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Tip^{of} the Week

Spring financial aid awareness fairs are upon us — have you ordered your supplies yet? Visit *TG Online* at www.tgslc.org/forms/index.cfm, and place your order today.

Federal updates

Congress approves reconciliation bill; presidential signature forthcoming

You may not have heard, but last week was a busy one: the Loch Ness monster waded up to the shoreline in Scotland, and posed politely for photographers; the underworld opened an ice skating rink; and the House approved a budget reconciliation bill (which the president is expected to sign tomorrow) that reauthorizes portions of the Higher Education Act (HEA). For the financial aid industry, the last item is certainly the most shocking of all. The industry has been awaiting the passage of some sort of reauthorization legislation for what has seemed like an eternity.

S. 1932, the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (with the portion that applies to the financial aid industry called the Higher Education Reconciliation Act of 2005),

passed the House by the very narrow margin of 216 to 214 on February 1, more than a month after it was approved by the Senate by the narrowest of margins (one tie-breaking vote, cast by Vice President Dick Cheney) last December 21. The president is expected to sign the bill tomorrow.

Purpose of the bill

The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 came about as a result of the mandated budget reconciliation activity that began last year. Budget reconciliation is a process in which committees of both houses of Congress must come up with savings from the programs administered by their committees to reduce the deficit or pay for high-priority projects undertaken by the federal government (such as a war or disaster relief), or both. In an attempt to achieve their savings targets, both the House Education and the Workforce Committee and the Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee decided which laws to amend (including the HEA). The resulting budget reconciliation legislation requires changes to the HEA that will produce budgetary savings of \$12 billion, most of which came from the student loan programs. It also reauthorizes parts of — but not all of — the HEA.

Prospects for reauthorization

So now that the reconciliation bill is about to be signed into law, will there still be an official reauthorization of the HEA? Recent chatter has indicated that it may still be in the works. And since the reconciliation bill does not reauthorize every federal student aid program, some legislative activity will still be necessary in order to continue the HEA, which is set to expire March 31, 2006 (the end date of its latest extension).

General trends and changes

With such a hodgepodge of changes represented in S. 1932, it is hard to pin down major pervasive themes in the legislation, other than the aforementioned pursuit of savings in the federal programs. The main provision that will generate the bulk of the savings is the sustained planned change in Stafford and PLUS loan interest rates that was first signed into law in 2002 (See *Shoptalk Online* [Edition 142](#)). Both loan programs will transition from variable to fixed interest rates for loans first disbursed on or after July 1, 2006. The Stafford Loan Program will have a fixed 6.8 percent interest rate; the PLUS Loan Program will have a fixed 8.5 percent interest rate. The interest rate for the Consolidation Loan Program is unchanged (i.e., a fixed rate that is the weighted average of the loans being consolidated, rounded up to the nearest 1/8 of a percent).

There are a few minor themes in the bill as described below, including expanding access, increasing borrower benefits, and reducing administrative burden.

Expanding access

Several of the bill's provisions take strides toward expanding student access to higher education. The provisions do this through, among other things, the

introduction of two new grant programs, the increase of certain Stafford loan annual limits, expansion of the PLUS Loan Program to graduate and professional students, and elimination of the 50 percent rules.

Grant programs

Two new merit-based grant programs have been established for Pell-eligible students who meet certain academic criteria: the Academic Competitiveness Grant provides \$750 and \$1,300 to first- and second-year students, respectively; recipients must have completed a "rigorous" (as determined by the Secretary of Education) high school program, and second-year students must also have earned at least a 3.0 GPA in their college coursework. The SMART (Science and Mathematics Access to Retain Talent) Grant provides \$4,000 to third- and fourth-year students majoring in science, math, technology, engineering, or a foreign language deemed critical to national security; students must have earned at least a 3.0 GPA in coursework required for their major.

Loan limits

The legislation also increases the following Stafford loan annual limits, effective July 1, 2007:

- The base Stafford loan annual limit increases from \$2,625 to \$3,500 for first-year undergraduate students.
- The base Stafford loan annual limit increases from \$3500 to \$4500 for second-year undergraduate students.
- The additional unsubsidized Stafford loan annual limit increases from \$5,000 to \$7,000 for undergraduate students enrolled in coursework necessary to enroll in a graduate program or to obtain a professional credential as an elementary or secondary school teacher.
- The additional unsubsidized Stafford loan annual limit increases from \$10,000 to \$12,000 for graduate/professional students.

There will be no increase in Stafford loan aggregate limits.

PLUS for graduate/professional students

Effective July 1, 2006, graduate and professional students will be allowed to borrow through the PLUS Loan Program, up to the cost of attendance minus estimated financial assistance. Graduate and professional students will be subject to credit-worthiness standards and repayment requirements, just as parent borrowers are. Graduate and professional students will be able to obtain in-school deferments on their PLUS loans while attending at least half-time.

Elimination of the 50 percent rules

The amendment to the 50 percent rules revises the HEA to allow a school that offers 50 percent or more of its courses by telecommunications or enrolls 50 percent or more of its students in telecommunications courses to be considered to meet the definition of an institution of higher education and, more importantly, to be able to offer its students federal (Title IV) aid. This provision is effective July 1, 2006.

Increasing borrower benefits

Several new borrower benefits have been introduced in the HEA through S. 1932. These benefits include the newly permitted verbal request of a certain forbearance type, a new false certification loan discharge, and a reduced number of months required to rehabilitate a defaulted loan.

Verbal forbearance requests

As of July 1, 2006, a borrower may now request a period of mandatory forbearance verbally (other forbearance types have enjoyed this possibility of a verbal request for some time). However, the lender must provide the borrower with written confirmation of terms of the forbearance.

New false certification loan discharge

The reconciliation bill introduces a new loan discharge for false certification due to identity theft. This new discharge may require the development of a new discharge form.

Changes to rehabilitation

Effective July 1, 2006, the requirements for rehabilitating a defaulted loan are relaxed — instead of 12 consecutive monthly payments, a borrower must now make nine payments within 20 days of the due date during 10 consecutive months.

Reducing administrative burden

A few of the reconciliation bill's provisions provide administrative relief to schools. These provisions include the reinstatement of expired multiple and 30-day delayed disbursement exemptions for low cohort default rate schools, and the extension of the timeframe in which schools have to return funds due to a return of Title IV funds calculation.

Multiple and 30-day delayed disbursements

Effective immediately upon enactment of the bill, schools with cohort default rates of less than 10 percent for each of the three most recent fiscal years are exempted (as they were before this provision expired in the HEA on September 30, 2002) from the multiple-disbursement requirement for single-term loans, and are also exempted from the requirement to impose a 30-day disbursement delay for their first-year, first-time Stafford loan borrowers.

Return of Title IV funds changes

Two new provisions will impact schools' return of Title IV funds (R2T4) policies beginning July 1, 2006. Schools will have up to 45 days (currently 30 days) to return Title IV funds after the date of determination of a student's withdrawal. Also, a student will be required to return only the grant overpayment amount that exceeds 50 percent of the total grant assistance the student received for the period. In addition, a student will not be required to return a grant overpayment amount of \$50 or less.

More information

For a list of top ten things schools should know about the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, visit <http://www.tgslc.org/shoptalk/2006/st341/st34101.cfm#schools>. For a list of top ten things lenders should know about the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, visit <http://www.tgslc.org/shoptalk/2006/st341/st34101.cfm#lenders>. *Shoptalk Online* will continue to issue additional articles about the provisions in S.1932 in the weeks to come.

We encourage *Shoptalk Online* readers to visit http://www.tgslc.org/reauth/reauth_bills_109.cfm#S1932 to read the full text of this legislation, as there may be additional provisions that affect your operations. If you have any questions about S.1932, call TG customer assistance at (800) 845-6267, or send an e-mail message to cust.assist@tgslc.org.

Top ten things schools should know about the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005

On February 1, members of the financial aid community across the country took note as the House returned from their winter break and passed H. Res. 653, granting congressional approval to S. 1932, the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005. S. 1932, which the president is expected to sign tomorrow, incorporates much of what has traditionally been considered reauthorization provisions into a federal budget reconciliation bill. The changes outlined in the law will have a significant impact on schools, and will necessitate swift changes to policies, operations, and communication with students and parents. So what's the final word on this new legislation as it affects schools?

- 1. PLUS loan program expanded:** Effective July 1, 2006, graduate and professional students will be allowed to borrow through the PLUS Loan Program, up to the cost of attendance minus estimated financial assistance. This change will provide graduate and professional students with an alternative to private educational loans. Graduate and professional students will be subject to credit-worthiness standards and repayment requirements, just as parent borrowers are. Graduate and professional students will be able to obtain in-school deferments while in attending at least half time.

2. **Interest rates:** Stafford and PLUS loans will both transition from variable to fixed interest rate charges for loans first disbursed on or after July 1, 2006. The Stafford Loan Program will have a fixed 6.8 percent interest rate; the PLUS Loan Program will have a fixed 8.5 percent interest rate. The interest rate for the Consolidation Loan Program is unchanged (i.e., a fixed rate that is the weighted average of the loans being consolidated, rounded up to the nearest 1/8 of a percent).
3. **Loan fees:** Changes in the origination fee may impact cost of attendance calculations. The origination fee for Stafford loans under the FFELP first disbursed on or after July 1, 2006, will be reduced from 3.0 percent to 2.0 percent. Every July 1, the origination fee will be reduced an additional 0.5%, until it is completely phased out effective July 1, 2010. Also effective for Stafford and PLUS loans under the FFELP first guaranteed on or after July 1, 2006, the law specifies a 1 percent federal default fee which may be deducted from the borrower's loan amount. For Stafford loans under the Direct Loan Program, the origination fee will also be reduced annually, beginning July 2006, until it reaches 1.00 percent as of July 1, 2010. These changes will make the loan fees consistent for borrowers under both the FFELP and the Direct Loan Program.
4. **Consolidation loan changes:** Beginning July 1, 2006, spousal consolidation will no longer be allowed, and the loophole in the law that allowed in-school consolidation will be removed. Although earlier versions of the bill had proposed eliminating the "single-holder" rule — which would have allowed students to choose any FFELP lender for a Consolidation loan — that provision was removed from the final version of the bill; therefore, the "single-holder" rule remains.
5. **Loan limit increases:** Effective July 1, 2007, certain Stafford annual loan limits will increase as follows:
 - The base Stafford loan annual limit will increase from \$2,625 to \$3,500 for first-year undergraduate students.
 - The base Stafford loan annual limit will increase from \$3,500 to \$4,500 for second-year undergraduate students.
 - The additional unsubsidized Stafford loan annual limit will increase from \$5,000 to \$7,000 for undergraduate students enrolled in coursework necessary to enroll in a graduate program or to obtain a professional credential as an elementary or secondary school teacher.
 - The additional unsubsidized Stafford loan annual limit will increase from \$10,000 to \$12,000 for graduate/professional students.
6. **Return of Title IV funds (R2T4):** Two new provisions will impact schools' R2T4 policies beginning July 1, 2006. Schools will have up to 45 days (currently 30 days) to return Title IV funds after the date of determination of

a student's withdrawal. Also, a student will be required to return only the grant overpayment amount that exceeds 50 percent of the total grant assistance the student received for the period. In addition, a student will not be required to return a grant overpayment amount of \$50 or less.

7. **Relief for schools with low-cohort default rates:** Effective immediately upon enactment of the bill, schools with cohort default rates of less than 10 percent for each of the three most recent fiscal years are exempted from the multiple-disbursement requirement for single-semester loans, and are also exempted from the requirement to impose a 30-day disbursement delay for their first-year, first-time Stafford loan borrowers.
8. **Exit counseling:** As is already required under federal regulations, schools are required under the reconciliation bill to provide specific information in exit counseling regarding the consequences of borrowing a Consolidation loan, repayment options, variances among borrower benefit programs, and borrower tax benefits.
9. **Grants:** Two new merit-based grant programs have been established for Pell-eligible students who meet certain academic criteria: the Academic Competitiveness Grant provides \$750 and \$1,300 to first- and second-year students, respectively; recipients must have completed a "rigorous" (as determined by the Secretary of Education) high school program, and second-year students must also have earned at least a 3.0 GPA in their college coursework. The SMART (Science and Mathematics Access to Retain Talent) Grant provides \$4,000 to third- and fourth-year students majoring in science, math, technology, engineering, or a foreign language deemed critical to national security; students must have earned at least a 3.0 GPA in coursework required for their major.
10. **Federal methodology:** Changes in the federal methodology beginning July 1, 2006, will result in increases in income protection allowances for dependent and independent students; a decrease in the dependent student contribution from assets; and a broadening of the simplified need test eligibility to allow more families to qualify for "auto-zero" status.

More information

We encourage *Shoptalk Online* readers to visit http://www.tgslc.org/reauth/reauth_bills_109.cfm#S1932 to read the full text of this legislation, as there may be additional provisions that affect your operations. If you have any questions about S.1932, call TG customer assistance at (800) 845-6267, or send an e-mail message to cust.assist@tgslc.org.

Top ten things lenders should know about the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005

The recent approval of S. 1932 by the House of Representatives (the president is expected to sign the bill tomorrow) has created a whirlwind of activity for our partners in the student lending community. Questions and rumors abound on industry listservs and trying to sift through the recent plethora of news articles and press releases to find answers can seem like an exercise in futility. TG wants to simplify the reconciliation/reauthorization issues for you, so we're providing a summary of the most pressing items affecting our lending partners. We will highlight additional, less critical changes in later issues of *Shoptalk Online*.

1. **Increased Stafford loan limits:** Effective July 1, 2007, certain Stafford loan annual limits will increase as follows:
 - The base Stafford loan annual limit will increase from \$2,625 to \$3,500 for first-year undergraduate students.
 - The base Stafford loan annual limit will increase from \$3,500 to \$4,500 for second-year undergraduate students.
 - The additional unsubsidized Stafford loan annual limit will increase from \$5000 to \$7,000 for undergraduate students enrolled in coursework necessary to enroll in a graduate program or to obtain a professional credential as an elementary or secondary school teacher.
 - The additional unsubsidized Stafford loan annual limit will increase from \$10,000 to \$12,000 for graduate/professional students.

There will be no increase in Stafford loan aggregate limits.

2. **Expansion of PLUS Loan Program:** Beginning July 1, 2006, graduate and professional students will be allowed to borrow under the PLUS Loan Program up to the cost of attendance minus estimated financial assistance. Graduate and professional students will be subject to credit-worthiness standards and repayment requirements, just as parent borrowers are. Graduate and professional students will be able to obtain in-school deferments while in attending at least half time. Pending further clarification from ED, it appears that, as with parent PLUS loan borrowers, lenders will not be allowed to pay any of the origination fee for graduate and professional student borrowers. The current PLUS Loan Application and Master Promissory Note (PLUS MPN) will be extended temporarily until the necessary revisions are finalized; additional information and instructions for graduate and professional student borrowers will be provided with the PLUS MPN.
3. **Interest rates:** For loans disbursed on or after July 1, 2006, new interest rates will apply. The Stafford Loan Program will have a fixed 6.8 percent interest rate; the PLUS Loan Program will have a fixed 8.5 percent interest rate.

Although interest rates will change, a borrower who has previously received FFELP funds under an existing MPN may continue to borrow under that MPN, unless a new MPN is required for another reason (e.g., the borrower changes lenders). Information about the interest rate changes may be communicated to the borrower through the required initial disclosure and/or supplemental disclosures.

4. **Floor income:** All interest in excess of the special allowance rate must be credited to the government at least annually for loans disbursed on or after April 1, 2006.
5. **Origination fees:** For Stafford loans under the FFELP, the origination fee will be reduced to 2 percent effective July 1, 2006, then reduced an additional 0.5 percent each July until it is completely eliminated on July 1, 2010. For Stafford loans under the Direct Loan Program, the origination fee will also be reduced annually, beginning July 2006, until it reaches 1.00 percent as of July 1, 2010. This fee plus the mandated 1 percent federal default fee for Stafford and PLUS loans under the FFELP will make the loan fees consistent for borrowers under both the FFELP and the Direct Loan Program.
6. **Consolidation Loan Program changes:** The interest rate for the Consolidation Loan Program is unchanged (i.e., a fixed rate that is the weighted average of the loans being consolidated, rounded up to the nearest 1/8 of a percent).

In addition, in spite of indications that it would be eliminated, the "single-holder" rule remains. Spousal and in-school consolidation options are eliminated effective July 1, 2006. A Consolidation loan borrower will be allowed to apply for a subsequent Consolidation loan only for the purpose of obtaining an income-contingent repayment plan and only if the original Consolidation loan has been submitted to the guarantor for default aversion assistance.

Per the reconciliation bill, a FFELP borrower may now obtain a Direct Consolidation loan only if a FFELP lender denies his or her Consolidation loan application.

7. **9.5% floor loans:** The 9.5 percent floor loans will be eliminated; the current exemption for recycling is eliminated effective the date of enactment of the bill. Governmental or nonprofit entities that received the 9.5 percent special allowance on less than \$100 million of loans in the most recent quarterly payment prior to September 30, 2005, may continue recycling until December 31, 2010.
8. **Lender insurance:** For loans first disbursed on or after July 1, 2006, insurance on defaulted loans will be reduced from 98 percent to 97 percent,

exempt claims will have 100 percent insurance; and exceptional performer insurance will be reduced from 100 percent to 99 percent.

9. **Deferment, forbearance, and discharge:** A new military deferment will be available for eligible borrowers on active duty during a war, national emergency, or military operation (including National Guard duty under the same circumstances) for a maximum of three years for loans first disbursed on or after July 1, 2001. As of July 1, 2006, a borrower may now request a period of mandatory forbearance verbally, but the lender must provide the borrower with written confirmation of terms of the forbearance. Loans that are falsely certified through identity theft may be discharged beginning July 1, 2006.
10. **Loan rehabilitation:** Effective July 1, 2006, the requirements for rehabilitating a defaulted loan are relaxed — instead of 12 consecutive monthly payments, a borrower must now make nine payments within 20 days of the due date during 10 consecutive months.

More information

We encourage *Shoptalk Online* readers to visit http://www.tgslc.org/reauth/reauth_bills_109.cfm#S1932 to read the full text of this legislation, as there may be additional provisions that affect your operations. If you have any questions about S.1932, call TG customer assistance at (800) 845-6267, or send an e-mail message to cust.assist@tgslc.org.

Economic hardship deferment form updated with latest poverty guidelines

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has updated the U.S. federal poverty guidelines in the Federal Register dated January 24, 2006. The 2006 poverty guideline figure for a family of two is \$13,200 for the 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia. In Alaska, the figure is \$16,500, and in Hawaii, the figure is \$15,180.

Economic hardship deferments

The poverty guideline is one qualifier that may be used in determining a borrower's eligibility for an economic hardship deferment. The Economic Hardship Deferment Request form (HRD) and the accompanying worksheets have been revised to reflect the 2006 figures. Schools and lenders should immediately discard all previous versions of the HRD form and disseminate only the updated version. If a lender receives an earlier version of the HRD form, the form may still be processed. However, the lender must use the new poverty guideline figures when determining eligibility on or after January 24, 2006.

The updated HRD form is available on TG Online at www.tgslc.org/forms/frms_def.cfm.

More information and questions

For more information about the updated poverty guidelines, visit the HHS Web site at <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/06poverty.shtml>.

TG updates

TG names two new lender consultants

John Cerda and Beth Gonzalez recently joined TG's lender partnerships team. As lender partnership consultants, John and Beth will provide enhanced customer service to TG's lending partners as part of TG's relationship management and consulting team.



John brings with him more than 12 years of TG experience. He began his career at TG in 1993 as a loan servicing liaison and as a pre-claims collector in default prevention. He then moved on to become an operations analyst, where he was responsible for providing schools, lenders, and secondary markets with assistance on FFELP regulatory issues. Prior to joining the lender partnerships team, John worked as a senior desktop analyst.

John holds a bachelor's degree in finance and an MBA in management from St. Edward's University. He also holds a master's degree in science and technology commercialization from the University of Texas at Austin.

John can be reached at (800) 252-9743, ext. 4716, or by e-mail at john.cerda@tgslc.org.

"John's multiple business degrees coupled with business development and marketing experience make for a great addition to our team," said Kevin Harris, director, lender partnerships team.



Beth joins TG with 10 years of financial aid and education lending experience. Before joining TG, Beth worked for Edfinancial Services (formerly Edamerica Services) in Knoxville, Tenn. There, she most recently served as a business processes and systems coordinator responsible for all technical aspects affecting the loan origination and disbursement departments. Prior to that, Beth served as a school set ups and disbursement supervisor, where she gained extensive experience with *CommonLine* and ELM. Beth also served as an originations specialist, processing student loans for Edamerica.

Beth holds a bachelor's degree from Johnson Bible College.

Beth can be reached at (800) 252-9743, ext. 2515, or by e-mail at beth.gonzalez@tgslc.org.

“Beth brings a wealth of student loan experience, including marketing support at state and regional conferences,” Kevin said. “We’re excited to have Beth join our team.”

Second year of FAFSA Telethons begin with help from TG

In observation of February as Financial Aid Awareness month, TG kicked off its second year of helping with the FAFSA Telethons by fielding calls from students and families seeking help with completing the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) and with the financial aid process in general. The first day of the telethons, Monday, February 6, generated more than 12,000 calls, mostly from the Dallas area where the telethons were featured on local evening news broadcasts.

The FAFSA Telethon is an initiative started by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (THECB) as a part of the *College for Texans* campaign. Members of TG’s educational alliances and customer assistance teams, along with volunteers from TG’s Ambassador Program, area financial aid professionals, and the THECB staff are taking calls from college-bound students, their families, and others.

The telethon phone calls come as a result of news broadcasts in various target Texas markets, which have been determined by THECB. This year, the target markets are Houston, Dallas/Ft. Worth, San Antonio, and the Rio Grande Valley. The Austin area, which was not originally targeted, has been added to the telethon schedule. During the newscasts, the number for the Texas Financial Aid Information Center (TFAIC) will be displayed prominently on the screen for viewers, and reporters will interview financial aid experts to discuss the various ways students and families can pay for college and the assistance available to help them through the financial aid process.

In 2005, the FAFSA Telethons generated more than 40,000 calls to the TFAIC — (888) 311-8881, which is staffed by TG’s financial aid experts on the TG customer assistance team. The peak call times are during and immediately following a newscast, as well as the following mornings. The remaining telethons are scheduled for tonight, and Feb. 8, 9, 13, 15, and 16.

Learn more

For more information about the FAFSA Telethon, you may contact the Texas Financial Aid Information Center at (888) 311-8881 or send an e-mail message to www.CollegeForTexans.com.

Question of the week

**Q: I am in school. Why am I getting billed? How can I be delinquent?
(Question submitted by a borrower)**

A: If you are in school and getting billed for your student loan, you may have transferred schools, dropped below half time, or are attending school beyond the anticipated graduation date provided by your school. You should contact your

lender and provide proof of your in-school status whenever your circumstances change. If you fail to do so, then your lender expects you to begin repayment when your grace period is scheduled to end.

If you have already entered repayment, but you recently returned to school and you need to request an in-school deferment, you can download the form from TG's Web site at www.tgslc.org/forms/frms_def.cfm. After you complete the form, you will need to send it to your lender for processing.

Do you have a question?

If you have a question that needs an answer, feel free to Ask TG™. Ask TG is TG's online query tool for borrowers, schools, and lenders. Ask TG includes a database of frequently asked questions about financial aid, student loan processing, and TG's products and services. To submit a question to Ask TG, visit <http://tgslc.custhelp.com>.

Legislative update

The February 7 issue of TG's *Legislative Report* includes a Congressional Update on the FY07 federal budget. Keep up with the latest developments by reading the full report on *TG Online* at www.tgslc.org/lege_report/index.cfm.

This, that, and the other

Healthcare majors are flourishing on college campuses across the country as more students are choosing majors that have strong career opportunity potential, reports *The New York Times* in its February 5 issue.

Flagship state universities have long drawn large numbers of working- and middle-class students with a pragmatic bent. Add to that the plentiful supply of jobs in the growing health care industry, and a result is that health science programs — with choices in majors including physical therapy and physician assistants among others — have been taking off, even as disciplines like philosophy, religious studies, humanities and Spanish stagnate or decline on the same campuses.

Whatever the university, the programs generally require basic courses in biology, chemistry and math. But unlike students with majors in conventional biology, for example, those in health science do not take many advanced courses in botany or invertebrate biology, concentrating instead on human biology. To read the entire article, visit

www.nytimes.com/2006/02/05/education/05career.html?pagewanted=2



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To ask questions about *Shoptalk Online*, please contact Communications at (800) 252-9743, ext. 4732 or communications@tgslc.org.

Contributors to this edition: Jennifer Evrard, Kelly Kaelin, Art Martinez, Susan Martinez, and George Torres. Edited by TG Communications and Policy and Regulatory Affairs. Designed by TG Communications.

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