Institution of higher education means an educational institution defined in section 101 of the HEA.

Junior or community college means an institution of higher education—

(1) That admits as regular students persons who are beyond the age of compulsory school attendance in the State in which the institution is located and who have the ability to benefit from the training offered by the institution;

(2) That does not provide an educational program for which it awards a bachelor’s degree (or an equivalent degree); and

(3) That—

(i) Provides an educational program of not less than 2 years that is acceptable for full credit toward such a degree, or

(ii) Offers a 2-year program in engineering, mathematics, or the physical or biological sciences, designed to prepare a student to work as a technician or at the semiprofessional level in engineering, scientific, or other technological fields requiring the understanding and application of basic engineering, scientific, or mathematical principles of knowledge.

Low-income individual means an individual from a family whose taxable income for the preceding year did not exceed 150 percent of an amount equal to the poverty level determined by using criteria of poverty established by the Bureau of Census.

Minority student means a student who is Alaskan Native, American Indian, Asian-American, Black (African-American), Hispanic American, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander.

Nationally recognized accrediting agency or association means an accrediting agency or association that the Secretary has recognized to accredit or preaccredit a particular category of institution in accordance with the provisions contained in 34 CFR part 603. The Secretary periodically publishes a list of those nationally recognized accrediting agencies and associations in the Federal Register. Operational programs and services means the regular, ongoing budgeted programs and services at an institution.

Preaccredited means a status that a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association, recognized by the Secretary to grant that status, has accorded an unaccredited institution that is progressing toward accreditation within a reasonable period of time.

Project means all the funded activities under a grant.

Self-sufficiency means the point at which an institution is able to survive without continued funding under the Strengthening Institutions Program.

Underrepresented means proportionate representation as measured by degree recipients, that is less than the proportionate representation in the general population—

(1) As indicated by—

(i) The most current edition of the Department’s Digest of Educational Statistics;

(ii) The National Research Council’s Doctorate Recipients from United States Universities; or

(iii) Other standard statistical references, as announced annually in the Federal Register notice inviting applications for new awards under this program; or

(2) As documented by national survey data submitted to and accepted by the Secretary on a case-by-case basis.


§ 607.8 What is a comprehensive development plan and what must it contain?

(a) A comprehensive development plan is an institution’s strategy for achieving growth and self-sufficiency by strengthening its—

(1) Academic programs;

(2) Institutional management; and

(3) Fiscal stability.

(b) The comprehensive development plan must include the following:

(1) An analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, and significant problems of the institution’s academic programs, institutional management, and fiscal stability.

(2) A delineation of the institution’s goals for its academic programs, institutional management, and fiscal stability, based on the outcomes of the

§ 607.8 What is a comprehensive development plan and what must it contain?
analysis described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(3) Measurable objectives related to reaching each goal and timeframes for achieving the objectives.

(4) Methods and resources that will be used to institutionalize practices and improvements developed under the proposed project.

(5) For a grant under section 316 of the HEA to a tribal college or university, its five-year plan for improving its services to Indian students, increasing the rates at which Indian secondary school students enroll in higher education, and increasing overall post-secondary retention rates for Indian students.

(6) For a grant under section 317 of the HEA to an Alaska Native-serving institution or to a Native Hawaiian-serving institution, its five-year plan for improving its services to Alaska Native or Native Hawaiian students, respectively.

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1066)


§ 607.9 What are the type, duration and limitations in the awarding of grants under this part?

(a)(1) Under this part, the Secretary may award planning grants and two types of development grants, individual development grants and cooperative arrangement development grants.

(2) Planning grants may be awarded for a period not to exceed one year.

(3) Either type of development grant may be awarded for a period of five years.

(b)(1) An institution that received an individual development grant of five years may not subsequently receive another individual development grant for a period of two years from the date on which the five-year grant period terminates.

(2) A cooperative arrangement grant is not considered to be an individual development grant under paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1059)