Disbursing Pell Awards

This chapter explains how and when Pell Grant payments can be made. A school must pay any student who is eligible (including less-than-half-time students), and must make payments for all eligible periods of enrollment (including remaining eligibility for students in summer school terms).

GENERAL FSA REQUIREMENTS

The cash management regulations provide uniform rules for disbursing and managing funds for all programs (see the FSA Handbook: Institutional Eligibility and Participation [Volume 2] for more information). There are also some Pell-specific disbursement rules that we’ll discuss in this chapter.

Methods of Disbursement

There are several ways a school can pay a Pell Grant to a student. The school can:

- credit the student’s account for any outstanding education expenses, or

- pay the student directly by check or EFT, or cash dispensed to the student for which the school gets a signed receipt.

The school must have authorization from the student to pay him or her by EFT (see Institutional Eligibility and Participation [Volume 2] for more about this requirement). Usually, a school will use the Pell funds to credit the student’s account for any unpaid charges for tuition and fees (and room and board, if provided by the school), and then will pay the remaining Pell funds (if any) to the student for remaining living expenses.

Limitations on credit to account

The school can use a student’s Pell Grant to pay charges for tuition, fees, and room and board without the student’s permission. The school may apply Pell Grant funds to other educational expenses besides tuition and fees or room and board provided by the school only if the student gives written authorization (a school may not require a student to authorize payment). As with any FSA funds, payments can be made only for education expenses.4 If a credit balance remains after the Pell Grant is credited to the student’s

Cash Management Cite

34 CFR 668, Subpart K

Credit to Account Cite

34 CFR 668.164(d)

Direct Disbursement Cite

34 CFR 668.164(c)

4. Pell Grant funds can’t be used to repay a student’s loan. Loan payments aren’t considered an education expense.
account, the balance must be returned to the student unless the student provides written authorization for the school to hold the funds. (See Institutional Eligibility and Participation [Volume 2] for more on authorizations and credit balances.)

**Early Payment Option**

A school can pay a student before the beginning of a payment period if the student's already registered for that payment period. The earliest a school can disburse a Pell Grant is 10 days before the first day of classes in the payment period. Remember that in a clock-hour program or a nonterm or nonstandard term credit-hour program, the school can't pay a student until he or she has completed the coursework for the previous payment period (see Ch. 2 of this volume).

If the school disburses the Pell funds before the payment period begins, but the student never actually begins attending any classes, the school must return the money to the Federal Pell Grant account. If the student begins attending some but not all of his or her classes, the school may have to recalculate the award—see Ch. 5 of this volume.

**Notification of Payment**

The school must notify the student of the amount he or she will be paid and the method of payment (by credit to the student's account or directly to the student). If the school will be paying the student by check, it must tell the student when the check will be available and where to go to pick it up. (It's helpful to include the cashier's office hours in any notification.)

**Late Disbursements**

Ordinarily, a student who has lost his or her Pell eligibility before receiving a disbursement can't be paid. However, in some cases a school can pay a student if it received the student's valid output document while the student was eligible for payment, but the student lost eligibility before his or her account was credited or he or she received a payment. The school must have received the student's valid output document before the student became ineligible, and can only pay the student if the funds are used to pay educational costs incurred while the student was enrolled and eligible. Also, the student must be ineligible solely because he or she is no longer enrolled. Finally, the school must make the disbursement within 120 days after the student becomes ineligible. A late Pell disbursement can be made by crediting it to the student's account to cover institutional charges or by paying it directly to the student (in cash or by check or EFT) for noninstitutional costs, such as living expenses. (See Institutional Eligibility and Participation [Volume 2] for more information on late disbursements.)

**REVIEWING STUDENT ELIGIBILITY**

The school must review the student's eligibility at the time it's going to make a payment. For instance, a student might have been making satisfactory academic progress when award letters were mailed in the
spring term, but no longer be making progress when he or she comes
to the business office for payment at the beginning of the fall term.
The school must make sure the student still meets the eligibility
requirements for the Pell Grant (as discussed in Chapter 1 of this
volume), and that the appropriate documentation is kept.

The school is liable for incorrect payments made to the student
because of a mistake by the school. The financial aid administrator is
subject to a $10,000 fine, a prison sentence, or both if he or she
knowingly makes false or misleading statements.

**FIRST PAYMENT OPTIONS**

In general, the school can’t make a disbursement to the student
until it has a valid output document. If the student needs to make
corrections to his or her data, or the financial aid administrator wishes
to use professional judgment to adjust the student’s data, the student
must submit the SAR for reprocessing (using Part 2) or the school
must make the changes through EDE and receive the new output
document before making a disbursement. See the Application and
Verification Guide, Chapter 4, for more information on when the
student’s data must be reprocessed.

**Verification Exception**

The school can make an interim disbursement to a student who is
selected for verification (including a student selected for verification
by the school rather than the CPS). The school doesn’t need to have a
valid output document to make such a disbursement. See the
Application and Verification Guide, Chapter 3, for more details.

**TIMING OF PAYMENTS**

The school can use its discretion in disbursing funds within a payment
period to best meet a student’s needs. For instance, some schools pay
students on the first day of class in a payment period, while others wait
until the end of the add/drop period. Other schools pay students in
monthly installments to help meet living expenses throughout the
payment period. (Note that if the school rations payments to students
by crediting the entire payment for the payment period to the
student’s account and making periodic payments to the student from
these funds, it must have the student’s written authorization.) In all
cases, however, the full amount due the student for a payment period
must be disbursed to the student before the end of the payment
period.

**Retroactive Payment**

The school can pay a student retroactively for any completed
payment periods within the award year if the student was eligible for
payment in those periods. Thus, if the school receives a valid output
document for the student while he or she is enrolled as an eligible
student in the summer term, but the student was also enrolled and
eligible for payment in the previous fall term, that student must be
paid retroactively for the fall term. However, the fall payment would be based on the hours completed by the student for that term. If the student had enrolled full time at the beginning of the fall term but dropped to half-time status by the end of the term, the retroactive payment must be based on half-time status.

A school can make any retroactive payments in one lump sum to decrease the administrative workload.

**Releasing a Check Later**

If the student doesn’t pick up the check on time, the school must still make the check available to the student for 20 days after the student’s last day of enrollment for that award year. (Instead of holding the check for that period, the school can cancel the first check and issue a new check when the student requests payment.)

If the student hasn’t picked up the check at the end of the 20-day period, the school can credit the student’s account only for outstanding charges for tuition and fees and room and board for the award year. If the student contacts the school to request the check more than 20 days after the student’s last day of enrollment, the school can pay the student through the next payment period (if it chooses) even though the student’s no longer enrolled. The school can mail the check to the student rather than waiting for him or her to return and pick it up.

**Payments to students who have completed a program**

If there’s a delay in a school receiving its Pell funds, some students could complete their program or academic year before receiving their final Pell payments. If this happens, as soon as the school receives its funds, it must pay any student for whom it received a valid output document. Even though these students would receive their payments late, no regulations would be violated given that the students had previously met all the requirements for payment. See late disbursement in this chapter.

**STUDENTS WHO WITHDRAW AND LATER RETURN**

If a student withdraws without completing a payment period, the school must do a Return of Title IV funds calculation (see Institutional Eligibility and Participation [Volume 2]), Chapter 6: Return of Title IV Funds).

**Non-term Credit-Hour or Clock-Hour Program only**

The regulations have clarified the definition of a payment period to specifically address the case of a student who withdraws from a clock-hour or non-term credit-hour program during a payment period and then returns to the school. The treatment differs according to whether the student returns to the same program within 180 days or after or starts a new program.
Return within 180 days
If the student returns to the same program within 180 days, the student is put back into the same payment period, and any FSA funds that the school or student returned to FSA are repaid to the student. The Cost of Attendance for a student returning to the same program within 180 days is the same as the original period before withdrawl; the school does not need to estimate or account for differences in COA. The student must complete the remaining 1) credit hours and weeks of instructional time, or 2) clock hours before being eligible for a subsequent payment period disbursement.

Return after 180 days or Starting a New Program
If the student returns to the same program after 180 days or starts a new program, the student begins a new payment period. For purposes of calculating payment periods only, the length of the program is the number of credit hours and the number of weeks of instructional time, or the number of clock hours that the student has remaining in the program he or she enters or re-enters. Also, if the remaining hours and weeks of instructional time, if applicable, are one-half of an academic year or less, the remaining hours constitute one payment period.

Retaking Hours and Courses
In general, students at term-based credit-hour schools can receive Pell funds for retaking coursework. The situation is more complicated at clock-hour or nonterm credit-hour schools. The difference in the treatment of a student at a clock-hour or nonterm credit-hour school versus a term-based credit-hour school is that at a term-based credit-hour school, a student can be paid to repeat a course and doesn’t necessarily have to complete the program before he or she can be paid for that course. Generally, at a clock-hour or nonterm credit-hour school, the student can be paid again for clock hours or credit hours that he or she has already completed at that school only if he or she has completed a program and re-enrolls to take that program again or to take another program.

Paying Refunded Amount
Example
Sarven Technical Institute pays Kerr a Pell disbursement of $500 for the first of three payment periods in a clock hour program. Kerr then withdraws in that payment period. Sarven performs a return of Title IV funds calculation and returns $400 to the Pell account. If Kerr reenrolls in the same award year, he must be paid the $400 when he reenrolls in the program. When he completes the hours in the first payment period, he'll be eligible for the Pell disbursement for the next payment period.

Being Paid for Retaking Classes
Cite
690.75(a)(3)