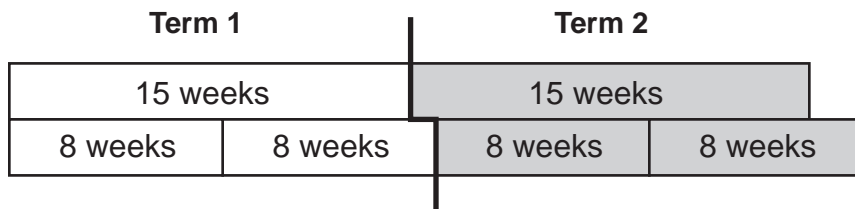


Eddy is enrolled in the program to which Hart University has recently added 8-week terms. Two of the 8-week terms are combined with each semester to create two combined semesters providing 16 weeks of instructional time each.



Hart uses the same definition of academic year for the program that it used before adding the 8-week terms: 30 weeks of instructional time and 24 semester hours. Because the terms overlap, Hart uses Formula 3 to calculate payments for students in the program.

Eddy is enrolled three-quarter time in the first term, and full time in the second term. His EFC is 0, and the Pell COA for the program is \$8,170. The three-quarter-time Disbursement Schedule shows that Eddy is eligible for an annual award of \$2,025. His Scheduled Award is \$2,700. To determine Eddy's payments for the first term, Hart uses the following calculation:

$$\$2,025 \times \frac{16 \text{ weeks instructional time in the term}}{30 \text{ weeks instructional time in the academic year}} = \$1,080$$

Eddy will receive \$1,080 for the first term. For the second term, the full-time Payment Schedule shows that Eddy's annual award is \$2,700. Hart calculates the payment for this second term as follows:

$$\$2,700 \times \frac{16 \text{ weeks instructional time in the term}}{30 \text{ weeks instructional time in the academic year}} = \$1,440$$

Eddy will receive \$1,440 for the second term. His total Pell for the year will be \$2,520, which is less than the Scheduled Award. Note that if Eddy enrolled full-time in both terms, his second payment would need to be reduced so that he would not receive more than his Scheduled Award.