

(2) A student who receives assistance under this section must receive compensation for work and not a grant.

(b)(1) The community service-learning job program must be administered by institutions in the State.

(2) Each student employed under the program must be employed in work in the public interest by an institution itself or by a Federal, State, or local public agency or a private nonprofit organization under an arrangement between the institution and the agency or organization.

(c) Each community service-learning job must—

(1) Provide community service as described in paragraph (d) of this section;

(2) Provide participating students community service-learning opportunities related to their educational or vocational programs or goals;

(3) Not result in the displacement of employed workers or impair existing contracts for services;

(4) Be governed by conditions of employment that are considered appropriate and reasonable, based on such factors as type of work performed, geographical region, and proficiency of the employee;

(5) Not involve the construction, operation, or maintenance of any part of a facility used or to be used for religious worship or sectarian instruction; and

(6) Not pay any wage to a student that is less than the current Federal minimum wage as mandated by section 6(a) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.

(d) For the purpose of paragraph (c)(1) of this section, “community service” means direct service, planning, or applied research that is—

(1) Identified by an institution through formal or informal consultation with local nonprofit, governmental, and community-based organizations; and

(2) Designed to improve the quality of life for residents of the community served, particularly low-income residents, in such fields as health care, child care, education, literacy training, welfare, social services, public safety, crime prevention and control, transportation, recreation, housing and neighborhood improvement, rural de-

velopment, and community improvement.

(e) For the purpose of paragraph (d)(2) of this section, “low-income residents” means—

(1) Residents whose taxable family income for the year before the year in which they are scheduled to receive assistance under the LEAP Program did not exceed 150 percent of the amount equal to the poverty level determined by using criteria of poverty established by the United States Census Bureau; or

(2) Residents who are considered low-income residents by the State.

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1070c-2, 1070-4)

[52 FR 45433, Nov. 27, 1987, as amended at 59 FR 4223, Jan. 28, 1994; 65 FR 38730, June 22, 2000]

HOW DOES A STATE SELECT STUDENTS UNDER THE LEAP PROGRAM?

**§ 692.40 What are the requirements for student eligibility?**

To be eligible for assistance, a student must—

(a) Meet the relevant eligibility requirements contained in 34 CFR 668.32; and

(b) Have substantial financial need as determined annually in accordance with the State’s criteria approved by the Secretary.

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1070c-2, 1091)

[52 FR 45433, Nov. 27, 1987, as amended at 65 FR 38730, June 22, 2000]

**§ 692.41 What standards may a State use to determine substantial financial need?**

(a) A State determines whether a student has substantial financial need on the basis of criteria it establishes that are approved by the Secretary. A State may define substantial financial need in terms of family income, expected family contribution, and relative need as measured by the difference between the student’s cost of attendance and the resources available to meet that cost. To determine substantial need, the State may use—

(1) A system for determining a student’s financial need under part F of title IV of the HEA;

(2) The State’s own needs analysis system if approved by the Secretary; or