

Daily Herald

Big Picture . Local Focus

U of I President spells out grim future

University could be owed as much as \$700 million from the state by December

By Kerry Lester | Daily Herald Staff

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Illinois' premier public university may be owed as much as \$700 million from the state by year's end, threatening its "entire financial underpinning," its president told a group of regional business leaders Monday.

The prediction by University of Illinois Interim President Stanley Ikenberry comes just days after legislators granted state colleges the ability to borrow up to 75 percent of what the state owes them, with a maximum interest rate of 9 percent.

"This is a stopgap measure ... as a symptom of the underlying fiscal crisis, not a solution," Ikenberry told the Commercial Club of Chicago during a noon luncheon downtown.

Ikenberry said the university expects to finish the fiscal year at the end of June with \$335 million in missing payments from the state - roughly 55 percent of its total appropriation.

Cutting faculty, staff and administrators, instituting a hiring freeze and trimming administrative costs, the university was able to save \$87 million, he said.

Student tuition, which trustees raised by 9.5 percent last month, now covers half the academic budget.

With the state paying the other half, Ikenberry described a "weakened position to attract and retain top faculty," increasingly worried students and parents, and drained cash balances and suspended repair and maintenance work.

"When the state cuts or delays payment, it strikes at the heart of the enterprise and has a highly disproportionate impact," Ikenberry said.

With the \$2 billion federal stimulus package - previously used by the state to plug funding holes - now gone, Ikenberry said he expects next year to be even worse. This year's deficit will carry forward, and cost of borrowing will compound the problem, he said.

"Part of the problem is that the state dollars really all go to our central academic mission of teaching and our academic operation. That's also the place (from which we generally) pay faculty salaries. If we can't make payroll, then all of the dormitory income and all of the research grants and contracts becomes kind of irrelevant," he said.

"I think the big issue is for us is liquidity. Ordinarily we don't have a liquidity problem. But if in effect we're making an interest-free loan to the state, that pretty well exhausts our liquidity. That takes a very difficult problem and begins to make it unmanageable. At some point down the road, we'll simply not be able to make payroll. That's the bottom line."

Still, Ikenberry noted, because of U of I's sheer size, the school may be in a better position than Illinois' 13 other, smaller public universities.

"We have a greater capacity to deal with the problem. A place like Chicago State or Northeastern or Northern, they don't have as many options as we have to do to deal with this," he said.

He urged legislators to act quickly to increase the state pension tax, control Medicaid costs and have state employees "contribute appropriately" to the cost of state health insurance.

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UIC project on medical mistakes given nearly \$3 million

(<http://www.suntimes.com/lifestyles/health/2393870,CST-NWS-errors15.article>)

June 15, 2010

A University of Illinois at Chicago project to improve communication between doctors and their patients about medical mistakes has won a federal grant to expand.

The UIC Medical Center has a program in which errors are investigated quickly and doctors apologize to patients. The hospital makes early offers of compensation to patients and pursues improvements so mistakes aren't repeated.

The nearly \$3 million grant allows the university to expand the program to nine area hospitals.

UIC's Dr. Timothy McDonald, who heads the demonstration project, says it's nice to know other hospitals are committed to taking a principled approach to medical mistakes.

AP



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UI EXTENSION

Review: ACES, program should consider a split

By PAUL WOOD
pwood@news-gazette.com

URBANA — A new budget review report suggests the **University of Illinois** Extension might thrive as its own unit, and that cutting its funding could cost millions in matching grants.

Extension, which is linked to a nationwide federal program, is now part of the College of Agriculture, Consumer and Environmental Sciences here. The program has an \$85 million budget, of which \$65 million is allotted to agriculture-related programs.

The budget review teams were created in February by interim Chancellor Robert Easter and interim Vice Chancellor Richard Wheeler to look at cost savings in the wake of the state budget crisis.

In recent months, Extension already reduced its size. The university announced in April it planned to reduce the number of multicounty Extension units from 76 to 27 to cut administrative and office rental costs.

Because of an anticipated reduction in overall state funding of \$4 million to \$7 million in fiscal year 2011, including a reduction of UI spending on Extension, the projected budget would be reduced from \$15 million to \$12.5 million.

"Given the history, mission and current context of UI Extension," the report's committee "recommends that the campus consider constituting Extension as a campus-level activity rather than an activity embedded in ACES, because we feel this would open the door to collaborations that would benefit both the campus and the community, and that would make Extension more effective in achieving its goals."

Interim ACES Dean Robert Hauser said he was impressed with the report: "(The committee) did an excellent job of analyzing Extension, of addressing the issues squarely and providing very clear recommendations. You can't ask for any more than that."

The full report is at <http://oc.illinois.edu/budget/SE-Extension.Report.pdf>.

The committee was chaired by John Unsworth, dean of the Graduate School of Library & Information Science.

The report said Extension should look for partnerships with several academic units.

"We also think that there is unrealized potential in the UI Extension network itself, both for faculty researchers and for prospective students, especially in health, engineering, and the social sciences, and we urge the campus to ensure that potential is realized more fully as well," the report said.

The report said budget cuts could cost the university in matching funds. Extension has an \$85 million budget, but only \$15 million of that comes from the UI — the rest is from federal, state and county grants, self-supporting units and gifts.

Of the \$15 million in UI general revenue funds to UI Extension in fiscal year 2010, about \$10 million went to Extension agents and support staff in regional field offices and to the campus support units; the other \$5 million went to underwriting parts of various faculty appointments in the College of ACES, mostly in the departments of Animal Sciences and Crop Sciences.

"In fiscal year 2010, each dollar of campus general revenue fund is matched by \$3.68 from other sources, including (federal) Smith-Lever funds. By federal law, most of the Smith-Lever funds must be matched 1-to-1 by the university; if not, these funds would be reduced to the level matched by the university, with the difference being reallocated to other institutions. In that event, matching funds from state and local sources would likely also decline," the report said.

State's credit rating downgraded

BY DAVE MCKINNEY

Sun-Times Springfield Bureau Chief

The failure by Illinois lawmakers and Gov. Quinn to pass a balanced budget that would address the state's \$13 billion deficit has earned state government another credit downgrade, its second in a week.

Fitch Ratings lowered its rating on \$26.9 billion of state debt to an "A" rating, meaning the cost of future borrowing for state government could grow, and reinforcing Illinois' near bottom-of-the-barrel financial standing. Only California has a worse credit rating among states.

"The rating downgrade,

to 'A' from 'A+', reflects the continuing unwillingness of the state of Illinois to take action to address its significant budgetary problems," Fitch wrote in its statement released late Friday. "The recently enacted FY 2011 budget does not begin to address the current operating gap, relying almost entirely on various forms of deficit financing to close the gap."

The company's downgrade marks the second ratings downgrade Illinois has suffered since the beginning of the month. On June 4, Moody's Investor's Services cut the state's bond rating by one notch, as well, on similar concerns with the state's budget.

The short-term impact of the downgrades could make ongoing borrowing for the state's \$31 billion construction program more expensive, particularly since Fitch indicated its outlook on Illinois was negative. That forecast means additional downgrades are possible.

Gov. Quinn's budget office said Monday that the moves by the bond-rating agencies are not unexpected.

"The action taken by Moody's and Fitch underscores why the General Assembly must work with Gov. Quinn to address the state's unprecedented financial situation," said Kelly Kraft, a spokeswoman for Quinn's budget office.

Our View: RVC pay raises hard to justify in tough times

RRSTAR.COM EDITORIAL

Posted Jun 14, 2010 @ 11:50 PM

Last update Jun 15, 2010 @ 07:20 AM

Rock Valley College agreed to give 308 nonfaculty staff members a 4.5 percent raise in the belief that it would have been unfair to do anything else.

Tell that to the students, who are suffering through a lousy economy and an 8 percent increase in tuition.

We are firmly on the side of Ted Biondo and Kathy Kelley, RVC trustees who opposed the increase. "We're in a recession and we have to make some tough decisions," Biondo said.

The board's 5-2 vote approved a 2.5 percent salary increase across the board — and up to 2 percent more in merit pay — for staff including office managers and assistants, maintenance people and groundskeepers. The new pay kicks in July 1.

Board member Randy Schaefer said he couldn't justify nonfaculty staff being "punished" while faculty members collect their raises. The faculty is in the last year of a three-year contract that gives a 4.75 percent raise for 2010-11.

That deal was approved when the economy was more solid. And the deal was reached before college trustees raised tuition rates from \$74 a credit hour to \$80.

Where's the sympathy for students' suffering?

We realize that the people who run colleges sometimes have to raise tuition to balance the budget. It's one of the only ways they have to raise revenue.

But we see few private businesses raising their prices these days, and fewer still giving workers pay increases. Unfortunately, the threshold for raising tuition and employee salaries seems a lot lower at institutions of higher education.

The **University of Illinois** raised its tuition 9.5 percent for the fall while giving its new president a salary of \$620,000 — \$170,000 a year more than his predecessor.

Yes, we know the state is behind on its payments to colleges — and, yes, we know community colleges do a better job holding the line. Community colleges know their market; they know their students choose them for their quality and value.

Many students, in fact, choose schools like RVC precisely when they face difficult circumstances — like when they lose their jobs and need to retrain for another career, or when one or both parents are unemployed and can't pay the bill at a four-year school. Enrollment at RVC was up 14 percent in the fall.

It is clear that Biondo and Kelley understand these tough circumstances and today's economic climate better than their fellow board members. They know it's better to identify with their students, the taxpayers and the workers of this region than with 308 staffers who would complain about unfairness.

Tell it to the 16.3 percent of people who are without work in this region. At least the folks at RVC have jobs.



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Illinois president: 12 teams enough for Big Ten

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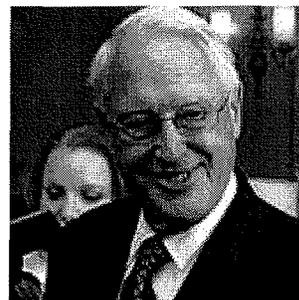
By *Teddy Greenstein*

A 12-school Big Ten is just right, according to Stanley Ikenberry, the University of Illinois' interim president.

"I think 12 is a good number," Ikenberry told the Tribune on Monday. "If there are opportunities compelling enough in the future to expand further, I suppose folks will look at those. But frankly, I don't see anything on the horizon right now."

Nebraska joined the league Friday, giving the Big Ten an even dozen. Asked if he would advocate sticking with 12, Ikenberry left little doubt.

Photo: Illinois interim president Stanley Ikenberry (AP)



"I am a conservative leaner on expansion issues," he replied.

Ikenberry is not just any university CEO. He spearheaded Penn State's move to the Big Ten in 1990 before returning to a leadership role at Illinois last year.

For the Big Ten to add additional schools, it would require the approval of a super-majority (8 of 11 schools). The vote of approval on the Nebraska was unanimous, according to the Big Ten.

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EDITORIALS

Big Ten gets bigger

In a contest of what's-in-it-for-me, major college sports conferences are fighting to lure universities that create the best business model.

Anybody who's been paying attention to big-time college sports knows that it's as much about money as it is about athletic competition. Indeed, sometimes the most entertaining competition is over the money.

So the ongoing realignment scramble among three major conferences — the Big Ten, the Pac-10 and Big 12 — was entertaining for some, bizarre for others and a matter of survival for a few.

Barring some major surprises involving Notre Dame or the University of Texas, it's looks like the Big Ten has completed its expansion plan roughly a year ahead of the schedule announced just a few weeks ago by league commissioner Jim Delaney.

The University of Nebraska will be joining the Big Ten, which has 11 teams and needed a 12th so it can split into two six-school divisions. Then it can schedule one of those immensely lucrative conference championship games.

The Pac-10 picked off the University of Colorado from the Big 12 and may be adding more Big 12 teams.

As for the Big 12, it's fighting for survival, league members without suitors urging league members with suitors to stay and work things out.

How things play out for the Big 12 will, in all likelihood, be determined by money. News reports out of St. Louis indicate that Big 12 commissioner Dan Beebe is wooing the University of Texas with promises of more television cash as well as league acquiescence to the Longhorns' plan for their own sports network.

But that's for the Big 12 and the Pac-10 to resolve.

This is Big Ten country. More precisely, this is where the Fighting Illini preside, and UI fans want to know how their favorite will be affected.

The bad news is that Nebraska is a college football powerhouse, one more team that will cut in line ahead of the UI. The good news is that the Cornhuskers' basketball program has been mediocre, at best, for years. Adding Nebraska to the league in 2011 is essentially a repeat of adding Penn State to the Big Ten in 1990.

Nebraska's selling point to the league is that its top-notch football program will not only produce more television revenue but also thousands of Nebraska fans in the seats of Big Ten stadiums when it goes on the road.

There's no doubt that Nebraska football fans are among the most rabid in the country. They travel to wherever their team plays, and they spend lots of money. (There's that obnoxious word again.)

While helping to enrich fellow conference members, Nebraska will benefit financially from much greater Big Ten Network revenues than it received in the Big 12. In other words, they'll all get richer together.

All this obsessing about money may seem distasteful, and, to a degree, it is. But it costs a fortune to run a major college sports program. Further, football and basketball produce the revenue that pays for the non-revenue sports. It would be the height of folly for Big Ten athletic directors and commissioner Delaney not to do everything they can to strengthen the league.

They've shown in the past through the creation of the Big Ten Network that they're a step ahead of the competition. They've done so again with the addition of Nebraska to the conference.



News

Teaching a Leader

June 15, 2010

Career-minded college students (or their concerned and hovering parents) are always in search of surefire ways to make their résumés and transcripts stand out as they try to elbow out classmates for full-time jobs after graduation.

Beyond the grades, internships, student organizations, majors and minors that give employers a sense of what students have learned and what they might be able to do, the University of Iowa will this fall add a seven-course certificate in leadership studies, aimed at making students more attractive to hiring managers in a down economy.

"Leadership is one of the top skills employers say they are looking for looking for," said Kelley C. Ashby, director of the Career Leadership Academy in the university's Pomerantz Career Center, which already offers four classes on leadership. "We want students to have the academic component -- various theories of leadership -- and we also want students to have practical experience to apply what we're teaching them."

Though the university and its College of Business had for years offered courses on leadership to undergraduates, students and parents seemed to want more, "to know that classes and experiences could translate into something tangible on their transcript," said David Baumgartner, assistant dean and director of the career center.

Other institutions, including Northwestern University and the University of Wisconsin at Madison, have in the last decade or so introduced leadership certificates open to undergraduates in more than just their business schools.

At Iowa, the certificate will consist of 21 credits -- the equivalent of seven standard Iowa courses. All students will be required to take a core course, "Perspectives on Leadership: Principles and Practices," developed by faculty in the university's business, communication studies, education, political science and philosophy departments, as well as by Ashby and a representative of the university's Office of Student Life. They will also have to choose one pre-approved course from each of the following areas: self leadership, group leadership, communication, cultural competency, and ethics and integrity.

After a student has taken at least three courses, he or she can take on three credits of "experiential course work" -- an internship, on-campus leadership position, or service-learning course. The hope is that the theories of leadership that students learn in the courses will be put into immediate use in leadership positions.

While students generally dive into internships, resident assistant positions or student group presidencies without any specific knowledge on leadership, Ashby said, "we want there to be more intention about why they do what they do when they're in those positions."

Ashby said she anticipates that about 50 students will sign up for the core course this fall, but expects that, within a few years, as many as 300 undergraduates might be pursuing the certificate at any one time. So far, she added, there's no clear pattern of who's expressing the most interest -- no glut of liberal arts majors hoping to make themselves more employable, and no onslaught of hypercompetitive business majors.

"It's for students where it's difficult to see, 'Where's my first job?' and not just for the management majors," she said. "It's for the nursing major trying to connect the dots, the student interested in nonprofit management." The program is being housed in University

College, which she described as Iowa's "kind of miscellaneous college," rather than being pigeonholed into the College of Business, where the career center is based.

Debra Humphreys, vice president for communications and public affairs at the Association of American Colleges and Universities, said that while "a lot of employers aren't going to know what this leadership certificate means, a student's ability to describe or demonstrate what they've learned and done could be useful." At the same time, she added, the certificate could "help the student convey to the employer what they can do."

But leadership isn't employers' top priority in hiring recent graduates, said Ed Koc, director of strategic and foundation research at the National Association of Colleges and Employers. In his group's latest survey of employers, leadership skills ranked "about 10th on the list -- there are other things employers find more important."

While the certificate could be "a good idea to the extent that employers looking for leadership would point to the certificate on your resume to say that you 'have it,'" Koc said, "it doesn't give you a big leg up unless it's something you're able to leverage in your interview, if you get one."

— Jennifer Epstein

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Publication Date: June 4, 2010

DCL ID: GEN-10-08

Subject: Institutional requirements for combating the unauthorized distribution of copyrighted material by users of the institution's network

Summary: This letter reminds institutions that participate in the Title IV, HEA programs of the new requirements for combating the unauthorized distribution of copyrighted material by users of an institution's network. This letter also provides a sample summary of civil and criminal penalties for copyright infringement that may be used by institutions to meet one of the requirements of the regulations.

Dear Colleague:

The Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008 (HEOA) (Pub. L. 110-315) added provisions to the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, (HEA) requiring institutions to take steps to combat the unauthorized distribution of copyrighted materials through illegal downloading or peer-to-peer distribution of intellectual property. These requirements were effective upon enactment of the HEOA, August 14, 2008.¹ On October 29, 2009, the Department published final regulations implementing the statutory requirements (74 FR 55902). These regulations go into effect July 1, 2010. The final regulations are available at

<http://www.ifap.ed.gov/fregisters/FR102909GeneralandNonLoanProgrammaticFinalRule.html>.

This letter describes the requirements of the final regulations and provides a sample summary of civil and criminal penalties for copyright infringement that may be used by institutions to meet one of the requirements of those regulations.

Institutional plans

Under 34 CFR 668.14(b)(30), an institution, as a condition of participation in any Title IV, HEA program, must have developed and implemented written plans to effectively combat the unauthorized distribution of copyrighted material by users of the institution's network without unduly interfering with the educational and research use of the network. An institution must include in its plans:

- * The use of one or more technology-based deterrents;
- * Mechanisms for educating and informing its community about appropriate versus inappropriate use of copyrighted material, including the consumer information an institution must provide, upon request, in accordance with 34 CFR 668.43(a)(10) (described below). These mechanisms may include any additional information and approaches determined by the institution to contribute to the effectiveness of the plans, such as including pertinent information in student handbooks, honor codes, and codes of conduct in

addition to e-mail and/or paper disclosures;

- Procedures for handling unauthorized distribution of copyrighted material, including disciplinary procedures; and
- Procedures for periodically reviewing the effectiveness of the plans to combat the unauthorized distribution of copyrighted materials by users of the institution's network using relevant assessment criteria. It is left to each institution to determine relevant assessment criteria. No particular technology measures are favored or required for inclusion in an institution's plans, and each institution retains the authority to determine what its particular plans for compliance will be, including those that prohibit content monitoring.

In recognition of the diversity among institutions and how technology is continuously evolving, it is up to an institution's discretion to determine how many and what type of technology-based deterrents it uses as a part of its plans—although every institution must employ at least one. Technology-based deterrents include bandwidth shaping, traffic monitoring, accepting and responding to Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA) notices, and commercial products designed to reduce or block illegal file sharing. An institution also has discretion to determine what relevant assessment criteria are for reviewing the effectiveness of its plans. In some cases, appropriate assessment criteria might be process-based, so long as the institution's information system information does not contradict such a determination. Such process-based criteria might look at whether the institution is following best practices, as laid out in guidance worked out between copyright owners and institutions or as developed by similarly situated institutions that have devised effective methods to combat the unauthorized distribution of copyrighted material. In other cases, assessment criteria might be outcome-based. The criteria might look at whether there are reliable indications that a particular institution's plans are effective in combating the unauthorized distribution of copyrighted material. Among such indications may be "before and after" comparisons of bandwidth used for peer-to-peer applications, low recidivism rates, and reductions (either in absolute or in relative numbers) in the number of legitimate electronic infringement notices received from rights holders. An institution is expected to use the assessment criteria it determines are relevant to evaluate how effective its plans are in combating the unauthorized distribution of copyrighted materials by users of the institution's networks.

Offering of legal alternatives

34 CFR 668.14(b)(30) also requires that an institution, in consultation with the chief technology officer or other designated officer of the institution, to the extent practicable, offer legal alternatives to illegal downloading or otherwise acquiring copyrighted material, as determined by the institution. An institution must periodically review the legal alternatives for downloading or otherwise acquiring copyrighted material, and make the results of the review available to its students through a Web site or other means.

The Department anticipates that individual institutions, national associations, and commercial entities will develop and maintain up-to-date lists that may be referenced for compliance with this provision.

Consumer Information

Under 34 CFR 668.43(a)(10), an institution must include information regarding institutional policies and sanctions related to the unauthorized distribution of copyrighted material in the list of institutional information provided upon request to prospective and enrolled students. This information must:

- * Explicitly inform its students that unauthorized distribution of copyrighted material, including peer-to-peer file sharing, may subject a student to civil and criminal liabilities;
- * Include a summary of the penalties for violation of Federal copyright laws; and
- * Describe the institution's policies with respect to unauthorized peer-to-peer file sharing, including disciplinary actions that are taken against students who engage in illegal downloading or unauthorized distribution of copyrighted materials using the institution's information technology system.

Under 34 CFR 668.41(c), an institution must provide to enrolled students an annual notice containing a list and brief description of the consumer information it must disclose and the procedures for obtaining this consumer information. An institution must add to this list information regarding institutional policies and sanctions related to the unauthorized distribution of copyrighted material. Consistent with current regulations (34 CFR 668.41(a)), an institution must provide this annual notice on a one-to-one basis through a direct individual notice to each enrolled student. This notice must be made through an appropriate mailing or publication, including direct mailing through the U.S. Postal Service, campus mail, or electronic mail. Posting on Internet or Intranet Web sites does not constitute notice. If the institution discloses the consumer information by posting the information on a Web site, it must include in the notice the exact electronic address at which the information is posted, and a statement that the institution will provide a paper copy of the information on request.

Although an institution is required to disclose the required information only to students, we encourage institutions to make the information available to employees and the general public if they believe it will be beneficial.

Sample summary of Federal civil and criminal penalties

The Department has worked with representatives of copyright holders and institutions to develop a sample summary of the civil and criminal penalties for violation of Federal copyright laws (34 CFR 668.43(a)(10)(ii)) that an institution may use to meet the requirement that an institution include such a summary in the information it provides upon request to prospective and enrolled students. The use of this sample summary is optional.

Summary of Civil and Criminal Penalties for Violation of Federal Copyright Laws

Copyright infringement is the act of exercising, without permission or legal authority, one or more of the exclusive rights granted to the copyright owner under section 106 of the Copyright Act (Title 17 of

the United States Code). These rights include the right to reproduce or distribute a copyrighted work. In the file-sharing context, downloading or uploading substantial parts of a copyrighted work without authority constitutes an infringement.

Penalties for copyright infringement include civil and criminal penalties. In general, anyone found liable for civil copyright infringement may be ordered to pay either actual damages or "statutory" damages affixed at not less than \$750 and not more than \$30,000 per work infringed. For "willful" infringement, a court may award up to \$150,000 per work infringed. A court can, in its discretion, also assess costs and attorneys' fees. For details, see Title 17, United States Code, Sections 504, 505.

Willful copyright infringement can also result in criminal penalties, including imprisonment of up to five years and fines of up to \$250,000 per offense.

For more information, please see the Web site of the U.S. Copyright Office at www.copyright.gov, especially their FAQ's at www.copyright.gov/help/faq.

Thank you for your continued participation in the Title IV programs. If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Wendy Macias by e-mail at wendy.macias@ed.gov or by phone at 202-502-7526.

Sincerely,

Daniel T. Madzellan
Delegated the Authority to Perform
the Functions and Duties of the
Assistant Secretary for
Postsecondary Education

Attachments/Enclosures:

[Institutional requirements for combating the unauthorized distribution of copyrighted material by users of the institution's network in PDF Format, 186KB, 4 Pages](#)

¹ As the Department noted in the December 2008, Dear Colleague Letter that provided a summary of the provisions of the HEOA (GEN-08-12), because passage of the HEOA required program participants to implement a large number of new provisions before receiving guidance from the Department, during subsequent reviews of compliance with the HEOA, we will take into account whether any written guidance had been provided by the Department during the period under review.