



## Federal Financial Aid and Drug Conviction Policy

### Annual Required Notice 7/1/2021

In compliance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA), HUHS must advise all students of the consequences that a conviction under any federal or state law involving the possession or sale of illegal drugs, during a period of enrollment when receiving federal aid, will result in the loss of federal financial aid eligibility (grants, loans, and work study). A conviction that was reversed, set aside, or removed does not count, nor does one received as a juvenile, unless tried as an adult.

The chart below illustrates the period of ineligibility for federal financial aid programs. Please note that eligibility is dependent upon the nature of the conviction and the number of prior offenses.

	<b>Possession of Illegal Drugs</b>	<b>Sale of Illegal Drugs</b>
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Offense</b>	1 year from date of conviction	2 years from date of conviction
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Offense</b>	2 years from date of conviction	Indefinite Period
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> + Offenses</b>	Indefinite Period	Indefinite Period

Pursuant to federal law, a conviction for the sale of drugs includes convictions for conspiring to sell drugs. Moreover, those students convicted of both selling and possessing illegal drugs will be subject to ineligibility for the longer period as prescribed under the circumstances.

A student regains eligibility the day after the period of ineligibility ends or when the student successfully completes an approved drug rehabilitation program or passes two unannounced drug tests administered by an approved drug rehabilitation program. Further drug convictions will make the student ineligible again for federal financial aid programs.

For purposes of financial aid eligibility, an approved drug rehabilitation program must satisfy at least one of the following requirements:

- Be qualified to receive funds from a federal, state, or local government program or from a federally or state licensed insurance company.
- Be administered or recognized by a federal, state, or local government agency or court or by a federally or state-licensed hospital, health clinic, or medical doctor.

Additionally, if you have been convicted of a forcible or nonforcible sexual offense, and you are subject to an involuntary civil commitment upon completion of a period of incarceration for that offense, you cannot receive a Federal Pell Grant.