

General Participation Requirements

A school that participates in the SFA Programs must meet certain requirements for participation. Participation standards are important because all SFA funds received by a participating school are held in trust by that school for the intended student beneficiaries (except for allowed administrative expense reimbursement). This chapter explains many of the institutional participation requirements. Additional specific participation standards are discussed in the following chapters.

If the Department determines that a school has met the eligibility requirements (discussed in Chapter 1), it then evaluates the school's financial responsibility and whether the school is administratively capable of providing the education it promises and of properly managing the SFA Programs. These evaluations are used to determine whether the school may be certified for participation in the SFA Programs. For more information on administrative capability and financial responsibility, see Chapters 3 and 4, respectively.

Program Participation Agreement
Cites
Sec. 487, 34 CFR 668.14

Once a school is certified by the Department to participate in the SFA Programs, it is bound by the requirements of those programs. To begin its participation, a school must enter into a program participation agreement.

THE PROGRAM PARTICIPATION AGREEMENT

An eligible school must enter into a Program Participation Agreement (PPA) with the Department to participate in the following programs: Pell Grant, Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (FSEOG), Federal Work-Study (FWS), Federal Perkins Loan (Perkins), and Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL). Currently, a school that participates in the Direct Loan Program does so through an addendum to the PPA.

Purpose and Scope of the PPA

Under the PPA, the school agrees to comply with the laws regulations, and policies governing the SFA Programs. After being certified for SFA Program participation, the school must administer SFA Program funds in a prudent and responsible manner. Under certain circumstances, for example, when a school stops providing education, a school's PPA automatically terminates (for more information, see Chapter 11.)

PPA Requirements

The PPA lists some of the basic administrative requirements of SFA participation. Some of these are discussed in more detail in this or other areas of this Handbook, as noted below:

1. The school will provide timely information on its administrative capability and financial responsibility to the Department, and to the appropriate state, guaranty, and accrediting agencies.
(Chapters 3 and 4)
2. If the school advertises job placement rates to attract students, it must provide a prospective student with any relevant information on state licensing requirements for the jobs for which the offered training will prepare the student.
3. The school cannot deny SFA funds on the grounds that a student is studying abroad in an approved-for-credit program.
(Chapter 9)
4. To begin participation in the FFEL Programs (or if a school changes ownership or changes its status as a parent or subordinate institution), the school must develop a default management plan for approval by the Department and must implement the plan for at least two years. (Chapter 3 and *SFA Handbook: Direct Loan and FFEL Programs Reference*)



Amendments
of 1998

The Higher Education Amendments of 1998, Public Law 105-244 (the Amendments of 1998) provide that a school is exempt from submitting a default management plan if (a) the parent institution and the subordinate institution both have a cohort default rate of 10 percent or less and (b) the new owner of the parent or subordinate institution does not own, and has not owned, any other school with a cohort default rate over 10 percent.

5. The school must acknowledge the authority of the Department and other entities to share information regarding fraud, abuse, or the school's approval to participate in the SFA Programs.
(Chapter 11)
6. The school may not knowingly employ or contract with (in the administration of or receipt of SFA funds) any individual, agency, or organization that has been convicted of or pled guilty or nolo contendre to a crime or was judicially determined to have committed fraud involving the misuse of SFA funds.
7. The school must, in a timely manner, complete surveys under the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) or any other data collection effort of the Department.

8. The school cannot penalize in any way a student who is unable to pay institutional costs due to compliance with the SFA Program requirements, or due to a delay in federal aid disbursement caused by the school.
9. The school cannot pay, nor contract with any entity that pays, commissions or other incentives based directly or indirectly on securing enrollment or financial aid (except when recruiting foreign students ineligible for SFA Program funds) to persons engaged in recruiting, admission, or financial aid administration.
10. The school must comply with the requirements of the Department, as well as those of accrediting agencies. (Chapter 1)
11. The school must comply with the requirements for the return of funds when a student withdraws. (Chapter 6)
12. Schools cannot charge for processing or handling any application or data used to determine a student's SFA eligibility. For instance, the school may not charge (or include in the student's cost of attendance) a fee to certify a loan application, complete a deferment form, process a Pell Grant payment, verify an application, or send or request a financial aid transcript.
13. A student may always use the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) to apply for SFA Program funds. However, a school may require additional data that are not provided on the federal form to award institutional or state aid. Institutional charges for collecting such data must be reasonable and within marginal costs.

The Amendments of 1998 moved and slightly modified the specific requirements for reporting data concerning athletically related student aid that were found in the Program Participation Agreement section of the law to the Equity in Athletics Disclosure Act (EADA) section of the law (see Chapter 7 for more information). The PPA requirements now state that a school must comply with the EADA reporting requirements.

Amendments
of 1998

The Amendments of 1998 added a new PPA requirement. The new provision requires a school to make a good faith effort to distribute voter registration forms unless the school is located in a state that has in effect the motor vehicle-voter registration provision of the National Voter Registration Act. Schools are to request the forms from the state. A school must make an effort to distribute the forms to each student attending the school, and must make the forms widely available to students. Members of the Executive Branch (e.g., the Department) are prohibited from instructing schools concerning the implementation of these provisions.

Amendments
of 1998

The above list is not exhaustive; schools must carefully review all of the requirements listed on their PPA and those specified in 34 CFR 668.14. In addition, a school must meet any requirements for participation specific to an individual SFA Program.

GED Preparatory Program Required

Another participation requirement found in the PPA requires a school that admits students without a high school diploma or its recognized equivalent (based on their ability to benefit) to make a GED preparatory program available to its students. The course does not have to be provided by the school itself, and the school is not required to pay the costs of the program. The GED program must be offered at a place that is convenient for the students and the school must take reasonable steps to ensure that its students have access to the program, such as coordinating the timing of its program offerings with that of the GED program. The school must provide information about the availability of the GED program to affected students. The GED program must be proven successful in preparing its students to obtain a GED—such programs include GED programs that are conducted by state and local secondary school authorities, as well as programs for which the school has documentation that statistically demonstrates the success.

The law does not require a school to verify that a student is enrolled in a GED program or to monitor the student's progress in the program. A student admitted based on his or her ability to benefit who does not have a high school diploma or its recognized equivalent is not required by law to enroll in a GED program, but the school may choose to make this an admissions requirement. A student may not receive SFA Program funds for the GED program although he or she may be paid for postsecondary courses taken at the same time as the GED coursework, including remedial coursework¹ at the secondary level or higher.

Civil Rights and Privacy Requirements

When a school signs the PPA, it also agrees to comply with the civil rights and privacy requirements contained in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), which apply to all students in the educational program, not just to SFA recipients.

PROJECT EASI

Project EASI (Easy Access for Students and Institutions) is an initiative of the Department to pursue a collaborative effort among a diverse group of government, business, and educational leaders to reengineer the postsecondary student aid delivery system to meet the needs of its primary customers, the students and their families. Many of the initiatives of Project EASI, such as a definition of a common payment period for all SFA Programs and the required use of the Department's electronic services by schools, will affect the participation of schools.

1. It is the school's responsibility to determine whether a remedial program is at the secondary level. However, if the state, the school's accrediting agency, or the state agency recognized for the approval of public postsecondary vocational education determines that a remedial program is at the elementary level, the school must abide by that determination. For more on remedial coursework, including the admission of ability-to-benefit students, see the *SFA Handbook: Student Eligibility*.

The reengineered delivery system will meet the needs of students and their families by providing an integrated system to facilitate the ability of students and their families to plan for postsecondary education, choose among postsecondary educational programs and schools, and finance their choices. This integrated system will be available for all users of the delivery system including students and their families, state agencies, and others. Project EASI will reduce delivery system costs to all participants, reduce burden (including regulatory burden), reduce fraud and system vulnerability, and enhance management capabilities of the Department and other users of the system, including schools and states.

The following key elements will be part of a reengineered student aid delivery system:

- Every student will have his or her individual student account. The individual student account will contain all the student's data in the system, and all activity in the system concerning the student will be processed through his or her individual student account. Individual student accounts will be the basis for integrating the delivery system.
- A student will be able to provide current information to, and receive current information from, all system users (for example, his or her school) through his or her individual account.
- The data in the individual student accounts will reflect standardized data definitions for all system users, and data reported using common reporting records.
- The delivery system will not be program specific; it could be used to deliver funding under any student assistance program.
- To the extent practicable, the delivery system will use advanced technology to automate data processing and will be a paperless system.
- Strict security, such as encryption and controlled access to the data, will be designed as part of the system.

Additional information, including a more detailed description of Project EASI, can be found at <http://easi.ed.gov> on the Project EASI World Wide Web home page.

DEFINITION OF A PAYMENT PERIOD

There is one definition of a payment period that is applicable to all SFA Programs, except FWS. The common definition is integral to requirements for the administration of SFA Program funds. For example, all SFA Program disbursements must be made on a payment period basis (for more information, see Chapter 5). Note that FFEL and Direct Loan disbursements must still be made in accordance with the specific disbursement rules for those programs (see the *SFA*

Handbook: Direct Loan and FFEL Programs Reference for specific information on FFEL and Direct Loan disbursements).

This definition of a payment period was included in final regulations published November 29, 1996. Under the payment period definition, there are two sets of requirements: one for term-based credit hour programs, and one for nonterm credit hour programs and all clock hour programs. There is no separate definition for clock hour programs that are offered in terms.

Term-based Credit Hour Programs

For a program offered in semester, trimester, quarter, or other academic terms and measured in credit hours, the payment period is the term. For example, if a loan period includes all three quarters of an academic year, the loan must be disbursed in three substantially equal payments. This was a change for any quarter-based school that had been disbursing the loan funds for all three quarters in two disbursements.

Term-Based Credit Hour Programs

<i>Program offered in...</i>	<i>Payment Period is...</i>
● semester	● semester
● trimester	● trimester
● quarter	● quarter
● other academic term	● other academic term

Programs that are offered in modules are not counted as programs measured in terms. The phrase “other academic terms” (also known as nonstandard terms) refers to those structured educational intervals at a school that do not fit into a normally defined semester, trimester, or quarter term. For example, other academic terms could include six five-week terms.

Nonterm Credit Hour Programs and Clock Hour Programs

Payment periods for programs measured in credit hours without terms and all clock hour programs vary depending on whether the length of the program is

- one academic year or less,
- a multiple of a full academic year,
- longer than an academic year with a remainder shorter than or equal to one half of an academic year, or
- longer than an academic year with a remainder shorter than an academic year, but longer than one half of an academic year.

Programs of an Academic Year or Less

If the program is an academic year or less in length, 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. 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.

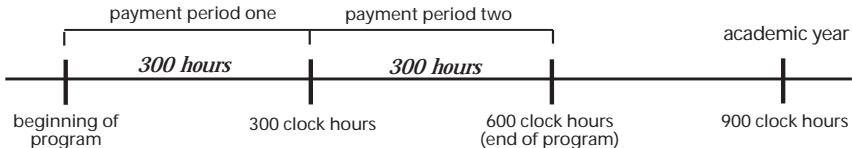
Nonterm Credit Hour Programs and All Clock Hour Programs of One Academic Year or Less

<i>First payment period</i>	<i>Second payment period</i>
● period of time in which student completes first half of the program	● period of time in which student completes remainder of the program

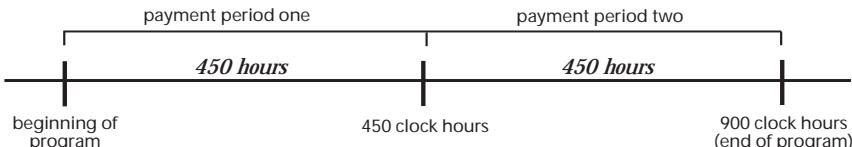
For example, if a program is 600 clock hours and the academic year is defined as 900 clock hours, the first payment period is the period of time needed for the student to complete the first 300 clock hours. The second payment period would be the period of time needed for the student to complete the last 300 clock hours (see example one below). If the program was equal to the academic year (900 clock hours), the first payment period would be the period of time needed for the student to complete the first 450 clock hours. The second payment period would be the period of time needed for the student to complete the second 450 clock hours (see example two below).

One Academic Year or Less Example

1



2



Programs of Multiples of an Academic Year

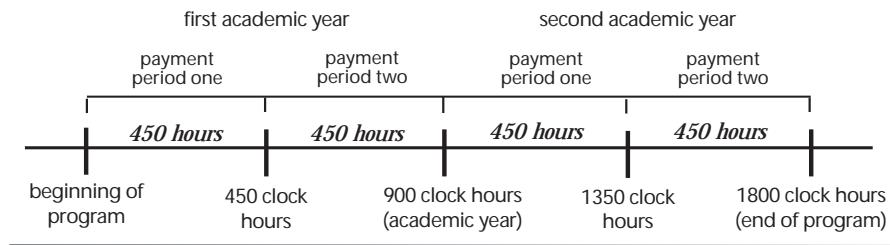
If the program is equal to two or more complete academic years, for the first academic year and any subsequent academic year, the first payment period is the period of time in which the student completes the first half of the academic year, as measured in credit or clock hours. The second payment period is the period of time in which the student completes the second half of the academic year as measured in credit or clock hours.

Payment Periods for Nonterm Credit Hour Programs and All Clock Hour Programs Longer Than One Academic Year

Program length	First and subsequent full academic years		Remainder of program	
	First payment period	Second payment period	First payment period	Second payment period
multiples of a full academic year	period of time in which student completes first half of academic year	period of time in which student completes second half of academic year	N/A	N/A
longer than academic year, remainder shorter than or equal to one half an academic year	period of time in which student completes first half of academic year	period of time in which student completes second half of academic year	period of time in which student completes remainder of program	N/A
longer than academic year, remainder shorter than academic year, but longer than half an academic year	period of time in which student completes first half of academic year	period of time in which student completes second half of academic year	period of time in which student completes first half of remainder of the program	period of time in which student completes second half of remainder of the program

For example, if a program is 1800 clock hours and the academic year is defined as 900 clock hours, the first payment period for both the first and subsequent academic year is the period of time needed for the student to complete the first 450 clock hours. The second payment period would be the period of time needed for the student to complete the next 450 clock hours (see example below).

Multiples of an Academic Year Example

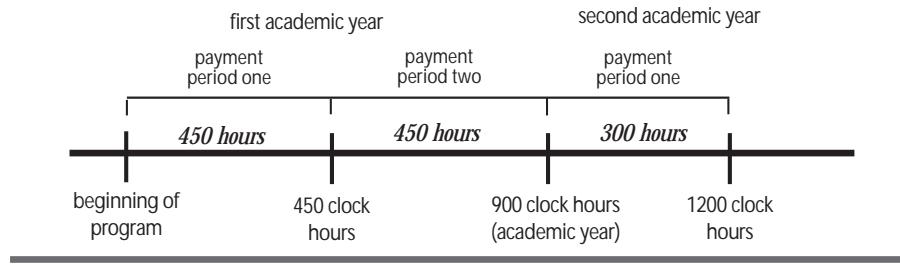


Programs Longer than an Academic Year with a Remainder

If the program is longer than an academic year, but has a remaining portion of the program that is not equal to an academic year, for the first academic year and any subsequent full academic year, 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. The second payment period is the period of time in which the student completes the second half of the academic year as measured in credit or clock hours. For the remaining portion of the program, if the remainder is equal to or shorter than one half of an academic year, the payment period is the remaining portion of the program.

For example, if a program is 1200 clock hours and the academic year is defined as 900 clock hours, the first payment period for the first academic year is the period of time needed for the student to complete the first 450 clock hours. The second payment period would be the period of time needed for the student to complete the next 450 clock hours. The first, and only, payment period for the second academic year is equal to the remaining portion of the program (see example below).

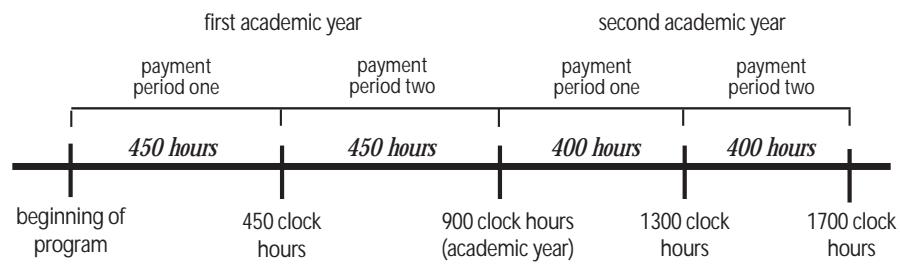
Remainder Equal To or Shorter Than Half an Academic Year Example



If the remaining portion of the program is more than one half of an academic year, but less than a full academic year, for the remaining portion of the program the first payment period is the period of time in which the student completes the first half of the remaining portion of the program, as measured in credit or clock hours. The second payment period is the period of time in which the student completes the second half of the remaining portion of the program as measured in credit or clock hours.

For example, if a program is 1700 clock hours and the academic year is defined as 900 clock hours, the first payment period for the first academic year is the period of time needed for the student to complete the first 450 clock hours. The second payment period would be the period of time needed for the student to complete the next 450 clock hours. The first payment period for the second academic year would be the period of time needed for the student to complete the next 400 clock hours. The second payment period for the second academic year would be the period of time needed for the student to complete the final 400 clock hours (see example below).

Remainder Greater Than Half an Academic Year Example



If a student is enrolled in a program measured in credit hours without terms and the school does not award credits until the entire program is complete, the second payment period begins on the later of

- the calendar midpoint between the first and last scheduled days of class of the program or academic year, or
- the date, as determined by the school, that the student has completed half of the academic coursework.

Definition of Coursework

The term academic coursework does not necessarily refer to credits. It may refer to the lessons or other measures of learning within a course. For instance, for a course made up of 40 equal lessons, the student reaches the halfway point in the coursework after completing 20 lessons.

- If the student completes the first 20 lessons before the calendar midpoint of the academic year, the second payment period does not begin until the calendar midpoint.
- If the student completes the first 20 lessons after the calendar midpoint of the academic year, the second payment period does not begin until the student completes the first 20 lessons.

More than Two Payment Periods Per Academic Year

For a program measured in credit hours without terms and any clock hour program, a school may choose to have more than two payment periods per academic year. If so, the length of the payment periods must be substantially equal throughout the academic year. For example, if a school chooses to have three payment periods in an academic year, each payment period must correspond to one-third of the academic year. Each subsequent payment period cannot begin until the student completes the clock or credit hours in the previous payment period. If a school chooses to have more than two payment periods per academic year, the school must have a written policy and apply the policy to all students who are enrolled in the programs effected.

CLARIFICATION

ACADEMIC YEAR REQUIREMENTS

Thirty-week Minimum of Instructional Time

Every eligible program, including graduate programs, must have a defined academic year that contains a minimum of 30 weeks of instructional time. In addition, for undergraduate programs, over the minimum of 30 weeks of instructional time, a full-time student must be expected to complete at least 24 semester or trimester hours, 36 quarter hours, or 900 clock hours as appropriate. A school may determine the amount of work a full-time graduate or professional student is expected to complete over an academic year.

Determining Academic Year Length

A school may have different academic years for different programs, but must use the same academic year definition for

- calculating all SFA awards for students enrolled in a particular program, and
- all other SFA Program purposes, such as the certification of loan deferments.

To determine the number of weeks of instructional time, a school must count the period that begins on the first day of classes and ends on the last day of classes or examinations.

Definition of a Week of Instructional Time

For all programs except those measured in credit hours without standard terms, a “week of instructional time” is any seven day period in which at least one day of regularly scheduled instruction, examination, or preparation for examinations occurs. (Instructional time does not include periods of orientation, counseling, vacation, or other activity not related to class preparation or examination.) The requirements for a “week of instructional time” are similar to those for a “week of instruction” for the eligible program definitions (see the discussion of “Weeks of Instruction and the 12-Hour Rule” in Chapter 1).

The 12-hour Rule

For educational programs measured in credit hours without standard terms (semesters, trimesters, or quarters), a week of instruction must include at least 12 hours of instruction, examinations, or preparation for examinations within a consecutive seven-day period.

A school wishing to set its academic year to be only 30 calendar weeks long (a calendar week being seven consecutive days) would have to meet an average of 12 hours per week for the 30 calendar-week period. A school with a program that meets less frequently than 12 hours a week would have to meet enough calendar weeks to provide 360 hours of instruction, examinations, or preparation for examinations (30 calendar weeks x 12 hours per week) in order to have a program offered over a full academic year (equivalent to 30 weeks of instructional time).

For example, if a school wants to establish an academic year of 30 weeks of instructional time for a credit-hour, nonterm program that meets 10 hours a week, the school would need to have approximately 36 calendar weeks (36 calendar weeks x 10 hours per week = 360 hours of instruction, examinations, or preparation for examinations) in order to have the equivalent of 30 weeks of instructional time for a full academic year. Therefore, in this example, a student enrolled in this program would not be eligible to take out another Stafford Loan until he or she had completed the required amount of work and 36 calendar weeks had elapsed. A school must also use this calculation to

determine when one-third and two-thirds of an academic year have occurred.

When calculating awards under the Pell Grant Program, a school must always use weeks of instructional time. However, the length of the academic year in calendar weeks will probably exceed the number of weeks of instructional time.

Because the 12-hour rule does not require a school to offer instruction, examinations, or preparation for examinations on specific days, a school may not include a holiday as a day of instruction unless regularly scheduled instruction, examinations, or preparation for examinations occurs on that day.

Reductions in Academic Year Length

The law permits schools that provide two-year or four-year associate or baccalaureate degree programs to apply to the Department if they want to establish a full academic year of less than 30 weeks of instructional time. The Department is permitted to grant a reduction in the length of an academic year to no less than 26 weeks of instructional time. If a reduction is approved, a school is permitted to have an academic year of less than 30 weeks of instructional time (but no less than 26 weeks of instructional time) without any reduction in the amount of SFA funds that a student enrolled in an eligible program is eligible to receive for an entire academic year.

A reduction is available to schools that want to begin or continue to operate with a reduced academic year on a long-term basis. This reduction must be renewed each time a school is required to apply for recertification.

When evaluating a school's application for a reduction, the Department will consider factors such as

- the school's compliance with awarding and disbursement procedures based on the academic year requirements of the Higher Education Amendments of 1992,
- the approval of the academic year by the school's accrediting agency or state agency,
- the hours of attendance and other coursework that a full-time student is required to complete in the academic year, and
- any unique circumstances that justify granting the request.

For further details on the information required for submission of a request for a reduction, see 34 CFR 668.3.

If a school is ineligible for a reduction in the length of an academic year because of noncompliance with awarding and disbursement procedures, that school may be eligible if the school

makes arrangements with the Department to recalculate awards as necessary and repay any resulting liabilities.

CONTRACTS WITH THIRD-PARTY SERVICERS

Schools are permitted to contract with consultants for assistance in administering the SFA Programs. However, the school ultimately is responsible for the use of SFA funds and will be held accountable if the consultant mismanages the programs.

Section 668.25 of the General Provisions regulations contains requirements for all participating institutions that contract with third-party servicers. As defined by regulation, a third-party servicer is an individual or organization that enters into a contract (written or otherwise) with a school to administer any aspect of the institution's SFA participation.

Examples of functions that are covered by this definition include

- processing student financial aid applications, performing need analysis, and determining student eligibility or related activities;
- certifying loan applications, servicing loans, or collecting loans;
- processing output documents for payment to students, and receiving, disbursing, or delivering SFA funds;
- conducting required student consumer information services;
- preparing and certifying requests for advance or reimbursement funding, preparing and submitting notices and applications required of eligible and participating schools, or preparing the Fiscal Operations Report and Application to Participate (FISAP); and
- processing enrollment verification for deferment forms or Student Status Confirmation Reports.

Excluded Activities

Examples of functions that are not covered by this definition include

- performing lock-box processing of loan payments,
- performing normal electronic fund transfers (EFTs),
- publishing ability-to-benefit tests,
- performing functions as a Multiple Data Entry Processor (MDE),
- financial and compliance auditing,

- mailing documents prepared by the institution, or warehousing institutional records, and
- providing computer services or software.

Employees of a School

An employee of a school is not a third-party servicer. For this purpose, an employee is one who

- works on a full-time, part-time, or temporary basis,
- performs all duties on site at the school under the supervision of the school,
- is paid directly by the school,
- is not employed by or associated with a third-party servicer, and
- is not a third-party servicer for any other school.

Requirements for Contracting with a Third-party Servicer

A school may only contract with an eligible third-party servicer, as defined by specific regulatory criteria. Under such a contract, the servicer agrees to comply with all applicable requirements, to refer any suspicion of fraudulent or criminal conduct in relation to SFA Program administration to the Department's Inspector General, and, if the servicer disburses funds, to confirm student eligibility and make required refunds.

If the contract is terminated, or the servicer ceases to perform any functions prescribed under the contract, the servicer must return all applicable SFA funds and related records to the school.

Institutional Liability

Although an eligible servicer must meet all these and other requirements, the school remains liable for any and all SFA-related actions taken by the servicer on its behalf, under the terms of the contract.

Notification of Contracts to the Department

Schools should already have notified the Department of all existing third-party servicer contracts. If a school has not notified the Department, the school must do so by providing the Department with the following information for each third-party servicer with which the school contracts: name, address, employer identification number, telephone number, fax number, and Internet address.

If a school has submitted information regarding its third-party servicers as part of an application for certification or recertification, no additional submission is required. A school is not required to notify the Department if it does not contract with any third-party servicers.

Schools are also required to notify the Department if the school enters into a new contract with a third-party servicer; the school significantly modifies a contract with an existing third-party servicer; the school or one of its third-party servicers terminates a contract, or a third-party servicer ceases to provide contracted services, goes out of business, or files for bankruptcy. Notification to the Department (which must include the name and address of the servicer and the nature of the change or action) must be made within ten days of the date of the change or action.

Copy of Third-party Servicer Contract Upon Request Cite Sec. 498(b)

The Amendments of 1998 make it clear that a school must provide a copy of its contract with a third-party servicer only upon request. A school is not required to submit the contract as part of the recertification process.

Amendments
of 1998

Additions or changes to a school's third-party servicers must be reported to the Department on Section J of the Application for Approval to Participate in Federal Student Financial Aid Programs (see Chapter 10).

ANTI-DRUG ABUSE REQUIREMENTS

The HEA requires a school to certify to the Department that it operates a drug abuse prevention program that is accessible to its students, employees, and officers. Two other laws added related requirements for postsecondary schools that receive SFA funds.

The Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (Public Law 101-690) requires a federal grant recipient to certify that it provides a drug-free workplace. Because a school applies for and receives its campus-based allocation directly from the Department, the school is considered to be a grantee for purposes of the Act. Therefore, to receive campus-based funds, a school must complete the certification on ED Form 80-0013, which is part of the FISAP package (the application for campus-based funds). This certification must be signed by the school's CEO or other official with authority to sign the certification on behalf of the entire institution.

Requirements for a Drug-free Workplace

The certification lists a number of steps that the school must take to provide a drug-free workplace, including

- establishing a drug-free awareness program to provide information to employees,
- distributing a notice to its employees of prohibited unlawful activities and the school's planned actions against an employee who violates these prohibitions, and
- notifying the Department and taking appropriate action when it learns of an employee's conviction under any criminal drug statute.

A school's Administrative Cost Allowance (ACA) may be used to help defray related expenses, such as the cost of printing informational materials given to employees. For more information on ACAs, see Chapter 5.

Scope of the Act

The drug-free workplace requirements apply to all offices and departments of a school that receives campus-based funds. Organizations that contract with the school are considered subgrantees; however, only grantees are subject to the requirements of the Drug-Free Workplace Act.

Submission of Certification to the Department

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (P.L. 101-226) requires a school to certify that it has adopted and implemented a program to prevent drug and alcohol abuse by its students. Unlike the annual drug-free workplace certification, a school usually will only submit this new certification to the Department once. (An exception would be a school that changes ownership.)

Distribution to Students and Staff

The drug prevention program adopted by the school must include annual distribution to all students and employees of information concerning drug and alcohol abuse as described above, except that these steps must be taken by schools that receive any federal funding and must include the school's students as well as its employees. The information that must be distributed is more specifically described in Section 8.

Development and Review of a Drug Prevention Program

A school must review its drug prevention program once every two years to determine its effectiveness and to ensure that its sanctions are being enforced. The development of a drug prevention program, although it is a condition for SFA funds, is usually an enterprise that is undertaken by the school administration at large, not by the financial aid office. The regulations originally published on this topic (August 16, 1990) were mailed to participating schools at the time; they offer a number of suggestions for developing a drug prevention program. Also, several organizations that can serve as resources are listed on the next page.

The effectiveness of a school's drug prevention program may be measured by tracking

- The number of drug- and alcohol-related disciplinary actions,
- The number of drug- and alcohol-related treatment referrals,
- The number of drug- and alcohol-related incidents recorded by campus police or other law enforcement officials,
- The number of drug- and alcohol-related incidents of vandalism,

- The number of students or employees attending self-help or other counseling groups related to alcohol or drug abuse, and
- Student, faculty, and employee attitudes and perceptions about the drug and alcohol problem on campus.

Consequences of Noncompliance

A school that does not certify that it has a drug prevention program, or that fails to carry out a drug prevention program, may lose its approval to participate in the SFA Programs. (See the regulations for details on Department sanctions and appeals procedures available to the school.)

Additional Sources of Information

The following resources are available for schools that are developing drug prevention programs.

- ***The Center for Substance Abuse Treatment and Referral Hotline.***
Information and referral line that directs callers to treatment centers in the local community. (1-800-662-HELP)
 - ***The Center for Substance Abuse Prevention Helpline.***
A line that provides information only to private entities about workplace programs and drug testing. Proprietary and private nonprofit but not public postsecondary schools may use this line. (1-800-967-5752)
 - ***The National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information.***
Information and referral line that distributes U.S. Department of Education publications about drug and alcohol prevention programs as well as material from other federal agencies. (1-301-468-2600)
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ANTI-LOBBYING CERTIFICATION AND DISCLOSURE

In accordance with P.L. 101-121 (and regulations published December 20, 1989), any school receiving more than \$100,000 for campus-based Programs must provide the following to the Department for each award year:

- Certification Form (Combined with Debarment and Drug-Free Workplace certifications, ED-80-0013) The school will not use federal funds to pay a person for lobbying activities in connection with federal grants or cooperative agreements. This certification must be renewed each year for your school to be able to draw down campus-based funds.
- Disclosure Form (Standard Form LLL) If the school has used nonfederal funds to pay a noninstitutional employee for lobbying activities, the school must disclose these lobbying activities to the Department. The school must update this disclosure at least quarterly, when changes occur.

Both of these forms are sent to schools with the campus-based fiscal report/application (FISAP) each summer. The certification form and the disclosure form must be signed by the CEO or other individual who has the authority to sign on behalf of the entire institution. A school is advised to retain a copy in its files.

This certification primarily covers the use of the campus-based Administrative Cost Allowance (ACA). Schools may not use the ACA to pay for their membership in professional associations (such as NASFAA, NATTS, AICS, or NACUBO), regardless of whether the association engages in lobbying activities. Association membership is not a legitimate administrative cost of the SFA Programs.

The school is also responsible for payments made on its behalf, and must include the certification in award documents for any subgrantees or contractors (such as need analysis servicers, financial aid consultants, or other third parties paid from the ACA). See Section 3 for more information on the ACA.