

Awarding Campus-Based Aid

Your school has more latitude in selecting recipients of its Campus-Based funds than in Pell or Stafford/PLUS. This chapter discusses the criteria that you must consider when selecting Campus-Based recipients, and the amounts that you may award to them. In addition, the student must meet the general eligibility criteria discussed in Volume 1, and your Campus-Based awards may not exceed the student's financial need, as described in Chapter 8 of Volume 3.

GENERAL CAMPUS-BASED AWARD RULES

Selecting independent & part-time students

If any part of a school's FSEOG, FWS, or Federal Perkins Loan allocation is directly or indirectly based on the financial need of independent students or students who are attending part-time, then you must offer a *reasonable proportion* of the FSEOG allocation, the FWS allocation, and the dollar amount of the loans made from the Perkins revolving fund to such students. This requirement includes part-time students at eligible additional locations as well as part-time students on the main campus. A policy that excludes part-time or independent students is not acceptable.

"Part-time students" also include correspondence students. To be considered enrolled in a program of correspondence study, the student must be enrolled in a degree-seeking program and must have completed and submitted the first lesson.

Uneven costs/unequal disbursements

If the student incurs uneven costs or receives uneven resources during the year and needs extra funds in a particular payment period, you may make unequal disbursements of FSEOG and Perkins. There is no explicit provision for unequal disbursements in FWS. However, because FWS wages are disbursed as work is performed, usually on a weekly or bi-weekly schedule, total disbursement amounts are likely to be different from one payment period to the next. In addition, as we'll discuss in the FWS section, a student may be paid for work performed during certain periods of non-attendance.

Summer school and special sessions

A student who enrolls as a regular student in an eligible program during summer school or a special session may receive Campus-Based aid if he or she meets the same general eligibility requirements that apply to a student enrolled in a regular session. If a student is not enrolled during the summer or special session, the student is not eligible to receive Campus-Based aid during the period of **nonattendance**, except in the case of an FWS job. (See FWS discussion in this chapter.)

CHAPTER HIGHLIGHTS

■ FSEOG:

- Undergraduate only — see Volume 1 for rules.
- Maximum \$4,000, Minimum \$100.
- Priority order for FSEOG recipients is based on Pell eligibility and lowest EFCs.

■ Perkins:

- Undergraduate/graduate eligibility.
- Undergraduate: \$5,500 annual and \$11,000/\$27,500 aggregate.
- Graduate: \$8,000 annual and \$60,000/aggregate.
- Selection based on exceptional financial need as defined by school.
- Also note Equal Credit Opportunity requirements.

■ FWS

- Undergraduate/graduate eligibility.
- Awards based on academic workloads & other factors, packaged based on net earnings, after taxes and job-related costs are subtracted.
- Student may be employed during certain periods of nonattendance.

■ Related Information:

- See Chapter 8 of this Volume for a discussion of packaging Campus-based aid with other assistance so as not to exceed the student's financial need.
- See Volume 1 for rules on undergraduate vs. graduate status.
- See Volume 4 for rules governing timing of disbursements & general FSA funds management.
- See Volume 6 for information on operating an FWS or Perkins Loan program, including allowable types of employment, JLD and Work-Colleges, due diligence in making Perkins loans, terms of repayment, etc.

Selecting independent and part-time students

34 CFR 674.10(b), 675.10(c), 34 CFR 676.10(b)

FSEOG cites

Selection Procedures 34 CFR 676.10
 Frequency of disbursements 34 CFR 676.16(a) and (e)
 Minimum and maximum awards 34 CFR 676.20

Award year & payment period

“Award year” is defined as “the period of time from July 1 of one year through June 30 of the following year.”

Institutional Eligibility regulations, 34 CFR 600.2

As discussed in Chapter 1 of this volume, the payment period for a program that uses standard academic terms is a semester, trimester, or quarter. See Chapter 1 for a description of payment periods in programs not using terms or not using standard terms.

Payment period defined: 34 CFR 668.4

AWARDING FSEOG**Award Amounts**

The maximum Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (FSEOG) for a full academic year is usually \$4,000. However, you may award as much as \$4,400 to a student participating in a study-abroad program that is approved for credit by the home school. The minimum FSEOG amount is \$100, but you may prorate this amount if the student is enrolled for less than an academic year.

The FSEOG maximum award for a student applies to both the Federal share and the required non-federal share. However, when your school has a waiver of the non-federal share, the FSEOG maximum applies to just the FSEOG federal funds. When there is no waiver, the FSEOG federal dollars awarded to a student are considered to be 75 percent of that student’s total FSEOG award and the school must account for the remaining 25 percent non-federal share, regardless of the type of school resources used and the method used to match. For more detail on the requirements of federal and non-federal shares, see Volume 6, Chapter 1.

Selecting FSEOG Recipients

When awarding FSEOG funds for an award year, you must first select students with the lowest expected family contributions (EFC) who will also receive Pell Grants in that award year. This group is known as the FSEOG first selection group. If your school has remaining FSEOG funds after making awards to all Pell Grant recipients for that award year, you must next select students with the lowest EFCs who are not receiving Pell Grants. This group of students is known as the FSEOG second selection group. A student who will also receive a Pell Grant in that award year is a student who has demonstrated Pell Grant eligibility for the same award year based upon an EFC that you have calculated for the student, or the EFC on the student’s SAR or ISIR.

You must keep documentation of the eligible EFC that was calculated for the student, and you must confirm Pell Grant eligibility prior to disbursement of the FSEOG. If the FSEOG recipient does not actually receive a Pell Grant during the award year, but the documentation shows that the FSEOG award and disbursement was made in good faith, you are not required to recover the FSEOG funds. If the student loses Pell Grant eligibility prior to disbursement of the FSEOG, you must cancel the FSEOG award.

Selecting FSEOG Prohibitions

A school would not be in compliance with the Higher Education Act, as amended, and with the FSEOG regulations were it to award FSEOGs on a first-come, first-served basis or were it to arbitrarily set expected EFC benchmarks (cutoffs) from below which it would select FSEOG recipients. Such a practice might exclude otherwise eligible students from the selection process. Furthermore, professional judgment is not an appropriate means of attempting to resolve the indicated circumstance; professional judgment is applicable only to making an adjustment or adjustments to a data element used in the calculation of the EFC or in the COA, not as a means to circumvent the FSEOG selection policy.

Crossover payment period example

Brian and Brad are enrolled at Scruples Business School in a payment period that begins in June 2010 and ends in August 2010, and both are among those students with the lowest EFCs who will also receive Pell Grants in that payment period. Brian is receiving a 2009-2010 Pell Grant disbursement for that payment period and Brad is receiving a 2010-2011 Pell Grant disbursement for that payment period—both students have met the FSEOG first selection group requirement for that crossover payment period.

Crossover payment period

Certain flexibilities exist when determining whether a student is considered to be in the FSEOG first selection group during a crossover payment period, that is, a period that begins before July 1 of any award year and ends after July 1 of that same award year. If a student will also receive a Pell Grant during a payment period that occurs in two award years and the student is among those students with the lowest EFCs, the student satisfies the FSEOG first selection group requirements for the same crossover period regardless of which award year the Pell Grant funds are attributed.

In order to be considered part of the FSEOG first selection group, a student does not necessarily have to receive a Pell Grant in the same cross-over payment period. A student can also be awarded FSEOG funds under the FSEOG first selection group requirements during a crossover payment period, from either award year's allocation, as long as the student will also receive a Pell Grant in the award year to which the crossover payment period is attributed for Pell Grant purposes.

Establishing categories of students

Your selection procedures may specify categories of students to ensure that the students in each category have an opportunity to be awarded FSEOG funds. Categories may be based on class standing, enrollment status, program, date of application, or a combination of factors. You may choose to assign a percentage or dollar amount of FSEOG funds to each category; there is no requirement to make the percentage or dollar amount proportional to the need of students in a particular category or even to the number of students in the category.

However, categorization may not be used to exclude certain students or groups of students from consideration. If you know that your school's funds are so limited as to effectively exclude year after year categories that come later in the sequence, your school may not be in compliance with the "reasonably available" provision.

Your school's written selection procedures must ensure that FSEOG recipients are selected on the basis of the lowest EFC and Pell Grant priority requirements over the entire award year. If your school enrolls students as often as monthly or weekly, FSEOG funds can be reserved for use throughout that award year (on the basis of your school's experiences from previous periods), and selection practices can be applied in a manner that would assure a reasonable consistency over the entire award year.

When you use categories to package FSEOG, within each category you must first award the assigned FSEOG funds to students with the lowest EFCs who will also receive a Pell Grant. If FSEOG funds assigned for that category still remain, you must next award FSEOG funds to students in the category with the lowest EFCs who will not receive a Pell Grant.

Frequency & amount of FSEOG disbursements

If you're awarding an FSEOG for a full academic year, you must pay a portion of the grant during each payment period, *even if the student's program doesn't use standard academic terms.* (See Chapter 1 of this volume for an explanation of payment periods.)

To determine the amount of each disbursement, you would usually divide the total FSEOG award by the number of payment periods the student will attend. However, you are allowed to pay an FSEOG in unequal amounts if the student has costs or resources that are different for different payment periods. You may make payments *within* a payment period in whatever installments will best meet the student's needs.

Categories of students for FSEOG selection

This guidance is based on Dear Colleague Letter CB-91-8.

Perkins citations

Selection procedures: 34 CFR 674.10
 Exceptional need: 34 CFR 674.10(a)(1)
 Must have estimate of Pell eligibility: 34 CFR 674.9(d)
 Selection of independent & part-time students:
 34 CFR 674.10(b)
 Equal credit opportunity: 34 CFR 674.20

Example: Perkins selection procedures

When packaging aid, Barton University first awards Perkins Loans to third-year students whose financial need is at least \$500 after their EFCs, Pell Grants, and any scholarships received have been subtracted from the cost of attendance. Next, the University awards Perkins Loans to second-year students whose financial need is at least \$750. The school continues to award Perkins Loans to such pre-defined groups until the Fund is exhausted or all exceptional financial need is met.

Grad/undergrad status in teacher certification program

A student enrolled in a teacher certification program may be considered either an undergraduate or a graduate student. If a teacher-certification student has already borrowed the maximum aggregate allowed for an undergraduate, but your school considers him/her to be a graduate student, the student is eligible to receive an additional Perkins Loan. At the point the school classifies and treats this student as a graduate student, he/she would only be eligible for graduate level FSA aid.

Uneven costs/unequal disbursements example

Dan will receive a \$1,000 Perkins Loan and must spend \$300 for books and supplies at the beginning of the school year. Ingram College could disburse that \$300 along with the first payment. To determine the first payment, Ingram College subtracts the extra amount (in this case, \$300) from the total loan (\$1,000) and divides the remainder (\$700) by the number of payment periods (in this case, 2). Ingram then adds the regular amount for one payment period (\$350) to the extra amount (\$300) to determine the initial payment (\$650). The remaining amount (\$350) is then disbursed during the second payment period for a total loan of \$1,000.

AWARDING PERKINS LOANS

The maximum amount an undergraduate student may borrow is \$5,500 per award year; the maximum for a graduate or professional student is \$8,000 per award year.

Like Stafford Loans, Perkins also have aggregate loan limits:

- \$11,000 for any student who has not completed two academic years of undergraduate work.
- \$27,500 for an undergraduate student who has completed two academic years and is pursuing a bachelor's degree.
- \$60,000 for a graduate or professional student, including loans borrowed as an undergraduate student.

The aggregate loan limits now include only unpaid principal. (Previously, a student who had borrowed the maximum cumulative amount for a graduate or professional student would not be eligible for another loan even if the student had repaid part or all of the amount he or she had borrowed.)

The annual maximums and aggregate maximums include any amounts borrowed previously under the Federal Perkins Loan Program, including National Direct/Defense Student Loans.

Perkins selection criteria

When awarding Perkins Loans, you must give priority to those students with exceptional financial need, as defined by your school. Your school's Perkins selection procedures must be in writing, uniformly applied, and kept on file at the school. See Volume 2 for record retention and consumer information requirements.

Before you may award a student a Perkins Loan, you must determine the student's Pell Grant eligibility. You may use an unofficial calculation to determine Pell Grant eligibility before a student has filed a *Free Application for Federal Student Aid* (FAFSA). However, your school may not disburse the Perkins Loan until you have received the student's official EFC for that award year (on the student's SAR or ISIR).

Increased loan eligibility to cover higher costs of study abroad

If the reasonable costs of the foreign study program exceed the cost of attending the home school, the awarded Perkins Loan may exceed the annual and/or aggregate loan limits by up to 20%. A school may disburse a Perkins Loan to a student engaged in a program of study abroad if the student meets all eligibility requirements and is enrolled in an eligible program at the school that will accept credits earned abroad.

Equal Credit Opportunity Act (ECOA) rules

A school making Perkins loans is subject to the requirements of the ECOA. With only limited exceptions, the ECOA prohibits a lender from considering the applicant's age, race, color, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, or receipt of public assistance when evaluating loan applications. Lenders are not permitted to consider whether the applicant has a telephone, whether the applicant's sources of income are from retirement benefits or part-time employment, or whether the applicant might bear or rear children.

In the case of a "special purpose credit program" that uses financial need as a criteria for the loan, a lender may collect certain borrower information. The Perkins program is considered a special purpose credit program, therefore you "may request and consider, in determining an applicant's eligibility for the program, information regarding the applicant's marital status; alimony, child support, and separate maintenance income; and the spouse's financial resources." This information is collected on the FAFSA.

ECOA regulations: 12 CFR 202

AWARDING FEDERAL WORK-STUDY (FWS)

Unlike the other two Campus-Based programs, the FWS Program does not require that priority be given to students who have *exceptional* financial need. However, you must make FWS jobs reasonably available, to the extent of available funds, to all eligible students. Your selection procedures must be in writing, uniformly applied, and kept in your school's files.

There are no specific award limits for FWS earnings, other than the requirement that the amount of the FWS award not exceed the student's financial need. For a full discussion of packaging FWS with other aid, see Chapter 8 in this volume.

When deciding on an appropriate FWS award for a student, you should consider the student's academic workload and any other factors that might affect the hours that a student could work each week.

Basing FWS awards on net work earnings

The *gross* amount of the award is based on the total number of hours to be worked multiplied by the anticipated wage rate. For awarding and packaging purposes, you should use the student's *net* FWS earnings, which exclude taxes and job-related expenses. To determine the student's *net* FWS earnings, you should subtract any job-related costs and non-refundable taxes from the student's *gross* FWS earnings. If you are certain that the student's federal or state taxes paid will be refunded, you should not subtract those taxes paid from the student's gross earnings.

Job-related costs are costs the student incurs because of his or her job. Examples of job-related costs include uniforms, the cost of meals at work, and transportation to and from work. For work during vacation periods, job-related costs can include room and board as long as the FWS student incurs these costs only because of the FWS employment. For example, room and board during the summer *cannot* be included in job-related costs if the FWS student also takes summer courses.

Calculating Maximum Gross Earnings Example

Chris has unmet financial need of \$1,000 at Peterson University. Because Chris has a Social Security tax of 7.65% (that will not be refunded) and \$108 in job-related costs, the school may allow Chris to earn an FWS award amount that is higher than his \$1,000 unmet financial need in order for him to earn the allowable \$1,000 net FWS earnings.

To calculate the FWS award amount to reflect the maximum gross FWS earnings that Chris may earn without the net FWS earnings exceeding the student's \$1,000 financial need, the school must do the following:

1. Add the amount of job-related costs to the amount of his unmet need ($\$108 + \$1,000 = \$1,108$) for a total of \$1,108.
2. Account for the Social Security tax by determining that his net FWS earnings are 92.35% of his gross earnings ($100\% - 7.65\% = 92.35\%$) or (.9235).
3. Divide the total in step 1 by the ratio in step 2 ($\$1,108 / .9235 = \$1,199.78$) for a result of \$1,199.78 (\$1,200 after rounding).

Peterson University may give Chris a \$1,200 FWS award and his net FWS earnings will not exceed his \$1,000 unmet financial need.

Taxes and job-related costs cite

34 CFR 675.25(a)

Work during nonattendance

For further information about working during vacation periods or periods of nonattendance, see the discussion of enrollment requirements in Volume 1.

FWS for period preceding study abroad

A student in an eligible program of study abroad may be employed during a period of nonattendance preceding the study abroad if he or she will be continuously enrolled in his or her American school while abroad and if the student's study is part of the American school's own program. In such a case, a student may be employed in a qualified position in the United States, at the American school's branch campus in a foreign country, or at a U.S. government facility abroad.

Minisession example

Lutz University has a summer term made up of three mini-sessions. Robert enrolls in classes for the June and August mini-sessions, but does not enroll in any classes for the July mini-session. Robert has a financial need of \$500 for his attendance in two of the summer mini-sessions. Robert also plans to enroll in the following fall semester and has a remaining need of \$250 for that semester. Robert is given a \$750 FWS award in the summer (\$500 for the two summer mini-sessions and \$250 for the fall semester). Robert knows his June mini-session courses will be very demanding and he will not have time to work. So, Robert earns \$500 during the July mini-session when he has no classes. Robert has classes again in August, but his academic workload is lighter. In August, Robert earns \$250 towards his education costs in the upcoming fall semester.

Earnings for the next period of enrollment

Many FWS students must pay the bulk of their education costs in the beginning of each period of enrollment, before they have had a chance to earn FWS wages. Therefore, you may allow a student to earn FWS wages to cover educational expenses in the next period of enrollment that your school offers. The student must be planning to enroll in that next period of enrollment and must demonstrate financial need for that period of enrollment. The next period of enrollment is usually the next term, including a summer period, or in the case of summer earnings, the next full academic year.

A student may earn FWS funds for the next period of enrollment during any period of enrollment, including a period of enrollment that is comprised, in whole or in part, of mini-sessions. A student may also earn FWS wages towards the next period of enrollment during a period of nonattendance, as discussed below.

Working during periods of nonattendance

A student may be employed under FWS during a period of nonattendance, such as a summer term, an equivalent vacation period, the full-time work period of a cooperative education program, or an unattended fall or spring semester. To be eligible for this employment, a student must be planning to enroll for the next period of enrollment and must have demonstrated financial need for that period of enrollment. The student's net earnings (earnings minus taxes and job-related costs) during this period of nonattendance must be used to cover expenses associated with his or her financial need for the next period of enrollment.

When a student who had an FWS job in a period of non-attendance fails to enroll in the next academic period, you must be able to demonstrate that the student was eligible for employment and that, at the time the FWS was awarded, you had reason to believe the student intended to enroll in the next period. At a minimum, you must keep a written record in your files showing that the student had accepted the school's offer of admittance for the next period of enrollment. If during the period of nonattendance you learn that the student will no longer enroll in the next period of enrollment, the student must immediately stop working under FWS.

FWS and minisessions

If your school combines a series of mini-sessions or modules into one term (e.g., three summer mini-sessions into one summer semester), an FWS student attending any of the mini-sessions may earn FWS wages at any time throughout that term. You may apply those earnings towards the student's financial need for the mini-session(s) attended and/or the next period of enrollment. You must base the student's financial need for attending the summer term on the period when the student is actually enrolled in the mini-sessions.

The amount of FWS wages a student may earn at any given point in the term does not depend on whether or not the student is enrolled in a mini-session at that point in time. You have some flexibility in deciding with the student how to distribute the hours worked throughout the summer term. (See the example in the sidebar.)