Payment Integrity Scorecard

Program or Activity
Federal Pell Grant Program

Reporting Period Q4 2022

Change from Previous FY (\$M)

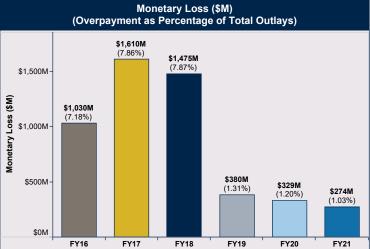
-\$55M





Brief Program Description:
The Pell Grant program, authorized under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (HEA), provides need-based grants to low-income undergraduate and certain post baccalaureate students to promote access to postsecondary education.

Key I	Milestones	Status	ECD
1	Develop mitigation strategies to get the payment right the first time	On-Track	Dec-25
2	Evaluate the ROI of the mitigation strategy	On-Track	Dec-25
3	Determine which strategies have the best ROI to prevent cash loss	On-Track	Dec-25
4	Implement new mitigation strategies to prevent cash loss	On-Track	Dec-25
5	Analyze results of implementing new strategies	On-Track	Dec-25
6	Achieved compliance with PIIA	Completed	May-22
7	Identified any data needs for mitigation	On-Track	Dec-25



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Goals towards Reducing Monetary Loss			Status	ECD		Recovery Method Brief Description of Plans to Recover Overpayments		Brief Description of Actions Taken to Recover Overpayments	
1	Q4 2022	Coordinate with OMB to request updates to the OMB Compliance Supplement to further enhance and refine auditor requirements, including sampling requirements.		Jul-22	1	Recovery Activity	ED will continue to establish accounts receivable for improper payments and pursue collection for those receivables deemed collectible.	ED has established a system of oversight to help detect and recover improper payments and ensure compliance by participating parties. ED establishes account receivables and pursues collection for improper payments identified and deemed collectable.	
					2	Recovery Activity	ED will continue to establish accounts receivable for improper payments and pursue collection for those receivables deemed collectible.	FSAs oversight includes program reviews of selected schools for requirements for eligibility, financial responsibility, and administrative capability. FSA assesses monetary liabilities and	
	Q4 2022	FSA continues to utilize and promote the IRS Data Retrieval Tool, which enables Title IV 2 student aid applicants and, as needed, parents of applicants, to transfer certain tax return data from an IRS website directly to their FAFSA.		Nov-22				identifies actions schools must take for improper payments.	
2					3	Recovery Activity	ED will continue to establish accounts receivable for improper payments and pursue collection for those receivables deemed collectible.	FSA reviews Single Audit Act compliance audits of schools performed by independent auditors. Schools are required to develop corrective action plans for deficiencies. FSA reviews and evaluates the effectiveness of schools' corrective actions.	

Accomplishments in Reducing Monetary Loss				
1	A modernized NSLDS Professional Access website was made available on Å July 25, 2022, for FSA's professional partners. The updated website features a user interface that includes Å an enhanced look and feel and an improved user experience.	Jul-22		
2	FSA released guidance about "Fresh Start," which is an initiative that will enable borrowers with defaulted federal student loans to regain Title IV HEA federal student aid eligibility, including Federal Pell Grants.	Aug-22		
3	Published Appendices A-F of the 2022-2023 FSA Handbook, which includes valuable information for stakeholders, such as a directory of resources for technical information. Each volume and appendix is posted on FSA's Knowledge Center.	Aug-22		

Amt(\$)	Root Cause of Monetary Loss	Root Cause Description	Mitigation Strategy	Brief Description of Mitigation Strategy and Anticipated Impact
\$238 M	Overpayments within agency control that occurred because of a Failure to Access Data/Information Needed.	Specific root causes include, but are not limited to, ineligibility for a Pell Grant and incorrect self-reporting of an applicant's information that leads to incorrect awards based on Expected Family Contribution (Misreported Income).	Change Process - altering or updating a process or policy to prevent or correct error.	In aggregate, Federal Student Aid assumes that improved accuracy of income verification will reduce improper payments.
\$36M	Overpayments outside the agency control that occurred because of a Failure to Access Data/Information Needed.	Incorrect processing of student data by institutions; student account data changes not applied/processed correctly; satisfactory academic progress or achieved; incorrectly calculated return of student aid funds; and processing errors by servicers.	Training - teaching a particular skill or type of behavior; refreshing on the proper processing methods.	In aggregate, Federal Student Aid assumes that reduction in school and other third-party administrative errors will reduce improper payments.