vocation or to prepare them to teach theological subjects.

(5) Developing or improving non-degree or non-credit courses other than basic skills development courses.

(6) Developing or improving community-based or community services programs, unless the program provides academic-related experiences or academic credit toward a degree for degree students, or, unless it is a program or services to encourage elementary and secondary school students to develop the academic skills and the interest to pursue postsecondary education.

(7) Purchase of standard office equipment, such as furniture, file cabinets, bookcases, typewriters, or word processors.

(8) Payment of any portion of the salary of a president, vice president, or equivalent officer who has college-wide administrative authority and responsibility at an institution to fill a position under the grant such as project coordinator or activity director.

(9) Costs of organized fund-raising, including financial campaigns, endowment drives, solicitation of gifts and bequests, and similar expenses incurred solely to raise capital or obtain contributions.

(10) Costs of student recruitment such as advertisements, literature, and college fairs.

(11) Services to high school students, unless they are services to encourage such students to develop the skills and the interest to pursue postsecondary education.

(12) Instruction in the institution’s standard courses as indicated in the institution’s catalog.

(13) Costs for health and fitness programs, transportation, and day care services.

(14) Student activities such as entertainment, cultural, or social enrichment programs, publications, social clubs, or associations.

(15) Activities that are operational in nature rather than developmental in nature.

(d) Endowment funds. If a grantee uses part of its grant funds to establish or increase an endowment fund, it must comply with the provisions of §§628.3, 628.6, 628.10, and 628.41 through 628.47 of this chapter with regard to the use of those funds, except—

(1) The definition of the term “endowment fund income” in §628.6 of this chapter does not apply. For the purposes of this paragraph (d), “endowment fund income” means an amount equal to the total value of the fund, including fund appreciation and retained interest and dividends, minus the endowment fund corpus;

(2) Instead of the requirement in §628.10(a) of this chapter, the grantee institution must match each dollar of Federal grant funds used to establish or increase an endowment fund with one dollar of non-Federal funds; and

(3) Instead of the requirements in §628.41(a)(3) through (a)(5) and the introductory text in §628.41(b) and §628.41(b)(2) and (b)(3) of this chapter, if a grantee institution decides to use any of its grant funds for endowment purposes, it must match those grant funds immediately with non-Federal funds when it places those funds into its endowment fund.

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.)

§ 606.12 What must be included in cooperative arrangement grant applications?

(a)(1) Institutions applying for a cooperative arrangement grant shall submit only one application for that grant regardless of the number of institutions participating in the cooperative arrangement.

(2) The application must include the names of each participating institution, the role of each institution, and the rationale for each eligible participating institution’s decision to request grant funds as part of a cooperative arrangement rather than as an individual grantee.

(b) If the application is for a development grant, the application must contain—

(1) Each participating institution’s comprehensive development plan;

(2) The information required under §606.11; and

(3) An explanation from each eligible participating institution of why participation in a cooperative arrangement grant rather than performance under an individual grant will better enable it to meet the goals and objectives of its comprehensive development plan at a lower cost.

(4) The name of the applicant for the group that is legally responsible for—

(i) The use of all grant funds; and

(ii) Ensuring that the project is carried out by the group in accordance with Federal requirements.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1840–0114)

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1103 and 1103e)

§ 606.13 How many applications for a development grant may an institution submit?

In any fiscal year, an institution of higher education may—

(a) Submit an application for an individual development grant; and

(b) Be part of a cooperative arrangement application.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1840–0114)

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.)

Subpart C—How Does the Secretary Make an Award?

§ 606.20 How does the Secretary choose applications for funding?

(a) The Secretary evaluates an application on the basis of the criteria in—

(1) Sections 606.21 and 606.23 for a planning grant; and

(2) Sections 606.22, 606.23, 600.24, and 606.25 for a development grant.

(b) The Secretary informs applicants of the maximum possible score for each criterion in the application package or in a notice published in the Federal Register.

(c)(1) The Secretary considers funding an application for a planning grant that meets the requirements under §606.21.

(2) The Secretary considers funding an application for a development grant that—

(i) Is submitted with a comprehensive development plan that satisfies all the elements required of such a plan under §606.8; and

(ii) In the case of an application for a cooperative arrangement grant, demonstrates that the grant will enable each eligible participant to meet the goals and objectives of its comprehensive development plan better and at a lower cost than if each eligible participant were funded individually.

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.)

[64 FR 70147, Dec. 15, 1999, as amended at 70 FR 13373, Mar. 21, 2005]

§ 606.21 What are the selection criteria for planning grants?

The Secretary evaluates an application for a planning grant on the basis of the criteria in this section.

(a) Design of the planning process. The Secretary reviews each application to determine the quality of the planning