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## MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM AWARD AMOUNTS

A school may award a Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (FSEOG) in an amount the school determines a student needs to continue his or her studies for an academic year. A student's minimum allowable award for an academic year may be reduced proportionately if the student is enrolled for less than an academic year. An FSEOG may not be less than \$100 and may not exceed \$4,000 for a full academic year unless the student has reasonable costs of study abroad that exceed the cost of attendance at the home school. A school may increase the maximum amount of the FSEOG from \$4,000 to as much as \$4,400 for a student participating in a study-abroad program that is approved for credit by the home school.

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### Minimum and maximum awards cite

34 CFR 676.20

## GENERAL DISBURSEMENT REQUIREMENTS

A school must disburse FSEOG funds to a student or the student's school account in accordance with the cash management regulations in 34 CFR 668.164. The cash management requirements that apply specifically to the campus-based programs are discussed in *Volume 4 - Campus-Based Common Provisions*. The provisions that apply to all Federal Student Aid (FSA) programs are discussed in detail in *Volume 2 - Institutional Eligibility and Participation*.

If a student ceases attendance **after** receiving his or her FSEOG but before the end of the payment period, the school determines the amount of any return of Title IV funds as discussed in volume 2.

## FREQUENCY OF DISBURSEMENTS

A school that is awarding an FSEOG for a full academic year must advance a portion of the grant during each payment period, **even if it does not use standard academic terms**.

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### Frequency of disbursements cite

34 CFR 676.16(a)

34 CFR 676.16(e)

In general, to determine the amount of each disbursement, a school will divide the total FSEOG award by the number of payment periods the student will attend. For a school that measures progress in credit hours and has academic terms, a payment period is defined as a term (a semester, trimester, quarter, or nonstandard term). The definition of payment period for a school that does not have academic terms or a school that measures progress in clock hours is discussed in detail in volume 2 and 34 CFR 668.4.

A school may advance funds **within** a payment period in whatever installments it determines will best meet the student's needs. However, if the total amount awarded a student under the FSEOG Program is less than \$501 for an academic year, only one payment is necessary.

## 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, a school may make unequal FSEOG disbursements. The school may also make unequal disbursements under the Federal Perkins Loan Program. For a discussion of uneven costs and unequal disbursements, see *Volume 5 - Perkins Loans*.

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### Uneven costs cite

34 CFR 676.16(b)

## LATE DISBURSEMENTS

A school may make a late FSEOG disbursement to an ineligible student if the student became ineligible solely because the student is no longer enrolled at the school for the award year. Before the student dropped out, the school must have received a Student Aid Report or Institutional Student Information Record for the student with an official Expected Family Contribution and must have awarded the student the FSEOG. The school may make that late disbursement only if the funds are used to pay for educational costs that the school determines the student incurred for the period in which the student was enrolled and eligible, and the school must make the late disbursement no later than 90 days after the date the student became ineligible because he or she was no longer enrolled. If a student has withdrawn, a school may be required to make a post-withdrawal disbursement of FSEOG. See volume 2.

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### Late disbursement cite

34 CFR 668.164(g)

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### Post-withdrawal disbursements cite

34 CFR 668.22(a)(4)

## FSEOG OVERAWARDS AND OVERPAYMENTS

To determine if a student has received an FSEOG overaward or overpayment, a school must follow the procedures in 34 CFR 673.5. A list of resources and a discussion of overawards and overpayments are included in volume 4.

## **COORDINATION WITH BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS GRANTS**

To determine the amount of an FSEOG for a student who is also eligible for an educational grant from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, a school must coordinate the awards according to the provisions of 34 CFR 673.6, discussed in volume 4.

