
Introduction to Volume 5

An overpayment occurs when the student receives more aid than he or she was eligible to receive. One kind of overpayment, traditionally called an overaward, results from changes in the student's aid package; a second occurs when a student withdraws. This volume covers how a school should respond when a student withdraws.

Here, we provide a summary of the changes and clarifications presented in greater detail in the chapters that follow. **Alone, the text herein does not provide schools with the guidance needed to satisfactorily administer the Title IV, HEA programs.** For more complete guidance, you should refer to the text in the chapters cited, the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) and the Higher Education Assistance Act (HEA) as amended:

Throughout this volume, new information is indicated with the following symbol:



When the text represents a clarification rather than a change, it is indicated with this symbol:



When we believe that historically there might be some misunderstanding of a requirement, we indicate that with:



If we want to point out a bit of helpful information, we indicate it with:



Finally, if we want you to take special note, we indicate it with:



Notes on Active Links

At the top of each page you will find links to Dear Colleague Letters, The Code of Federal Regulation, and the Federal Student Aid Glossary and Appendices

[Glossary](#) [Acronyms](#) [CFR](#) [DCL](#)

Major Changes

Chapter 1—Withdrawals and the Return of Title IV Funds

- ◆ From time to time, a student who was originally enrolled in a payment period that began, and was scheduled to end, in one award year withdraws and then returns to school after the end of that award year. We explain how schools should request extended processing in both the Pell Grant and Direct Loan programs.