



Impact of Federal Education Dollars on Your Campus

When completed, this form will demonstrate how federal student aid funds and other federal funds are currently at work on your campus. Members of Congress find this information valuable as they analyze the impact of the many policy changes currently being considered by Congress. Contact your college's student financial aid or business office to assist you in completing this form.

Even if you are unable to complete all the categories listed on this form, Members of Congress and their staffs will find any information you are able to provide them useful when considering the impact of program funding on their districts.

Name of college: _____

Federal Pell Grant Summary

Award Year	Number of Recipients	Average grant per student	Total grant dollars disbursed
2024-2025		\$	\$
2023-2024		\$	\$
2022-2023		\$	\$

Other Federal Programs (2024-2025)

1. Number of Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG) recipients	
2. Federal SEOG funds awarded (\$)	
3. Number of students participating in Federal Work-Study program	
4. Federal Work-Study program funds awarded (\$)	
5. Number of Federal Direct loan recipients	
6. Average loan amount per recipient	
7. Total Federal Direct loan funds disbursed (subsidized and unsubsidized) (\$)	
8. TRIO funds (if applicable) (\$)	
9. Perkins Career & Technical Education Act funds received (\$)	

10. Title III-A (Strengthening Institutions), Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs), or HBCU Grants funds (if applicable) (\$)	
11. Strengthening Community College Training Grants (if applicable) (\$)	
12. Basic Needs Grants (if applicable) (\$)	
13. Postsecondary Student Success Grants (if applicable) (\$)	
14. Other Federal grants (such as CCAMPIS)	

**Community Project Funding/Congressionally Directed Spending
(if applicable)**

Award Year	Project Description	Project Funding Amount
FY 2025		
FY 2024		
FY 2023		

Federal Dollars Assisting Students and the Institution

Sum of total Pell Grant dollars disbursed in 2023 – 2024 plus lines 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 plus funding from CPF/CDS	
---	--

Key Terms and Definitions for the Federal Funds Worksheet

Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act: Perkins Act programs are intended to enhance educational opportunities for all career and technical education students at public secondary and postsecondary schools. Funds are disseminated to states, which in turn allocate funds by formula to secondary and postsecondary schools. Funds that are directed to public secondary and two-year postsecondary schools are used for program improvement, including equipment, curriculum development, and professional development.

Direct Loan (DL) Program: The DL program helps make low-interest, variable rate loans available to students and their families to pay for the costs of attending postsecondary institutions. Direct loans are those provided directly through the federal government. The federal government pays the loan interest for students with demonstrated need while they are in school and during grace and deferment periods.

Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOG): The SEOG program provides an additional source of grant aid for exceptionally needy students. Supplemental Grant recipients use these funds in combination with other types of grants, loans, and work-study aid to meet their total educational expenses. Any academically qualified student may apply for aid to complete a certificate or degree program, with priority given to Pell Grant recipients. The federal share of the award under the program cannot exceed 75 percent; the remaining 25 percent of the award must be contributed by the participating institution.

Pell Grant: The Pell Grant is a needs-based grant that is awarded to eligible undergraduate students who have not yet earned a bachelor's degree. For many students, Pell Grants provide a foundation of financial aid to which other aid may be added. To determine eligibility for a Pell Grant, the U.S. Department of Education uses a formula established by Congress. This formula evaluates financial information a student supplies, the cost of attendance at their institution, full- or part-time status, and whether the student attends for a full academic year or less. The maximum award for the current award year (2024-25) is \$7,395. Approximately 3 million community college students receive Pell Grants annually.

Strengthening Institutions and Minority Serving Institutions (MSI) Grants: MSIs are colleges and universities serving a large percentage of minority students. The specific designations are: Hispanic-Serving Institutions; Asian American and Native Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions; Native American-Serving Institutions; Predominately Black Institutions; American Indian Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities; Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions; and Alaska Native-Serving

Institutions. Most of the funds for these programs are formula based for institutions certified by the Department of Education. Title III, Part A – Strengthening Institution grants are competitive grants for institutions with relatively limited resources and serving a high percentage of needy students.

TRIO: TRIO is a compilation of eight programs that provide direct outreach and student support services to high school, college and university students. The programs are designed to encourage individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds to enroll in and complete college. By law, at least two-thirds of the students served by TRIO programs must be the first in their family to attend college.

Work-Study: The Federal Work-Study program leverages resources from schools and the private sector to provide opportunities for students to earn money to pay for college. The program is also designed to encourage students receiving federal financial aid to participate in community service. In addition to providing self-help assistance to students, Federal Work-Study funds help support partnerships between the federal government, postsecondary schools, students, and communities.

Strengthening Community College Training Grants (SCCTG): SCCTG (referred to as Strengthening Community Colleges or SCC) aims to build the capacity of community colleges to collaborate with employers and the public workforce development system to meet local and regional labor market demand for a skilled workforce.

Postsecondary Student Success Grant (PSSG): PSSG aims to equitably improve postsecondary student outcomes, including retention, transfer (including successful transfer of completed credits), credit accumulation, and completion, by leveraging data and implementing, scaling, and rigorously evaluating evidence-based activities to support data-driven decisions and actions by institutional leaders committed to inclusive student success.

Basic Needs for Postsecondary Students Program: The Basic Needs grant provides funding to eligible institutions of higher education (IHEs) to support programs that address the basic needs of students through systemic approaches and to report on practices that improve outcomes for students.

Child Care Access Means Parents in Schools (CCAMPIS) program: This program supports the participation of low-income parents in postsecondary education through the provision of campus-based (or within the community) child care services.