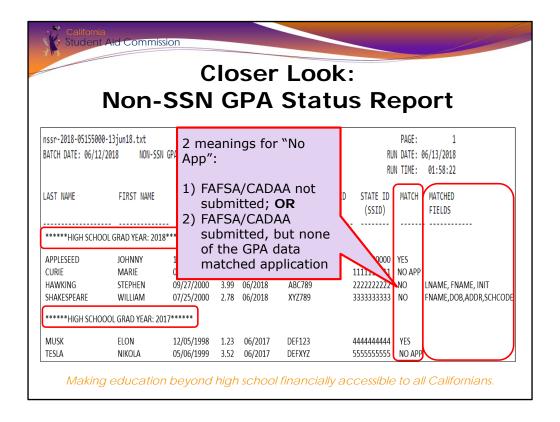
Non-SSN GPA School Unmatched Report- Older report that displays just *unmatched* records that require manual matching or editing via the "*NonSSN GPA to Fin App Match*" or "*Edit Non-SSN GPAs*" screens in WebGrants. Also identifies students whose applications were not found.

Student Summary Report- Displays matched GPA records. Lets the user know whether an application is on-time and complete; incomplete; late; or not submitted at all (SSN GPA uploads only). Also shows whether GPA was uploaded or manually keyed, and identifies awarded students. Used as an overall summary of *matched* GPA/financial aid application records.

Financial Application (No GPA)- To capture both current seniors and last year's graduates, this report displays all students under 20 years of age who listed your high school on their FAFSA or CADAA, <u>and</u> for whom the Commission has not received a GPA. Lists FAFSA/CADAA process date and incomplete (No EFC) applications. This report is used to: identify students whose GPAs were **not** uploaded; and to outreach to students whose applications are incomplete.

Your Cal Grant Awardees- Lists students who have recently been offered a Cal Grant award.

Non-SSN GPA Roster Report- Informs users if GPAs were matched to a FAFSA/CADAA. Provides total count of all Non-SSN GPA records submitted via upload and manual entry.



The **Non-SSN GPA Status Report** is the most comprehensive report offered, and is essential to identify unmatched GPAs.

USE THIS REPORT TO:

- Identify partially matched students- these records must be manually edited/matched to link GPAs to their corresponding FAFSA/CADAA
- Identify students whose FAFSA/CADAA was not found/not submitted ("No App")
- Confirm matched GPA/financial aid applications

RECCOMENDED ACTION:

- Research partially matched records; and those for which no application was found, to determine course of action:
 - Manually match GPAs to their corresponding FAFSA/CADAA, if found, using the "NonSSN GPA to Fin App Match" screen in WebGrants, or;
 - Edit GPA records to match FAFSA/CADAA using the "Edit Non-SSN GPAs" screen in WebGrants after verifying the demographic data submitted on FAFSA/CADAA. Use the FAFSA Student Aid Report (SAR) or CADAA California Student Aid Report (Cal-SAR) to verify
- Outreach to students who have not submitted their FAFSA/CADAA ("No App")

High school counselors must manually match or edit GPAs to corresponding financial aid applications, if they are not automatically matched. This report provides all of the same data as, for example, the "Non-SSN GPA School Unmatched report", but in even greater

detail. And it is conveniently sorted by graduation date. This report lists student names in alphabetical order, along with students' DOB, GPA, School Student ID, and State Student ID (SSID). Includes report description and key at the top, and total count at the bottom of the report.

Both matched and unmatched students are identified on this report. The "MATCH" column displays the status of your submitted GPAs: "Yes", "No", or "No App":

"Yes" in the "MATCH" column means that a FAFSA/CADAA was matched to the GPA; "No App" means no application was found in WebGrants; and "No" means that some demographic data matched, but not enough for WebGrants to automatically confirm a match. These records must be manually edited or matched in WebGrants via the "NonSSN GPA to Fin App Match" or "Edit Non-SSN GPAs" screens.



Editing Non-SSN GPA Records

Q: When would I edit a GPA Record?

A: Editing a GPA record is needed when a GPA record <u>fails to match</u> to a financial aid application.

Q: Why are some of my GPA records unmatched?

A: GPA records are unmatched when information on both the GPA record and the financial aid application are different. Use the "Non-SSN GPA Status Report" to identify unmatched GPA records.

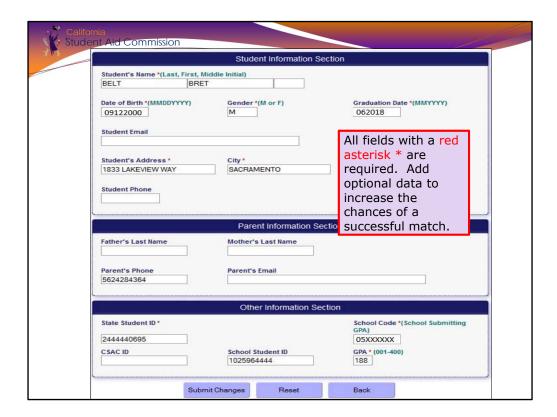
Q: What happens when I edit a GPA record?

 ${\bf A} \colon {\sf Editing}$ a GPA record, allows you to change certain fields to mirror what is on the student's financial aid application.

The result is higher % of matched records and therefore more students being considered for Cal Grants! Data on matched records and Cal Grant awardees is reflected on the "Race to Submit Dashboard."

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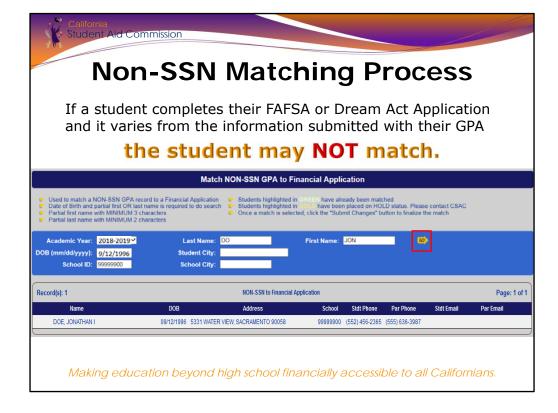
Editing Non-SSN GPA records.



Use the Edit screen to:

- 1. Correct any individual Non-SSN GPAs that were uploaded with errors; or
- 2. When you get "NO ISIR DATA FOUND FOR SELECTION CRITERIA" after attempting to match the records, <u>AND</u> you have viewed the student's SAR/Cal-SAR, <u>AND</u> now want to update the GPA demographic data to mirror the FAFSA/CADAA. After editing the GPA, you will then "force-match" the GPA to the FAFSA/CADAA.

Choose "Edit Non-SSN GPA".



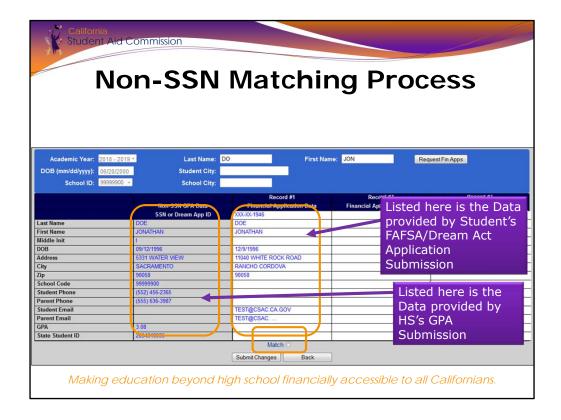
If students complete their FAFSA or Dream Act Application and it differs from the information submitted with their GPA, they may not immediately match in the WebGrants system.

WebGrants will attempt to match GPAs with student applications, and that will happen in most cases. When it doesn't, the high school or the district should go into the system and manually match their students. One common misconception is that matching needs to occur before March 2nd, but it can occur well after the deadline. Assuming both the GPA and financial aid application were submitted on time, students will eventually get matched and processed for a possible award.

Scenario: A high school submitted a GPA with an incorrect date-of-birth. There are two ways to correct the error and match the student:

- 1) Match NON-SSN GPA to Financial Application- Manually match the GPA to the financial aid application.
- 2) Edit NON-SSN GPA Record- Correct the DOB on the record. The system will match the record automatically overnight.

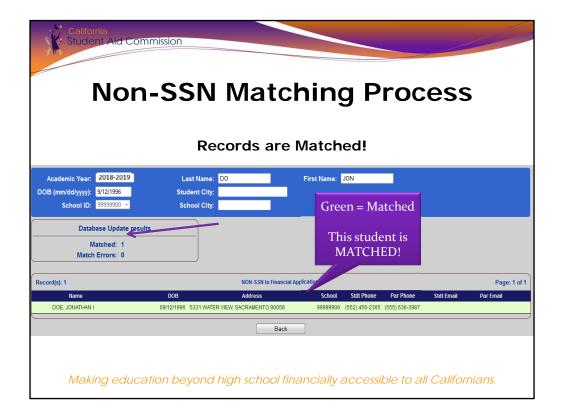
This page shows an example of how to match the GPA manually. Search the student by the correct academic year, DOB, School ID, Last Name, and First Name. Select Go. The student's record will populate at the bottom of the screen. Click on the record.



After selecting the record, you will be brought to this screen where you will see the Non-SSN GPA Record submitted by the High School.

To the right of the GPA record are possible financial aid applications that could be your student's, you may have more than one record come up here.

Jonathan Doe's GPA did not match because, as you can see, not only was the date of birth information transposed, the addresses listed are not the same. If you are confident it is the same student, you can match the GPA to the financial aid application by clicking in the match radio button to 'Submit Changes' and marry the two records together.

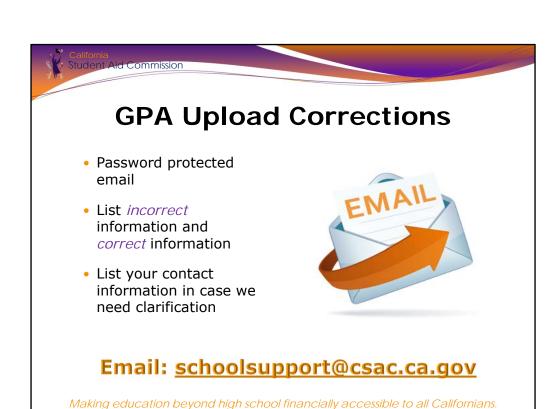


You are brought back to the initial matching screen and you will notice that the student is now displayed in green, meaning that the Non-SSN GPA record is now matched. This student will now be considered for a Cal Grant in the next award processing run, which occurs each weekend.

California Student Aid Commission						
Awarding Issues and Solutions						
Issue	Solution	WG Report	Student Outreach	Contact CSAC		
Student's name is different	Edit GPA Record	Non-SSN GPA Status Report	X			
Incorrect DOB	Edit GPA Record	Non-SSN GPA Status Report	X			
Mailing address is different	Edit GPA Record	Non-SSN GPA Status Report	X			
Incomplete financial aid app	Speak with student	Non-SSN GPA Status Report	X			
"No ISIR Data Found" message	Speak with student, Edit GPA Record	Non-SSN GPA Status Report	X	X		
GPA matched to someone else (i.e. twins)	Edit GPA Record, Contact CSAC	Non-SSN GPA Status Report		X		
Filed incorrect or duplicate financial aid app	File correct financial aid app, Contact CSAC	Non-SSN GPA Status Report	X	X		
No GPA submitted	Add a single GPA, not as a batch	Non-SSN GPA Status Report or Financial Aid (NO GPA) Report		X		

For a variety of reasons, sometimes even after a GPA is uploaded and the student completes a FAFSA or California Dream Act Application something may happen that blocks the matching process. This can then prevent the student from matching correctly in the system and being awarded a Cal Grant. You may find that you are unable to correct these issues with the matching tools available to you in WebGrants.

Here are a few of the common issues we see, and the action that should be taken to correct them.



We know how hard schools work to upload correct information, but sometimes errors occur. Let's say incorrect information was submitted to the Commission. In order to make a correction, you could edit the information in WebGrants if the Non-SSN method was used and the GPA was not matched.

After the March 2nd deadline, if the incorrect GPA was submitted with a SSN or Non-SSN, you would send an encrypted email with the school letterhead requesting the correction. You will need to include all of the student's information and clearly state what was incorrect and what is correct. Also, be sure to add your contact information, just in case we have questions or need clarification.



We have talked about the kinds of financial aid students can receive, and the resources available to you and your students regarding state funded financial aid; let us round out our discussion by looking at the steps students need to take to get awarded.

Citizens and eligible non-citizens, such as green card holders, should fill out a FAFSA to be considered for both state and federal aid. Undocumented students should fill out a California Dream Act Application to be considered for institutional and state financial aid. The corresponding application should be completed by the March 2nd deadline to give the student their best chance at receiving an award.

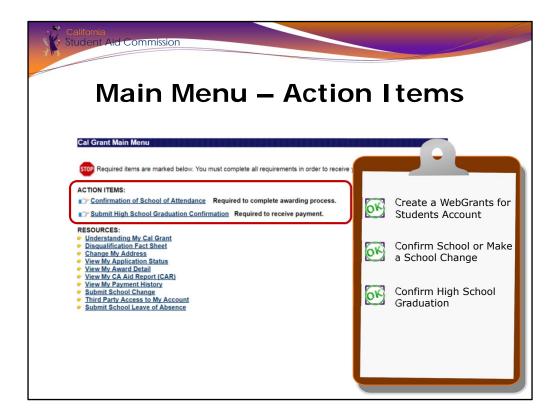


Any student awarded a Cal Grant must create an account at WebGrants for Students. The web address is www.WebGrants4students.org.

Once on this page, students should click on the create an account link, to create their account and log into the system.

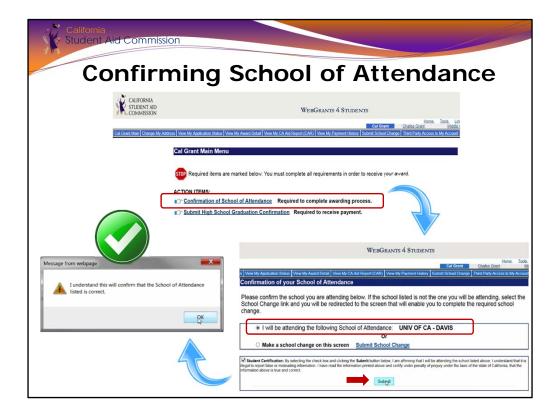
It's important that they create their account using the exact spelling of their name as provided on their FAFSA or California Dream Act Application. For example, if the student has a hyphenated last name listed on the application, they should be sure to use that same hyphenated last name when creating a WebGrants for Students account.

Until we complete our WebGrants upgrade, please let students know that mobile devices like smartphones and tablets are not compatible with our system. Students should use a laptop or desktop computer to avoid compatibility issues. It's important to note WebGrants is only compatible with Internet Explorer or Mozilla Firefox web browsers when using this website.



The Cal Grant link will take your student to the Cal Grant Main Menu. If there is a stop sign, that means the student must complete the requirements listed by following the posted links. The student may be presented with up to two requirements: Confirmation of School of Attendance and/or Certify High School Graduation Date. These requirements must be completed for the "holds" to drop off in order for the student to be paid their Cal Grant.

The confirmation of the school (college) of attendance becomes active in February and the high school graduation confirmation link will become active beginning on the first day of the month in which the student will be graduating. For example, if a student will be graduating on June 15th, the High School Graduation confirmation link will become active in WebGrants beginning on June 1st.

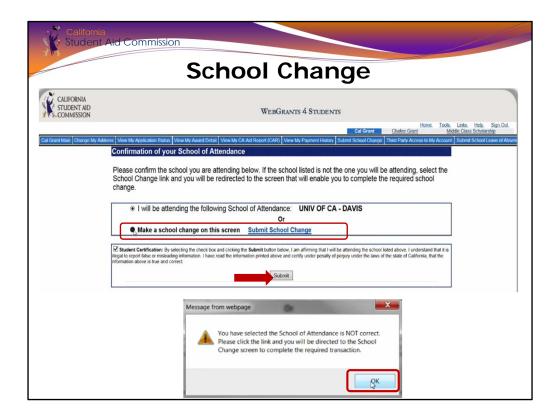


Let's take a look at the first requirement: Confirmation of School of Attendance. This is where students will confirm what college they plan on attending.

Beginning in February, students who have been awarded a Cal Grant can begin to confirm their school (college) of attendance. We realize that most students still won't know what school they will be attending until much later, often not until schools start to send acceptance letters. That is not an issue. Students can confirm their school of attendance at any time once that window is open. If the school of attendance changes, students can simply perform a school change on their WebGrants 4 Students account.

After clicking the Confirmation of School of Attendance link, students will be presented with two options. If the school listed will be the school of attendance, they can simply make this confirmation right then and there. By default, we will show the first school listed on the student's FAFSA or California Dream Act application.

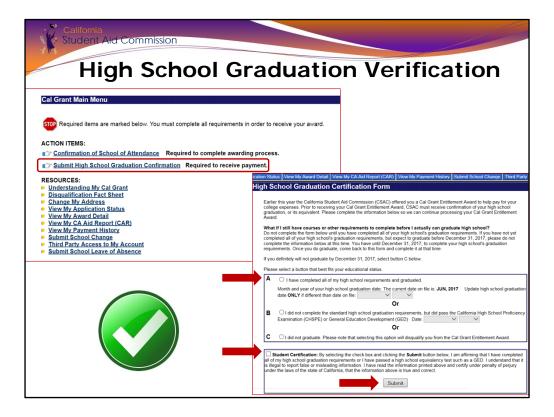
If students end up going to a school they didn't initially list on their FAFSA or California Dream Act Application, they will need to go back into the application first to add the new school before they go through this process.



If the school listed is not the school they'll be attending, they can request a school change by simply clicking on the Submit School Change link.

Make sure the correct award year is selected. The corresponding page will display the schools the student listed on their financial aid application, as well as the option to Complete a School Change to a completely new school.

Students must certify they've read and understood the statements presented with the school change then hit submit. Once they have completed this requirement, they will receive a notification that the school of attendance has been confirmed.



Although high schools and high school districts are requested to verify their students' high school graduation, students also have the option to confirm their high school graduation if their school has not completed this process. A student's Cal Grant Entitlement award is placed on-hold until the high school graduation requirement is satisfied.

The student must select the option that best fits his or her current educational status. For the vast majority of students that will mean they have met all graduation requirements, so they will select option A, then certify, then hit submit.

Once the student has completed this requirement, they will get a notification that their high school graduation date has been successfully certified. Once all requirements have been completed, they will no longer be visible on the Cal Grant Main Menu.



The High School Graduation Verification screen is accessed from the GPA Menu in WebGrants. This screen is made available the month students graduate and it only lists your Cal Grant awardees. For example, if your students graduate in the middle of June then the screen is made available early June.

You can assist your students in verifying their graduation status by selecting from the following options. Students also have the option to do this in WebGrants for Students and we'll show you this in a minute.

You will select GRADUATED for students who graduated receiving a diploma.

If you are certain a student did not or will not graduate, you will select NOT GRADUATED. This withdraws their award.

The Pending option should be marked for students who are still working on meeting HS graduation requirements. For example, they may be attending night classes, summer school or even attending an adult school program. After the student graduates, the school official must come back to this screen in WebGrants to release the award. The verification of graduation still needs to be completed or the student will be withdrawn.

When the 'pending' option is selected, students will receive a message in their WebGrants for Students account letting them know that the self-certification option is not available and to contact the Commission to certify their high school graduation. If they high school

does not update the status, students will be required to submit a copy of their high school diploma and the high school graduation certification form (G-8). To obtain the form, students can contact Student Support at 1-888-224-7268 or at studentsupport@csac.ca.gov

You could also use this option for students who are no longer at your school.

If the 'Not graduated' status was reported in error, the student can appeal to the Commission by providing their HS transcripts or Diploma reflecting their HS graduation date.

The student has until December 31 of the award year to satisfy high school graduation requirements to retain their Cal Grant award.



We would now like to go over some additional updates and resources available to you.



AB 2015 (Reyes): Financial Aid Application Information during High School

AB 2477 (Rubio): Dream Resource Liaisons for CSU and UC campuses

AB 1811 (Passed on 6/27/18): increases age of Chafee Grant recipients from 23 to 26 years of age

CA Legislative Website: leginfo.legislature.ca.gov



Here is a list of some legislation that may directly impact your students. Legislation is always changing, so for the most updated information regarding legislation, we encourage you to check out the Cal-Leg webpage for updates. If you have never used the Cal-Leg page before, it has a "Bill Search" tool that enables you to search bills and track their history, all the way from initial introduction to bill passage. Simply type in the bill number.

We provide you a short description of each bill here, however your homework will be to go to the Cal Leg website and research the status of each one. There is one particular bill amongst all these, that we wanted to highlight. That one is Assembly Bill 2015, introduced my Assembly Member Eloise Reyes (D-San Bernardino).

AB 2015 (Reyes): Financial Aid Application Information during high school, as of 8/17/18 read a 2nd time and ordered to 3rd reading, at which point it will be discussed by members and voted on by a roll call vote. If passed, would beginning with the 2020-21 school year require school districts to ensure that their students receive information on how to properly complete and submit the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) or the California Dream Act Application (CADAA) at least once before entering the 12th grade. Many high school graduates never complete a FAFSA or CADAA – in fact, the classes of 2017 and 2018 only averaged a 54% completion rate for both applications. This bill would ensure that students receive instruction on how to complete their financial aid forms. Financial aid completion been shown to lead to an increase in college attendance.

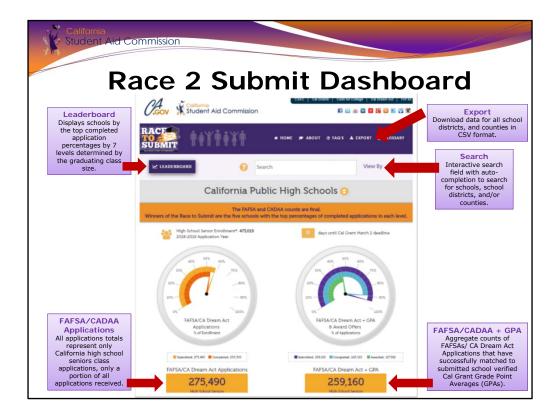
AB 2477 (Rubio): Establish "Dream Resource Center" and Dream Resource Liaisons for

college campuses, as of 8/20/18 read a 2nd time and ordered to 3rd reading, at which point it will be discussed by members and voted on by a roll call vote. This bill, if passed would commencing with the 2019-20 academic year require that CSU and UC systems designate a Dream Resource Liaison on each campus and would encourage those institutions to establish a Dream Resource Center.

AB 1811: this bill was passed and signed by the governor on 6/27/18 and takes effect beginning in the 2018-19 award year. This bill increases the age of Chafee Grant recipients from 23 to 26 years of age. To be considered for a Chafee Grant, applicants must be under the age of 26 by July 1st of the award year.

Student Aid Commission **CCC Bachelor's Pilot Program Participating CCCs Bachelor Programs** Antelope Valley College Airframe Manufacturing Technology Bakersfield College **Industrial Automation** Cypress College **Mortuary Science** Feather River College Equine & Ranch Management Foothill College Dental Hygiene Mira Costa College Bio-manufacturing Modesto Junior College Respiratory Care Rio Hondo College **Automotive Technology** San Diego Mesa College Health Information Management Santa Ana College Occupational studies Santa Monica College Interaction design Shasta College Health information management Skyline College Respiratory Care Solano Community College Biotechnology West Los Angeles College Dental Hygiene

15 pilot Bachelor Degree programs are now offered at these select Community Colleges. They are aimed at meeting demand for skilled workers in technical fields.



The CAL GRANT SUCCESS DASHBOARD will help to track the total number of applications submitted.

There are three statues: **SUBMITTED** - an application that has been submitted but has not been fully processed; an application without an Estimated Family Contribution (EFC), **COMPLETED** - fully processed application with an EFC, and **AWARDED** - how many of those students are ultimately awarded a Cal Grant.

The totals will update weekly as we receive and process applications.

The CAL GRANT SUCCESS DASHBOARD will allow you to search, view and compare entire districts. You can then look at individual high schools within each district to track results. And, the dashboard gives you a couple of different ways to view information.





- FREE financial aid application workshops
- Financial aid experts on hand to help complete the application and answer financial aid questions
- Open to students and parents
- Any school or organization can host workshops
- Over 1000 held throughout California during the 2017-18 application cycle

Making education beyond high school financially accessible to all Californians.

Applying for financial aid should be considered a component of college-preparedness. Many students work hard to get accepted to college only to face the hardship of how to pay for it. The Cash for College program, funded by the California Student Aid Commission, is one way high schools can help students make the transition from high school to college. Cash for College workshops are free and provide assistance to students to complete their financial aid applications. CSAC is proud of our program and invites all high schools, colleges, student advocacy groups and community organizations to consider hosting at least one workshop per application season. The feedback we receive from students and parents is overwhelmingly positive and they value the help with completing the applications.

Many of the more than 1,000 workshops offered assistance in Spanish and other languages, some offered child care and most provided light refreshments. Most Cash for College workshops are held in the evening to encourage parent attendance but parents are not required to attend.

When workshop hosts register their workshop, CSAC will send enough Cash for College folders for the estimated students and each site will receive four 18x24 posters to advertise the workshop. We will also send our Fund Your Future magazines for the student attendees. Both the Fund Your Future magazine and the Cash for College folders are great resources that provide financial aid information.



Cash for College is a partnership program as we rely on Regional Coordinating Organizations or RCOs. Currently, there are six Cash for College RCOs (not including the statewide office). Our RCOs are the backbone of the Cash for College program. RCOs help workshop hosts organize their workshops, secure volunteers for the workshop and provide volunteer training. Below please find the **Cash for College RCO Contacts.**

Sacramento Cal-SOAP

Mayra Tijero, Program Coordinator mtijero@scoe.net

Youth 2 Leaders Education Foundation

Jasmin Padilla, Assistant Director jpadilla@y2lef.org

San Diego & Imperial County Cal-SOAP

Beth Palencia, Coordinator eplaencia@ucsd.edu

East Bay Cal-SOAP

Jasmine Cartagena, Program Coordinator jasmin@eastbayconsortium.org

UNITE-LA

Kristina Romero, Program Coordinator kromero@lachamber.com

Inland Empire Economic Partnership

John Orta, Education and Workforce Development Manager jorta@ieep.com

CSAC Cash for College Statewide Office Michael "Billy" Wagner, CFC Analyst michael.wager@csac.ca.gov - (916) 464-8022



Partnering with Cash for College

Register to host a Cash for College Workshop and Gain Access to:

- A secure website to manage workshops and student follow-up
- Best practice tips for a successful workshop
- Specialized trainings, resources, marketing and outreach materials, and additional support
- Student Data and "How Did We Do" Reports
- Site support in the amount of \$300 for eligible workshops per Partnership Agreement

Register at www.cash4college.org

Making education beyond high school financially accessible to all Californians.

If your high school becomes an approved partner and registers a workshop your school will gain access to the Workshop Management System (WMS) that allows you to manage your workshop as well as student follow-up. This website enables you to assign site users and contacts, order materials, and access training and useful resources to make your workshop successful.

If your high school is interested in hosting a Cash for College workshop, please visit www.Cash4College.org to become an approved partner, register your workshop, order materials, and access training and other resources. Organization registration opened July 1st so don't delay!



- Many Cash for College volunteers are financial aid professionals from local community colleges or universities
- RCO staff provide volunteers and can help secure volunteers
- College students are great volunteer resources
- Anyone can be a Cash for College volunteer!

Making education beyond high school financially accessible to all Californians.

The Cash for College program could not be as successful without our dedicated volunteers. Volunteers may or may not be financial aid professionals but they should know the basics of completing the FAFSA, Dream Act and Chafee applications.

Workshop hosts are encouraged to secure volunteers for their workshop. Workshop hosts can reach out to their local community college or university Financial Aid Office to ask for volunteers. If workshop hosts are having trouble securing volunteers, your RCO should be able to help.

There are multiple resources for volunteers to learn how to help students complete the applications:

- Most RCOs provide volunteer training. If you are unable to attend in person, the training is recorded and made available.
- Federal Student Aid provides training resources for completing the FAFSA. Since the
 Dream Act application closely resembles the FAFSA, most of these resources are useful
 for the Dream Act application as well.



This is the Cash for College home page. It can be found at www.cash4college.csac.ca.gov. This site provides information and resources for students and families as well as workshop hosts and government officials.

In the menu bar, there are a lot of resources available.

In the Find a Workshop section, anyone can search for a workshop. The search can be completed by current location (if location access is allowed), zip code, school name or key word and by county.

Government officials, or anyone with an .edu or .ca.gov email, can request a list of all upcoming Cash for College workshops.

From this site, students and their families can search and register for nearby workshops. If you do not host your own Cash for College workshop, please encourage all of your students and their families to attend one in your area.



In the Upcoming Workshops section, all upcoming workshops will be listed.

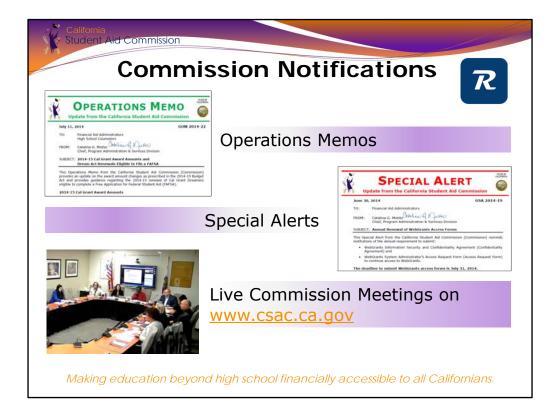
In the Become an Approved Organization section, partners will click on the register link to become an approved partner.

In the Announcements section, important announcements are shown.



Cal-SOAP, a program funded by the Commission, is another great student resource.

The Cal-SOAP is an organization that goes into schools in particular areas to raise achievement levels of low-income students. They focus on regions with low college participation rates and assist with tutoring, financial aid workshops and more. You can learn more about Cal SOAP on our website



Another great resource, and one you should subscribe to, is our listserv. There is a link to subscribe at the bottom of the Commission's homepage at www.csac.ca.gov. Once you subscribe, you will receive operations memos and special alerts in your email to keep you up to date and informed about financial aid programs and operations. This is extremely important because as you might know the world of financial aid keeps changing and there are always new updates.

Commission meetings are recorded so that you can be better informed about the changes within CSAC and financial aid across California.

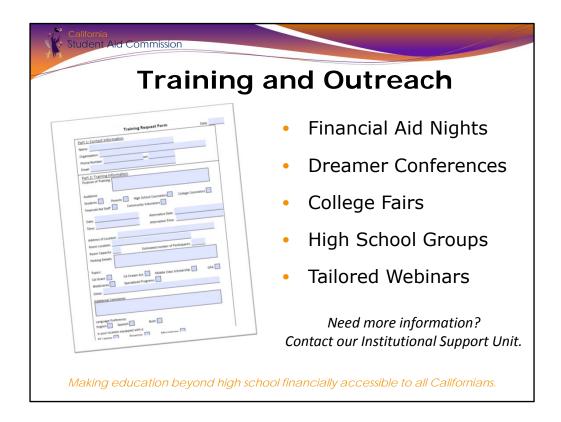


Scholarships are free money for college. The majority of scholarship applications will consist of an application, a letter of recommendation (usually from a teacher, counselor, coach, community member, etc.), academic transcripts and the occasional interview. Often, the more prestigious or high award scholarships will also have an interview built into the selection process.

However, not all scholarships will be in that format. Some, like the "Stuck At Prom" scholarship, will require a bit of creativity. The duct tape company, Duck Brand, has a scholarship that challenges students to create their own outfits made entirely from duct tape, then wear those outfits to their high school prom for a chance to win one of two scholarships prizes worth \$10,000 each to the best dress and best tuxedo. http://stuckatprom.com.



Another great resource we offer is called the Fund Your Future Magazine. We have these in both English and Spanish and they can be ordered by going to the "Reports and Publications" link on our website. We also have an online version of these, as well as other publications in a number of different languages. All of these resources are free to high school counselors.



The California Student Aid Commission may be available to provide training and/or attend outreach events such as:

- Financial Aid Nights
- Dreamer Conferences
- College Fairs
- Tailored webinars

Any training requests will be handled by the Institutional Support Unit. Outreach requests (i.e. presenter request, tabling event, college fair, financial aid night) will be handled by our Specialized Program and Outreach unit. In either case, you will first need to submit a training request form, which can be provided to you by contacting the Institutional Support Unit. Because we are a small unit, we don't have the resources to attend every event, so requests are reviewed on a case-by-case basis.



Arthur S. Marmaduke High School Counselor Award



An annual cash award to honor a counselor with exemplary skills in helping students go to college

Nominations can be submitted by

- District/County Leadership
- School counselor/teacher colleagues
- Site Administrators

Application window announced via List-Serv

More information can be found on our website at www.csac.ca.gov

2017-18 Winner: Beau Menchaca (right) from Century High School in Santa Ana, pictured with U.S Congressman Lou Correa (D-Santa Ana).

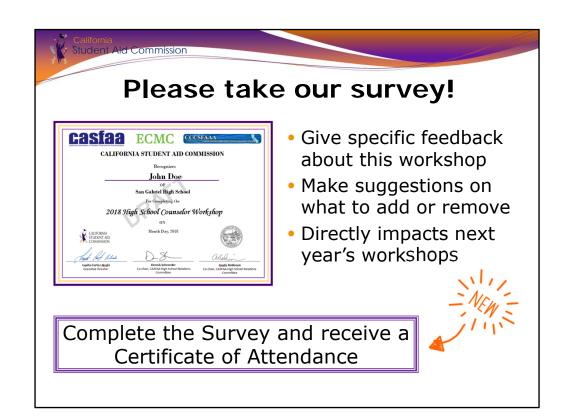
The Arthur S. Marmaduke award is an award that goes to one outstanding California high school counselor who demonstrates exemplary skills in helping students fulfill their dreams of going to college. The high school counselor awarded receives a cash award. The Student Aid Commission is currently seeking nominations for the 2018-19 school year. Counselors can be nominated by district and county leadership, school counselor/teacher colleague, and/or site administrators.

There will be a Special Alert and other communications released with the details of the application process, including links to the nomination form and deadline.

This is a friendly reminder to sign up for the List-Serv in order to receive CSAC General Operations Memos and Grant Special Alerts. This allows high school counselors/administrators to be better in touch with the changes and deadlines at CSAC.



Social Media is a great way to share and communicate with faculty and students. It is extremely important to share our message to better inform California students about financial aid. We invite you to follow us on social media.



We send all participants a survey following each workshop. We encourage you to respond to this survey to let us know not only what you thought about today's workshop, but to offer ideas or suggestions on what additional material you would like to see added or changed.

Remember, most of the changes we make each year to our trainings come as a result of your input and suggestions.

The CS	SAC presenters toda	y were: and	



We want to thank you for attending this training. We hope the information we've provided today proves to be helpful to you in assisting your students. We know that you make a difference in the lives of your students and we encourage you to keep up the good work. Together we can changes lives and make education financially accessible to all students.

If you have additional questions that come up later, we encourage you to contact Institutional Support by phone or email. Please don't forget to complete our survey so you can receive your **Certificate of Attendance**. Finally, if you are new to WebGrants or you just need a refresher on uploading GPAs or using reports, we have ongoing, live webinars on a number of those topics. Please check our website or contact us for additional information.