



Any updates to the answers to questions 1-73 will be shown in italics. Questions 74-93 added 7/16/21, Question 94-97 added 7/19/21

- 1. What are the student eligibility requirements to qualify for the Kansas Promise Scholarship?**
 - (1) Be a Kansas resident; **AND**
 - (2) Have graduated from an accredited Kansas public or private secondary school within the preceding 12 months; **OR** have completed the requirements for graduation at a Kansas non-accredited private secondary school, within the preceding 12 months; **OR** attended an accredited Kansas public or private secondary school or non-accredited private school and obtained a high school equivalency certificate within the preceding 12 months; **OR**
 - (3) Be 21 years of age or older and, upon application for a scholarship, have been a resident of Kansas for three or more consecutive years; **OR**
 - (4) Be a dependent child of a military servicemember permanently stationed in another state and who, within the preceding 12 months, graduated from any out-of-state secondary school or obtained a high school equivalency certificate.

- 2. What do students need to do to apply for the scholarship?**
 - Complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA); **and**
 - Complete the required Kansas Promise Scholarship application; **and**
 - Enroll in an eligible program at an eligible institution (part-time (6 or more hours) or full-time); **and**
 - Enter into a Kansas Promise Scholarship service agreement.

- 3. What do students need to do to retain the scholarship once awarded?**
 - Maintain satisfactory academic progress toward completion of their Promise eligible program; **and**
 - Complete their program of study within 30 months of the date of the first day of the first class for which the Kansas Promise Scholarship was awarded; **and**
 - Reapply for a second year of scholarship funds if completing a promise eligible program that will extend past the first year of the scholarship award.

- 4. What are the Promise Act student agreement living and working requirements?**
 - Completing the program of study and upon completion, reside and work in Kansas for a minimum of two consecutive years; **or**
Continue on to higher post-secondary education at a Kansas institution of higher education to pursue a higher degree. Once that additional post-secondary education is completed the two year live and work requirement will then begin; **or**
 - Commence service as a military service member after receiving the scholarship;

- 5. Is there a way to avoid the living and working requirements?**
 - The only way to waive the two year live and work in Kansas post degree completion is if the student has been determined by the Kansas Board of Regents to have "Good Cause" or are unable to satisfy the requirements due to disability or death of the scholarship recipient.

- 6. Can the Promise Act Scholarship be used at four-year postsecondary institutions?**
 - No, the public four-year institutions are not eligible Institutions for purposes of the Promise Act.

- 7. If a student meets KS residency requirements, are there any limitations based on citizenship status?**
- If a student is a Kansas resident and meets the other eligibility requirements, the student would be eligible for the Kansas Promise Scholarship.
- 8. What about the gap between having to graduated from a Kansas High School within the last 12 months and having to be 21-years-old? How will that gap be addressed?**
- Students need to have completed their high school diploma or high school equivalency within 12-months of the submission of their application for the Promise Scholarship. Or students must be 21 years of age and have lived in Kansas for the past three consecutive years to be eligible. This gap helps ensure students enroll as soon after high school graduation as possible. Research shows that students who take a gap year or longer time away from higher education are less likely to ever seek higher education. This policy is designed to discourage a gap year.
- 9. Once deemed eligible for the Kansas Promise Scholarship within 12 months of completing high school, I assume they are still eligible to receive funding for as long as they reapply for the up to 30 months they have to complete their qualifying program.**
- Yes, students who initially apply and are deemed eligible will remain eligible to reapply for additional Kansas Promise Scholarship funding for the duration of their study in a Promise eligible program or for 30 months whichever is longer.
- 10. To verify that the time frame for student eligibility the “within 12 months of high school graduation” is 12 months from Graduation date to Scholarship Application Date?**
- The timeframe for the 12 months from high school graduation would be from date of graduation until time of submitting the application for the scholarship.
- 11. What does the Kansas Promise Scholarship Act define as "part-time" enrollment?**
- The Promise Act defines “part-time” as six or more credit hours, but less than full-time.
- 12. Can a person with a bachelor’s degree apply/qualify for the Promise scholarship?**
- Yes, so long as the person meets all the other eligibility requirements and agrees to live and work in Kansas for two consecutive years upon completion of the program.
- 13. Are students who started a Kansas Promise Act eligible technical program prior to applying for the Kansas Promise Scholarship still eligible?**
- Yes, as long as the student meets the initial eligibility guidelines, which would include having graduated from high school within the previous 12 months OR be 21 years of age or older and a Kansas resident for the previous 3 years they would be eligible.
- 14. Are there Satisfactory Academic Progress standards or do we follow the policy of the institution? Can a student appeal?**
- The satisfactory academic progress standards are those that are established by each college. All college policies relating to satisfactory academic progress apply to how satisfactory academic progress is defined for the purposes of eligibility for the Kansas Promise Scholarship. Appeals would be allowed if college policies allow for appeal in cases of satisfactory academic progress determinations.
- 15. Is it ok for a student to start classes prior to meeting all scholarship requirements as long as the funds are not awarded until after all requirements are met?**
- The student could begin courses but cannot be awarded the scholarship until requirements for the scholarship are met. The requirements are to complete the FASFA, complete the Kansas Promise

Scholarship Application, Sign the Kansas Promise Student Agreement, and enroll in the Kansas Promise Scholarship Act eligible program. Allowing a student to start courses before the preceding documents are complete would not be best practice. Students should be highly encouraged to complete all Kansas Promise Scholarship paperwork prior to the start of classes. If a student were allowed to start classes prior to having all Kansas Promise Scholarship paperwork completed they would need to understand that they might not be awarded the scholarship and would then be responsible for the balance of all the costs they have incurred by starting classes.

16. Is there a credit hour limit a student can utilize Promise Act dollars to apply towards expenses in eligible programs?

- The Promise Act will cover up to the hours required to complete an Associates degree in a Promise eligible program which is generally no more than 68 credit hours.

17. Are colleges allowed to add additional requirements for receiving the scholarship, or is it first come first serve based on the requirements set by the state?

- No, institutions may not recreate additional requirements to be eligible for a Kansas Promise Scholarship. However, being Kansas Promise Scholarship eligible does not guarantee a student's admission into any promise eligible program.

18. Can students use a Promise Scholarship to pay for pre-requisite classes.

- No, students receiving a Promise Scholarship cannot use the scholarship for pre-requisite classes, unless the pre-requisites are a required component of the eligible program.

19. Can students use a Promise Scholarship to pay for remedial classes.

- No, unless the remedial course is taken as a co-requisite remedial course. If the course is offered as co-requisite remedial course which is part of the required program of study the Kansas Promise Scholarship funds can pay for the extra hours due to co-requisite remediation. (Ex. Math remediation is needed and rather than taking the required 3 credit hour College Algebra Class the student needs to take Co-Requisite College Algebra which is a five hour class

20. Household Income \$100,000 for a family of 2 is listed in the Promise Scholarship Act. Is this same amount used for a "family" of one?

- Yes

21. "Complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid" is the listed requirement. Is a student also required to complete all outstanding financial aid requirements in order to qualify? Or is FAFSA completion enough?

- The student would need to complete the *FAFSA* and the Promise Scholarship application. *A completed FAFSA application is one that has been accepted as complete by the federal government. Those applications that go through the verification process and are rejected, would not be deemed as complete for purposes of the Promise Scholarship. If a student is awarded the Kansas Promise Scholarship, they would also need to complete the service agreement. No other requirements exist to apply for the scholarship.*

22. What is going to be used on the FAFSA to verify the family income?

- Income threshold will be determined by the adjusted gross income (AGI).

23. If a student takes two Promise Act eligible one-year certificate programs and finish both in 30 months, do they get the Promise Act scholarship for both programs?

- Yes, as long as both one-year certificates do not accumulate to more than 68 credit hours. Any hours above the 68 would not be Kansas Promise Scholarship funding eligible.

- 24. If a parent refuses to provide documentation for the FAFSA for their dependent student, will the student qualify for Promise?**
- Completing the FAFSA is a requirement of the legislation. *A completed FAFSA application is one that has been accepted as complete by the federal government. Those applications that go through the verification process and are rejected, would not be deemed as complete for purposes of the Promise Scholarship. Therefore, the student must have a completed FAFSA to qualify for the scholarship and therefore would need to follow the FAFSA process for how to handle situations where parents refuse documentation.*
- 25. The Promise Act requires students to fill out the FAFSA in order to be eligible for the scholarship. And institutions are to use the household income and family sizes in order to determine a student's eligibility. With the FAFSA being tax information from 2019, do institutions have a way to adjust a student's family income to reflect more current information?**
- Yes, you may use professional judgment when determining a family's income for this scholarship. Sometimes family income can change dramatically from one year to the next, especially this past year with the COVID crisis. Please work to ensure students are not disadvantaged for this scholarship because of family income changes.
- 26. Will students at community colleges (CC) who want to transfer into an Elementary Education Program at Kansas State University within the College of Education be eligible for the Promise scholarship for their time at the CC, or is that dependent upon the offerings of each college?**
- Students in the early childhood education and development and/or education programs at all 19 community colleges would be eligible for the Promise Scholarship as long as they meet the other scholarship eligibility requirements. The Kansas Promise Scholarship funds can be used to help them complete an Associates Degree at no cost to them in education which will then transfer to Kansas State or a different Kansas college which has a 2+2 agreement with the community college.
- 27. Can a student graduate with an associate degree and then immediately transfer to a 4-yr institution to get a bachelor's degree, or do they have to start working immediately following the associate program?**
- If a student continues on to a four-year institution to complete their bachelor's degree, they may defer their work obligation until they have completed that degree. At that time, they would need to begin their agreement to work and live in the state of Kansas for two years.
- 28. If a student attends an eligible program and receives a Promise Scholarship and then transfers to other Kansas Community College to enroll in an eligible program how are we going to know how many months of eligibility the student has left?**
- This will result in some challenges and will be something that the Kansas Association of Community Colleges will be working to solve during the first year of the Kansas Promise Act's implementation. The intention is for no more than 68 credit hours be funded for any eligible student.
- 29. Can a student receive this scholarship for three consecutive academic years if completing within a 30-month period (if the student is attending part-time)?**
- Yes, they may receive the award for up-to 30 months to pay for up to 68 credit hours.
- 30. If a student completes one Kansas Promise Program using the scholarship, are they eligible to complete a second qualifying program and get the scholarship again?**
- The intent of the Kansas Promise Scholarship is to pay for up to 68 credit hours one time.
- 31. What if someone lives outside the state of Kansas, but only works in Kansas?**

Then they would not be in compliance with the requirements of the Kansas Promise Scholarship Student Agreement. The Promise Act requires each recipient of a Promise Scholarship to reside AND work in Kansas for at least two years within six months after completion of the Promise Eligible Program.

- 32. If an eligible student is awarded the scholarship to complete the certificate in a qualifying field and completes the certificate successfully, then can the student immediately reapply and receive the scholarship to complete an associate degree in that same field? Does the 30-month completion requirement start over?**
- The student could enroll in both the short-term and longer-term exit points in the same Promise eligible program. However, the scholarship will only pay for up to 68 credit hours to be completed within 30 months from the date of the first class starting which is funded with the Kansas Promise Scholarship Funds.
- 33. If a student qualifies for the Promise Act in one eligible program and simultaneously also works to complete/obtain a degree or certificate in a second qualifying program, will the Promise Act only cover the coursework in the first approved program or will it cover the second qualifying program coursework as well? In other words, can a student be working to complete two qualifying programs and be covered for expenses in both?**
- The student could enroll in both programs but the Kansas Promise Scholarship will only pay for up to 68 credit hours and the courses would need to be completed within 30 months of the first date of the first course funded by Kansas Promise Scholarship funds.
- 34. If a student completes a technical certificate and gets the scholarship and then receives a scholarship for their AAS, but doesn't complete the AAS portion, what does the student owe back? The entire tech certificate and AAS funding or only the AAS scholarship amount?**
- Any amount of scholarship awarded for any uncompleted program within 30 months would need to be repaid.
- 35. Can students enrolled and living in a Kansas State prison who are completing Kansas Promise Eligible programs apply and receive a Kansas Promise Scholarship?**
- Yes, if they meet all other eligibility requirements.
- 36. "Upon completion of the program, students must reside and work in Kansas for a minimum of two consecutive years or enroll in a Kansas institution of higher education and subsequently reside and work in Kansas for a minimum of two consecutive years." Does this mean that they are required to work while attending school?**
- No, if a student completes the Promise Act eligible program, one option is to defer the two-year live and work in Kansas requirement by enrolling in a four-year institution to complete a degree program. Once that degree is completed, however, then the two-year live and work in Kansas requirement commences. The work requirement "clock" does not begin while the student is enrolled at a four-year institution.
- 37. If students are working full time in the field while they are completing the certificate or associate degree in the eligible field, does this time count towards the 2-year commitment to Kansas?**
- No, the Promise Act states that the two-year work requirement starts within six months after graduation from the promise eligible program. Therefore, working in Kansas while completing the program does not satisfy the post-program work requirement of the Promise Act.
- 38. If students do not complete their studies within 30 months, will the repayment requirements start in month 31, or is there a grace period?**

- Interest will begin accruing as soon as the student is out of compliance with the Kansas Promise Scholarship Student Agreement. However, collections will not start until 180 days after the student is out of compliance.

39. If the student does not return the information required by the Kansas Promise Scholarship Act Student Agreement who is responsible for getting the information? Same question for collection of repayment by the student if they choose not to comply with the agreement?

- The institution will be responsible for obtaining the required application and student agreement forms from the student. Funding cannot be released to the student until all forms have been received by the institution. If a student does not submit the information that is required by the institution while they are enrolled they could be deemed ineligible for further funding. If they fail to submit the required information to the Kansas Board of Regents after leaving the Institution, they can be considered in default and will need to repay the amount of the scholarship assistance they received plus interest to the Kansas Board of Regents per the Kansas Promise Scholarship Act Student Agreement.

40. Regarding seeking repayment of funds: when does that 30-month trigger begin? (Date of the first day of the semester enrolled in a qualifying program or date the scholarship was applied)?

- The 30-month timeframe would begin on the first day of the first class the Kansas Promise Scholarship is funding for the student.

41. The time period in which interest is applied is based on the first award of the scholarship to last verifiable date that a student was employed and a resident of the state of Kansas, correct?

- Yes, you are correct. The interest rate, is set at the date the scholarship is awarded, would remain the same throughout the length of time that the student is enrolled and employed until they have completed their service obligation. Interest will begin accruing from the date that the Kansas Promise Scholarship funds are dispersed to the students account.

42. If I receive scholarships over multiple years, the applicable interest rate is set at the time in which I was awarded my first scholarship, correct?

- Yes, your interest rate would be at the rate that was in place at the initial awarding of the scholarship.

43. In the unfortunate case of homelessness, where residency cannot be established, will students be required to repay the scholarship?

- They would be living in Kansas and therefore this would satisfy the “residency” requirement.

44. Can applicants change majors after starting?

- Yes. If they wish to continue receiving the Kansas Promise Scholarship they would have to change “majors” to another Promise Eligible Program. They would still have to complete the Promise Eligible Program within 30 months of the initial Promise Scholarship award and no more than 68 credit hours could be paid for by the Kansas Promise Scholarship. Failure to meet completion within 30 months requirements would require repayment of the Scholarship funds.

45. You mentioned that a student could defer their service requirement (and having to pay back the money) if they took a 2+2 at a university. What if they took our Carpentry program and want to then take our plumbing program. This equates to an associate's degree in Building and Construction Trades. This could all be completed in the allotted 30 months. Would they have to declare their intent to pursue the associate degree in year 1?

- No. Students may complete stackable credentials leading up to an Associates Degree, as long as they complete at least the program for which they received a scholarship within 30 months and then live and work in Kansas for two consecutive years.

46. What if a student were enroll in, Carpentry, and a non-qualifying program such as Business Management which would not qualify for Promise Act funding, but does it qualify for the student to defer their service?

- The student would need to begin working and living in Kansas within six months of completing their Promise Eligible Program or remain enrolled to complete their Business Management Degree. As long as they stayed enrolled to complete their other educational program the two year living and working requirement would be delayed.

47. What if the student enrolled in Carpentry (a certificate B program) and Electricity (an associate's degree program), both are qualifying but the student would not complete in 30 months, can they defer their service to complete these two degrees?

- The Kansas Promise Scholarship would only fund up to 68 credit hours of the education described in the question. The wise thing for the student to do would be to apply the funding to their Associates Degree courses and ensure they complete that course work within 30 months. If they didn't think this was possible they could apply their Kansas Promise Scholarship funds to their Certificate B and would need to ensure they could complete the Certificate B within 30 months. In either situation, if the student remained enrolled upon completion of either the Degree or Certificate the two year living and working requirements would be delayed until the student was no longer enrolled in courses.

48. In most cases, remedial courses are not going to be a "requirement" for a program (nor count towards hours for degree/graduation in the pathway), rather, they may be a pre-requisite for meeting placement in a course that IS a requirement. Would those courses be covered by the Kansas Promise Scholarship?

- If courses are part of the program, they're covered. If courses are not part of the program, they are not covered. See question 18 for more details.

49. There are other "non-remedial" courses that are a pre-requisite for a required course like Biology for Anatomy & Physiology, or College Algebra as pre-requisite for Calculus I (Algebra isn't on the pathway listing as Calculus I is the required Math course.) Are these covered by the Kansas Promise Scholarship?

- If courses are part of the program, they're covered. If courses are not part of the program, they are not covered. See Question 19 for more details.

50. Since several Stand-Alone Programs (SAP) have less than 6 credits (i.e. C.N.A.) and the law requires a minimum of 6 hours be enrolled, then a student would need to enroll in at least one additional hour to qualify for the KS Promise Act Scholarship. In that case, would a student need to pay out-of-pocket for the additional credit since it isn't part of the qualifying SAP Program?

- To qualify for the Kansas Promise Scholarship, the student is required to be enrolled in a minimum of 6 hours. One option would be to enroll in another SAP such as Certified Medication Aid (CMA) or similar course which would be qualified and complementary to the SAP the student is pursuing to help the student continue to build stackable credentials and qualify for the Promise Scholarship by pushing the number of credits the student is enrolled in to at least six credit hours. The other option would be if the student enrolled in a program that is less than 6 credit hours, and in order to meet the minimum number of credit hours to be considered a part-time student for this scholarship the student may take a course that is not part of their promise eligible program and the student would need to pay for the additional hour(s) out-of-pocket.

- 51. If a student does earn the C.N.A. and utilizes the scholarship for that SAP and then wants to continue to earn additional credentials in other qualifying SAP programs (HHA, CMA, etc.) then would they be able to also utilize the Promise scholarship for those additional programs as well?**
- Yes, the student could enroll in stackable programs but the Kansas Promise Scholarship will only pay for up to a total of 68 credit hours and all programs must be completed within 30 months of the date of the first class which is funded by the Kansas Promise Scholarship funds.
- 52. What consideration will be made for students applying for competitive entry programs such as healthcare? These will often require prerequisites - can those be covered by the scholarship?**
- If the prerequisites are part of the Promise Eligible Program, the prerequisite courses would be eligible. If the prerequisites are not part of the Promise Eligible Program the courses will not be eligible.
- 53. If an institution has an additional recommended requirement for students to complete (First Year Experience –FYE) that isn't listed specifically on the AAS program requirement in Program Inventory, would that course be covered by Promise Act?**
- No.
- 54. Must a technical program be financial aid eligible for students to be eligible for the Promise scholarship?**
- No, they would be eligible as long as they meet all other eligibility requirements.
- 55. It sounds like education is not part of the four program areas, but if selected by a community college, it could be one of their optional additional programs.**
- This is not a correct understanding. Early childhood and development/Education is one of the four designated fields of study identified in the Act that qualifies for Promise Act scholarships, all 19 community colleges offer some form of associate's degree in early childhood or education.
- 56. Is the college required to offer the scholarship for all of the programs on our approved list every year? Or are we allowed to only include programs that we want to include?**
- Colleges must offer scholarships to eligible students for all eligible programs. However, colleges must not accept students into Promise Eligible programs just because a student qualifies for a Kansas Promise scholarship.
- 57. Are the dollars being allocated to the Colleges considered State dollars or Federal dollars?**
- The scholarship dollars are considered state funds.
- 58. How are the colleges supposed to encumber and disburse Kansas Promise Scholarship Funds?**
- The college should encumber the entire amount the student is eligible to receive for the year from their Kansas Promise Scholarship Funds. The college should disburse the amount of Kansas Promise Scholarship to the students account each semester.
- 59. Can you explain "last dollar scholarship" meaning?**
- Last-dollar scholarships, as their name implies, are intended to be paid after all other financial aid resources have been awarded. The calculation of the last-dollar amount is based on the gap between what aid has been awarded and what aid is still needed to help a student pay for tuition, fees, books, and required supplies. NOTE: Student loans and work study will not be included as counting toward the student's financial aid resources for Kansas Promise Scholarships.
- 60. Are tools and digital devices included in "materials"?**

- If tools and digital devices are considered required for every student in the course then they would be eligible to be paid for with Kansas Promise Scholarship Funds.

61. If an institution spends more than their allotment in a given fiscal year, no more funds will be available for that institution, correct?

This is incorrect. Additional funds may be requested from the Kansas Board of Regents who will as quickly as reasonably possible review the request and determine if additional funds exist which can be awarded to the Institution. Institutions will have to manage award amounts to meet students' eligible costs over the entire academic year. If an institution thinks they are going to exceed the amount of their allocation they should alert the Kansas Board of Regents (KBOR) and request additional funding as soon as possible. If the college awards more scholarships than they have money available or is available at KBOR other institutional resources will have to be found to fund the scholarship or the student will have to be told funds have been exhausted. Conversely, if an institution does not use the full amount of their allocation any money remaining in their Kansas Promise Scholarship Account will have to be returned to KBOR by June 15th each fiscal year.

62. Our first disbursement for all scholarships and Federal Aid each semester is after our 20th day census date which is typically around the 15th of September for Fall and 15th of February for Spring. Does the disbursement to the student account have to be within a certain time frame of the beginning of the semester or are ok with including this scholarships in our normal process?

- There is no timeframe. The institution can consider the disbursement of this scholarship the same as their other scholarship programs. NOTE: Any scholarships which are received by the student for the semester which come in after the Kansas Promise Scholarship has been distributed to the students account, but prior to the last day of finals for the semester in which the scholarship was received to fund, the outside scholarship must be applied to the students account and a corresponding amount be deducted from the students Kansas Promise Scholarship award.

63. If a student has a scholarship come in later that semester, does that mean the money has to be put back in the Promise Act fund? This may cause an over award for the student.

- YES! Any scholarships which are received by the student for the semester which come in after the Kansas Promise Scholarship has been distributed to the students account, but prior to the last day of finals for the semester in which the scholarship was received to fund, the outside scholarship must be applied to the students account and a corresponding amount be deducted from the students Kansas Promise Scholarship award.

64. You mentioned that the Promise Act covers books, tuition, and fees. What about tool costs, supplies, and housing?

- The Promise Scholarship will cover tuition, required fees, books, and required materials. If tools and supplies are required for each student in the course then they are considered required and can be paid for by the Kansas Promise Scholarship funds. Housing costs may not be covered by the Kansas Promise Scholarship.

65. For required tools and supplies can the college have the student purchase the items and get reimbursed with a receipt?

- NO! The college should work with their book store or business office to establish a voucher system to provide students a voucher to use at the college bookstore for purchase of these items. If the college does not have a bookstore the business office will need to establish a voucher system so that the business office can procure the needed supplies for the student.

66. Are there any administrative payments to the institution for managing this process?

- No.

67. Who gets to keep the interest accrued when a student fails to complete the requirements outlined in the Kansas Promise Scholarship Student Agreement?

- In accordance with the Act, the interest accrued will be deposited in the Kansas Promise Scholarship Program Fund held in the state treasury. The fund created by the Act may be used only for the purpose of making future distributions to participating institutions and will carry reporting requirements for Kansas Board of Regents as a part of the state's annual financial report and audit.

68. Regarding the student application for the promise scholarship, can we put that in an electronic format or does the student need to complete this exact form?

- You can put the application in an electronic format on your website as long as it looks as close as possible to the Kansas Board of Regents form. NOTE: You must keep all the data fields in order and looking as much as possible like the state form.

69. Is it permissible to take the basic information KBOR asks institutions to collect on the application and personalize the application with school name, etc.?

- You can put the application in an electronic format on your website as long as it looks as close as possible to the Kansas Board of Regents form. A school logo and name at the top shouldn't be an issue to ensure students know they are on your site when they are filling out the application. NOTE: You must keep all the data fields in order and looking as much as possible like the state form.

70. Can schools make minor changes to application to state the school name and list the programs they are approved to get at that the school?

- You can put the application in an electronic format on your website as long as it looks as close as possible to the Kansas Board of Regents form. A school logo and name at the top shouldn't be an issue to ensure students know they are on your site when they are filling out the application. If you want to include an attachment at the end of the application after the application and supplemental page to list your approved programs that is fine. NOTE: You must keep all the data fields in order and looking as much as possible like the state form.

71. I am wondering if the FAFSA needs to be "valid" with an EFC to meet the definition of complete the FAFSA.

- As long as the student completes the FAFSA they are eligible. *A completed FAFSA application is one that has been accepted as complete by the federal government. Those applications that go through the verification process and are rejected, would not be deemed as complete for purposes of the Promise Scholarship.*

72. Scholarships are to be prioritized according to applicants' annual household income: • \$100,000 or less for a family of two; • \$150,000 or less for a family of three; and • \$150,000 + \$4,800 per additional family member beyond three. If funds remain after awarding eligible applicants, other students with greater household income may become eligible. When can we award students who exceed these income limits?

- You may only award scholarships to students whose families exceed these income limits after express written permission from the Kansas Board of Regents which will be provided to all eligible Institutions providing Kansas Promise Scholarships at the same time. This will likely not occur until second semester.

73. Who will determine if a student has "defaulted" and collect those funds from the students?

- The institution will determine whether a student is no longer in compliance with the agreement once the 30 months the students have to complete their program of study has elapsed. The Institution will communicate those students who fails to complete their program within the required 30 months to

the Kansas Board of Regents (KBOR). After the student completes their program, or has not completed their program within the required 30 months, the Kansas Board of Regents will determine default and will be responsible for all collection of scholarship funds awarded plus interest.

74. Can laptops, tablets, paper, and pen be covered as required supplies under the Kansas Promise Scholarship?

- If tools and supplies are required for each student in the course then they are considered required and can be paid for by the Kansas Promise Scholarship funds.

75. What if the Promise Scholarship eligible course requires an electronic book but the student does not have a tablet or laptop. Could this be acquired as a required supply.

- If a tablet or computer is required for each student in the course than they are considered eligible to be paid for by the Kansas Promise Scholarship funds. If they are not required for all students the student will need to figure out how to obtain access to the e-book without these supplies or to acquire the tablet or laptop in another way.

76. If a faculty member has a book on their syllabus but tell the class they don't need the book at the beginning of the semester and the student returns the book to the bookstore I assume the refund amount should go back into the Institutions Kansas Promise Scholarship Fund, is that correct?

- Faculty need to know that it is highly discouraged to put anything on their required material list that they will not actually use or require. This is not good for any student and cause extra work for everyone involved with the administration of Kansas Promise Scholarship Funds. The bookstore will need to report actual supply and book cost to the financial aid office who may need to lower the amount of the Kansas Promise Scholarship award if the actual cost is lower than anticipated.

77. Are we required to use all of the forms in the exact format provided? For example, the Book Voucher form. I previously met with our Director of Accounts Receivable, and we discussed creating a book voucher form that would include the courses that are eligible for the KS Promise Scholarship. This way, if the student is also enrolled in classes that are not eligible for the scholarship, the Bookstore knows which specific course books and supplies the student can charge under the scholarship. Otherwise, if the student takes their entire schedule to the Bookstore, the Bookstore may inadvertently charge all required materials (including those for non-required courses) to the student's scholarship.

- You may add to the book voucher form for the purposes described above. Other Promise Scholarship Forms should not be altered without express permission.

78. Is there leniency in the first year for students who graduated more than 12 months ago, such as May 2020 grads? I have students who have submitted applications that graduated May 2020. Can we make exceptions to the 12 months for this year, if it is for a 2020 HS graduate?

- No. The 12 month rule can't be altered.

79. In the case of our transfer degrees that were approved as eligible programs, can we only award the scholarship to students who are planning to transfer to that specific institution as identified on the list by KBOR?

- The student needs to plan to transfer to the approved institution. Because only certain institutions have 2 plus 2 agreements which will allow students to have a prescribed degree path to complete their associates degree and bachelor's degree within four years those are the programs for which the scholarship can be awarded. It would be advantageous for additional four-year institutions to establish 2 plus 2 agreements to help map a path for students to complete their associates degree and bachelor's degree within four years for full time students.

- 80. When students are enrolled in classes that are not eligible for KS Promise- like remedial- are there any special rules that apply as far as prorating certain fee charges, application of other aid, etc?
Example: Student is enrolled in 12 credit hours- 6 hours Promise eligible, 6 hours remedial
Total Charges: \$1440 (tuition and fees)
\$250 Technology Access Charge (based on full-time enrollment)
\$1690 total charges**
- In calculating the amount which can be awarded from Kansas Promise Scholarship funding when the student is also taking non-promise eligible courses must be prorated based upon the number of Kansas Promise eligible credit hours. In this example since $\frac{1}{2}$ of the classes are Promise Scholarship funding eligible it would be permissible to pay for only $\frac{1}{2}$ of the flat fee. In the case above the amount that could be charged to the Kansas Promise Scholarship would be \$720 for tuition and fees plus \$125 for $\frac{1}{2}$ of the technology access charge.
- 81. If a student is receiving a Pell Grant of \$848 based on full-time enrollment and the student has 6 promise eligible credit hours and 6 remedial credit hours with a total bill of \$1,690, can I prorate the portion of Pell that is only applicable to the 6 credit hours? So I would only use \$424 Pell towards the Promise eligible programs and the other half of the Pell towards remedial classes and fees.**
- No, because the Kansas Promise Scholarship is a last dollar scholarship the entire amount of the Pell Grant should be applied first towards the Kansas Promise Scholarship Eligible programs and therefore it would cover the entire cost of those programs and render the student no longer Promise Scholarship eligible because they would have zero costs left to be covered with are Kansas Promise Scholarship eligible.
- 82. Is there any requirement that the scholarship cannot be awarded until the 6th credit hour has begun? If a student chooses 6 eligible credits but they have different start dates, at what point would the scholarship apply?**
- The Kansas Promise Scholarship should not be applied to the students account until after classes have begun (likely the 20th day) or later. It is up to the institution as to when to disburse the funds to the students account but if the student dropped the five-hour class they would no longer be defined as a promise eligible part-time students. Additionally, the one hour would have been paid inappropriately and the student would have to repay the scholarship.
- 83. What determines a KS Resident for just graduating High School Students? For example, I attend St. Thomas Moore, lived in MO, moved to KS in March before graduation, is this student eligible?**
- The student needs to be a Kansas resident at the time of application for the Kansas Promise Scholarship if they graduated from a Kansas high school within the previous 12 months.
- 84. Does the Pell grant need to be applied first to Kansas Promise Scholarship eligible programs prior to being applied to anything else on the students account, for example, like housing.**
- Yes, the students Pell grant should be applied first to any Kansas Promise Scholarship eligible costs. If the amount of the Pell grant exceeds the cost of Promise eligible courses and associated books and supplies, then the student would not be Promise Scholarship eligible.
- 85. I am curious about how this scholarship will work for students who are Pell Grant eligible. If a student is Pell Grant eligible and enrolled in a qualifying program - would said student be able to use their Pell Grant towards their housing costs and place the Promise Scholarship towards their academic needs?**
- The students Pell grant should be applied first to any Kansas Promise Scholarship eligible costs. If the amount of the Pell grant exceeds the cost of Promise eligible courses and associated books and supplies, then the student would not be Promise Scholarship eligible. Housing costs are not

promise eligible and Pell grant funds will be applied first toward the cost of Kansas Promise eligible costs which include tuition, fees, books, and required supplies.


86. Could a student who chooses to live off campus use their Pell Grant to cover their housing costs and use the Promise Scholarship to cover their academic costs?

- No, the students Pell grant should be applied first to any Kansas Promise Scholarship eligible costs.

87. If a student ISN'T Pell Grant eligible, but the cost of their tuition, fees, books, and required supplies would be paid for by the Kansas Promise Scholarship would the student be required to take out Student Loans or pay for housing out of pocket?

- Yes, if the student was not Pell eligible and had no other outside scholarships then the student would have the costs for their Promise eligible tuition, fees, books, and required supplies covered by Promise Scholarship Funds. Any other costs are the responsibility of the student.

88. Do you have a table showing household income limits for the Kansas Promise Scholarship?



SCHOLARSHIP KS Promise Max Income Levels

Number In Household	Max Income Level
1	\$100,000
2	\$100,000
3	\$150,000
4	\$154,800
5	\$159,600
6	\$164,400
7	\$169,200
8	\$174,000
9	\$178,800
10	\$183,600

- If the family size is larger than 10 then \$4,800 should be added for each additional family member.

89. Our college has a Student Assistance Fund is established to help students facing a sudden and unforeseen emergency that might affect their ability to attend class or meet academic obligations. This is very emergency in nature and is not used to cover tuition, fee, or books. Does this have to be counted as a “scholarship” for the Kansas Promise Scholarship calculation requirements.

- Student Assistance Funds exist at many colleges are used only in truly emergency situations. Any emergency student assistance program at a college that CAN NOT be used for tuition, fees and textbooks, and that is awarded during a semester through “direct deposit or check, or paid directly to a vendor on the student’s behalf” does not impact the Promise Scholarship award calculations in anyway as these are not considered scholarship dollars and should not impact the calculation of the Kansas Promise Scholarship award amounts.

90. If the student is unsuccessful and does not maintain SAP will there be an appeal process for the student to be reinstated?

- Each institution will follow any policies in existence at each institution related to SAP.

91. If the student is denied or has a Kansas Promise Scholarship revoked is there an appeal process?

- If a student is denied or has a Kansas Promise Scholarship revoked then the process to appeal would be to contact the Kansas Board of Regents.

92. “Complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid” is the listed requirement. Is a student also required to complete all outstanding financial aid requirements in order to qualify? Or is FAFSA completion enough?

- A completed FAFSA application is one that has been accepted as complete by the federal government. Those applications that go through the verification process and are rejected, would not be deemed as complete for purposes of the Promise Scholarship.

93. Should the Kansas Promise Scholarship pay taxes on the books and supplies purchased for the students?

- While Promise Act funds are not given directly to the student, they are allocated to student accounts. Therefore, even if vouchers are used, the student is the one purchasing the books and supplies; therefore, sales tax should be charged.

94. Does a student need to be 21 at time of application if they haven't graduated from a Kansas high school in the last 12 months or could they be 21 at the time of classes starting?

- Students must be at least 21 years of age at the time of the Kansas Promise Scholarship classes starting. As long as they are 21 years of age at the time the Kansas Promise Scholarship was awarded they would qualify. The student does not have to be 21 at the time of application for the Kansas Promise Scholarship.

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96. I know Pell is required to be applied to Kansas Promise Scholarship eligible expenses first, but what about Scholarships. If they just get a flat rate scholarship, can it go towards their housing costs or Non-Kansas Promise Scholarship eligible items or does all of their scholarship money need to go to Kansas Promise eligible costs first just like the Pell?

- Pell and all scholarships must first go to Kansas Promise Eligible programs unless the scholarship was specifically awarded for housing. If the scholarship was open and could be used for tuition, fees, books, and supplies or housing then the Kansas Promise Scholarship funds must be applied to the costs for the Kansas Promise Eligible courses first.

97. We have certificate programs that have required materials that are not possible to get through our bookstore and the students go to our local businesses to get their supplies and those businesses bill the college business office directly and the business office then applies the cost to the students account for financial aid to process. Is this process allowed for the required supplies under the Kansas Promise Scholarship? For example, in the Welding Program they have metal and other welding supplies that are required of all students and they get them through a local Welding shop. Is this permissible?

- This process is allowable because of the direct bill relationship with the business and the institution on behalf of the student. In this case the "bookstore" is the metal supply business and that business is directly communicating with the college about costs incurred.