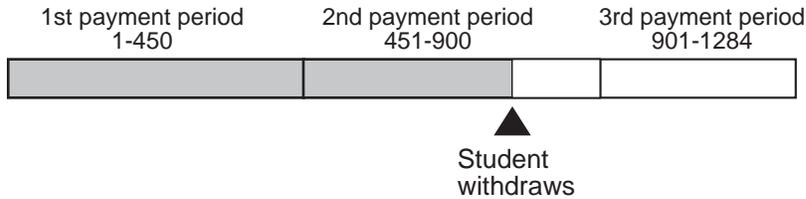
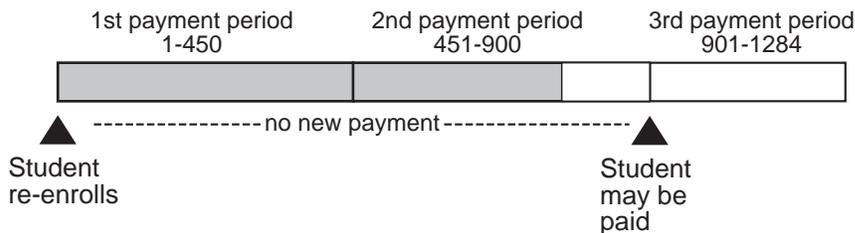


Dean enrolled in a 1,284-clock-hour program at Sarven Technical Institute in September. The school defined the academic year as 900 clock hours. Dean was paid for the first payment period (1–450) and second payment period (451–900). He withdrew due to illness after completing 768 hours (first payment period plus 318 hours of second payment period).



When Dean recovered, he had to wait until the next enrollment group in September of the following year. He completed the entire course, including the repetition of the first 768 clock hours. He was making satisfactory progress and was otherwise eligible.

When Dean withdrew, Sarven made a Pell refund for those clock hours that he had not completed. However, because Dean returned in the following award year he could not receive the amount that had been refunded as a Pell payment. And, as he did not complete the entire clock hour program, he could be paid only for those clock hours for which he was not already paid (that is, clock hours 901–1284). Note that if Dean had re-enrolled in the same award year, he could have received the amount that the school returned to the Pell account.



Suppose instead that the school did not make a Pell refund when Dean withdrew. Dean still may begin to receive Pell funds only after he has completed the 900th clock hour (clock hours 901-1284). Even if he picked up the program at the 769th clock hour, the situation would be the same. In this case, even if Dean had re-enrolled in the same award year, he would not receive Pell funds until completing the 900th clock hour (because there was no refund).

Assume that instead of returning in the next award year, Dean returned two years later. He could then be paid for the entire program because, as noted previously, a student who returns two years after withdrawing is not held accountable for remaining clock hours.