(2) An institution that is granted a reduction in the minimum of 30 weeks of instructional time for an academic year in accordance with paragraph (c)(1) of this section and that wishes to continue to use a reduced number of weeks of instructional time must reapply to the Secretary for a reduction whenever the institution is required to apply to continue to participate in a Title IV, HEA program.

(d) An institution may demonstrate compliance with paragraphs (b)(3) and (c)(1)(ii) of this section by making arrangements that are satisfactory to the Secretary to repay any overawards that resulted from the improper awarding, disbursing, or delivering of Title IV, HEA program funds.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1840–0537)

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1088)

[59 FR 22421, Apr. 29, 1994, as amended at 59
FR 34964, July 7, 1994; 59 FR 61178, Nov. 29, 1994; 60 FR 42408, Aug. 15, 1995]

## §668.4 Payment period.

(a) Payment period for an eligible program that has academic terms and measures progress in credit hours. For a student enrolled in an eligible program that is offered in semesters, trimesters, quarters, or other academic terms and measures progress in credit hours, the payment period is the semester, trimester, quarter, or other academic term.

(b) Payment periods for an eligible program that measures progress in credit hours and does not have academic terms or measures progress in clock hours. (1) For a student enrolled in an eligible program that is one academic year or less in length—

(i) The first payment period is the period of time in which the student completes the first half of the program as measured in credit or clock hours; and

(ii) The second payment period is the period of time in which the student completes the second half of the program as measured in credit or clock hours.

(2) For a student enrolled in an eligible program that is more than one academic year in length—

34 CFR Ch. VI (7-1-02 Edition)

(i) For the first academic year and any subsequent full academic year as measured in credit or clock hours—

(A) The first payment period is the period of time in which the student completes the first half of the academic year as measured in credit or clock hours; and

(B) The second payment period is the period of time in which the student completes the second half of that academic year:

(ii) For any remaining portion of an eligible program that is more than onehalf an academic year but less than a complete academic year—

(A) The first payment period is the period of time in which a student completes the first half of the remaining portion of the eligible program as measured in credit or clock hours; and

(B) The second payment period is the period of time in which the student completes the remainder of the eligible program; and

(iii) For any remaining portion of an eligible program that is not more than half an academic year as measured in credit or clock hours, the payment period is the remainder of that eligible program.

(3) For purposes of paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) of this section, if a student is enrolled in an eligible program that measures progress in credit hours and the student cannot earn half the credit hours in the program under paragraph (b)(1) of this section or half of the remaining portion of the eligible program under paragraph (b)(2)(i) and (b)(2)(ii) of this section until after the calendar midpoint between the first and last scheduled days of class, the second payment period begins on the later of—

(i) The calendar midpoint between the first and last scheduled days of class of the program or academic year; or

(ii) The date, as determined by the institution, that the student has completed half of the academic coursework.

(4) If, in an academic year, in a program of less than an academic year, or in the remaining portion of an eligible program under paragraph (b)(2) of this section, an institution chooses to have more than two payment periods, the

## Off. of Postsecondary Educ., Education

rules in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(3) of this section are modified to reflect the increased number of payment periods. For example, if an institution chooses to have three payment periods in an academic year, each payment period must correspond to one-third of the academic year.

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.)

[61 FR 60602, Nov. 29, 1996]

## §668.5 Written arrangements to provide educational programs.

(a) Written arrangements between eligible institutions. If an eligible institution enters into a written arrangement with another eligible institution, or with a consortium of eligible institutions, under which the other eligible institution or consortium provides all or part of the educational program of students enrolled in the former institution, the Secretary considers that educational program to be an eligible program if it otherwise satisfies the requirements of §668.8.

(b) Written arrangements for studyabroad. Under a study abroad program, if an eligible institution enters into a written arrangement with a foreign institution, or an organization acting on behalf of a foreign institution, under which the foreign institution provides part of the educational program of students enrolled in the eligible institution, the Secretary considers that educational program to be an eligible program if it otherwise satisfies the requirements of paragraphs (c)(1)through (c)(3) of this section.

(c) Written arrangements between an eligible institution and an ineligible institution or organization. If an eligible institution enters into a written arrangement with an institution or organization that is not an eligible institution under which the ineligible institution or organization provides part of the educational program of students enrolled in the eligible institution, the Secretary considers that educational program to be an eligible program if—

(1) The ineligible institution or organization has not had its eligibility to participate in the title IV, HEA programs terminated by the Secretary, or has not voluntarily withdrawn from participation in those programs under a termination, show-cause, suspension, or similar type proceeding initiated by the institution's State licensing agency, accrediting agency, guarantor, or by the Secretary;

(2) The educational program otherwise satisfies the requirements of §668.8; and

(3)(i) The ineligible institution or organization provides not more than 25 percent of the educational program; or

(ii)(A) The ineligible institution or organization provides more than 25 percent but not more than 50 percent of the educational program;

(B) The eligible institution and the ineligible institution or organization are not owned or controlled by the same individual, partnership, or corporation; and

(C) The eligible institution's accrediting agency, or if the institution is a public postsecondary vocational educational institution, the State agency listed in the FEDERAL REGISTER in accordance with 34 CFR part 603, has specifically determined that the institution's arrangement meets the agency's standards for the contracting out of educational services.

(d) Administration of title IV, HEA programs. (1) If an institution enters into a written arrangement as described in paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section, except as provided in paragraph (d)(2) of this section, the institution at which the student is enrolled as a regular student must determine the student's eligibility for title IV, HEA program funds, and must calculate and disburse those funds to that student.

(2) In the case of a written arrangement between eligible institutions, the institutions may agree in writing to have any eligible institution in the written arrangement make those calculations and disbursements, and the Secretary does not consider that institution to be a third-party servicer for that arrangement.

(3) The institution that calculates and disburses a student's title IV, HEA program assistance under paragraph (d)(1) or (d)(2) of this section must—

(i) Take into account all the hours in which the student enrolls at each institution that apply to the student's degree or certificate when determining the student's enrollment status and