

Participation, Fiscal Procedures & Records

CHAPTER 1

This chapter addresses fiscal procedures and recordkeeping requirements that are specific to the Campus-Based programs. For information on general fiscal procedures and records requirements for all Federal Student Aid (FSA) programs, refer to Volume 2: School Eligibility and Operations, Volume 4: Processing Aid & Managing FSA Funds, and the current edition of the Blue Book.

A school must first enter into a Program Participation Agreement (PPA) with the Department of Education (ED) before making *any* awards of FSA funds.

A school completes an online *Fiscal Operations Report and Application to Participate (FISAP on the Web)* to apply for Campus-Based funds for the coming year and to report its Campus-Based expenditures for the prior year.

PROGRAM PARTICIPATION AGREEMENT

The school's financial aid administrator is responsible for ensuring that eligible students at the school receive Campus-Based and other FSA program funds according to the provisions of the Program Participation Agreement (PPA), signed by both a representative of the Department and the school's chief administrative officer, as well as the applicable provisions of the law and regulations.

The Federal Perkins Loan and Federal Work-Study (FWS) programs have specific additional requirements that are part of the Program Participation Agreement, as described in this volume. For more information on this agreement and the General Provisions requirements for all FSA programs, see *Volume 2, School Eligibility and Operations*.

Perkins PPA requirements

The Program Participation Agreement requires the school to annually submit to the Department a report containing information that determines the school's Perkins default rate.

The agreement for the Federal Perkins Loan Program also requires the school to establish and maintain a Fund and to deposit into the Fund:

- any Federal Capital Contribution (FCC) the school receives as its federal allocation for the program for each award year (currently no FCC is being allocated to schools in the Perkins Loan Program);
- the Institutional Capital Contribution (ICC), including any ICC to

CHAPTER 1 HIGHLIGHTS

- Program Participation Agreement
- FISAP Report and Application
- Allocation of funds
- Reallocation
- Transfer of funds
 - FWS to FSEOG or Perkins
 - FSEOG to FWS
- Carry forward/Carry back
- Federal/Nonfederal share
- Use of FWS allocated funds
 - Community service waivers
- Recordkeeping
- Record Retention & Formats
- Perkins reimbursement & assignment
- Administrative cost allowance

Related information

- The rules for awarding and packaging Campus-Based aid are discussed with the other FSA programs (Volume 3), since the financial aid office is responsible for awarding and packaging all FSA program funds using similar rules.

NDSL & Perkins loans

The Perkins Loan program was initially authorized in 1958 as the National Defense Student Loan Program. The Higher Education Amendments of 1972 renamed the program the National Direct Student Loan Program. In 1986, the program was renamed the Perkins Loan Program.

Program participation requirements

The basic list of Program Participation Agreement (PPA) requirements is found in 34 CFR 668.14. Under the PPA, the school agrees to use the funds it receives solely for the purposes specified in the regulations for that program and to administer each program in accordance with the Higher Education Act of 1965 (HEA), as amended, and the General Provisions regulations.

PPA requirements for Perkins

34 CFR 674.8

PPA requirements for Federal Work-Study

34 CFR 675.8

Treatment of FWS in 90/10 calculation

FWS funds recovered by the school are excluded from revenues in the 90/10 calculation, unless the school used those funds to pay for a student's institutional charges. (See *Volume 2* for discussion of the 90/10 calculation)

match transfer of funds from other Campus-Based programs;

- payments the school receives for repayment of loan principal, interest, collection charges, and penalty or late charges on loans from the fund;
- payments the school receives from ED for cancellations, such as teacher service cancellations (see Chapter 5 of this volume);
- any other earnings on fund assets, including net interest earnings on funds deposited in an interest-bearing account (total interest minus bank charges incurred on the account); and
- proceeds of any short-term no-interest loans the school makes to the fund in anticipation of receipt of its FCC or of loan collections.

Federal Work-Study PPA requirements

Under the Program Participation Agreement, schools participating in the FWS Program must:

- make FWS employment reasonably available, to the extent of available funds, to all eligible students;
- award FWS employment, to the maximum extent practicable, that will complement and reinforce each recipient's educational program or career goals;
- assure that FWS employment may be used to support programs for supportive services to students with disabilities; and
- inform all eligible students of the opportunity to perform community services and consult with local nonprofit, government, and community-based organizations to identify those opportunities.

FISAP REPORT AND APPLICATION

Application for funds

To apply for and receive funds from the Department for one or more of the Campus-Based programs, a school must submit a FISAP for each award year. The Department posts instructions for submitting the FISAP in an Electronic Announcement on the IFAP Web site (typically around May-July).

On Part II of the FISAP, you will report enrollment and aid eligibility information, such as the amount of tuition and fees your school assessed, total Pell and ACG/SMART funds disbursed, and the number of eligible aid applicants at your school at different income levels. The information reported on the FISAP must be accurate and verifiable, as it will be used in the funding allocation formula (see next section).

You must submit your school's FISAP by October 1. Although most of the information on the FISAP is submitted electronically, please remember that you must print the combined certification and signature pages for your FISAP submission, obtain the required signatures, and mail these documents (with the original signatures) to the address given below.

Reporting expenditures

The school uses the Fiscal Operations Report portion of the FISAP to report its expenditures under the Campus-Based programs in the previous award year.

FISAP requirement

E-Announcement July 21, 2011

To participate in the Federal Perkins Loan, FWS, or FSEOG programs, an institution shall file an application before the deadline date established annually by the Secretary through publication of a notice in the Federal Register. See 34 CFR 673.3.

First-time Campus-Based program applicants

A school that has applied to participate in the Campus-Based programs for the first time should submit a FISAP by the deadline even if the school has not been certified to participate in the programs. The Department will calculate a funding level for the school and put the funding on "hold" status until the school has been approved to participate. See "Allocation of Funds" for more information.

Use the 2012–2013 FISAP to:

Apply for 2012–2013
Funds

Report 2010–2011
Expenditures

Completing & Submitting the FISAP

FISAP on the Web

Schools submit the FISAP through the FISAP on the Web, available at: www.cbfsap.ed.gov

To submit the FISAP on the Web, you must have a User ID and password, which can be obtained on the eCampus-Based Web site (select "Login," and select the registration link). Once you have registered, you will receive your User ID via email.

The FISAP is available for completion on the Web by August 1 of each year. It must be completed no later than October 1 of the same year. (The deadline will be earlier if October 1st falls on a weekend.) A list of all Campus-Based submission dates is posted on the **FISAP on the Web site**.

Schools may also make corrections via the FISAP on the Web site. For more information on amending previous submissions, see Volume 4, Chapter 4.

Certifications on the FISAP

Part I of the FISAP includes two required certifications:

1. Form 80-0013, Certifications Regarding Lobbying; Debarment, Suspension, and Other Responsibility Matters; and Drug-Free Workplace Requirements.
2. Standard Form LLL, Disclosure of Lobbying Activities (should only be completed if a school expends funds for lobbying activities)

See **Volume 2** for more information on these requirements.

Address for certification/signature pages

FISAP Administrator
3110 Fairview Park Drive
Suite 950
Falls Church, VA 22042

Campus-Based Call Center For assistance submitting corrections for closed years, or for questions concerning the preparation of the FISAP, contact the Campus-Based Call Center at **1-877-801-7168** (8 a.m.–8 p.m. Eastern time); cbfob@ed.gov

Federal Capital Contribution (Perkins)

Congress has not authorized any Federal Capital Contribution (FCC) through the 2011-12 application year.

Release of tentative & final funding levels

HEA 462(a)

34 CFR 673.4

E-Announcements January 25, 2011, April 1, 2011

Your school's funding levels and corresponding worksheets will be posted in the "Self-Service" area on the eCB Web site before your school's Campus-Based contact person will be notified by e-mail when the tentative and the final funding levels are issued. Review your funding levels on the eCB website, and if you feel they are not correct, you may contact the Campus-Based Call Center at 877-801-7168.

Withholding final allocation

In some cases, ED calculates a school's final allocation, but does not issue the final allocation by April 1st. We may withhold a school's final allocation if:

- the school lost its eligibility to participate in FSA programs;
- the school is a new applicant for the FSA programs and/or for Campus-Based programs and has not been approved yet; or
- we have not received the FISAP signature/certification form with the required original signature of the school's CEO.

When the reason for holding the school's final allocation is resolved, we will release the school's final allocation.

ALLOCATION OF CAMPUS-BASED FUNDS

The Department allocates funds for each of the Campus-Based programs directly to schools each award year in the amount of funding the school is authorized to receive from the Department for an award year. The Department bases the allocation amount on statutory formulas and program funding. A school will not, however, receive an allocation that is in excess of its request. Your school's initial allocation is based on the amount allocated for the base award year, 1999–2000.

If your school submits the FISAP by the 1st of October, the Department provides your school with tentative allocation information in January of the following year and with final allocation information by the 1st of April. A school is notified via e-mail when its tentative or final allocation information is available in the "Self-Service" section of the *eCampus-Based* Web site.

If a school does not use its total allocation of funds for the Campus-Based programs, the school must release unexpended amounts to the Department. In June/July, the Department posts a Dear Colleague Letter on IFAP that requests schools to release any previous award year funds that they have not expended and offers schools the opportunity to request supplemental FWS funds for community service. The Reallocation Form for schools wishing to return funds or request supplemental FWS funds can be found in the Setup section of the *eCampus-Based* Web site.

REALLOCATION OF FUNDS

You must complete the Campus-Based Reallocation Form (on the *eCampus-Based* Web site) if—

- you do not intend to spend your entire allocation in any of the Campus-Based programs, or
- you want to request supplemental FWS funds to pay students in community service jobs (based on the criteria discussed later in this section).

A school may request supplemental FWS funds if it—

- has spent at least 5% of its total FWS funds for the award year to compensate students employed as reading tutors of children or in family literacy activities as part of its community service activities, and
- has an FWS fair share shortfall as shown on the school's final funding worksheet, provided with the final allocation letter.

Releasing unused funds

After schools release their unexpended allocations, the Department reallocates the funds to schools that have met the criteria for receiving a supplemental allocation (based on statutory and regulatory guidelines).

If a school returns more than 10% of its allocated funds for a given award year under any one of the Campus-Based programs, the Department will reduce the school's allocation for the second succeeding award year by the dollar amount returned unless the Department waives this provision.

Reduction of allocation

34 CFR 673.4(d)(3)

Waiver of allocation reduction

To request a waiver, a school must submit an explanation of the circumstances with its FISAP. ED explains the process a school must use to request a waiver in the FISAP Instruction Booklet.

ED may waive this provision for a specific school if the school returned more than 10% of its allocation due to circumstances that are beyond the school's control, and are not expected to recur.

Reallocation of unexpended Campus-Based funds

Unexpended FSEOG and FWS funds returned to ED will be reallocated to an eligible school in a manner that best carries out the purposes of the FSEOG program.

In years in which the Department makes a Federal Capital Contribution; ED reallocates 80% of returned Perkins loan funds in accordance with 462(i) of the HEA and reallocates 20% in a manner that best carries out the purposes of the program. For more detail on reallocation for the 2011-12 award year, see the E-Announcement published July 21, 2011.

Campus-Based fund transfer provisions

A school may transfer

- up to 25% of the school's FWS allotment to its Perkins Loan Program allotment or FSEOG Program allotment
- up to 25% of the school's FSEOG allotment to the school's FWS allotment.

FWS use of funds: 34 CFR 675.18(e)

20 U.S.C. 1095 [HEA section 488]

Effective date for FWS/Perkins transfer provision: August 14, 2008

G5: transferred FWS funds

Any FWS funds transferred to FSEOG must be entered in G5 as an expenditure against the FWS Program, not the FSEOG Program.

School must have Perkins LOE for award year

Because a school maintains a revolving Perkins Loan fund, it does not need to receive a Perkins Loan FCC allocation for an award year to be able to transfer an allowable percentage of its FWS allocation for that award year to the Federal Perkins Loan Program. However, the school must have a Perkins Loan Level of Expenditure (LOE) from ED for that award year. The LOE is the authority from ED for the school to participate and spend monies from the Perkins Loan Fund for that award year, including making new loans to students. The official FWS allocation letter and the Perkins Loan LOE is the school's authority to exercise the FWS to Perkins Loan transfer option.

Perkins transfer to FWS or FSEOG

In those years when Federal Capital Contribution was allocated to schools, schools were allowed to transfer up to a total of 25% of their total Federal Perkins Loan allocation (initial plus supplemental) for an award year to either or both the Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (FSEOG) and Federal Work-Study (FWS) programs. 34 CFR 674.18(b)

TRANSFER OF CAMPUS-BASED FUNDS

Several general rules apply to the transfer of funds between Campus-Based programs:

- You must award transferred funds according to the requirements of the program to which they are transferred.
- You must report the transfer of funds on the Fiscal Operations Report portion of the FISAP.
- Any transferred funds that are unexpended must be transferred back to the original program at the end of the award year.
- You may not transfer funds from one program to another **unless** you have awarded funds to students in the program from which you are transferring in the same award year. For example, you may not transfer FWS funds to another program in 2011-12 if you are not also making FWS awards in 2011-12.

Federal Work-Study transfer to FSEOG or Perkins

A school may transfer up to a total of 25% of its FWS allocation (initial plus supplemental) for an award year to its Perkins FCC allocation or FSEOG allocation, or both. This means that the total dollar amount of the FWS allocation transferred to both programs may not exceed 25% of the FWS allocation. (The FWS allocation does not include any amounts that may have been carried forward or carried back from other award years, as discussed in the next section.) You may not transfer FWS funds to FSEOG or Perkins **unless** you have awarded FWS funds to students in the same award year that you intend to transfer funds.

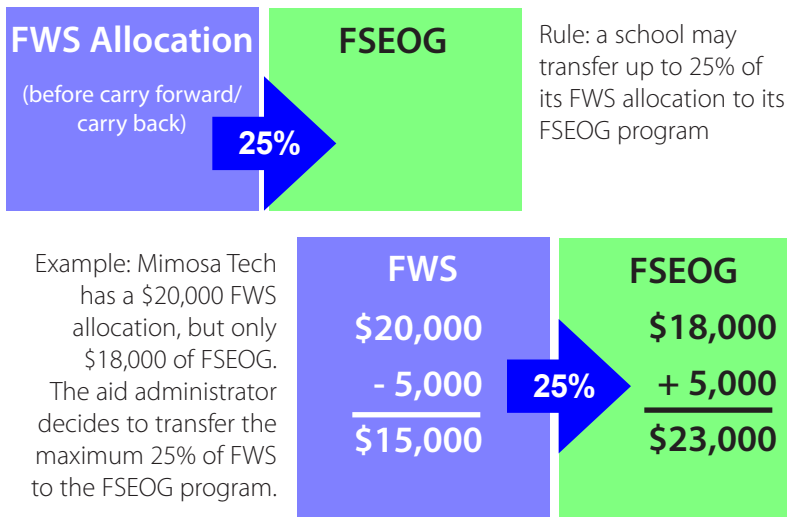
If the school wants to transfer an allowable percentage of its FWS allocation to the FSEOG Program or transfer an allowable percentage of its FSEOG allocation to the FWS Program, the program that the school wants to transfer funds to must also have an allocation for that same award year. The official allocation letter for both the FWS and FSEOG programs for the same specific award year is the school's authority to exercise the FWS and FSEOG transfer of funds option from one to the other.

Your school must match any FWS funds transferred to FSEOG at the matching rate of the FSEOG Program, but the match doesn't have to be made until the transfer has occurred.

Your school may transfer up to 25% of its total FWS allotment allocation (initial and supplemental) to its Perkins Loan fund, in addition to the FSEOG Program allotment. Your school must have a Perkins Loan Level of Expenditure from the Department for the award year in order to do this. The Department's permission is not required.

FSEOG transfer to FWS

A school may now transfer up to 25% of its FSEOG allocation to its FWS allocation. (The school must have an FWS allocation to be able to transfer the funds.) You may not transfer FSEOG funds to FWS **unless** you have awarded FSEOG funds to students in the same award year that you intend to transfer funds.

Example: transferring funds

FWS carry forward/carry back

34 CFR 675.18(b)

34 CFR 675.18(c)

G5: Funds Carried Forward/Back

Any FWS funds carried forward or carried back between award years must be entered in G5 as an expenditure against the FWS authorization for the award year from which the funds were taken, not the authorization for the award year in which the funds were used. The same requirement holds for FSEOG funds

FSEOG & FWS CARRY FORWARD/CARRY BACK***Carry forward***

Your school may spend up to 10% of its current year's FWS or FSEOG allocation (initial and supplemental) in the *following* award year (carry forward). Before a school may spend its current year's allocation, it must spend any funds carried forward from the previous year.

Carry back

Your school is also permitted to spend up to 10% of its current year's FWS or FSEOG allocation (initial and supplemental) for expenses incurred in the *previous* award year (carry back).

Your school must match FWS or FSEOG funds carried forward or carried back in the award year that they are spent. A school's future FWS or FSEOG program allocation is not affected by carrying forward or carrying back funds between award years.

You may carry back FWS funds for summer employment; that is, you may use any portion of your school's initial and supplemental FWS allocations for the current award year to pay student wages earned on or after May 1 of the previous award year but prior to the beginning of the current award year (July 1). This summer carry back authority is in addition to the authority to carry back 10% of the current year's FWS allocation for use during the previous award year.

Also, your school may spend any portion of its current award year's initial and supplemental FSEOG allocations to make FSEOG awards to students for payment periods that begin on or after May 1st of the prior award year but end prior to the start of the current award year (carry back for summer). This carry-back authority for summer FSEOG awards is in addition to the authority to carry back 10% of the current award year's FSEOG allocation for use during the previous award year.

On the FISAP, you must report FWS or FSEOG funds that your school carries back and carries forward. For example, if a school carried forward 10% of its FWS 2010–2011 allocation to be spent in 2011–2012, the school must report this amount on the FISAP in Part V of the Fiscal Operations Report for 2010–2011 (due September 30, 2011).

General principles

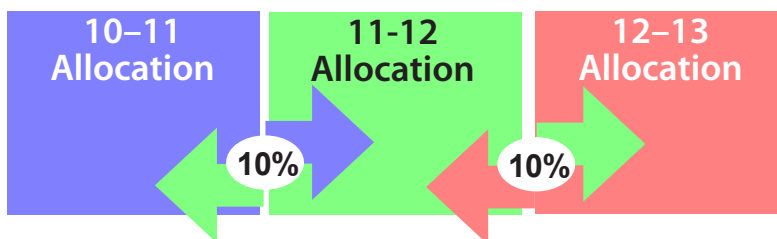
The official allocation letter for a specific award period is the school's authority to exercise these options. A school may not carry forward or carry back FWS funds to any award year in which there is no specific FWS allocation, and the same requirement holds for FSEOG funds.

FWS limitations on use of funds carried forward or back

Schools are not permitted to add funds that are carried forward or back to the total FWS allocation for an award year when determining the maximum percentage of available funds that may be used in that award year for any of the following purposes:

- transferring FWS funds to FSEOG;
- providing the federal share of wages in private for-profit sector jobs;
or
- the Job Location and Development (JLD) Program.

For example, if a school carries \$10,000 forward from 2010–2011 to 2011–2012, it may not include the \$10,000 in the total 2011–2012 FWS allocation for these three purposes. For these purposes, the 2011–2012 percentage is based on a school's total 2011–2012 original FWS allocation plus any supplemental FWS allocation for the 2011–2012 year.

Carry forward/carry back

Rule: for both the FWS and FSEOG programs: a school may transfer up to 10% of its current year allocation (initial & supplemental) *forward* to the next award year, or *back* to the previous award year.

Federal shares cites

Federal share limitation for FWS

34 CFR 675.26

Job Location & Development

34 CFR 675.33(b)

Job Location & Development

A school may use up to 10% or \$75,000 of a school's FWS allocation for its Job Location and Development Program.

The federal share of allowable costs in carrying out the JLD Program may not exceed 80% of such costs. (See *Chapter 2* of this volume.)

Wages from federal agency

The portion of the FWS wages contributed as the school share by a federal off-campus agency is not considered part of the "federal share." Thus, a federal agency may provide the required share of student compensation normally paid by off-campus agencies plus any other employer costs that they agree to pay.

Separate FISAP for locations ineligible for waiver

If your school files a FISAP on behalf of two or more separately eligible school locations, but not all of these locations are eligible for a waiver of the nonfederal share requirement, you must file a separate FISAP for any locations that are not eligible for a waiver of the nonfederal share requirement. Only those locations that are eligible will receive a waiver of the nonfederal share requirement.

Contributing greater than minimum nonfederal share of FWS

An employer can choose to contribute more than the minimum required nonfederal share. For example, if a school has a large demand for FWS jobs from its various departments, it may contribute more than the usual 25% to allow for additional employment. However, schools should not report any contributions over the 25% requirement on the FISAP.

FEDERAL SHARE LIMITATION**Federal share of FWS**

In general, the federal share of FWS wages paid to a student may not exceed 75% of the student's total wages. However, there are some important exceptions to this rule, as described below.

If the student is working for a private for-profit organization, the federal share of the student's wages may not exceed 50%.

On the other hand, a school may use the federal share to pay up to 100% of the FWS wages paid to a student who is

- performing civic education and participation activities in community service projects;
- employed as a reading tutor for preschool-age children or elementary school children;
- employed as a mathematics tutor for children in elementary school through ninth grade; or
- performing family literacy activities in a family literacy project that provides services to families with preschool or elementary age children.

A school is not required to ask the Department for a waiver of the FWS nonfederal share requirement to receive the 100% federal share authorization for an FWS student employed in one of these jobs. Instead, the school should use 100% federal dollars to pay such a student and then show on its FISAP that it did so. (See *Chapter 2* for a more detailed discussion of eligible jobs and employers.)

A school may use the federal share of FWS wages to pay up to 90% of a student's wages if:

- The student is employed at a private nonprofit organization or a federal, state, or local public agency. (Employment at the school itself is not eligible.)
- The school does not own, operate, or control the organization or agency. To satisfy this requirement, your school must keep a statement in the school's file, signed by both the agency and the school, stating that they have no such relationship.
- The school selects the organization or agency on an individual, case-by-case basis. This requirement is satisfied when the school selects the agency through its normal process of selecting potential employers.
- The organization or agency must be unable to pay the regular nonfederal share. To satisfy this requirement, the school must keep in its file a signed letter from an official of the agency stating that the agency cannot afford to pay the regular nonfederal share.

- The 90% federal share is limited to no more than 10% of the students paid under the FWS Program. For purposes of this calculation, the school must use the total number of FWS students paid during the current award year. The 10% limit on the number of students paid with the 90% federal share does not include students whose FWS wages have been exempted from the full nonfederal share requirement due to being employed as a reading tutor, mathematics tutor, or performing family literacy activities.

Federal share of Perkins

The federal funds allocated to a school in an award year under the Federal Perkins Loan Program are called the Federal Capital Contribution (FCC), and the matching share is called the Institutional Capital Contribution (ICC). Note that Congress has not authorized new Federal Capital Contribution for 2011–12. See prior-year Handbooks for guidance on how the FCC/ICC match was treated in those years.

Federal share of FSEOG

The federal share of FSEOGs made by a school may not exceed 75% of the total FSEOGs. The school must contribute a nonfederal share (also called “institutional share”) of 25%.

Full federal share of FWS wages for schools under 34 CFR 606-609

The Department may authorize a federal share of 100% of FWS wages at schools designated as eligible schools under 34 CFR parts 606, 607, 608, or 609 (Hispanic-Serving Institutions, Historically Black Colleges and Universities, and institutions eligible under the Strengthening Institutions program). The work performed by the student must be for the school itself; or a federal, state, or local public agency; or for a private nonprofit organization. Your school is considered to have applied for a waiver of the nonfederal share requirement if your school is designated as an eligible school and your school submits a complete FISAP by the established deadline. Such schools will receive a letter from the Department indicating that they have been granted a waiver of the FWS nonfederal share requirement. (For more information, see *The Blue Book* on IFAP.)

Waiver of the FSEOG nonfederal share requirement

Your school is considered to have applied for a waiver of the nonfederal share requirement if your school is designated as an eligible school and your school submits a complete FISAP by the established deadline. Such schools will receive a letter from the Department indicating that they have been granted a waiver of the nonfederal share requirement. (For more information, see *The Blue Book*, available on IFAP.)

Waivers for eligible schools under 34 CFR Parts 606-609

ED may waive the nonfederal share requirement for FSEOG and may authorize for an award year a federal share of 100% to a school that is designated as an eligible school under 34 CFR parts 606, 607, or 608 (see below).

ED may waive the institutional share requirement for FWS for a school that is designated as an eligible school under 34 CFR Parts 606, 607, 608, or 609 (see below). If the Department grants a waiver of the FWS requirement, the school has the option of providing an institutional share and determining the amount of the share. However, the institutional share requirements for employment provided by a private for-profit organization (50% federal-share limitation) or for the administration of the JLD Program (80% federal-share limitation) are never waived.

34 CFR Part 606

- Developing Hispanic-Serving Institutions Program

34 CFR Part 607

- Strengthening Institutions Program
- American Indian Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities Program
- Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions Program

34 CFR Part 608

- Strengthening Historically Black Colleges and Universities Program

34 CFR Part 609

- Strengthening Historically Black Graduate Institutions Program

NONFEDERAL SHARE

Nonfederal share of FWS

The nonfederal share of a student's FWS wages must be at least 25% each award year, except as noted in the previous section. Your school may use any resource available to pay its share of FWS compensation except federal funds allocated under the FWS Program (or any other program funds where this use is prohibited). The school's share may come from its own funds, from outside funds (such as from an off-campus agency), or from both. However, if a student is employed by a private, for-profit organization, that organization must provide the nonfederal share.

Your school may also pay the institutional share with noncash contributions. If the school's noncash contribution is less than the remaining 25%, the school must make up the difference in cash.

Funds from programs sponsored by federal agencies (such as the National Science Foundation or the National Institutes of Health) may be used to pay the nonfederal share, as long as the programs have the authority to pay student wages. A school should contact the appropriate federal agency to see if the program in question does have this authority.

Nonfederal share of FSEOG

The nonfederal share of FSEOGs must be made from the school's own resources. These resources may include:

- institutional scholarships and grants;
- waivers of tuition or fees;
- state scholarships and grants; and
- funds from foundations or other charitable organizations.

All state scholarships and grants, except for the Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnership (LEAP), the Special Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnership (SLEAP) program, and the Grants for Access and Persistence (GAP) awards are eligible funds that may be used to meet the nonfederal share requirement of FSEOGs. However, since the LEAP/SLEAP and GAP programs are not funded for 2011-12, the full amount (100 percent) of the State scholarships and grants an FSEOG eligible student received from a State are eligible funds that may be used to meet the FSEOG nonfederal share requirement for 2011-12. For 2011-12, the Department will not publish a Electronic Announcement with a chart showing the different percentages of State scholarships and grants that may be used for each State as the nonfederal share of FSEOG awards.

The nonfederal share requirement of 25% (unless the school qualifies for a waiver) may be met by one of three methods. In the following discussion of these methods, you should note that for a student to meet the definition of an FSEOG recipient, some portion of the grant awarded to the student must have come from the FSEOG federal dollars. Also, by the time the FSEOGs are disbursed (regardless of when in the award period the disbursements are made), the required match must have been accomplished; that is, the

school's own resources must have been disbursed before or at the time the federal dollars are disbursed. However, outside resources (such as state grants, foundation, or other charitable organization funds) can be used to match FSEOGs even if the funds are received at a later date, provided that the school has written information about funds that the non-institutional agency or organization is awarding to the student involved. The written information must be kept on file at the school.

The three methods a school may use to meet its nonfederal share follow:

- Individual FSEOG recipient basis—the school provides its share to an individual FSEOG recipient together with the federal share; that is, each student's total FSEOG would consist of 25% nonfederal resources and 75% federal dollars for the award year.
- Aggregate basis—the school ensures that the sum of all funds awarded to FSEOG recipients in the 2010–2011 award year comprises 75% FSEOG federal funds and 25% nonfederal resources. (See sidebar for example)
- Fund-specific basis—the school establishes an FSEOG fund into which it deposits FSEOG federal funds and the required 25% nonfederal share. Awards to FSEOG recipients are then made from the fund.

Nonfederal share of Perkins

The nonfederal share required from the school's own funds for the Federal Perkins Loan Program is called the Institutional Capital Contribution (ICC). Even though there will be no new FCC for 2011–2012, the school may elect to make its own contributions to the Perkins revolving fund.

Nonfederal share

FWS 34 CFR 675.27

Example of aggregate basis for FSEOG nonfederal share

For example, if a school awards a total of \$60,000 to FSEOG recipients in an award year, it has to ensure that \$45,000 comes from FSEOG federal funds and \$15,000 comes from nonfederal resources; if there are 100 FSEOG recipients, the entire \$15,000 nonfederal resource requirement can be met by awarding a total of \$15,000 in nonfederal resources to four FSEOG recipients. However, each FSEOG recipient must receive some FSEOG federal funds.

Allocation

The term allocation always refers to the original initial and supplemental allocation your school receives and never refers to an amount remaining after your school carries forward or carries back funds.

Definition of community service

The definition of community service has been extended to include the field of emergency preparedness and response.

HEOA 441(2)

Effective August 14, 2008.

*Remember that in meeting the community service minimum requirement, one or more of the school's FWS students must be employed as a reading tutor for children in a reading tutoring project or performing family literacy activities in a family literacy project.

7% Citation

34 CFR 675.18(g)

Grants for off-campus & community service

The HEOA authorizes (but does not fund) grants to schools to supplement off-campus and community service employment. Grant funds would be used to recruit and compensate students performing off-campus community service (including compensation for time spent in training and for travel directly related to the community service). This program is not currently funded and cannot be implemented until funding is provided by Congress.

HEOA section 446 HEA section 447(b)

USE OF FWS ALLOCATED FUNDS

Private for-profit organizations (25% of allocation)

Your school may use up to 25% of its FWS allocation and reallocation for an award year to pay the wages of FWS students employed by private for-profit organizations.

Work-Colleges

An approved school may use part of its FWS allocation for the purpose of meeting the costs of the Work-Colleges Program discussed in Chapter 2.

Community Service Jobs

There are two community service expenditure requirements that a school must meet.

- A school must use at least 7% of its FWS federal allocation for an award year to pay the federal share of wages to students employed in community service jobs for that year.
- In meeting the 7% community service requirement, one or more of the school's FWS students must be employed as a reading tutor for children in a reading tutoring project or performing family literacy activities in a family literacy project.

A school that fails to meet one or both of these FWS community service requirements will be required to return FWS federal funds in an amount that represents the difference between the amount a school should have spent for community service and the amount it actually spent. Further, a school that is not compliant with the FWS community service requirements may be subject to a Limitation, Suspension, and Termination (L, S, & T) proceeding, through which the school could be denied future participation in the FWS Program, and possibly other FSA programs, and/or subject to a substantial fine.

A school may request a waiver of either of these requirements by the annual deadline. The school should include detailed information that demonstrates that the requirement would cause a hardship for students at the school. The fact that it may be difficult for the school to comply with these requirements is not, in and of itself, a basis for granting a waiver. See the box on the next page for more information on waivers.

Community service waivers

E-Announcement March 15, 2011
HEA Sec 443(b)(2)(B)
34 CFR 675.18(g)

The Department in the past has approved a limited number of waivers of the community service requirements for schools that have demonstrated that enforcing these requirements would have caused a hardship for their students. Examples of waiver requests include:

Case Study #1 - Small FWS allocation

The school had a very small FWS allocation. The supporting information submitted by the school noted that 7% of the school's allocation only provided enough funds for a student to work for a short period of time. Therefore, the school was unable to find placement for a student in community service.

Case Study #2 - Rural area

The school was in a rural area that was located far away from the types of organizations that would normally provide community service jobs. The school provided information that showed that its students lacked the means of transportation to get to the town where the community jobs were located. In a similar waiver request in which transportation did exist, a school provided documentation that showed that the transportation costs were extremely high for the students.

Case Study #3 - Specialized program

The school offered only a single program of specialized study that required its students to participate in extensive curriculum and classroom workloads. The school provided information that demonstrated that this specialized educational program prevented the students from performing community service jobs at the time those work opportunities were available.

These examples are not the only circumstances that may result in approval of a waiver request; however, you must always submit a justification of your request.

The Department posts an annual announcement to the IFAP Web site describing the electronic waiver process and giving the deadline date for that year.

A school must submit its waiver request to the Department electronically via the eCampus-Based (eCB) Web site at: www.cbfsap.ed.gov. For more detail, see the E-Announcement referenced at the beginning of this section.

Reallocation effect on minimum community service expenditures

When a school receives reallocated FWS funds, the minimum amount of FWS federal funds the school must expend on community service jobs for an award year is one of the following two amounts, whichever is greater:

7% of the sum of:

- your original FWS allocation, plus
- your FWS supplemental allocation (if any), minus
- any amount of FWS federal funds you returned through the reallocation process or earlier

OR

100% of your FWS supplemental allocation (if any)

Retention of records

General Provisions

34 CFR 668.24

Perkins loans

34 CFR 674.19

FWS

34 CFR 675.19

FSEOG

34 CFR 676.19

CAMPUS-BASED RECORDKEEPING

A school must follow the recordkeeping requirements in the General Provisions (discussed in *Volume 2*) and those specific to the Campus-Based programs.

A school must keep financial records that reflect all Campus-Based program transactions and must keep all records supporting the school's application for Campus-Based funds. This documentation includes the applications and records of all students who applied for Campus-Based assistance for a specific award year and were included on the school's FISAP for that award year.

The school must also retain applications and records of students who applied for but did not receive aid, either because the school had no more funds to award or because the school determined that the student did not need funds. The school must keep general ledger control accounts and related accounts that identify each program transaction and must separate those transactions from all other institutional financial activity. Fiscal records must be reconciled at least monthly.

The Campus-Based records a school must maintain include, but are not limited to:

- the Student Aid Report (SAR) or Institutional Student Information Record (ISIR) used to determine a student's eligibility for Campus-Based program funds;
- application data submitted to the Department or the school on behalf of the student;
- documentation of the payment of any return of Title IV funds or overpayment to the FSA program fund or the Department;
- documentation of the amount of a Perkins Loan, FSEOG or FWS award, its payment period, and the calculations used to determine the amount of the loan, grant, or FWS award;
- documentation of each FSEOG or Perkins Loan disbursement and the date and amount of each payment of FWS wages;
- documentation of the school's calculation of any refunds or overpayments due to, or on behalf of, the student and the amount, date, and basis of the school's calculation;
- information collected at initial and exit loan counseling required by Perkins Loan regulations; and
- reports and forms used by the school in its participation in a Campus-Based program, and any records needed to verify data that appear in those reports and forms.

Sample certification statement

If the original promissory note is released for the purpose of enforcing repayment, the school must keep a certified true copy. To qualify as a certified true copy, a photocopy (front and back) of the original promissory note must bear a certification statement signed by the appropriate school official. The following text can be used as the certification statement on a certified true copy of a Perkins promissory note.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY: I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original promissory note.

Signature: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Perkins recordkeeping

Perkins Loan records of a school must maintain and include, but are not limited to:

- documentation of each student's eligibility for a Perkins Loan,
- the promissory note,
- documentation of the amount of a Perkins Loan, its payment

period, and the calculations used to determine the amount of the loan,

- documentation of the date and amount of each disbursement of Perkins Loan funds, and
- information collected at initial and exit loan counseling required by Perkins Loan regulations.

You must maintain a copy of the promissory note signed by the student (see the next section for acceptable formats for paper and electronic promissory notes). When the borrower has fully repaid the Perkins Loan, your school must either notify the borrower in writing or mark the original note “paid in full” and return to the borrower. Your school must keep the original or a copy of the promissory note for at least three years after the date the loan was paid in full.

If your school uses an electronic Perkins promissory note, it must maintain an affidavit or certification regarding creation and maintenance of the electronic note, including its authentication and signature processes. Documentation and certification requirements for assignment of Perkins Loans made using an electronic promissory note or MPN are discussed in Chapter 6, under “Perkins Assignment.”

For each Perkins Loan borrower, a school must also maintain a repayment history that shows:

- the date and amount of each repayment during the life of the loan;
- the amount of each repayment credited to principal, interest, collection costs, and either penalty or late charges;
- the date, nature, and result of each contact with the borrower (or endorser for loans made prior to July 23, 1992) in the collection of an overdue loan; and
- copies of all correspondence to or from the borrower (and endorser for loans made prior to July 23, 1992), except for bills, routine overdue notices, and routine form letters (demand letters, notices of intent to accelerate, and the like are not considered to be routine form letters).

FWS recordkeeping

For schools administering FWS, you must also follow the procedures established in 34 CFR 675.19 for documenting a student’s FWS work, earnings, and payroll transactions. You must establish and maintain an internal control system of checks and balances that ensures that no office can both authorize FWS payments and disburse FWS funds to students. If you use a fiscal agent for FWS funds, that agent may perform only ministerial acts.

In school records, schools must distinguish expenditures for FWS compensation from other institutional expenditures. You should enter FWS compensation on a separate voucher or, if listed on the general payroll voucher, you should group FWS compensation separately from other compensation. If payrolls are handled on automatic data processing equipment, you should identify FWS with a special code.

Electronic certification

A school that uses an electronic certification must adopt reasonable safeguards against possible fraud and abuse.

The school should provide a secure electronic certification through an electronic payroll system that includes:

- password protection;
- password changes at set intervals;
- access revocation for unsuccessful log-ins;
- user identification and entry-point tracking;
- random audit surveys with supervisors; and
- security tests of the code access.

See Volume 2 of the *FSA Handbook* for more information about recordkeeping, privacy safeguards, and information security.

You must establish and maintain program and fiscal records that are reconciled at least monthly. The records must include:

- a payroll voucher containing sufficient information to support all payroll disbursements;
- a noncash contribution record to document any payment of the school's share of the student's earnings in the form of services and equipment; and
- a certification by the student's supervisor, an official of the school (or off-campus agency) that each student has worked and earned the amount being paid. Your school may use an electronic certification process (see sidebar). The school may still continue to have the FWS student's supervisor sign a paper certification. If the students are paid on an hourly basis, the certification must include or be supported by a time record showing the hours each student worked in clock time sequence, or the total hours worked per day.

In addition, each FWS position should have a job description that includes the following:

- the name and address of the student's employer (department, public agency, nonprofit organization);
- the purpose of the student's job;
- the student's duties and responsibilities;
- the job qualifications;
- the job's wage rate or range;
- the length of the student's employment (beginning and ending dates); and
- the name of the student's supervisor.

The job description has several purposes:

- It clearly defines whether the job qualifies under the FWS Program.
- It provides the information needed to explain the position to a student and to help the student select the type of employment most closely related to the student's educational or career objectives.
- It helps the financial aid administrator, the student, and the supervisor determine the number of hours of work required at the specified wage rate to meet a student's financial need.
- It establishes a written record, for both student and employer, of the job's duties and responsibilities so that there will be no misunderstanding.

If a student is employed with an agency or organization that provides community services, the school should, as with any other FWS position, have a job description that includes the duties and the responsibilities. Schools should use the job description to verify that the job meets the definition of community services in the FWS regulations (see Chapter 2). In addition, for students performing reading tutoring or family literacy activities, the job description should support those jobs.

FSEOG recordkeeping

In addition to following the fiscal procedures and records requirements mentioned earlier and in *Volume 2, Chapter 7*, a school must meet the following requirements, which are included in the FSEOG regulations:

- A school must establish and maintain an internal control system of checks and balances that ensures that no office can both authorize FSEOG payments and disburse FSEOG funds to students.
- A school must establish and maintain program and fiscal records that are reconciled at least monthly.
- Each year, a school must submit a FISAP and other information the Department requires. The information must be accurate and must be provided on the form and at the time specified by the Department.

Payroll vouchers

Payroll vouchers must support all payroll disbursements and should provide space for the following information:

- the school's name and address;
- the starting and ending dates of the payroll period;
- the student's name;
- an identification of the student's job;
- the number of hours worked during the pay period;
- the hourly rate of pay for an undergraduate student;
- the hourly rate of pay or salary for a graduate student;
- the student's gross earnings;
- any compensation withheld for federal, state, county, or city taxes, and other deductions;
- any noncash payments;
- the student's net earnings;
- a check number, duplicate receipt, or other payment identification; and
- any overtime earnings (a student may be paid overtime with FWS funds).

Records readily available for review

34 CFR 668.24(d)

RECORD RETENTION & FORMATS

Availability of records & period of retention

Your school must make its records readily available for review by the Department or its authorized representative at an institutional location the Department or its representative designates. Generally, a school must keep records relating to the school's administration of a Campus-Based program for 3 years after the end of an award year for which the aid was awarded and disbursed under that program.

There are some exceptions to this requirement:

- The school must retain the FISAP containing reported expenditures and any records necessary to support the data contained in the FISAP, including “income grid information,” for three years after the end of the award year in which the FISAP is submitted.
- The school must keep the original signed promissory note and repayment schedule *until all loans made on the promissory note or MPN are satisfied or until the original note or MPN is needed to enforce loan collection*. Only authorized personnel may have access to these records.
- If a promissory note or MPN was signed electronically, you must store it electronically for *at least* 3 years after all loans made on the promissory note or MPN are satisfied. (The Department recommends that the school maintain a certified copy of the signed promissory note as well as a record of the full amount owed in its records beyond the 3-year record retention requirement.) You must ensure that the promissory note or MPN can be retrieved in a coherent format.
- The school must keep *repayment* records for Perkins Loans, including records relating to cancellation and deferment requests for at least 3 years from the date a loan is repaid, cancelled, or assigned to the Department. If a loan is assigned to the Department due to total and permanent disability, the school must retain any loan-related documentation that it does not submit for at least 3 years from the date the loan is assigned (Electronic Announcement September 10, 2010).
- Records questioned in an audit or program review must be kept until the questions are resolved or until the end of the retention period applicable to the records, whichever is later.

Record formats, storage, etc.

A school must keep its Campus-Based program records in one of the following formats:

- The school must retain the original signed promissory notes and signed repayment schedules for Perkins/NDSL loans in a locked fireproof container. If a loan is assigned to the Department, the school must send the original promissory note or a certified copy of the note, as well as a copy of the original deferment or cancellation form(s). The school may not send computer-generated form(s) or microform(s).
- A school may keep other required records in hard copy or in microform, computer file, optical disk, CD-ROM, or other media formats, but all record information must be retrievable in a coherent hard copy format or in other media formats acceptable to the Department except that any document that contains a signature, seal, certification, or any other image or mark required to validate the authenticity of its information must be kept in its original hard copy or in an imaged media format.
- Any imaged media format used to keep required records must be capable of reproducing an accurate, legible, and complete copy of the original document, and, when printed, this copy must be approximately the same size as the original.

Perkins assignment

34 CFR 674.50

E-Announcement August 5, 2011

Assignment address

A school should mail assignments to:

U.S. Department of Education
Perkins Loan Assignment
Processing Center
P.O. Box 4136
Greenville, TX 75403-4316

Perkins loan liquidation procedures

E-Announcement August 5, 2011

To communicate with the Department's Perkins Loan Portfolio Liquidation Team, email Perkinsliquid@ed.gov.

Assigning uncollected loans

See *Chapter 6* in this Volume for a discussion of the procedures for assigning individual loans to FSA Collections when the school has been unable to collect.

No Perkins reimbursement payments



E-Announcement May 12, 2011

The Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011 provided final Fiscal Year 2011 appropriations for the Campus-Based Programs. The Act did not allocate funds for the Department of Education to issue 2009-2010 Perkins Loan Cancellation Reimbursements. As a result, there will be no reimbursement payments issued this year.

PERKINS REIMBURSEMENT & ASSIGNMENT

Reimbursement of Perkins fund for overpayment or default

The Department may require your school to reimburse its Perkins Loan Fund for any outstanding balance on an overpayment or a defaulted loan for which your school failed to record or retain the promissory note, record disbursements, or exercise due diligence. Your school must also reimburse the Perkins Loan Fund for the amount of the administrative cost allowance claimed on any reimbursed portion of a loan.

You do not have to reimburse the Perkins Loan Fund if your school can recover the defaulted loan or show the Department that the borrower would not have paid the loan even if your school properly exercised due diligence. Also, you should not reimburse the Perkins Loan Fund for loans on which your school obtains a judgment.

Assigning loans to FSA collections if Perkins participation ends

Your school must assign to FSA Collections all its Perkins and NDSL loans if:

- your school is closing;
- your school is withdrawing from the Federal Perkins Loan Program; or
- the Department is terminating your school's participation in the program.

Perkins liquidation

When a school liquidates its Perkins Loan portfolio, it must:

- Notify the Department of Education of your school's intent to liquidate its Perkins Loan portfolio;
- Assign all of its outstanding Perkins Loans to the Department;
- Continue National Student Loan Data System reporting until all its outstanding Perkins Loans have been either fully retired, accepted for assignment, or purchased by the school;
- Return the federal share of its Perkins Loan revolving fund to the Department;
- File the final Fiscal Operation Report;
- Have an independent compliance audit conducted of all Perkins Loan funds it has received; and
- Reconcile the information that it reported on the FISAP with Department data.

After the Department completes the reconciliation process and determines that your school has satisfied the liquidation requirements, we will send a letter of approval to your school.

ADMINISTRATIVE COST ALLOWANCE (ACA)

A school participating in the Campus-Based programs is entitled to an Administrative Cost Allowance (ACA) for an award year if it advances funds under the Perkins Loan Program, provides employment under the FWS Program, or awards grants under the FSEOG Program to students in an award year. The ACA may be used to help offset administrative costs, such as salaries, furniture, travel, supplies, and equipment. The ACA can also be used for service fees that banks charge for maintaining accounts. Computer costs associated with Perkins Loan billing may also be paid from this allowance. Schools may use the allowance to help pay the costs of administering not only the Campus-Based programs but the Federal Pell Grant Program as well. Administrative costs also cover expenses for carrying out the student consumer information services requirements.

The amount of the ACA is calculated as a percentage of the school's expenditures to students for an award year under the Campus-Based programs.

5% of the first \$2,750,000 of a school's
Campus-Based expenditures to students

+

4% of Campus-Based expenditures
greater than \$2,750,000 but less than \$5,500,000

+

3% of Campus-Based expenditures
greater than \$5,000,000

When a school calculates its ACA for the award year, the school is to include in its calculation the full amount of its FSEOG awards—both the 75% federal share and the required 25% nonfederal share. However, a school that chooses to provide more than a 25% institutional share to FSEOG recipients may not include an FSEOG institutional share in excess of 25% in its FISAP or in the calculation of its ACA.

If a school makes no match after receiving a waiver of its required institutional share for the FSEOG Program or the FWS Program, that school's ACA may be calculated only on the full federal portion of its awards for those programs.

The school takes the ACA out of the annual authorizations the school receives for the FSEOG and FWS programs and from the available cash on hand in its Perkins Loan fund. It is not a separate allowance sent to the school. A school may draw its allowance from any combination of Campus-Based programs, or it may take the total allowance from only one program provided there are sufficient funds in that program. However, a school may

Administrative cost allowance

34 CFR 673.7

FSA Assessment: Administrative Cost Allowance

<http://ifap.ed.gov/qahome/qaassessments/fiscalmanagement.html>

Using ACA to train FWS tutor

A school may use a portion of its Administrative Cost Allowance (ACA) to cover the costs of training an FWS tutor. A school may also use a portion of its ACA to cover expenses that are related to employing a student as a tutor with a local school district and that the school may not incur with another organization. If, for example, a school district requires all employees to undergo a background check and be fingerprinted at a cost of \$40 per employee, the postsecondary school may use a portion of its ACA to cover this cost. The FWS Program does not provide for any additional funds beyond the ACA for technical assistance and training of tutors.

not draw any part of its allowance from a Campus-Based program unless the school has disbursed funds to students from that program during the award year. If a school charges any ACA against its Perkins Loan fund, it must charge these costs during the same award year in which the expenditures for these costs were made.

Your school may use up to 10% of the ACA, as calculated above, as attributable to its expenditures under the FWS Program to pay the administrative costs of conducting its program of community service. These costs may include:

- developing mechanisms to assure the academic quality of a student's experience;
- assuring student access to educational resources, expertise, and supervision necessary to achieve community service objectives; and
- collaborating with public and private nonprofit agencies and programs assisted under the National and Community Service Act of 1990 in the planning, development, and administration of these programs.

Some schools do not claim an ACA so that all the funds can be used for student awards. This option is the school's decision.