

(ii) To the maximum extent possible, complement and reinforce the educational program or vocational goals of the student; and

(iii) Do not involve the solicitation of potential students to enroll at the proprietary institution.

(Authority: 42 U.S.C. 2753)

[52 FR 45770, Dec. 1, 1987, as amended at 59 FR 61417, Nov. 30, 1994; 67 FR 67078, Nov. 1, 2002]

§ 675.22 Employment provided by a Federal, State, or local public agency, or a private nonprofit organization.

(a) If a student is employed by a Federal, State, or local public agency, or a private nonprofit organization, the work that the student performs must be in the public interest.

(b) *FWS employment in the public interest.* The Secretary considers work in the public interest to be work performed for the national or community welfare rather than work performed to benefit a particular interest or group. Work is not in the public interest if—

(1) It primarily benefits the members of a limited membership organization such as a credit union, a fraternal or religious order, or a cooperative;

(2) It is for an elected official who is not responsible for the regular administration of Federal, State, or local government;

(3) It is work as a political aide for any elected official;

(4) A student's political support or party affiliation is taken into account in hiring him or her;

(5) It involves any partisan or non-partisan political activity or is associated with a faction in an election for public or party office; or

(6) It involves lobbying on the Federal, State, or local level.

(Authority: 42 U.S.C. 2753)

[52 FR 45770, Dec. 1, 1987, as amended at 59 FR 32356, July 21, 1992; 59 FR 61419, Nov. 30, 1994]

§ 675.23 Employment provided by a private for-profit organization.

(a) An institution may use up to 25 percent of its FWS allocation and reallocation for an award year to pay the compensation of FWS students em-

ployed by a private for-profit organization.

(b) If a student is employed by a private, for-profit organization—

(1) The work that the student performs must be academically relevant to the student's educational program, to the maximum extent practicable; and

(2) The private for-profit organization—

(i) Must provide the non-Federal share of the student's compensation; and

(ii) May not use any FWS funds to pay an employee who would otherwise be employed by that organization.

(Authority: 42 U.S.C. 2753)

[52 FR 45770, Dec. 1, 1987, as amended at 57 FR 32356, July 21, 1992; 59 FR 61419, Nov. 30, 1994; 64 FR 58294, Oct. 28, 1999]

§ 675.24 Establishment of wage rate under FWS.

(a) *Wage rates.* (1) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(3) of this section, an institution shall compute FWS compensation on an hourly wage basis for actual time on the job. An institution may not pay a student a salary, commission, or fee.

(2) An institution may not count fringe benefits as part of the wage rate.

(3) An institution may pay a graduate student it employs a salary or an hourly wage, in accordance with its usual practices.

(b) *Minimum wage rate.* The minimum wage rate for a student employee under the FWS program is the minimum wage rate required under section 6(a) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.

(Authority: 42 U.S.C. 2753)

[52 FR 45770, Dec. 1, 1987, as amended at 59 FR 61419, Nov. 30, 1994]

§ 675.25 Earnings applied to cost of attendance.

(a)(1) The institution shall determine the amount of earnings from a FWS job to be applied to a student's cost of attendance (attributed earnings) by subtracting taxes and job related costs from the student's gross earnings.

(2) Job related costs are costs the student incurs because of his or her job. Examples are uniforms and transportation to and from work. Room and

§ 675.26

board during a vacation period may also be considered a job related cost if they would not otherwise be incurred except for the FWS employment.

(b) If a student is employed under FWS during a vacation or other period when he or she is not attending classes, the institution shall apply the attributed earnings (earnings minus taxes and job related costs) to the cost of attendance for the next period of enrollment.

(Authority: 42 U.S.C. 2753)

[52 FR 45770, Dec. 1, 1987, as amended at 59 FR 61419, Nov. 30, 1994]

§ 675.26 FWS Federal share limitations.

(a)(1) The Federal share of FWS compensation paid to a student employed other than by a private for-profit organization, as described in §675.23, may not exceed 75 percent unless the Secretary approves a higher share under paragraph (a)(2) or (d) of this section.

(2) The Federal share of the compensation paid to a student may exceed 75 percent, but may not exceed 90 percent, if—

(i) The student is employed at a private nonprofit organization or a Federal, State, or local public agency that—

(A) Is not a part of, and is not owned, operated, or controlled by, or under common ownership, operation, or control with, the institution;

(B) Is selected by the institution on an individual case-by-case basis;

(C) Would otherwise be unable to afford the costs of this employment; and

(ii) The number of students compensated under paragraph (a)(2)(i) of this section is not more than 10 percent of the total number of students paid under the FWS Program at the institution.

(3) The Federal share of the compensation paid to a student employed by a private for-profit organization may not exceed 50 percent.

(4) An institution may not use FWS funds to pay a student after he or she has, in addition to other resources, earned \$300 or more over his or her financial need.

(b) The institution may not include the following when determining the Federal share:

(1) Fringe benefits such as paid sick days, paid vacations, or paid holidays.

(2) The employer's share of social security, workers' compensation, retirement, or any other welfare or insurance program that the employer must pay on account of the student employee.

(c) If an institution receives more money under an employment agreement from an off-campus employer than required employer costs, its non-Federal share, and any share of administrative costs that the employer agreed to pay, the excess funds must be—

(1) Used to reduce the Federal share on a dollar-for-dollar basis;

(2) Held in trust for off-campus student employment next year; or

(3) Refunded to the off-campus employer.

(d) For each award year, the Secretary authorizes a Federal share of 100 percent of the compensation earned by a student under this part if—

(1) The work performed by the student is for the institution itself, for a Federal, State, or local public agency, or for a private nonprofit organization; and

(2)(i) The institution in which the student is enrolled—

(A) Is designated as an eligible institution under—

(1) The Developing Hispanic-Serving Institutions Program (34 CFR part 606);

(2) The Strengthening Institutions Program, American Indian Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities Program, or Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions Program (34 CFR part 607);

(3) The Strengthening Historically Black Colleges and Universities Program (34 CFR part 608); or

(4) The Strengthening Historically Black Graduate Institutions Program (34 CFR part 609); and

(B) Requests that increased Federal share as part of its regular FWS funding application for that year;

(ii) The student is employed as a reading tutor for preschool age children or children who are in elementary school;

(iii) The student is performing family literacy activities in a family literacy