

Policy Book

November 2023

Table of Contents

| | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------|
| Section 1: | Criteria and Requirements | 5 |
| Chapter A: | Eligibility Requirements | 5 |
| CRRT.A.10.010 | Eligibility Requirements | 5 |
| Chapter B: | Criteria for Accreditation | 10 |
| CRRT.B.10.010 | Criteria for Accreditation | 10 |
| Chapter C: | Assumed Practices | 18 |
| CRRT.C.10.010 | Assumed Practices | 18 |
| Chapter D: | Obligations of Membership | 25 |
| CRRT.D.10.010 | Obligations of Membership | 25 |
| Section 2: | Policies Related to Compliance With Federal Regulation | 29 |
| Chapter A: | Federal Compliance | 29 |
| FDCR.A.10.010 | Federal Compliance Requirements..... | 29 |
| FDCR.A.10.020 | Assignment of Credits, Program Length and Tuition..... | 31 |
| FDCR.A.10.030 | Institutional Records of Student Complaints..... | 33 |
| FDCR.A.10.040 | Publication of Transfer Policies | 34 |
| FDCR.A.10.050 | Institutional Practices for Verification of Student Identity and Protection of Student Privacy | 35 |
| FDCR.A.10.060 | Title IV Program Responsibilities | 37 |
| FDCR.A.10.070 | Public Information | 38 |
| FDCR.A.10.080 | Review of Student Outcome Data..... | 40 |
| FDCR.A.10.090 | Standing With State and Other Accreditors | 41 |

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|-----------|
| FDCR.A.20.010 | Fraud and Abuse..... | 43 |
| FDCR.A.20.020 | Recruiting, Admissions and Related Enrollment Practices..... | 45 |
| Chapter B: | Teach Out..... | 48 |
| FDCR.B.10.010 | HLC Approval of Institutional Teach-Out Arrangements | 48 |
| Section 3: | Institutional Processes | 53 |
| Chapter COVID: | Temporary Emergency Policy Related to COVID-19..... | 53 |
| INST.COVID.10.010 | Temporary Emergency Policy Related to COVID-19..... | 53 |
| Chapter A: | Implementation of HLC Criteria for Accreditation | 56 |
| INST.A.10.020 | Evaluative Framework for the HLC Criteria | 56 |
| Chapter B: | Requirements for Achieving and Maintaining Membership..... | 58 |
| INST.B.10.010 | Jurisdiction..... | 58 |
| INST.B.10.020 | Components of Accredited or Candidate Institutions..... | 60 |
| INST.B.10.030 | Related Entities | 63 |
| INST.B.20.010 | Eligibility Process | 64 |
| INST.B.20.020 | Candidacy and Initial Accreditation | 65 |
| INST.B.20.032 | Accelerated Process for Initial Accreditation | 71 |
| INST.B.30.010 | Voluntary Resignation of Accreditation or Candidacy..... | 74 |
| INST.B.40.010 | Dues and Fees..... | 76 |
| Chapter C: | Process for Reaffirmation | 78 |
| INST.C.10.005 | Pathways and Related Process Requirements..... | 78 |
| INST.C.10.010 | Substantive Requirements for Reaffirmation of Accreditation | 82 |
| INST.C.10.030 | Process Requirements Leading to HLC Action Following Reviews of the Criteria for Accreditation | 84 |
| INST.C.10.040 | Evaluative Activities Applicable to All Institutions | 86 |
| Chapter D: | Decision-Making Bodies and Processes | 89 |
| INST.D.10.010 | Board of Trustees | 89 |
| INST.D.20.010 | Institutional Actions Council..... | 93 |
| INST.D.20.020 | Institutional Actions Council Processes..... | 97 |
| INST.D.30.010 | Effective Date of Accreditation Actions | 100 |

| | | |
|-------------------|--|------------|
| Chapter E: | Sanctions, Adverse Actions and Appeals | 102 |
| INST.E.10.010 | Notice..... | 102 |
| INST.E.20.010 | Probation | 105 |
| INST.E.30.010 | Show-Cause (Procedural Order) | 111 |
| INST.E.60.010 | Denial or Withdrawal of Status | 115 |
| INST.E.70.010 | Additional Board Procedures | 120 |
| INST.E.80.010 | Reapplication Following a Denial or Withdrawal of Status | 122 |
| INST.E.90.010 | Appeals | 123 |
| Chapter F: | Monitoring | 126 |
| INST.F.10.010 | Routine Monitoring and Data Collection..... | 126 |
| INST.F.20.010 | Special Monitoring..... | 129 |
| Chapter G: | Substantive Change, Including Change of Control..... | 133 |
| INST.G.10.010 | Substantive Change | 133 |
| INST.G.10.020 | Review of Substantive Change | 138 |
| INST.G.10.030 | Monitoring of Substantive Change | 144 |
| INST.G.20.010 | Change of Control, Structure or Organization | 147 |
| INST.G.20.020 | Processes for Seeking Approval of Change of Control, Structure or Organization | 151 |
| INST.G.20.030 | Monitoring Related to Change of Control, Structure or Organization | 155 |
| INST.G.20.040 | Accredited Change of Control Status | 157 |
| Chapter H: | Accommodations for Severe Institutional Disruptions | 159 |
| INST.H.10.010 | Responding to Emergencies and Severe Institutional Disruptions | 159 |
| Section 4: | HLC Obligations | 161 |
| Chapter A: | HLC Obligations to Institutions and the Public..... | 161 |
| COMM.A.10.010 | Notice of Accreditation Actions, HLC Public Notices and Public Statements..... | 161 |
| COMM.A.10.020 | Management of HLC Records and Information..... | 164 |
| COMM.A.10.030 | Complaints and Other Information Regarding Member Institutions | 169 |
| Chapter B: | HLC Staff | 171 |
| COMM.B.10.010 | Staff Role and Responsibility..... | 171 |
| COMM.B.10.020 | Staff Authority | 173 |

| | | |
|-------------------|--|------------|
| COMM.B.10.030 | External Consultation..... | 175 |
| COMM.B.10.040 | Non-substantive Changes in the Accreditation Relationship Between an Institution and HLC | 176 |
| Chapter C: | Relationships With External Agencies..... | 178 |
| COMM.C.10.020 | Relations With Other Recognized Accrediting Agencies | 178 |
| COMM.C.10.030 | Relations With the U.S. Government, State Higher Education Agencies and Other State Offices..... | 180 |
| Section 5: | Commitment to Peer Review | 182 |
| Chapter A: | Policies Applicable to All Peer Reviewers..... | 182 |
| PEER.A.00.000 | Commitment to Peer Review | 182 |
| PEER.A.10.010 | Eligibility Criteria and Selection | 183 |
| PEER.A.10.020 | Terms of Appointment and Termination of Service..... | 185 |
| PEER.A.10.030 | Required Training and Professional Development..... | 187 |
| PEER.A.10.040 | Standards of Conduct..... | 188 |
| PEER.A.10.050 | Peer Corps Members on HLC Evaluation Activities | 192 |
| Section 6: | Policies Related to Policy Adoption and Review | 194 |
| Chapter A: | General..... | 194 |
| PPAR.A.10.000 | Application and Regular Review of HLC Requirements and Institutional Accreditation Policies | 194 |
| PPAR.A.10.010 | Dating of Policies | 196 |

Section 1: Criteria and Requirements

Chapter A: Eligibility Requirements

CRRT.A.10.010

Eligibility Requirements

An institution must meet all Eligibility Requirements before it is granted candidate status or accredited status.

Institutions participating in the Eligibility Process must present *initial* evidence that it meets these requirements before a pre-application interview is scheduled with HLC. Through submission of the Eligibility Filing it must present *full* evidence that it meets these requirements before a site visit for candidacy is scheduled.

Institutions participating in the Accelerated Process for Initial Accreditation must present *full* evidence that it meets these requirements before a site visit for initial accreditation is scheduled.

1. Jurisdiction of HLC

The institution falls within HLC's jurisdiction as defined in HLC's Bylaws (Article II). HLC extends accreditation and candidacy to higher education institutions that (1) are incorporated in or operating under federal authority within, the United States; and (2) have substantial presence, as defined in HLC policy, within the United States.

2. Legal Status

The institution is appropriately authorized in each of the states, sovereign nations, or jurisdictions in which it operates to award degrees, offer educational programs, or conduct activities as an institution of higher education. At least one of these must be in HLC's jurisdiction.

3. Governing Board

The institution has an independent governing board that possesses and exercises the necessary legal power to establish and review the basic policies that govern the institution.

4. Stability

The institution demonstrates a history of stable operations and consistent control during the two years preceding the submission of the Eligibility Filing or the application for initial accreditation through the accelerated process.

5. Mission Statement

The institution has a statement of mission approved by its governing board and appropriate for a degree-granting institution of higher education. The mission defines the nature and purpose of the higher learning provided by the institution and the students for whom it is intended.

6. Educational Programs

The institution has educational programs that are appropriate for an institution of higher education. HLC may decline to evaluate an institution for status with HLC if the institution's mission or educational programs fall outside areas in which HLC has demonstrated expertise or lacks appropriate standards for meaningful review.

In appropriate proportion, the institution's programs are degree-granting and involve coursework provided by the institution, establishing the institution's commitment to degree-granting higher education.

The institution has clearly articulated learning goals for its academic programs and has strategies for assessment in place.

The institution:

- a. maintains a minimum requirement for general education for all of its undergraduate programs whether through a traditional practice of distributed curricula (15 semester credits for AAS degrees, 24 for AS or AA degrees, and 30 for bachelor's degrees) or through integrated, embedded, interdisciplinary, or other accepted models that demonstrate a minimum requirement equivalent to the distributed model. Any exceptions are explained and justified.
- b. has a program of general education that is grounded in a philosophy or framework developed by the institution or adopted from an established framework. It imparts common knowledge and intellectual concepts to students and develops skills and attitudes that the institution believes every college-educated person should possess. The institution clearly and publicly articulates the purposes, content and intended learning outcomes of its general education program.
- c. conforms to commonly accepted minimum program length: 60 semester credits for associate's degrees, 120 semester credits for bachelor's degrees, and 30 semester credits beyond the bachelor's for master's degrees. Any exception to these minima must be explained and justified.
- d. meets the federal requirements for credit ascription described in HLC's Federal Compliance Program.

7. Information to the Public

The institution makes public its statements of mission, vision, and values; full descriptions of its program requirements; its requirements for admission both to the institution and to particular programs or majors; its policies on acceptance of transfer credit, including how credit is applied to degree requirements; clear and accurate information on all student costs, including tuition, fees, training and incidentals, and its policy on refunds; its policies

regarding good standing, probation, and dismissal; all residency requirements; and grievance and complaint procedures.

The institution portrays clearly and accurately to the public its accreditation status with institutional, specialized, and professional accreditation agencies as well as with the Higher Learning Commission, including a clear distinction between candidate or accredited status and an intention to seek status.

8. Financial Capacity

The institution has the financial base to support its operations and sustain them in the future. It demonstrates a record of responsible fiscal management, including appropriate debt levels.

The institution:

- a. has a prepared budget for the current year and the capacity to compare it with budgets and actual results of previous years; and
- b. undergoes external financial audit by a certified public accountant or a public audit agency. For private institutions the audit is annual; for public institutions it is at least every two years. (Institutions under federal control are exempted provided that they have other reliable information to document the institution's fiscal resources and management.)

9. Administration

The institution has a Chief Executive Officer appointed by its governing board.

The institution has governance and administrative structures that enable it to carry out its operations.

10. Faculty and Other Academic Personnel

The institution employs faculty and other academic personnel appropriately qualified and sufficient in number to support its academic programs.

11. Learning Resources

The institution owns or has secured access to the learning resources and support services necessary to support the learning expected of its students (research laboratories, libraries, performance spaces, clinical practice sites, museum collections, etc.).

12. Student Support Services

The institution makes available to its students support services appropriate for its mission, such as advising, academic records, financial aid, and placement.

13. Planning

The institution demonstrates that it engages in planning with regard to its current and future business and academic operations.

14. Policies and Procedures

The institution has appropriate policies and procedures for its students, administrators, faculty, and staff.

15. Current Activity

The institution has students enrolled in its degree programs. (To be granted initial accreditation, an institution must have graduated students from at least one degree program.)

16. Integrity of Business and Academic Operations

The institution has no record of inappropriate, unethical, and untruthful dealings with its students, with the business community, or with agencies of government. The institution complies with all legal requirements (in addition to authorization of academic programs) wherever it does business.

17. Consistency of Description Among Agencies

The institution describes itself consistently to all accrediting and governmental agencies with regard to its mission, programs, governance, and finances.

18. Accreditation Record

Within the five years preceding the initiation of the process of seeking accreditation with HLC, the institution has not (a) been subject to a sanction or Show-Cause Order with another recognized accreditor; (b) has not been subject to an adverse action with another recognized accreditor; or (c) has not voluntarily resigned its status with another recognized accreditor while subject to (a) or (b).

19. Good Faith and Planning to Achieve Accreditation

The board has authorized the institution to seek membership with HLC and indicated its intention, if a member of HLC, to accept the Obligations of Membership.

The institution has a realistic plan for achieving accreditation with HLC within the period of time set by HLC policy.

- a. If the institution offers programs that require accreditation from a recognized accreditor in order for its students to be certified or sit for licensing examinations, it either has the appropriate accreditation or discloses publicly and clearly the consequences of the lack thereof. The institution always makes clear to students the distinction between the various types of accreditation and the relationship between licensure and these various types of accreditation.
- b. If the institution is predominantly or solely a single-purpose institution in fields that require licensure for practice, it demonstrates that it is also accredited by or is actively in the process of applying to a recognized accreditor for each field, if such a recognized accreditor exists.

Policy Number Key

Section CRRT: Criteria and Requirements

Chapter A: Eligibility Requirements

Part 10: General

Last Revised: February 2022

First Adopted: February 2003

Revision History: June 2006, June 2011, November 2020, June 2021, February 2022

Notes: Former policy number 1.1(c), 2013 - 1.1(e). In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

Related Policies:

Chapter B: Criteria for Accreditation

CRRT.B.10.010

Criteria for Accreditation

The Criteria for Accreditation are the standards of quality by which HLC determines whether an institution merits accreditation or reaffirmation of accreditation. They are as follows:

Criterion 1. Mission

The institution's mission is clear and articulated publicly; it guides the institution's operations.

Core Components

1.A. The institution's mission is articulated publicly and operationalized throughout the institution.

1. The mission was developed through a process suited to the context of the institution.
2. The mission and related statements are current and reference the institution's emphasis on the various aspects of its mission, such as instruction, scholarship, research, application of research, creative works, clinical service, public service, economic development and religious or cultural purpose.
3. The mission and related statements identify the nature, scope and intended constituents of the higher education offerings and services the institution provides.
4. The institution's academic offerings, student support services and enrollment profile are consistent with its stated mission.
5. The institution clearly articulates its mission through public information, such as statements of purpose, vision, values, goals, plans or institutional priorities.

1.B. The institution's mission demonstrates commitment to the public good.

1. The institution's actions and decisions demonstrate that its educational role is to serve the public, not solely the institution or any superordinate entity.
2. The institution's educational responsibilities take primacy over other purposes, such as generating financial returns for investors, contributing to a related or parent organization, or supporting external interests.

3. The institution engages with its external constituencies and responds to their needs as its mission and capacity allow.

1.C. The institution provides opportunities for civic engagement in a diverse, multicultural society and globally connected world, as appropriate within its mission and for the constituencies it serves.

1. The institution encourages curricular or cocurricular activities that prepare students for informed citizenship and workplace success.
2. The institution's processes and activities demonstrate inclusive and equitable treatment of diverse populations.
3. The institution fosters a climate of respect among all students, faculty, staff and administrators from a range of diverse backgrounds, ideas and perspectives.

Criterion 2. Integrity: Ethical and Responsible Conduct

The institution acts with integrity; its conduct is ethical and responsible.

Core Components

2.A. The institution establishes and follows policies and processes to ensure fair and ethical behavior on the part of its governing board, administration, faculty and staff.

1. The institution develops and the governing board adopts the mission.
2. The institution operates with integrity in its financial, academic, human resources and auxiliary functions.

2.B. The institution presents itself clearly and completely to its students and to the public.

1. The institution ensures the accuracy of any representations it makes regarding academic offerings, requirements, faculty and staff, costs to students, governance structure and accreditation relationships.
2. The institution ensures evidence is available to support any claims it makes regarding its contributions to the educational experience through research, community engagement, experiential learning, religious or spiritual purpose and economic development.

2.C. The governing board of the institution is autonomous to make decisions in the best interest of the institution in compliance with board policies and to ensure the institution's integrity.

1. The governing board is trained and knowledgeable so that it makes informed decisions with respect to the institution's financial and academic policies and practices; the board meets its legal and fiduciary responsibilities.

2. The governing board's deliberations reflect priorities to preserve and enhance the institution.
3. The governing board reviews the reasonable and relevant interests of the institution's internal and external constituencies during its decision-making deliberations.
4. The governing board preserves its independence from undue influence on the part of donors, elected officials, ownership interests or other external parties.
5. The governing board delegates day-to-day management of the institution to the institution's administration and expects the institution's faculty to oversee academic matters.

2.D. The institution is committed to academic freedom and freedom of expression in the pursuit of truth in teaching and learning.

2.E. The institution's policies and procedures call for responsible acquisition, discovery and application of knowledge by its faculty, staff and students.

1. Institutions supporting basic and applied research maintain professional standards and provide oversight ensuring regulatory compliance, ethical behavior and fiscal accountability.
2. The institution provides effective support services to ensure the integrity of research and scholarly practice conducted by its faculty, staff and students.
3. The institution provides students guidance in the ethics of research and use of information resources.
4. The institution enforces policies on academic honesty and integrity.

Criterion 3. Teaching and Learning: Quality, Resources and Support

The institution provides quality education, wherever and however its offerings are delivered.

Core Components

3.A. The rigor of the institution's academic offerings is appropriate to higher education.

1. Courses and programs are current and require levels of student performance appropriate to the credential awarded.
2. The institution articulates and differentiates learning goals for its undergraduate, graduate, post-baccalaureate, post-graduate and certificate programs.
3. The institution's program quality and learning goals are consistent across all modes of delivery and all locations (on the main campus, at additional locations, by distance delivery, as dual credit, through contractual or consortial arrangements, or any other modality).

3.B. The institution offers programs that engage students in collecting, analyzing and communicating information; in mastering modes of intellectual inquiry or creative work; and in developing skills adaptable to changing environments.

1. The general education program is appropriate to the mission, educational offerings and degree levels of the institution. The institution articulates the purposes, content and intended learning outcomes of its undergraduate general education requirements.
2. The program of general education is grounded in a philosophy or framework developed by the institution or adopted from an established framework. It imparts broad knowledge and intellectual concepts to students and develops skills and attitudes that the institution believes every college-educated person should possess.
3. The education offered by the institution recognizes the human and cultural diversity and provides students with growth opportunities and lifelong skills to live and work in a multicultural world.
4. The faculty and students contribute to scholarship, creative work and the discovery of knowledge to the extent appropriate to their offerings and the institution's mission.

3.C. The institution has the faculty and staff needed for effective, high-quality programs and student services.

1. The institution strives to ensure that the overall composition of its faculty and staff reflects human diversity as appropriate within its mission and for the constituencies it serves.
2. The institution has sufficient numbers and continuity of faculty members to carry out both the classroom and the non-classroom roles of faculty, including oversight of the curriculum and expectations for student performance, assessment of student learning, and establishment of academic credentials for instructional staff.
3. All instructors are appropriately qualified, including those in dual credit, contractual and consortial offerings.
4. Instructors are evaluated regularly in accordance with established institutional policies and procedures.
5. The institution has processes and resources for assuring that instructors are current in their disciplines and adept in their teaching roles; it supports their professional development.
6. Instructors are accessible for student inquiry.
7. Staff members providing student support services, such as tutoring, financial aid advising, academic advising and cocurricular activities are appropriately qualified, trained and supported in their professional development.

3.D. The institution provides support for student learning and resources for effective teaching.

1. The institution provides student support services suited to the needs of its student populations.
2. The institution provides for learning support and preparatory instruction to address the academic needs of its students. It has a process for directing entering students to courses and programs for which the students are adequately prepared.
3. The institution provides academic advising suited to its offerings and the needs of its students.
4. The institution provides to students and instructors the infrastructure and resources necessary to support effective teaching and learning (technological infrastructure, scientific laboratories, libraries, performance spaces, clinical practice sites and museum collections, as appropriate to the institution's offerings).

Criterion 4. Teaching and Learning: Evaluation and Improvement

The institution demonstrates responsibility for the quality of its educational programs, learning environments and support services, and it evaluates their effectiveness for student learning through processes designed to promote continuous improvement.

Core Components

4.A. The institution ensures the quality of its educational offerings.

1. The institution maintains a practice of regular program reviews and acts upon the findings.
2. The institution evaluates all the credit that it transcripts, including what it awards for experiential learning or other forms of prior learning, or relies on the evaluation of responsible third parties.
3. The institution has policies that ensure the quality of the credit it accepts in transfer.
4. The institution maintains and exercises authority over the prerequisites for courses, rigor of courses, expectations for student learning, access to learning resources, and faculty qualifications for all its programs, including dual credit programs. It ensures that its dual credit courses or programs for high school students are equivalent in learning outcomes and levels of achievement to its higher education curriculum.
5. The institution maintains specialized accreditation for its programs as appropriate to its educational purposes.
6. The institution evaluates the success of its graduates. The institution ensures that the credentials it represents as preparation for advanced study or employment accomplish these purposes. For all programs, the institution looks to indicators it deems appropriate to its mission.

4.B. The institution engages in ongoing assessment of student learning as part of its commitment to the educational outcomes of its students.

1. The institution has effective processes for assessment of student learning and for achievement of learning goals in academic and cocurricular offerings.
2. The institution uses the information gained from assessment to improve student learning.
3. The institution's processes and methodologies to assess student learning reflect good practice, including the substantial participation of faculty, instructional and other relevant staff members.

4.C. The institution pursues educational improvement through goals and strategies that improve retention, persistence and completion rates in its degree and certificate programs.

1. The institution has defined goals for student retention, persistence and completion that are ambitious, attainable and appropriate to its mission, student populations and educational offerings.
2. The institution collects and analyzes information on student retention, persistence and completion of its programs.
3. The institution uses information on student retention, persistence and completion of programs to make improvements as warranted by the data.
4. The institution's processes and methodologies for collecting and analyzing information on student retention, persistence and completion of programs reflect good practice. (Institutions are not required to use IPEDS definitions in their determination of persistence or completion rates. Institutions are encouraged to choose measures that are suitable to their student populations, but institutions are accountable for the validity of their measures.)

Criterion 5. Institutional Effectiveness, Resources and Planning

The institution's resources, structures, processes and planning are sufficient to fulfill its mission, improve the quality of its educational offerings, and respond to future challenges and opportunities.

Core Components

5.A. Through its administrative structures and collaborative processes, the institution's leadership demonstrates that it is effective and enables the institution to fulfill its mission.

1. Shared governance at the institution engages its internal constituencies—including its governing board, administration, faculty, staff and students—through planning, policies and procedures.
2. The institution's administration uses data to reach informed decisions in the best interests of the institution and its constituents.

3. The institution's administration ensures that faculty and, when appropriate, staff and students are involved in setting academic requirements, policy and processes through effective collaborative structures.

5.B. The institution's resource base supports its educational offerings and its plans for maintaining and strengthening their quality in the future.

1. The institution has qualified and trained operational staff and infrastructure sufficient to support its operations wherever and however programs are delivered.
2. The goals incorporated into the mission and any related statements are realistic in light of the institution's organization, resources and opportunities.
3. The institution has a well-developed process in place for budgeting and for monitoring its finances.
4. The institution's fiscal allocations ensure that its educational purposes are achieved.

5.C. The institution engages in systematic and integrated planning and improvement.

1. The institution allocates its resources in alignment with its mission and priorities, including, as applicable, its comprehensive research enterprise, associated institutes and affiliated centers.
2. The institution links its processes for assessment of student learning, evaluation of operations, planning and budgeting.
3. The planning process encompasses the institution as a whole and considers the perspectives of internal and external constituent groups.
4. The institution plans on the basis of a sound understanding of its current capacity, including fluctuations in the institution's sources of revenue and enrollment.
5. Institutional planning anticipates evolving external factors, such as technology advancements, demographic shifts, globalization, the economy and state support.
6. The institution implements its plans to systematically improve its operations and student outcomes.

Policy Number Key

Section CRRT: Criteria and Requirements

Chapter B: Criteria for Accreditation

Part 10: General

Last Revised: February 2019

First Adopted: August 1992

Revision History: Criterion Three revised August 1998; revised February 2002; revised February 2007. New Criteria for Accreditation adopted February 2003, effective January 2005; New Criteria for Accreditation adopted February 2012, effective January 2013; Revised June 2013, June 2014; revised February 2019, effective September 2020.

Notes: In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

Chapter C: Assumed Practices

CRRT.C.10.010

Assumed Practices

Foundational to the Criteria and Core Components is a set of practices shared by institutions of higher education in the United States. Unlike the Criteria for Accreditation, these Assumed Practices are (1) generally matters to be determined as facts, rather than matters requiring professional judgment and (2) not expected to vary by institutional mission or context. Every institution is expected to be in compliance with all Assumed Practices at all times.

Because institutions are assumed to be adhering to the Assumed Practices on an ongoing basis, peer review teams will not review their compliance with these requirements except as follows:

1. When an institution is seeking HLC accreditation, and has not yet been granted initial accreditation by the Board of Trustees, the institution must provide evidence of its compliance with all the Assumed Practices as part of any reports to gain and maintain candidacy, and to gain initial accreditation.
2. When the Board of Trustees has placed an institution on the sanction of Probation and has cited the institution for being out of compliance with one or more Assumed Practices, the institution must provide evidence of its compliance with the cited Assumed Practices as part of its report to have Probation removed.
3. When the Board of Trustees has placed an institution under a Show-Cause Order the institution must provide evidence of its compliance with all the Assumed Practices as part of its report to have the Show-Cause Order removed.
4. When an accredited institution's compliance with one or more Criteria for Accreditation raises questions concerning its compliance with related Assumed Practices, the institution must be prepared to provide evidence that it is in compliance with such related Assumed Practices.
5. When otherwise required by HLC as circumstances warrant.

An institution determined not to be in compliance with any Assumed Practice, even if in compliance with all other HLC requirements, may be subject to monitoring, Probation, a Show-Cause Order, or an adverse action, as defined by HLC policy based on the gravity of the finding as measured by (a) in the case of Probation, the extent to which a substantial remediation period is necessary to address such non-compliance or; (b) in the case of a Show-Cause

Order or adverse action, the extent to which the very existence of the finding suggests that the institution should not remain accredited.

A. Integrity: Ethical and Responsible Conduct

1. The institution has a conflict of interest policy that ensures that the governing board and the senior administrative personnel act in the best interest of the institution.
2. The institution has ethics policies for faculty and staff regarding conflict of interest, nepotism, recruitment and admissions, financial aid, privacy of personal information, and contracting.
3. The institution provides its students, administrators, faculty, and staff with policies and procedures informing them of their rights and responsibilities within the institution.
4. The institution establishes and publicizes clear procedures for receiving complaints from students and other constituencies, responding to complaints in a timely manner, and analyzing complaints to improve its processes. The institution does not retaliate against those who raise complaints.
5. The institution makes readily available to students and to the general public clear and complete information including:
 - a. statements of mission, vision, and values
 - b. full descriptions of the requirements for its programs, including all pre-requisite courses
 - c. requirements for admission both to the institution and to particular programs or majors
 - d. its policies on acceptance of transfer credit, including how the institution applies such credit to its degree requirements. (Except for courses articulated through transfer policies or institutional agreements, the institution makes no promises to prospective students regarding the acceptance of credit awarded by examination, credit for prior learning, or credit for transfer until the institution has conducted an evaluation of such students' credits in accordance with its transfer policies.)
 - e. all student costs, including tuition, fees, training, and incidentals; its financial aid policies, practices, and requirements; and its policy on refunds
 - f. policies regarding academic good standing, probation, and dismissal; residency or enrollment requirements (if any)
 - g. its relationship with any parent organization (corporation, hospital, or church, or other entity that owns the institution) and any external providers of its instruction.
6. The institution assures that all data it makes public are accurate and complete, including those reporting on student achievement of learning and student persistence, retention, and completion.

7. The institution portrays clearly and accurately to the public its current status with the Higher Learning Commission and with any other institutional, specialized, and professional accreditation agencies.
 - a. An institution offering programs that require specialized accreditation or recognition by a state licensing board or other entity in order for its students to be certified or to sit for the licensing examination in states where its students reside either has the appropriate accreditation and recognition or discloses publicly and clearly the consequences to the students of the lack thereof. The institution makes clear to students the distinction between institutional and specialized or program accreditation and the relationships between licensure and the various types of accreditation.
 - b. An institution offering programs eligible for specialized accreditation at multiple locations discloses the accreditation status and recognition of the program by state licensing boards at each location.
 - c. An institution that provides a program that prepares students for a licensure, certification, or other qualifying examination publicly discloses its pass rate on that examination, unless such information is not available to the institution.
8. The governing board and its executive committee, if it has one, include some “public” members. Public members have no significant administrative position or any ownership interest in any of the following: the institution itself; a company that does substantial business with the institution; a company or organization with which the institution has a substantial partnership; a parent, ultimate parent, affiliate, or subsidiary corporation; an investment group or firm substantially involved with one of the above organizations. All publicly-elected members or members appointed by publicly-elected individuals or bodies (governors, elected legislative bodies) are public members.¹
9. The governing board has the authority to approve the annual budget and to engage and dismiss the chief executive officer.¹
10. The institution remains in compliance at all times with all applicable laws, including laws related to authorization of educational activities and consumer protection wherever it does business.
11. The institution documents outsourcing of all services in written agreements, including agreements with parent or affiliated organizations.
12. The institution takes responsibility for the ethical and responsible behavior of its contractual partners in relation to actions taken on its behalf.

¹ *Institutions operating under federal control and authorized by Congress are exempt from these requirements. These institutions must have a public board that includes representation by individuals who do not have a current or previous employment or other relationship with the federal government or any military entity. This public board has a significant role in*

setting policy, reviewing the institution's finances, reviewing and approving major institutional priorities, and overseeing the academic programs of the institution.

B. Teaching and Learning: Quality, Resources, and Support

1. Programs, Courses, and Credits

- a. The institution conforms to commonly accepted minimum program length: 60 semester credits for associate's degrees, 120 semester credits for bachelor's degrees, and 30 semester credits beyond the bachelor's for master's degrees. Any variation from these minima must be explained and justified.
- b. The institution maintains structures or practices that ensure the coherence and quality of the programs for which it awards a degree. Typically institutions will require that at minimum 30 of the 120 credits earned for the bachelor's degree and 15 of the 60 credits for the associate's degree be credits earned at the institution itself, through arrangements with other accredited institutions, or through contractual relationships approved by HLC. Any variation from the typical minima must be explained and justified.
- c. The institution's policy and practice assure that at least 50% of courses applied to a graduate program are courses designed for graduate work, rather than undergraduate courses credited toward a graduate degree. (Cf. Criterion 3.A.1 and 2.)
(An institution may allow well-prepared advanced students to substitute its graduate courses for required or elective courses in an undergraduate degree program and then subsequently count those same courses as fulfilling graduate requirements in a related graduate program that the institution offers. In "4+1" or "2+3" programs, at least 50% of the credits allocated for the master's degree - usually 15 of 30 - must be for courses designed for graduate work.)
- d. The institution adheres to policies on student academic load per term that reflect reasonable expectations for successful learning and course completion.
- e. Courses that carry academic credit toward college-level credentials have content and rigor appropriate to higher education.
- f. The institution has a process for ensuring that all courses transferred and applied toward degree requirements demonstrate equivalence with its own courses required for that degree or are of equivalent rigor.
- g. The institution has a clear policy on the maximum allowable credit for prior learning as a reasonable proportion of the credits required to complete the student's program. Credit awarded for prior learning is documented, evaluated, and appropriate for the level of degree awarded. (Note that this requirement does not apply to courses transferred from other institutions.)

- h. The institution maintains a minimum requirement for general education for all of its undergraduate programs whether through a traditional practice of distributed curricula (15 semester credits for AAS degrees, 24 for AS or AA degrees, and 30 for bachelor's degrees) or through integrated, embedded, interdisciplinary, or other accepted models that demonstrate a minimum requirement equivalent to the distributed model. Any variation is explained and justified.

2. Faculty Roles and Qualifications

- a. The institution establishes and maintains reasonable policies and procedures to determine that faculty are qualified. The factors that an institution considers as part of these policies and procedures could include, but are not limited to: the achievement of academic credentials, progress toward academic credentials, equivalent experience, or some combination thereof. The institution's obligations in this regard extend to all instructors and all other entities to which it assigns the responsibility of instruction. HLC will maintain "Institutional Policies and Procedures for Determining Faculty Qualifications Guidelines" to further explain requirements for reasonable policies and procedures in accordance with this Assumed Practice.
- b. Faculty participate substantially in:
 - i. oversight of the curriculum offered – its development, vetting and implementation; academic substance; currency; and relevance for internal and external constituencies;
 - ii. assurance of consistency in the level and quality of instruction and in the expectations of student performance;
 - iii. establishment of the qualifications for instructors, including instructors provided by third parties;
 - iv. analysis of data and appropriate action on assessment of student learning and program completion.

3. Support Services

- a. Financial aid advising clearly and comprehensively reviews students' eligibility for financial assistance and assists students in a full understanding of their debt and its consequences.
- b. The institution maintains timely and accurate transcript and records services.

C. Teaching and Learning: Evaluation and Improvement

1. Instructors (excluding for this requirement teaching assistants enrolled in a graduate program and supervised by faculty) have the authority for the assignment of any measures of student achievement. (This requirement allows for collective responsibility, as, for example, when a faculty committee has the authority to override a grade on appeal.)
2. The institution refrains from the transcription of credit from other institutions or providers that it will not apply to its own programs.
3. The institution has formal and current written agreements for managing any internships and clinical placements included in its programs.
4. A predominantly or solely single-purpose institution in fields that require licensure for practice is also accredited by or is actively in the process of applying to a relevant accreditor for each field, as sufficient for licensure, if such a recognized accreditor exists.
5. Instructors communicate course requirements to students in writing and in a timely manner.
6. Institutional data on assessment of student learning are accurate and address the full range of students who enroll.
7. Institutional data on student retention, persistence, and completion are accurate and address the full range of students who enroll.

D. Resources, Planning, and Institutional Effectiveness

1. The institution is able to meet its current financial obligations.
2. The institution has a prepared budget for the current year and the capacity to compare it with budgets and actual results of previous years.
3. The institution has future financial projections addressing its long-term financial sustainability.
4. The institution maintains effective systems for collecting, analyzing, and using institutional information.
5. The institution undergoes an external audit by a certified public accountant or a public audit agency that reports financial statements on the institution separately from any other related entity or parent corporation. For private institutions the audit is annual; for public institutions it is at least every two years.²
6. The institution's administrative structure includes a chief executive officer, chief financial officer, and chief academic officer (titles may vary) with appropriate credentials and experience and sufficient focus on the institution to ensure appropriate leadership and oversight. (An institution may outsource its financial functions but must have the capacity to assure the effectiveness of that arrangement.)

7. The institution's planning activities demonstrate careful and detailed consideration of student needs (including but not limited to the preservation of student records) and protocols to be followed in the event an orderly institutional closure becomes necessary.

2 Institutions under federal control are exempted provided that they have other reliable information to document the institution's fiscal resources and management.

Policy Number Key

Section CRRT: Criteria and Requirements

Chapter C: Assumed Practices

Part 10: General

Last Revised: November 2023

First Adopted: February 2012

Revision History: June 2013, June 2014, June 2016, September 2017, November 2020, June 2021, February 2022, November 2023

Notes: Institutions that received HLC extensions to bring their dual credit faculty into compliance with Assumed Practice B.2. are responsible to do so before such extensions have expired. In all other respects, the current Assumed Practices apply to such institutions. In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as "the Commission" were replaced with the term "HLC." Policy renumbered in June 2023 (former policy number CRRT.B.10.020).

Chapter D: Obligations of Membership

CRRT.D.10.010

Obligations of Membership

While seeking and holding membership with HLC, an institution voluntarily agrees to meet obligations set forth by HLC as follows:

1. The institution participates in periodic evaluation through the structures and mechanisms set forth in HLC policies, submission of reports as requested by HLC, filing of the Institutional Update, and any other requirements set forth in its policies.
2. The institution regularly reviews current HLC policies and procedures. It adheres to such policies and procedures in good faith.
3. The institution designates an Accreditation Liaison Officer in accordance with HLC requirements.
4. The institution is candid, transparent, and forthcoming in its dealings with HLC, including cooperating with all requests for information from HLC.
5. The institution notifies HLC of any condition or situation that has the potential to affect the institution's status with HLC, such as a significant reduction in program offerings, potential institutional closure or serious legal investigation (including, but not limited to, conditions or situations included in HLC's policy on special monitoring).
6. As further defined and explained in HLC policy, the institution informs HLC of its relationship with any related entity wherein institutional decision-making is controlled by that entity and of any changes in that relationship that may affect the institution's compliance with HLC accreditation requirements.
7. The institution describes itself in identical terms to HLC and to any other recognized accreditor or regulatory body with which it holds or seeks membership with regard to purpose, operating authority, governance, programs, locations, degrees, diplomas, certificates, personnel, finances, and constituents.
8. The institution notifies HLC when it receives a pending or final adverse action from or has been placed on sanction by any other recognized accreditor; if a state has issued a pending or final action that affects the institution's legal status or authority to grant degrees; if it is placed on, or removed from, a provisional certification for participation in Title IV by the U.S. Department of Education; or if it is

placed on, or removed from, the Reimbursement payment method or the Heightened Cash Monitoring 2 payment method by the U.S. Department of Education.

9. The institution notifies its constituents when it receives a pending or final adverse action from or has been placed on sanction by any other recognized accreditor or if a state has issued a pending or final action that affects the institution's legal status or authority to grant degrees.
10. The institution notifies applicable constituents whenever HLC has required it to submit a Provisional Plan for approval, and provides an accurate explanation as to the rationale for that Provisional Plan.
11. The institution accepts that HLC will, in the interest of transparency to the public, publish outcomes from its accreditation process in accordance with HLC policy.
12. The institution portrays its accreditation status with HLC clearly to the public, including the status of its branch campuses and related entities. The institution posts the electronic version of HLC's Mark of Accreditation Status in at least one place on its website, linking users directly to the institution's status on HLC's website.
13. The institution provides its constituents and applicants with any Public Disclosure Notice or Public Statement it receives from HLC and accurately communicates the significance of, and underlying reasons for, such Public Disclosure Notice or Public Statement as required by HLC.
14. The institution maintains prominently on its website a telephone number that includes an option for both current students and the public to speak with a representative of the institution.
15. The institution ensures that any information submitted to HLC generally will not include unredacted personally identifiable information (PII). If the institution submits information with unredacted PII because it is necessary for evaluative purposes or otherwise, it will clearly identify the information as such, if applicable.
16. The institution submits timely payment of dues and fees in accordance with the published Dues and Fees Schedule and accepts the fact of surcharges for late payment.
17. Prior to taking legal action against HLC, the institution agrees to submit to initial arbitration any dispute it may raise regarding an adverse action as such term is defined in HLC policy and that it is not able to resolve through HLC's processes.
18. The institution agrees that in the event it, or any third party, takes legal action against HLC related to any accreditation action or makes any legal inquiries of HLC related to the institution, the institution shall, to the extent allowed by law, be responsible for all expenses, including but not limited to attorneys' fees, expert witness, and related fees, incurred by HLC in responding to such legal inquiries and/or defending the action.

Meeting Obligations of Membership

Institutions must remain in compliance with the Obligations of Membership at all times. The HLC President shall make a final determination as to whether an institution is in violation of the Obligations of Membership such that Administrative Probation should be imposed. HLC may make use of any reasonable means to determine whether the institution has violated an Obligation of Membership including, but not limited to, seeking written information from the institution or scheduling one or more peer reviewers or staff members to meet with one or more institutional representatives either on-campus or through other appropriate method.

Administrative Probation

HLC staff or peer reviewer(s) may recommend an institution for Administrative Probation. Such recommendation shall be made to the President in writing and information about such recommendation shall be provided to the institution for an institutional response. The institution shall have a minimum of 14 days to respond in writing to the recommendation. The HLC President shall then review the recommendation and the institution's response and make the decision whether to impose Administrative Probation. If the institution's response is unsatisfactory, the HLC President shall place the institution on Administrative Probation for a period not to exceed ninety days. The HLC President will notify the institution of the imposition of the Administrative Probation and the conditions for its removal in writing. During the ninety-day time period, the institution will be expected to remedy the situation that led to the imposition of Administrative Probation. At the end of the ninety-day period, the institution shall provide evidence that it has remedied the conditions leading to Administrative Probation to the President. Such evidence may be reviewed directly by HLC Staff, or peer reviewers as necessary to confirm the institution's compliance. Upon such validation, the President shall remove Administrative Probation.

If an institution fails to remedy the situation that led to Administrative Probation by the end of the ninety-day period, the HLC President shall take a recommendation concerning the institution to a decision-making body. Depending on the nature and the severity of the circumstances, such recommendation may involve a change in the institution's Pathway for Reaffirmation of Accreditation at the time of its next comprehensive evaluation, removal from the Notification Program for Additional Locations, interim monitoring on the underlying issue that led to Administrative Probation, the application of a sanction, the issuance of a Show-Cause Order or the withdrawal of accreditation, in accordance with HLC policies and procedures.

Disclosure of Administrative Probation

Administrative probation is noted on an institution's Statement of Accreditation Status along with the reason for the Administrative Probation until its removal.

Policy Number Key

Section CRRT: Criteria and Requirements

Chapter D: Obligations of Membership

Part 10: General

Last Revised: June 2023

First Adopted: January 1983

Revision History: Renumbered February 2010, February 2012, June 2013, February 2017, June 2019 (effective September 2020), June 2020, November 2020, February 2022, June 2022, November 2022, February 2023, June 2023

Notes: Policies combined November 2012 - 1.6, 2013 - 1.6(a), 1.6(b), 1.6(b)1. In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.” Policy renumbered in June 2023 (former policy number INST.B.30.020)

Related Policies:

Section 2: Policies Related to Compliance With Federal Regulation

Chapter A: Federal Compliance

FDCR.A.10.010

Federal Compliance Requirements

An institution accredited by HLC or seeking accreditation or candidate status shall demonstrate that it is in compliance with each of HLC's Federal Compliance Requirements. This expectation shall apply to an institution regardless of whether the institution is participating in the Title IV program. However, an institution that does not participate in the Title IV program shall be exempted from that Federal Compliance Requirement related to demonstrating that the institution is meeting its Title IV program responsibilities.

An institution shall provide evidence of meeting these requirements in preparation for a comprehensive evaluation for Candidacy, Initial Accreditation and Reaffirmation of Accreditation and upon demand by HLC. An institution determined not to be in compliance with any Federal Compliance Requirement, even if in compliance with all other HLC requirements, may be subject to monitoring, Probation, a Show-Cause Order, or an adverse action, as defined by HLC policy based on the gravity of the finding as measured by (a) in the case of Probation, the extent to which a substantial remediation period is necessary to address such non-compliance or; (b) in the case of a Show-Cause Order or adverse action, the extent to which the very existence of the finding suggests that the institution should not remain accredited.

HLC reserves the right to call for special monitoring related to an institution's status with regard to these requirements and any implications for its compliance with other HLC requirements, as appropriate, when findings by the U.S. Department of Education or by another recognized accreditor indicate there may be significant noncompliance with the Higher Education Act, as amended, or that the integrity of the institution and its educational programs might be in jeopardy.

Policy Number Key

Section FDCR: Policies Required by Federal Regulation

Chapter A: Federal Compliance

Part 10: General

Last Revised: February 2022

First Adopted: February 1996

Revision History: Adopted February 1996, effective September 1996; revised February 1999, edited October 2003; renumbered November 2010; revised and split between policies 4.0 and 4.0(d) June 2012; revised June 2019, effective September 1, 2019; June 2020, November 2020, February 2022

Notes: Former policy: 1.7 “Institutional Compliance with the Higher Education Reauthorization Act”; see also new Policy 4.5 “Institutional Compliance with Title IV Program Responsibilities.” In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

Related Policies:

FDCR.A.10.020

Assignment of Credits, Program Length and Tuition

An institution shall be able to equate its learning experiences with semester or quarter credit hours using practices common to institutions of higher education, to justify the lengths of its programs in comparison to similar programs found in accredited institutions of higher education, and to justify any program-specific tuition in terms of program costs, program length, and program objectives. Institutions shall notify HLC of any significant changes in the relationships among credits, program length, and tuition.

Assignment of Credit Hours. The institution's assignment and award of credit hours shall conform to commonly accepted practices in higher education. Those institutions seeking, or participating in, Title IV federal financial aid, shall demonstrate that they have policies determining the credit hours awarded to courses and programs in keeping with commonly-accepted practices in higher education and with any federal definition of the credit hour, as may appear in federal regulations and that institutions also have procedures that result in an appropriate awarding of institutional credit in conformity with the policies established by the institution.

HLC Review. HLC shall review an institution's compliance with this policy in conjunction with a comprehensive evaluation for Candidacy, Initial Accreditation or Reaffirmation of Accreditation during HLC's assurance process. Institutions shall also produce evidence of compliance with this policy upon demand in accordance with HLC policy. HLC may sample or use other techniques to review selected institutional programs to ensure that it has reviewed the reliability and accuracy of the institution's assignment of credit. HLC shall monitor, through its established monitoring processes, the resolution of any concerns related to an institution's compliance with this policy as identified during that evaluation and shall require that an institution remedy any deficiency in this regard by a date certain but not to exceed two years from the date of the action identifying the deficiency.

HLC Action for Systemic Noncompliance. In addition to taking appropriate action related to the institution's compliance with the Federal Compliance Requirements, HLC shall notify the Secretary of Education if, following any review process identified above or through any other mechanism, HLC finds systemic noncompliance with HLC's policies in this section regarding the awarding of academic credit.

HLC shall understand systemic noncompliance to mean that an institution lacks policies to determine the appropriate awarding of academic credit or that there is an awarding by an institution of institutional credit across multiple programs or divisions or affecting significant numbers of students not in conformity with the policies established by the institution or with commonly accepted practices in higher education.

Policy Number Key

Section FDCR: Policies Required by Federal Regulation

Chapter A: Federal Compliance

Part 10: General

Last Revised: November 2020

First Adopted: February 1996

Revision History: Adopted February 1996, effective September 1996; revised November 2011; revised and combined with policies 3.10, 3.10(a), 3.10(b), and 3.10(c) June 2012; revised June 2019, effective September 1, 2019; revised November 2020

Notes: Former policy number 4.0(a). In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

Related Policies: INST.B.20.020 Candidacy and Initial Accreditation, INST.C.10.010 Substantive Requirements for Reaffirmation of Accreditation, INST.E.20.010 Probation, INST.E.30.010 Show-Cause (Procedural Order), INST.F.20.010 Special Monitoring, INST.G.10.010 Substantive Change.

FDCR.A.10.030

Institutional Records of Student Complaints

An institution shall be able to demonstrate that it keeps an account of the student complaints it has received, including its processing of those complaints, and how that processing comports with the institution's policies and procedures on the handling of grievances or complaints. Upon request, an institution shall make available to HLC evidence that, at regular intervals, it analyzes data related to student complaints received and identifies opportunities for institutional improvement.

Policy Number Key

Section FDCR: Policies Required by Federal Regulation

Chapter A: Federal Compliance

Part 10: General

Last Revised: June 2019

First Adopted: February 1998

Revision History: Adopted February 1998; revised August 1999; revised and renumbered June 2012; revised June 2019, effective September 1, 2019

Notes: Former policy number: 4.0(b). In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as "the Commission" were replaced with the term "HLC."

Related Policies:

FDCR.A.10.040

Publication of Transfer Policies

Each institution shall determine its own policies and procedures for accepting transfer credits, including credits from accredited and non-accredited institutions, from foreign institutions, and from institutions which grant credit for experiential learning and for non-traditional adult learner programs in conformity with any expectations in HLC's Assumed Practices. An institution's periodic review of its transfer policies and procedures should include evaluation of their clarity to those who administer them, to the students who follow them, and to employers and other stakeholders. It should also include the consistency of their interpretation and application throughout the institution, as well as their responsiveness to new types of learning opportunities outside institutions of higher education.

An institution shall demonstrate that it has transfer policies that are publicly disclosed and that such policies include, at a minimum:

1. Any established criteria the institution uses regarding the transfer of credit earned at another institution and any types of institutions or sources from which the institution will not accept credits;
2. A list of institutions with which the institution has established an articulation agreement; and
3. Written criteria used to evaluate and award credit for prior learning experience including, but not limited to, service in the armed forces, paid or unpaid employment, or other demonstrated competency or learning.

Policy Number Key

Section FDCR: Policies Required by Federal Regulation

Chapter A: Federal Compliance

Part 10: General

Last Revised: June 2022

First Adopted: October 1988

Revision History: Adopted October 1988, revised February 2011, February 2009, June 2012 (revised and renumbered), April 2013, June 2022

Notes: Former policy number: 4.0(c). In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as "the Commission" were replaced with the term "HLC."

Related Policies: CRRT.A.10.010 Eligibility Requirements, CRRT.C.10.010 Assumed Practices, FDCR.A.20.020 Recruiting, Admissions and Related Enrollment Practices

FDCR.A.10.050

Institutional Practices for Verification of Student Identity and Protection of Student Privacy

Student Identity Verification

An institution offering distance education or correspondence education, as such terms may be defined in federal regulations shall have processes through which the institution establishes that the student who registers in the distance education or correspondence education courses or programs is the same student who participates in and completes and receives the academic credit.

In verifying the identity of students who participate in class or coursework the institution may make use of a one or more methods, at the option of the institution, which may include but need not be limited to: (1) secure login and pass code; (2) proctored examinations; and (3) new or other technologies and practices that are effective in verifying the identity of students. Institutions must notify students at the time of registration or enrollment of any projected additional student charges associated with the verification of student identity such as separate fees charged by proctoring services, etc.

Student Privacy

All institutions must maintain procedures and processes for ensuring the protection of student privacy. Such procedures and processes, including any methods related to student identity verification must also implement reasonable and appropriate safeguards to protect student privacy.

HLC Review

HLC will review an institution's student identity verification protocols when an institution requests permission to add programs in distance delivery and correspondence as well as during a comprehensive evaluation that includes a Federal Compliance Review. HLC will also require that institutions submit information about student identity verification protocols on HLC's Institutional Update.

HLC will review all institutions' procedures and processes for ensuring the protection of student privacy during all comprehensive evaluations within the context of the Criteria for Accreditation.

Policy Number Key

Section FDCR: Policies Required by Federal Regulation

Chapter A: Federal Compliance

Part 10: General

Last Revised: June 2022

First Adopted: February 2009

Revision History: Adopted February 2009; revised February 2010; revised and renumbered June 2012; revised June 2019, effective September 1, 2019; revised June 2022

Notes: Former policy number: 4.0(d). In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

Related Policies:

FDCR.A.10.060

Title IV Program Responsibilities

An institution shall demonstrate that it complies if required with the Title IV program responsibility requirements of the Higher Education Reauthorization Act as most recently amended. Therefore, institutions will make available for HLC review any documents it requests concerning the institution's program responsibilities under Title IV of the Act, including any results of financial or compliance audits and program reviews, audits reports by the Office of Inspector General of the U.S. Department of Education, and any other information related to its fulfillment of its Title IV responsibilities.

Default rate. An institution shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that its students do not take on excessive debt either through federal or private loans. An institution shall also demonstrate that it is appropriately fulfilling its Title IV responsibilities to manage its student loan program, to minimize student default on such loans, and to provide accurate information to the U.S. Department of Education when required in conjunction with its loan program. Therefore, an institution will make available to HLC information it requests about its participation in federal and private loan programs as well as its three-year Title IV default rates and any default reduction plans provided to the U.S. Department of Education.

Policy Number Key

Section FDCR: Policies Required by Federal Regulation

Chapter A: Federal Compliance

Part 10: General

Last Revised: June 2019

First Adopted: February 1996

Revision History: Adopted February 1996, effective September 1996; revised February 1998; edited October 2003; renumbered November 2010; revised and renumbered June 2012; revised June 2019, effective September 1, 2019

Notes: Former policy number 4.0(e). In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

Related Policies:

FDCR.A.10.070

Public Information

Required Information for Students and the Public

An institution demonstrates that it makes available to students and the public fair, accurate and complete information in catalogs, student handbooks, and other publications that include, at a minimum, information about the institution's calendar, grading, admissions, academic program requirements, tuition and fees, and refund policies.

Information About Student Achievement

An institution's website for students and the public shall include a webpage containing (or linking to) accurate information regarding student achievement. The institution must disclose data that address the broad variety of its student populations and programs, including at the undergraduate and graduate levels as applicable. This information must include, at a minimum, retention, completion, required state licensure exam pass data, and data about the institution's students after transfer or graduation (such as continuing education, job placement and earnings). The institution must also accurately disclose which student populations are excluded from the data.

The data may also include information appropriate for the mission of the institution and its goals for all students.

If an institution uses student job placement data in any marketing or recruitment content, it must also publicly disclose these data on its website along with information necessary to substantiate the truthfulness of its marketing and recruitment materials. All student achievement information must be presented in plain language with any technical terms defined and the institution's methodology for compiling the data included.

Advertising and Recruiting Materials and Other Public Information

An institution's public information including its advertising and recruiting materials shall evidence the same fairness and accuracy HLC expects in an institution's catalog and other documents for students.

Disclosure of Accreditation Status

If the institution chooses to reference its accreditation status in advertising and recruiting materials or other document or location, such as its website, that disclosure will accurately explain its status with HLC and the academic programs, locations and other institutional activities included in its accreditation. This obligation includes accurately disclosing when an action affecting its accreditation status has been taken by any other institutional or programmatic accrediting body. Institutions under HLC sanction or a Show-Cause Order shall comply with

additional disclosure requirements pertaining to the applicable sanction or Show-Cause Order as described elsewhere in these policies and as required by HLC's Board of Trustees.

The institution will accompany any reference to accreditation status with information on how to contact HLC. It shall provide HLC's address and telephone number, or it may use HLC's website address in lieu of this information. Electronic materials shall use HLC's Mark of Accreditation Status. HLC reserves the right to issue a public statement or Public Disclosure Notice (PDN) correcting any incorrect or misleading information HLC determines that an institution has publicized about its accreditation status, recent actions by HLC or other information.

Public Opportunity to Comment

HLC will provide comment from third parties about an institution to such institution and the peer review team evaluating it at the time of a comprehensive evaluation based on its procedures.

Policy Number Key

Section FDCR: Policies Required by Federal Regulation

Chapter A: Federal Compliance

Part 10: General

Last Revised: June 2022

First Adopted: August 1990, February 1996, and June 2012

Revision History: Adopted August 1990, revised August 1996 (effective September 1996), February 2010 (renumbered), June 2012 (revised and renumbered), October 2014, June 2019 (effective September 1, 2019), November 2020, June 2022

Notes: Policies combined November 2012 - 4.0(f), 4.0(g), 4.0(j). In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as "the Commission" were replaced with the term "HLC."

Related Policies:

FDCR.A.10.080

Review of Student Outcome Data

An institution shall demonstrate that, wherever applicable to its programs, its consideration of outcome data in evaluating the success of its students and its programs includes course completion, job placement, and licensing examination information.

Policy Number Key

Section FDCR: Policies Required by Federal Regulation

Chapter A: Federal Compliance

Part 10: General

Last Revised:

First Adopted: June 2012

Revision History:

Notes: Former policy number 4.0(h). In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

Related Policies:

FDCR.A.10.090

Standing With State and Other Accreditors

An institution has a responsibility to remain in good standing with each state in which it is authorized or licensed as well as with any other recognized accreditor by which it is accredited or pre-accredited up to the point that it voluntarily withdraws from such relationships. An institution shall fairly represent to HLC and to the public its history and status with other recognized accreditors and with each state in which it is authorized or licensed. This obligation includes accurately disclosing when an action affecting its accreditation status has been taken by any other recognized accreditor.

An institution shall disclose to HLC any pending or final state actions that affect the institution's legal status or authority to grant degrees or offer programs. An institution shall also disclose to HLC any pending or final actions by a recognized accreditor to withdraw accredited or pre-accredited status or to impose a sanction, Show-Cause Order or adverse action. Such disclosure shall take place at the time of the action by the respective entity and on HLC's Institutional Update as well as in preparation for a comprehensive evaluation by HLC.

HLC Review. If another recognized accreditor or if a state has taken any of these actions, HLC will undertake a prompt review of the institution and the related action.

With regard to an applying institution, HLC, through its decision-making processes and subject to the limitations in the Eligibility Requirements, will carefully weigh these matters in reaching its own decision to grant candidacy or initial accreditation. If it chooses to grant candidacy or initial accreditation to an institution that has been subject to such an action by an accreditor recognized by the U.S. Department of Education, it will provide the Secretary of Education a written explanation of why that action is appropriate within thirty days of taking the action.

With regard to an accredited institution, HLC will determine whether additional review or HLC action, including sanction or withdrawal of accreditation, is appropriate. HLC may undertake its review in any way provided for in HLC policy.

Policy Number Key

Section FDCR: Policies Required by Federal Regulation

Chapter A: Federal Compliance

Part 10: General

Last Revised: February 2022

First Adopted: January 1983

Revision History: Policy 9.1 (Adopted January 1983, revised February 1996, effective June 1996, revised February 1998, revised June 2008); Policy 9.2 (Adopted February 1986, revised February 1996, effective July 1996, revised June 2001, revised June 2008); Policy 9.3 (Adopted February 1988, revised February 1996, revised February 1998); Policy 9.4 (Adopted February 1998, revised June 2008); combined, revised, and renumbered June 2012; revised June 2019, effective September 1, 2019; revised June 2021; revised February 2022

Notes: Former policy number 4.0(i). In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

Related Policies: CRR.T.B.10.010 Criteria for Accreditation (Core Component 2.B)

FDCR.A.20.010

Fraud and Abuse

An institution shall not engage in fraud and abuse, as outlined in state and federal law and regulation, or in practices or procedures that are designed to, or have the tendency to, create a falsification, deceive, or deliberately mislead.

Allegations of fraud and abuse may be received by HLC from external sources, including but not limited to, the federal government, a state government, or through the institutional complaints process. If HLC receives an allegation of fraud and abuse, HLC will determine whether the alleged fraud and abuse would constitute a violation of one or more HLC requirements. In reviewing any allegation of fraud and abuse, HLC may consider the nature of the allegation, whether the alleged fraud and abuse appears to meet HLC's understanding of fraud and abuse as outlined in this policy, other HLC policies, or in federal or state definitions of fraud and abuse, and whether the source of the allegation has provided any evidence of the alleged fraud and abuse.

HLC will review an allegation of fraud and abuse through an appropriate mechanism provided for in HLC policy and procedure based on the source and nature of the allegation. An institution that has been determined, through the appropriate review mechanism, to have engaged in fraud and abuse as outlined in this policy shall be considered to be in violation of HLC requirements, including those related to institutional integrity, and shall be subject to appropriate action, up to and including withdrawal of accreditation.

Evidence of fraud and abuse may also arise from any HLC evaluative activity. In such cases, an institution shall be considered to be in violation of HLC requirements, including those related to institutional integrity, and shall be subject to appropriate action, up to and including withdrawal of accreditation.

HLC shall report incidents of fraud and abuse to the U.S. Department of Education as outlined in its policy on the [Relations with the U.S. Government](#), following the conclusion of HLC's review of the allegation or evaluative activity. HLC may also refer such allegations to appropriate state and federal agencies.

Policy Number Key

Section FDCR: Policies Required by Federal Regulation

Chapter A: Federal Compliance

Part 20: Fraud and Abuse

Last Revised: February 2023

First Adopted: February 2017

Revision History: Revised February 2023

Notes: In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

FDCR.A.20.020

Recruiting, Admissions and Related Enrollment Practices

HLC is committed to promoting fundamental fairness and transparency in its institutions' dealings as pertains to all aspects of the enrollment process. For purposes of this policy this includes lead generation, recruiting activities, admissions processing through matriculation, and related practices such as financial aid determinations and administration. This expectation applies comprehensively to prospective students and, to the extent applicable, current students (referred to collectively in this policy as students). In addition to requirements set forth in other HLC policies, HLC has established the following expectations for member institutions:

1. The institution treats students ethically, respectfully and professionally in the marketing, recruiting, admissions and financial aid process so that students can make informed enrollment decisions about matters such as enrollment and financial aid without being subjected to high-pressure tactics from the institution or a related contractor, including but not limited to:
 - a. Falsely claiming that enrollment spots are limited or taking advantage of students' lack of understanding to pressure students to enroll;
 - b. Pressuring students to make an immediate financial aid decision;
 - c. Engaging in repeated unsolicited contact.
2. All institutional recruiting, admissions and financial aid personnel have appropriate education, job titles, and skills for their role and are overseen by the institution, which enforces a formal code of conduct for all such personnel; the institution also oversees any third-party contractors who provide recruiting, admissions and financial aid services and assures that any personnel who work with their students have similar education, skills and experience as personnel employed by the institution. The institution ensures consistent, accurate information and a high quality of service is provided. As applicable, the institution exercises oversight that ensures adherence to any regulations or other requirements governing recruiting activities in particular areas, such as, for example, athletics.
3. The institution ensures that its recruiting, admissions and financial aid personnel accurately describe the nature of their role.
4. The institution makes its policies related to consumer protection accessible and transparent. Information provided to students during any aspect of the enrollment process is accurate, complete and

up-to-date and is provided to all students without any requirement that such students provide their contact information.

5. The institution promptly honors any request from a student to remove that student's name from phone, email or other contact lists. Student information collected through any aspect of the institution's enrollment processes is maintained and protected as outlined in the institution's data privacy policy, which must be prominently posted on the institution's website.
6. The institution complies with HLC expectations related to the publication of student achievement data as outlined elsewhere in HLC policy.
7. Institutional recruiters, admissions officers, financial aid officers or appropriate third parties engaged in similar roles on the institution's behalf may answer questions about the student application process for admissions and financial aid, but in no case will such personnel complete applications for students without student permission or apply the signature of a student to an application.
8. If an institution requires a student to sign an enrollment agreement, the enrollment agreement is limited to basic information about course of study, tuition and fees, and other related information. Any enrollment agreement shall not include language limiting a student's ability to: (1) file a complaint with an accreditor or state agency; (2) take legal action in the event that any dispute resolution processes agreed to by the institution and the student are unsuccessful in resolving the dispute to the satisfaction of the parties; or (3) seek to discharge a student loan through remedies available to borrowers under state or federal law. Students are provided sufficient time, as determined by the situation and any mandates in state law, to review any enrollment agreement and to consult with others as a part of that review process before being required to sign the document or lose an offer of admission and related financial assistance.
9. Students have the right and responsibility to register for each academic term in which they are eligible to enroll. The institution does not automatically register any student in the next term without that student's affirmative consent to such registration or the opportunity for the student to cancel that registration before the student is assessed tuition or fees for that term.
10. Prior to enrolling a student in a program or major, the institution ensures that the student has had sufficient time to review the institution's policies and procedures; to understand the amount of federal, state and institutional financial aid the student is eligible to receive; to learn how many credits previously earned, if any, will transfer and whether those transferred credits will be applied to requirements of the major or general education or the process; and to understand the timeline for evaluation of those credits.

11. The institution shall not induce or pressure a student to enroll by a specific deadline outside of the regular process of scholarship monies, institutional discounting, fee waivers, financial aid, other assistance or institution-branded gifts of nominal value.
12. In addition to a policy related to return of Title IV funds, the institution has a refund policy to assure that students receive a refund where appropriate if they withdraw from an academic term or from an institution according to policies set forth by the institution.
13. The institution does not otherwise engage in aggressive or deceptive recruitment tactics or conduct, such as may be defined and prohibited by federal regulations. This prohibition includes, but is not limited to, the following institutional acts or omissions:
 - a. Obtaining students' contact information through websites that falsely claim to provide assistance with finding employment or obtaining government benefits;
 - b. Discouraging students from consulting with parties unrelated to the institution prior to finalizing their decisions or commitments;
 - c. Failing to timely respond to students' requests for additional substantive information related to enrollment or loan obligations.
14. The institution shall not use threatening, abusive, or manipulative language to influence a student's decision.

In addition, HLC may otherwise look into an allegation of a violation of this policy or any other HLC requirement designed to promote consumer protection during an evaluation visit, through its complaint process, or through any other appropriate mechanism. An institution that is found to have engaged in violations outlined in this policy shall be considered to be out of compliance with HLC requirements related to institutional integrity and may be found to be in violation of other HLC standards as well, and may be subject to HLC sanctions or withdrawal of accreditation as outlined in those policies.

Policy Number Key

Section FDCR: Policies Required by Federal Regulation

Chapter A: Federal Compliance

Part 20: Fraud and Abuse

Last Revised: February 2023

First Adopted: November 2017

Revision History: Adopted November 2017, effective September 2019; revised February 2022, February 2023

Notes: In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as "the Commission" were replaced with the term "HLC." Policy renumbered in February 2023 (former policy number CRRT.C.10.010).

Chapter B: Teach Out

FDCR.B.10.010

HLC Approval of Institutional Teach-Out Arrangements

HLC approval of various aspects of an institution's teach-out arrangements shall be required when an institution must teach-out one or more students.

Institutional Situations Requiring Submission of Provisional Plans for Approval

An institution shall be required to submit a written Provisional Plan in any of the following circumstances:

1. the U.S. Department of Education notifies HLC of an emergency action, or a limitation, suspension or termination or similar action against the institution;
2. the U.S. Department of Education notifies HLC of a determination by a non-profit or proprietary institution's independent auditor expressing doubt regarding the institution's ability to operate as a going concern or indicating an adverse opinion or a finding of material weakness related to such institution's financial stability;
3. the U.S. Department of Education notifies HLC that the institution is participating in Title IV, HEA programs under a provisional program participation agreement and is required to have a teach-out plan as a condition of participation;
4. HLC is notified that the U.S. Department of Education has placed the institution on the Reimbursement payment method or Heightened Cash Monitoring 2 payment method under federal regulations;
5. HLC grants candidacy to an institution or places an institution on Probation or issues a Show-Cause Order or acts to withdraw, terminate or remove the status of an institution;
6. the institution notifies HLC that it intends to cease or remove operations entirely or permanently close an additional location where it offers at least 100% of either a Certificate or degree program before all students have completed their program of study, including if the additional location is being moved and is considered by the U.S. Department of Education to be a closed institution or is an additional location offering one or more Pell-eligible prison education programs, or is another site where 100% of any educational program designed for students who are incarcerated is offered (even if not Pell-eligible);

7. a state licensing or authorizing agency notifies HLC that an institution's license or legal authorization to provide an educational program in that state has been or will be revoked;
8. HLC staff determines in its sole discretion that closure or suspension of one or more academic programs at an institution raises concerns about the well-being of students in these programs; or
9. HLC staff determines that the institution is at risk for a sudden closure or suspension of its operations because it is in financial distress, under governmental investigation, undergoing Change of Control, Structure or Organization, or facing other significant challenges.

Without limitation, an institution is required to immediately contact HLC through its HLC staff liaison if it anticipates any of the above occurrences or any other circumstance that will jeopardize currently enrolled students' ability to complete their programs of study as originally anticipated.

HLC Requirements for Provisional Plans

The institution shall submit the Provisional Plan to HLC for approval; the plan must meet the following minimum requirements:

1. The Provisional Plan provides for equitable treatment of students by ensuring that they are able to complete the educational program in which they were enrolled immediately prior to the situation requiring submission of a Provisional Plan within a reasonable period of time;
2. The Provisional Plan provides for prompt notification of additional costs to students, if any;
3. The Provisional Plan contains:
 - a. A complete list of currently enrolled students (redacting personally identifiable information) in each affected program at the institution, and the program requirements each student has completed;
 - b. A complete list of the academic programs offered by the institution, and the names of other institutions that offer similar programs that could potentially enter into a Teach-Out Agreement with the institution;
 - c. A communication plan that provides all potentially eligible students with information about how to obtain a closed school discharge and, if applicable, information on state refund policies;
 - d. A record retention plan to be provided to all enrolled students that delineates the final disposition of teach out records (e.g., student transcripts, billing, financial aid records);
 - e. Information on the number and types of credits any teach-out receiving institution is willing to accept prior to the student's enrollment; and

- f. A clear statement to students of the tuition and fees of the educational program and the number of types of credits that will be accepted by each teach-out receiving institution.

Institutions preparing Provisional Plans are required to ensure that they comply with HLC's Teach-Out Requirements prior to submitting them for approval.

Note: If a closing institution plans to teach-out its own students, the period for teach-out shall typically not exceed 12-18 months, particularly in cases where there are other institutions in the area that offer similar programs available to students of the closing institution, unless the closing institution can assure HLC that the closing institution continues to meet all of the Criteria for Accreditation during the extended teach-out period.

HLC Requirements for Teach-Out Agreement

HLC may require that the institution required to submit a Provisional Plan under this policy submit one or more Teach-Out Agreements for HLC's review and approval in conjunction with such Provisional Plan if the institution must rely on the assistance of one or more institutions (each a teach-out receiving institution) to complete the Provisional Plan. A teach-out receiving institution must be accredited by an accreditor recognized by the U.S. Department of Education and, where appropriate, eligible for Title IV financial aid. The teach-out receiving institution must also: be approved by an appropriate state higher education agency and appropriate recognized accreditor(s) to offer the programs offered by the institution closing or suspending operations; have the necessary experience, resources and support services to provide an educational program that is of acceptable quality and reasonably similar in content, structure and scheduling to that provided by the institution closing or ceasing operations; demonstrate that it can provide students access to such programs and services without requiring them to move or travel substantial distances and; be stable, carrying out its mission and meeting all obligations to its existing students.

A Teach-Out Agreement must meet the following minimum requirements:

1. The Teach-Out Agreement contains an affirmation that it is consistent with all applicable state and federal regulations;
2. The Teach-Out Agreement is fair and equitable to students and provides students with reasonable opportunities to complete their education without additional charges and includes a notification provision to ensure that students have complete information about the tuition and fees of the teach-out receiving institution;
3. The Teach-Out Agreement must include a live link to a downloadable copy of the applicable Provisional Plan and a commitment from a teach-out receiving institution to be familiar with the requirements of the Provisional Plan;

4. The Teach-Out Agreement must contemplate (a) a firm commitment to a specific list of students who are currently enrolled in one or more programs at the institution requiring the teach-out receiving institution's assistance and (b) the program requirements such students have completed;
5. The Teach-Out Agreement must include a plan to provide all potentially eligible students with information about how to obtain a closed school discharge and, if applicable, information on state refund policies;
6. The Teach-Out Agreement must include information on the number and types of credits the teach-out receiving institution is willing to accept prior to each student's enrollment;
7. The Teach-Out Agreement must make a clear statement to students of the tuition and fees of the educational program and the number and types of credits that will be accepted by the teach-out receiving institution.

Approval of Teach-Out Receiving Institutions Accredited by HLC

Any institution accredited and in good standing with HLC that enters into a Teach-Out Agreement with another institution, regardless of whether the latter institution has presented a Provisional Plan to HLC or is accredited by HLC, shall notify HLC of its intended participation in the teach-out prior to its implementation so that HLC may determine whether the accredited institution has the capacity to undertake its responsibilities under the teach-out, is not on sanction with HLC, and has already in place the necessary approvals from HLC and other entities to offer the necessary programs. For the avoidance of doubt, only the institution required to submit a Provisional Plan for approval under this policy is responsible for submitting any applicable Teach-Out Agreement.

HLC staff shall review and may act to approve additional teach-out receiving institutions' participation in a teach-out arrangement, or the participation of an HLC member in a teach-out arrangement required by a non-HLC institution. An institution affected by circumstances that would require it to submit a Provisional Plan under this policy or that is under investigation, or being prosecuted for an issue related to academic quality, misrepresentation, fraud, or other severe matters by a law enforcement agency is not eligible to serve as a teach-out receiving institution. HLC also reserves the right to disqualify any potential teach-out receiving institution based on other risk factors it identifies.

HLC Approvals Related to Teach-Out

Where HLC is approving a teach-out plan for an academic program or where HLC is approving an institution's participation as a teach-out receiving institution, staff may act to review and provide approval; all other necessary approvals related to teach-out shall be provided by a decision-making body of HLC recognized by the U.S. Department of Education, unless otherwise permitted in HLC policy. If HLC approves a Provisional Plan or Teach-Out Agreement that includes a program accredited by a recognized accreditor, HLC shall notify that accreditor.

Institutional Closure Without Approved Provisional Plan or Teach-Out Agreement; Failure to Comply With Teach-Out Policy

In the event of an institutional closure without an approved Provisional Plan, HLC shall work with the U.S. Department of Education, the appropriate state agency, if any, and any applicable recognized accreditor, in the event any member institution closes without a Provisional Plan approved by HLC, to the extent feasible, to assist students in finding reasonable opportunities to complete their education without additional charges.

An institution that does not close entirely, but that fails to comply with HLC Teach-out policy when otherwise required, may be subject to sanction for noncompliance with HLC requirements.

Policy Number Key

Section FDCR: Policies Required by Federal Regulation

Chapter B: Teach Out

Part 10: General

Last Revised: November 2023

First Adopted: June 2008

Revision History: revised February 2009, February 2010, November 2010, August 2016, June 2017, June 2020, November 2020, November 2021, February 2022, June 2022, February 2023, November 2023

Notes: Policies combined November 2012: 3.9, 3.9(a), 3.9(b), 3.9(c), 3.9(d). In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

Related Policies:

Section 3: Institutional Processes

Chapter COVID: Temporary Emergency Policy Related to COVID-19

INST.COVID.10.010

Temporary Emergency Policy Related to COVID-19

Due to the exigent circumstances surrounding the novel coronavirus (COVID-19), the Higher Learning Commission (HLC) has adopted a temporary emergency policy designed to allow the agency to implement, when appropriate, certain flexibilities afforded the President by the HLC Board of Trustees as well as flexibilities permitted based on significant documents issued by the U.S. Department of Education related to COVID-19, including, for example, the *Guidance for Interruptions of Study Related to Coronavirus (COVID-19)* issued on March 5, 2020 and as periodically updated (“USDE March 5 Guidance”), and *Information for Accrediting Agencies Regarding Temporary Flexibilities Provided to Coronavirus Impacted Institutions or Accrediting Agencies* issued on March 17, 2020 and as periodically updated (“USDE March 17 Guidance”). As further provided by the U.S. Department of Education on May 15, 2020, HLC extends the effective period articulated in such documents through December 31, 2020, with the limitations provided in this policy.

Distance Education Waivers

As authorized by the USDE March 5 Guidance, HLC may temporarily allow institutions to initiate or expand distance education beyond the extent of their current approvals, solely to accommodate interruptions in study related to COVID-19. Institutions must affirmatively seek a waiver from HLC for this purpose, which is granted at HLC’s discretion. Waivers will be made available to institutions regardless of their status as an accredited institution or a candidate.

Institutions are required to follow HLC’s process for seeking such waiver as communicated by HLC. Institutions are also required to notify HLC in a timely fashion of any decision to resume on-ground instruction or operations. All waivers are granted for a specified time period. If required by HLC, institutions must provide HLC with ongoing updates to ensure any waiver of distance education approvals remains effective for the time period required. Once the public health emergency is no longer present, institutions are required, no later than the end of the applicable academic term, to operate within the distance education stipulations that were in effect immediately preceding the issuance of the waiver. Institutions must continue to meet all HLC’s expectations related to the conduct of distance education, including requirements for regular and substantive interaction between faculty and students. The decision to revoke a distance education waiver at any time remains solely within HLC’s discretion.

Virtual Visits

As authorized by the USDE March 17 Guidance, HLC may temporarily conduct virtual visits in accordance with the Department's requirements. HLC will determine in its sole discretion on a case-by-case basis whether it is appropriate to conduct a virtual visit for an institutional evaluation that would otherwise be conducted on-site. Each virtual visit will include interaction with representatives of the institution under review and in all other respects, to the extent reasonably practicable, resemble the format, expectations, and documentation requirements associated with on-site visits. An on-site follow-up visit will occur within a reasonable period following each virtual visit. Decision-making will occur in accordance with guidance from the U.S. Department of Education related to such virtual visits, and/or follow-up visits, as required.

Extensions for Good Cause

In accordance with the USDE March 17 Guidance, HLC may extend, for good cause, an institution's reaffirmation beyond the maximum allowable timeframes currently provided for in standard HLC policies. Likewise, HLC may extend, for good cause, an institution's sanction or Show-Cause Order beyond the maximum allowable timeframes currently provided for in standard HLC policies, including for any previous good cause extensions. The decision to extend any institution's reaffirmation, sanction, or Show-Cause Order beyond the maximum allowable timeframe remains solely within HLC discretion.

Modification of Monitoring

Consistent with broad authority granted to the President of HLC on March 13 to take such precautionary emergency measures with respect to accreditation activities, evaluation procedures, and other operations as may be needed on a temporary basis to reduce the risk of community transmission of COVID-19, HLC may modify any evaluations, through postponements or the use of virtual visits with onsite verification. Specifically, HLC may postpone visits, reports or other evaluations that were scheduled to occur during a period affected by COVID-19 interruptions. Postponements may occur for a reasonable period until the public health risk is no longer present. Other modifications may include the use of a virtual visit with onsite follow-up visit within a reasonable period to satisfy the requirements of an Advisory Visit.

Effective Date of Board Actions

When the HLC Board's actions are delayed by circumstances related to COVID-19, the HLC Board shall make determinations as to an appropriate effective date for any action it takes that changes an institution's accreditation status. When making this determination, the Board shall take into account circumstances such as the impact on graduating students. For example, the Board may determine that the effective date of any action granting initial accreditation to a candidate institution shall be deemed to be a graduation date that preceded the Board's action by more than 30 days, as typically provided for in HLC policy, so long as the effective date does not predate the Board's action granting such institution candidacy or any previous Board action denying initial accreditation to such institution.

Conflicts With Other Policies

Other than as stated in this temporary emergency policy, all other HLC policies will apply. Where any pre-existing HLC policy conflicts with this temporary emergency policy, this policy will supersede pre-existing policy. HLC reserves the right to modify its procedures on a temporary basis in a manner intended to align with this policy and to implement any guidance, whether current and future, related to COVID-19 as provided by the U.S. Department of Education. HLC shall communicate such modifications to institutions in a timely manner.

Applicability; Periodic Updates; Duration

This policy shall not be construed to apply to any other emergency situation (natural disasters, other epidemics, war, acts of God etc.) and is exclusively related to COVID-19. Should HLC seek to adopt a permanent policy related to emergency situations, it will adhere to regulatory requirements related to the approval and publication of proposed policies on first reading and, following a period of public comment by the membership, adoption on second reading. This policy may be updated from time to time related to ongoing guidance or additional requirements by the U.S. Department of Education. To the extent permissible, such updates shall also be adopted on single reading. As warranted by the progress of the COVID-19 pandemic, HLC reserves the right to extend the flexibilities available in this policy pending confirmation from the U.S. Department of Education.

Repeal

The HLC President is authorized to repeal this policy without further action by the Board when circumstances warrant.

Policy Number Key

Section INST: Institutional Processes

Chapter COVID: Temporary Emergency Policy Related to COVID-19

Part 10: General

Last Revised: June 2021

First Adopted: March 2020

Revision History: June 2020, June 2021

Notes: In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

Related Policies:

Chapter A: Implementation of HLC Criteria for Accreditation

INST.A.10.020

Evaluative Framework for the HLC Criteria

An institution demonstrates that it meets each of the Criteria for Accreditation, and the Core Components comprising them, in addition to other HLC requirements articulated in policy. In evaluating the Criteria for Accreditation, HLC shall take into account varying institutional missions, models and approaches within higher education.

The distinctiveness of an institution's mission may condition the strategies it adopts and the evidence it provides that it meets each Core Component. The institution shall also provide evidence with regard to those sub-components of the Criteria that apply to the institution. An institution may provide evidence relevant to additional topics related to a Core Component beyond those specified in the sub-components to be evaluated in determining whether the institution meets the relevant Core Component. In its review, peer reviewers may determine that an institution meets the relevant Core Component on the basis of such evidence.

The judgment that the institution meets the Criteria for Accreditation and Core Components is based on detailed information about all parts of the institution. Such information may be acquired through evidence provided to HLC by the institution or acquired by HLC from other sources prior to, during, or subsequent to an evaluation process. This information will be confirmed in the written report of the peer reviewers or in other review documents identified by HLC.

In the evaluation process, HLC will review the institution's compliance with the Criteria and Core Components according to the following evaluative framework.

Core Components. The institution meets the Core Component if:

1. the Core Component is met without concerns, that is the institution meets or exceeds the expectations embodied in the Component, or to the extent opportunities for improvement exist, peer review or a decision-making body has determined that monitoring is not required; or
2. the Core Component is met with concerns, that is the institution demonstrates the characteristics expected by the Component, but performance in relation to some aspect of the Component must be improved.

The institution does not meet the Core Component if the institution fails to meet the Component in its entirety or is so deficient in the area covered by the Core Component that the Component is judged not to be met.

Criteria for Accreditation. The institution meets the Criterion if:

1. the Criterion is met without concerns, that is the institution meets or exceeds the expectations embodied in the Criterion, or to the extent opportunities for improvement exist, peer review or a decision-making body has determined that monitoring is not required; or
2. the Criterion is met with concerns, that is the institution demonstrates the characteristics expected by the Criterion, but performance in relation to some Core Components of the Criterion must be improved.

The Criterion is not met if the institution fails to meet the Criterion in its entirety or is so deficient in one or more Core Components of the Criterion that the Criterion is judged not to be met.

The institution meets the Criterion only if all Core Components are met. The team's judgment in applying this evaluative framework shall be exercised at the level of each Core Component and each Criterion for Accreditation. For purposes of compliance with the Criteria for Accreditation, findings of "met" and "met with concerns" both constitute compliance.

Policy Number Key

Section INST: Institutional Processes

Chapter A: Implementation of HLC Criteria and Requirements

Part 10: General

Last Revised: June 2023

First Adopted: February 2003

Revision History: February 2012 (effective January 2013), November 2018, November 2021, June 2023

Notes: Formerly policy number 1.1(a)2, 2013 - 1.1(a)1, 1.1(a)1.1. In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as "the Commission" were replaced with the term "HLC."

Related Policies: INST.F.10.010 Routine Monitoring and Data Collection

Chapter B: Requirements for Achieving and Maintaining Membership

INST.B.10.010

Jurisdiction

An institution applying for or holding accredited or candidate status with HLC shall demonstrate that it meets HLC's jurisdictional requirements, as established in the *Bylaws of the Higher Learning Commission* and HLC policies related to (1) incorporation and (2) substantial presence. Institutions already holding accredited or candidate status with HLC that are unable to demonstrate these jurisdictional requirements shall be subject to potential further action for non-compliance with HLC requirements as outlined in HLC policy.

Incorporation

An institution shall demonstrate that it is incorporated in, or operating under federal authority in conjunction with an executive branch or independent federal agency or branch of the U.S. military in, the United States. An institution applying for or holding accredited or candidate status with HLC shall demonstrate that its primary purpose is higher education.

Substantial Presence

An institution shall demonstrate that its operations are substantially in the United States. An institution shall provide evidence that the majority of its administration, educational activity, business operations, and executive and administrative leadership are located or are operating in the United States. Institutions that have campuses or additional locations must demonstrate that at least one campus or additional location (if the institution has additional locations) is located in the United States.

Policy Number Key

Section INST: Institutional Processes

Chapter B: Requirements for Achieving and Maintaining Membership

Part 10: General

Last Revised: June 2021

First Adopted: November 2010 and June 2009

Revision History: June 2012, February 2019, November 2020, June 2021

Notes: Policies combined November 2012 - 1.2, 1.2(a), 1.2(b), 1.2(c), 3.5. In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

Related Policies:

INST.B.10.020

Components of Accredited or Candidate Institutions

Because HLC is recognized by the U.S. Department of Education as an institutional accreditor, the accreditation status HLC confers applies to an institution as a whole.

The accreditation status of an institution shall include the institution's main campus or administrative office located within HLC's jurisdiction and all its components wherever located. Components of an institution shall include all branch campuses, additional locations, other instructional sites and any divisions offering distance education or correspondence education, regardless of where operating.

Characteristics of a Component That May Be Included in the Institution's Accredited or Candidate Status

An entity may be deemed a component of an institution if responsibility for the educational and operational activities of the component is clearly located at a main campus or administrative office that is central to the institution that holds accredited or candidate status with HLC.

The component may be included in the institution's status only if it has all of the following characteristics:

1. the main campus or administrative office has oversight over the finances, administration, and hiring, firing and retention of personnel at the component;
2. an administrator for the component reports to the chief executive officer of the accredited or candidate institution or system;
3. the main campus or system office provides meaningful oversight over the academic programs at the component;
4. degree-granting authority of the main campus or system office encompasses, where possible, the degree or program activity of the component;
5. public information about the institution, the component, and any corporate parent or structure is consistent with the characterization of the entity as a component of the accredited or candidate institution or system.

Characteristics of a Separately Accreditable Component

An existing component of an accredited institution may seek separate accreditation as an independent institution if it has the following characteristics:

1. it has been authorized, under board policy, to have substantial financial and administrative independence from the accredited institution including in matters related to its personnel;
2. it has a full time chief administrative officer;
3. it is empowered, under board policy, to initiate and sustain its own academic programs;
4. it has independent degree-granting authority in the state or jurisdiction in which it is located; and
5. public information about the institution, the component, and any corporate parent or structure is consistent with the characterization of the entity as a separately accreditable entity.

Processes for Including a Component Within the Accreditation Status of the Institution

At the time the institution seeks membership with HLC, HLC will review the status of all components of the institution to determine whether the institution seeking accreditation constitutes a single institution or a system for the purpose of accreditation.

An accredited or candidate institution developing a new component(s) (for example, a law school or other component offering new academic programs) must file a change request under HLC policy [INST.G.10.010 Substantive Change](#). As a part of the review under HLC policy, HLC will review the appropriateness of inclusion of the proposed component in the accreditation of the institution using the characteristics cited above.

An accredited or candidate institution seeking to have an existing entity that is not currently included as a component in the institution's status deemed a component of the institution must request approval under HLC's policy regarding Change of Control, Structure or Organization.

Process for HLC Consideration of Separate Status for a Component. A component of an institution holding status with HLC that is seeking separate status must establish that it meets the separately accreditable characteristics outlined in HLC policy and must demonstrate that it meets the Eligibility Requirements through HLC's Eligibility Process. If the Eligibility Panel determines that the component is separately accreditable and appears to meet the Eligibility Requirements, HLC will set a visit for candidacy for the component.

Components of Institutions Holding Status With Accreditors Other Than HLC. A component of an institution holding status with an institutional accreditor other than HLC that wishes to seek accreditation with HLC must demonstrate that it is able to function independent of any operational control of the related college or university. A component will be deemed operationally independent and accreditable when it demonstrates the characteristics listed in [INST.B.10.020](#).

A component identified as separately accreditable will continue to be included in the accreditation of the related college or university until it achieves HLC accreditation.

Policy Number Key

Section INST: Institutional Processes

Chapter B: Requirements for Achieving and Maintaining Membership

Part 10: General

Last Revised: June 2023

First Adopted: January 1983, June 2000

Revision History: June 2000, revised June 2009, November 2020, June 2021, June 2023

Notes: Former Policy number: 3.4(b). Also combined with the following policies November 2012: 3.4, 3.4(a). In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

Related Policies:

INST.B.10.030

Related Entities

HLC will review and hold only the accredited or candidate institution responsible for fulfilling HLC’s Criteria for Accreditation. However, where some aspects of institutional decision-making are controlled by a non-accredited related entity including a corporate parent, system administration or board, religious sponsor, funding sponsor (which, in some cases, may include an equity or investment fund), or other entity, the institution shall be responsible to HLC for presenting, explaining, and evaluating all significant situations involving such related entities that may affect its compliance with accreditation requirements. HLC will consider that an entity that has 50% or more ownership interest in the accredited entity or has 50% or more voting interest in the accredited entity’s board constitutes a related entity.

The institution shall exercise this reporting obligation following HLC instructions at the time it initiates the Eligibility Process, applies for candidacy or initial accreditation, or files a self-study or other document prior to reaffirmation of accreditation. The institution will also exercise this reporting obligation when it informs HLC, through HLC’s change process, of any change in ownership or other changes as outlined in HLC policy on [Substantive Change: INST.G.10.010](#).

HLC may, at any time, request information about a situation that the institution may not have disclosed.

Policy Number Key

Section INST: Institutional Processes

Chapter B: Requirements for Achieving and Maintaining Membership

Part 10: General

Last Revised: June 2023

First Adopted: November 2007

Revision History: June 2020, June 2023

Notes: Former policy number 3.7. In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

Related Policies:

INST.B.20.010

Eligibility Process

Institutions participating in the Eligibility Process will establish eligibility for an HLC on-site evaluation for candidate status by completing HLC's Eligibility Process and by receiving a determination at the conclusion of that process that the institution is ready to schedule and prepare for a visit. An institution seeking an HLC on-site evaluation for candidate status shall provide sufficient evidence in writing that it meets the Eligibility Requirements. The determination that an institution meets the Eligibility Requirements will take place during the comprehensive evaluation for Candidacy.

An institution participating in the Eligibility Process may claim no official status with HLC prior to being granted candidate status.

The Eligibility Process provides for HLC staff consultation and for review by Eligibility Reviewers to determine the institution's readiness for a comprehensive evaluation for Candidacy. Eligibility Reviewers review the written evidence put forward by an institution that it meets the Eligibility Requirements and determine whether the institution has provided sufficient evidence to proceed with a comprehensive evaluation for Candidacy.

Eligibility Reviewers

The Board of Trustees will choose peer reviewers to serve as Eligibility Reviewers specifically trained to review the Eligibility Requirements. These reviewers will fill renewable four-year terms.

Policy Number Key

Section INST: Institutional Processes

Chapter B: Requirements for Achieving and Maintaining Membership

Part 20: Becoming and Defining a Member Institution

Last Revised: November 2021

First Adopted: November 1998

Revision History: February 2003, effective May 2003; revised February 2007; renumbered November 2010; revised June 2019, November 2020, June 2021, November 2021

Notes: Policies combined November 2012 - 1.8, 1.8(a), 1.8(b), 1.8(c). In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as "the Commission" were replaced with the term "HLC."

Related Policies: INST.B.20.020 Candidacy and Initial Accreditation

INST.B.20.020

Candidacy and Initial Accreditation

An institution seeking accredited status with HLC through the Eligibility Process shall apply for and serve a period of candidacy. Such candidacy shall typically be for four years from the date action is taken to grant candidacy to the date action is taken to grant or deny accreditation, with a minimum candidacy period of at least two years (2 years), and not to exceed five years (5 years).

An institution seeking accredited status with HLC through the Accelerated Process for Initial Accreditation shall not serve a period of candidacy.

In exceptional circumstances, in addition to those institutions participating in the accelerated process for initial accreditation, the Board may in its discretion also waive the required candidacy period for other institutions. Such waiver will be based upon evidence that the institution meets all HLC requirements, but such evidence shall not obligate the granting of a waiver of a candidacy period.

Grant of Candidacy

The Board of Trustees will review an institution's application for candidacy and all related materials after the institution has undergone a comprehensive evaluation, as detailed below, and an Institutional Actions Council hearing. The Board of Trustees may grant or deny candidacy.

Evaluative Framework for Achieving and Maintaining Candidacy

The requirements for granting and maintaining candidacy are as follows:

1. the institution meets each of the Eligibility Requirements;
2. the institution meets each of the Assumed Practices;
3. the institution demonstrates that the Criteria for Accreditation can reasonably be met within four years of candidacy; and
4. the institution meets the Federal Compliance Requirements.

Grant of Initial Accreditation

The Board of Trustees will review an institution's application for initial accreditation and all related materials after the institution has undergone a comprehensive evaluation, as detailed below. The Board of Trustees may grant or

deny initial accreditation. If the Board of Trustees grants initial accreditation, it may grant such accreditation subject to interim monitoring, restrictions on institutional growth or substantive change, or other contingency.

Early Initial Accreditation

An institution may request a review for early initial accreditation after two or three years of candidacy. The Board of Trustees shall have the discretion to continue candidacy, instead of granting early initial accreditation, in circumstances including, but not limited to, the following: if the Board determines that one or more of the Core Components are not met or met with concerns (and thus recommendation for early initial accreditation would be conditioned on the imposition of a sanction or the scheduling of interim monitoring); or in other circumstances where the Board concludes that a continuation of candidacy is warranted.

The institution will be limited to one review for early initial accreditation during the term of candidacy.

Evaluative Framework for Achieving Initial Accreditation

The requirements for granting initial accreditation are as follows:

1. The institution meets each of the Eligibility Requirements.
2. The institution meets each of the Assumed Practices.
3. The institution meets the Criteria for Accreditation. In order to successfully complete a review for early initial accreditation, an institution must meet the Criteria for Accreditation with no findings of Met with Concerns.
4. The institution meets the Federal Compliance Requirements.

Extension of Candidacy

In exceptional circumstances, the Board of Trustees may extend candidacy to a fifth year.

Actions to continue candidacy, thereby denying early initial accreditation, or to extend candidacy to a fifth year, thereby denying initial accreditation, are not adverse actions and thus are not subject to appeal.

Evaluations Related to Granting Candidacy and Initial Accreditation

Candidacy will be initiated through a comprehensive on-site evaluation and maintained through a subsequent on-site biennial evaluation no later than two years (2 years) after candidacy is granted to determine whether the institution continues to meet the Eligibility Requirements and Assumed Practices, and is making reasonable progress towards meeting the Criteria for Accreditation by the end of its candidacy. Following the biennial evaluation, the institution will have its comprehensive evaluation for initial accreditation during the fourth year of candidacy in sufficient time for the Board to consider the outcome prior to the conclusion of the fourth year of candidacy. If, as a result of the initial accreditation visit, the Board acts to extend the institution's candidacy for a fifth year, the institution will

undergo a new comprehensive evaluation for initial accreditation during the fifth candidacy year in sufficient time for the Board to consider the outcome of the evaluation prior to the conclusion of the fifth candidacy year.

An institution applying for candidacy or initial accreditation shall undergo a comprehensive evaluation by HLC composed of the following elements:

- Assurance Filing;
- Assurance Review;
 - analysis of the Assurance Filing and of information from any on-site visit by HLC peer reviewers culminating in a written report;
 - an on-site visit by a team of HLC peer reviewers.

Assurance Filing. An institution hosting a comprehensive evaluation for candidacy or initial accreditation shall submit the following:

1. evidence of meeting the Eligibility Requirements;
2. evidence of meeting the Assumed Practices;
3. for candidacy, evidence that the institution can reasonably meet the Criteria for Accreditation within the period of candidacy;
4. for initial accreditation, evidence that the institution meets the Criteria for Accreditation, which may include findings of met with concerns;
5. evidence of meeting the Federal Compliance Requirements;
6. branch campus evaluation information, if applicable; and
7. any addenda requested by the team during the evaluation process.

In addition, HLC shall supply information including, but not limited to, information from the Eligibility Process or accelerated process for initial accreditation in which the institution has engaged; official correspondence; public comments; previous evaluation team reports and action letters, if any; information from the institution's accreditation file regarding its standing with other recognized accreditors; and any other information HLC deems appropriate.

Assurance Review. A team of peer reviewers, selected by HLC staff following HLC procedures, shall review an institution's Assurance Filing and related materials. The team shall then conduct an on-site visit to the institution's main campus, its branch campuses, and such other institutional locations as shall be determined by HLC based on its policies and procedures and to verify where appropriate evidence provided by the institution; for institutions that offer only distance or correspondence education, the team shall conduct its on-site visit to the institution's

administrative offices but may include other institutional locations. The length of the visit shall be one and a half days, but HLC shall retain discretion to lengthen or shorten the visit or require that team members conduct additional on-site visits to the institution's facilities to examine specific issues.

Analysis and Written Report. HLC peer reviewers shall conduct an analysis of the information generated by the Assurance Review and shall prepare a detailed written report that outlines the team's findings related to the institution's meeting either the requirements for initial accreditation or for candidacy, including but not limited to, requirements related to assessment of student learning. The report shall identify strengths and challenges or deficiencies for the institution, and shall make a recommendation related to granting initial accreditation or granting candidacy.

Recommendations Arising from Evaluations for Candidacy or Initial Accreditation. The team of HLC peer reviewers conducting a comprehensive evaluation for candidacy or initial accreditation shall in its written report make a recommendation for HLC action to complete the review. That recommendation shall be as follows:

For candidacy, the team shall recommend whether to grant or deny candidacy based on the requirements and evaluative framework detailed in this policy. The team shall not recommend monitoring but may identify discrete issues to be addressed by the institution by the time of its biennial evaluation.

For initial accreditation, the team shall recommend whether to grant or deny initial accreditation. If recommending that the Board grant initial accreditation, other than early initial accreditation, the team may recommend whether to require interim monitoring. If the institution holds candidacy status and the team recommends that the Board deny accreditation, the team will also recommend whether to extend candidacy if the institution continues to meet the requirements, and is within the time limits, for candidacy or to withdraw candidacy if the institution does not meet the requirements for candidacy.

These recommendations, along with the team's written report, shall be forwarded to the Institutional Actions Council and then the Board of Trustees for review and action.

The institution shall have the opportunity to provide a written response to the written report of a comprehensive evaluation following HLC policies for the provision of institutional responses.

Biennial Visit

An institution in candidacy shall host an on-site evaluation after the first two years of candidacy. In preparation for the visit the institution and HLC shall provide information to update the Assurance Filing assembled at the time the institution was evaluated for candidacy.

On-site Visit. A team of peer reviewers, selected by HLC staff following HLC procedures, shall review the updated Assurance Filing and related materials and shall then conduct an on-site visit to the institution's main campus or, for institutions that offer only distance or correspondence education, its administrative offices, and such other institutional locations as shall be determined by HLC based on its policies and procedures. The length of the visit

shall be one and a half days, but HLC shall retain discretion to lengthen or shorten the visit or require that team members conduct additional on-site visits to the institution's facilities to examine specific issues.

Report and Recommendation from a Biennial Visit. The team shall prepare a written report that outlines the team's findings related to the institution's progress in completing its candidacy plan and meeting the Criteria for Accreditation within the four years of candidacy. If the institution is not making reasonable progress or there is evidence that the institution does not meet the Eligibility Requirements or Assumed Practices, the team shall recommend withdrawal of candidacy. The report and recommendation shall be forwarded to an HLC decision-making body for review and action.

The institution shall have the opportunity to provide a written response to the written report of a biennial visit following HLC policies for the provision of institutional responses.

Withdrawal of Application for Candidacy

An institution may withdraw its application for candidacy at any time prior to a decision on that application by the Board of Trustees. The legally designated governing body of the institution must approve the withdrawal. If an institution that has withdrawn its application for candidacy seeks status again with HLC at a later time, it must wait at least one year from its withdrawal and then begin with the Eligibility Process. HLC records of this application and its evaluation, and any other HLC records related to the institution, shall be available to HLC staff and peer reviewers evaluating the institution in all subsequent reviews.

Withdrawal of Application for Initial Accreditation

An institution may withdraw its application for initial accreditation at any time prior to a decision on that application by the Board of Trustees. The legally designated governing body of the institution must approve the withdrawal.

If an institution holds candidacy status and is nine months or fewer from the end of its four-year term of candidacy when it withdraws its application, such withdrawal shall also constitute voluntary withdrawal from candidacy status with HLC. If an institution that has withdrawn its application for initial accreditation in these circumstances seeks HLC status at a later time, it must wait at least one year from its withdrawal and seek candidacy by initiating the Eligibility Process.

If an institution holds candidacy status and is more than nine months from the end of its four-year term of candidacy when it withdraws its application for initial accreditation, it may request continued candidacy instead. If it withdraws its application before or during the initial accreditation visit, after receiving the team report, or after receiving a recommendation from the Institutional Actions Council Hearing, and the team or Hearing Committee raised no issues that call into question the institution's compliance with the requirements of the Candidacy Program, the institution may continue in its original four-year candidacy subject to action for continued candidacy by the Institutional Actions Council. If either the team or the Hearing Committee raised issues related to the institution's

compliance with the requirements of the Candidacy Program, HLC's Board of Trustees must take action regarding the continued candidacy of the institution.

HLC records of this application and its evaluation, and any other HLC records related to the institution, shall be available to HLC staff and peer reviewers evaluating the institution in all subsequent reviews.

Policy Number Key

Section INST: Institutional Processes

Chapter B: Requirements for Achieving and Maintaining Membership

Part 20: Becoming and Defining a Member Institution

Last Revised: February 2022

First Adopted: August 1992 and August 1987

Revision History: revised August 1996, effective September 1996; revised February 1998; revised Criteria for Candidacy adopted February 2003, effective May 1, 2003; revised February 2007; revised February 2010; revised June 2011; revised February 2012, effective January 2013; revised November 2013; revised November 2020, February 2021, June 2021, February 2022

Notes: Policies combined November 2012 - 1.1(a), 1.1(b), 1.1(b)1, 1.1(b)2, 1.4, 2013 - 1.1(b)1.3, 1.1(c), 1.1(c)1. In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as "the Commission" were replaced with the term "HLC."

Related Policies: COMM.A.10.020 Management of HLC Records and Information

INST.B.20.032

Accelerated Process for Initial Accreditation

In some instances, institutions that meet the qualifications listed below may be eligible to apply for initial accreditation through an accelerated process.

The accelerated process is distinct from HLC's other processes for seeking accreditation. An institution participating in an accelerated process does not participate in the Eligibility Process. The institution does not hold candidacy status, and thus does not hold any status with HLC, prior to being granted initial accreditation.

Qualifications to Apply for Initial Accreditation Through the Accelerated Process

An institution must meet all of the following qualifications in order to apply for initial accreditation through the accelerated process:

1. The institution is currently institutionally accredited (a) by an accreditor that is recognized by the U.S. Department of Education and that is historically known as a regional accreditor or (b) by a state entity that is recognized by the U.S. Department of Education as an institutional accreditor of degree-granting institutions of higher education.
2. The institution, in its current form, has undergone one reaffirmation of accreditation with its current institutional accreditor. If an institution has not, in its current form, undergone one reaffirmation of accreditation with its current institutional accreditor, the institution must be able to demonstrate other indicia of continuity and stability in its accreditation history.
3. The institution has not been placed on a sanction, Show-Cause Order, or other similar negative action with its current institutional accreditor for at least the past five years, and its current institutional accreditor is not currently considering placing the institution on a sanction, Show-Cause Order, or other similar negative action.

Notwithstanding any institution's ability to meet the above qualifications, nothing in HLC policy nor federal regulations requires HLC to consider any non-member institution for initial accreditation, whether through the Accelerated Process or through the Eligibility Process.

Application for Initial Accreditation Through the Accelerated Process

An institution that meets the qualifications above may apply for initial accreditation through the accelerated process. As part of the application process, an institution will be required to demonstrate through a peer review process that it meets the qualifications for participating in the accelerated process, and that it otherwise preliminarily meets

HLC’s requirements, including the Eligibility Requirements. Peer reviewers participating in the initial phases of the accelerated process may be Eligibility Reviewers chosen by the Board of Trustees, or other peer reviewers.

As part of the application process, HLC may also require that the institution participate in educational activities designed to familiarize the institution with HLC requirements, policies and procedures.

Comprehensive Evaluation for Initial Accreditation Through the Accelerated Process

If peer reviewers determine that the institution is eligible to proceed with the accelerated process, the institution will participate in a comprehensive evaluation for initial accreditation. This process will include the institution completing an Assurance Argument and undergoing an on-site visit by peer reviewers. The institution will be required to demonstrate, as detailed below, that it meets HLC’s Eligibility Requirements, Assumed Practices, Criteria for Accreditation, and Federal Compliance requirements.

Decision Making for Initial Accreditation Through the Accelerated Process

Consistent with HLC policies, only the Board of Trustees may grant initial accreditation, including following an accelerated process. An institution participating in the accelerated process will also participate in an Institutional Actions Council (IAC) hearing prior to Board action. Prior to being granted initial accreditation following the accelerated process, the institution does not hold any status with HLC.

Evaluative Framework for Initial Accreditation Through the Accelerated Process

The requirements for granting initial accreditation following the accelerated process are as follows:

1. The institution meets each of the Eligibility Requirements.
2. The institution meets each of the Assumed Practices.
3. The institution meets or meets with concerns the Criteria for Accreditation.
4. The institution meets the Federal Compliance Requirements.

If the Board of Trustees grants initial accreditation following the accelerated process, the Board may, in its discretion, grant such initial accreditation subject to interim monitoring, restrictions on institutional growth or substantive change, or other contingencies.

If the Board of Trustees denies initial accreditation following the accelerated process, the institution may choose to re-apply to participate in the accelerated process. Prior to re-applying, the institution must take steps to remedy the underlying circumstances that led to the denial of initial accreditation. Alternatively, an institution may also choose to proceed with applying for status with HLC through the Eligibility Process. If the Board of Trustees does not grant initial accreditation following the accelerated process, the Board of Trustees will inform the institution as to the

earliest date it will consider any new application for initial accreditation through the accelerated process, subject to timeframes in HLC policies.

Denial of initial accreditation following an accelerated initial accreditation policy is an adverse action that is subject to appeal.

Policy Number Key

Section INST: Institutional Processes

Chapter B: Requirements for Achieving and Maintaining Membership

Part 20: Becoming and Defining a Member Institution

Last Revised: November 2023

First Adopted: June 2021

Revision History: February 2022, November 2023

Notes:

Related Policies:

INST.B.30.010

Voluntary Resignation of Accreditation or Candidacy

An accredited institution or candidate institution may voluntarily resign its membership with HLC at any time. The resignation must be initiated by the legally designated governing body of the institution and conveyed to HLC according to procedures provided by HLC. The effective date for such resignation may not exceed one year from the date of submission to HLC and such effective date may not be more than eleven (11) years (the maximum interval for reaffirmation of accreditation) from the date of the last reaffirmation of accreditation or four (4) years from the date candidacy was awarded.

HLC will provide the institution with written acceptance of the institution's resignation. Once accepted, an institution's resignation is generally irrevocable.

Within thirty (30) days of receiving notice of voluntary resignation, HLC issues a public disclosure notice that describes the resignation, including the effective date of the resignation, which is available to the public on HLC's website. Within ten (10) days HLC also notifies the U.S. Department of Education and the appropriate state agency and other recognized accreditors regarding the resignation.

The institution must meet all Obligations of Membership until the resignation becomes effective. Voluntary resignation does not release an institution from past and current financial obligations to HLC.

After resignation, an institution is ineligible for membership for a period of one year. If an institution seeks accredited status with HLC following a resignation, it must reapply through the Eligibility Process.

Policy Number Key

Section INST: Institutional Processes

Chapter B: Requirements for Achieving and Maintaining Membership

Part 30: Voluntary Resignation of Accreditation or Candidacy

Last Revised: February 2022

First Adopted: August 1987 and October 1988

Revision History: revised May 2002, February 2002, renumbered November 2010, April 2013, November 2016, February 2020, November 2020, February 2022

Notes: Policies combined November 2012 - 1.5, 3.8. In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as "the Commission" were replaced with the term "HLC."

Related Policies: COMM.A.10.020 Management of HLC Records and Information, FDCR.B.10.010 HLC Approval of Institutional Teach-Out Arrangements

INST.B.40.010

Dues and Fees

Member institutions, and those applying for membership, shall pay dues and fees when required by HLC's Dues and Fees Schedule. HLC institutional fees and annual dues shall be due on receipt of the billing.

Refunds

Dues are not refundable whether the Board of Trustees withdraws the institution's status, the institution voluntarily resigns, or the institution ceases to operate.

When a team visit is canceled or postponed at the institution's initiative before the scheduled date, HLC will refund all fees paid for that evaluation less expenses incurred.

HLC will retain all fees received from an institution which withdraws from the process after the on-site visit. If HLC staff cancels the visit, the institution will receive a full refund.

Non-payment of Dues and Fees

The Board of Trustees reserves the right to withdraw the status of an institution which, after due notice, does not pay its dues or fees.

Debts to HLC

Neither withdrawal of status by the Board of Trustees nor voluntary resignation shall cancel any debts owed to HLC by an institution. Unless exempted by the Board of Trustees, an institution seeking membership with HLC must pay in full any debts it might have previously incurred with HLC.

Policy Number Key

Section INST: Institutional Processes

Chapter B: Requirements for Achieving and Maintaining Membership

Part 40: Dues and Fees

Last Revised: June 2021

First Adopted: February 1990

Revision History: October 2003, November 2020, June 2021

Notes: Policies combined November 2012 - 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4. In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as "the Commission" were replaced with the term "HLC." Policy renumbered in June 2023 (former

policy number INST.B.30.030)

Related Policies:

Chapter C: Process for Reaffirmation

INST.C.10.005

Pathways and Related Process Requirements

Pathways Overview

HLC offers multiple accreditation pathways, each of which is defined by a distinct schedule and series of evaluative activities for its institutions. Nevertheless, all pathways are framed around the Criteria for Accreditation as their evaluative basis. HLC may design and approve additional pathways at any time with advance notice to its membership of any associated entrance requirements. Each pathway shall allow-participating institutions to fulfill the procedural requirements necessary to maintain accreditation.

Candidate institutions and accredited institutions that are on probation, under a Show-Cause Order, or pending withdrawal action shall not participate in any pathway while in such status and shall instead participate in evaluation activities specifically outlined in HLC policy applicable to such status.

Considerations in Determining Initial Pathway Assignments and Subsequent Changes

HLC shall weigh multiple considerations in determining an initial pathway assignment appropriate for each institution in relation to the history of the institution's accreditation relationship with HLC. These discretionary considerations include the length and record of the institution's accreditation relationship with HLC, which could include interim monitoring, frequency of substantive change and change of control requests, sanctions, Show-Cause Orders, adverse actions, and any other information HLC deems relevant.

Moreover, HLC may exercise discretion in determining an appropriate pathway for institutions based on the distinct needs and contributions of various institutional missions, models and approaches within higher education.

The HLC Board of Trustees or the Institutional Actions Council may at its discretion move an institution from any pathway to the Standard Pathway at any time during its accreditation cycle if: (1) the institution fails to fulfill the requirements of its pathway, (2) serious concerns arise about the institution's capacity to continue to meet the Criteria for Accreditation or the Federal Compliance Requirements, or Assumed Practices or (3) the institution needs to be monitored more closely through the processes of the Standard Pathway for any reason, including but not limited to a recent Change of Control, Structure or Organization.

Due Process Requirements Related to Pathway Assignments

A decision renewing an institution's assignment to a pathway or determining an institution's eligibility for a different pathway shall always take place at reaffirmation of accreditation and may not take place at other times unless otherwise permitted by these policies. All pathway determinations shall be made by formal decision of the Board of Trustees or Institutional Actions Council as applicable and shall be subject to all HLC requirements related to the pathway as well as to HLC's decision-making process. Such decisions shall indicate the academic year of the next comprehensive evaluation for reaffirmation of accreditation in the institution's accreditation cycle for that pathway.

An institution shall receive notice of any recommendation for pathway assignment or change prior to the formal decision placing it on a such pathway. Except for pathways assignments or changes made at the discretion of the Board of Trustees, the institution shall have an opportunity to respond to such recommendations prior to the decision being made. After a pathway assignment has been made, it is not subject to additional review or change except at the discretion of HLC.

Standard Pathway

All institutions on the Standard Pathway shall participate in a ten-year accreditation cycle. A Standard Pathway institution shall undergo a comprehensive evaluation in years four and ten of each accreditation cycle. Such an institution shall have its accreditation reaffirmed once during each accreditation cycle, concurrent with its comprehensive evaluation in year ten, unless it received initial accreditation, was removed from Probation, or was removed from Show-Cause after its most recent comprehensive evaluation.

An institution placed on the Standard Pathway as a result of being granted initial accreditation shall have its accreditation reaffirmed twice during its initial ten-year accreditation cycle, concurrent with its comprehensive evaluations in years four and ten. An institution that gained its accreditation through the accelerated initial accreditation process may choose a different pathway following its reaffirmation of accreditation in year four of its initial ten-year accreditation cycle.

An institution placed on the Standard Pathway after being removed from Probation or Show-Cause shall have its accreditation reaffirmed twice during its subsequent accreditation cycle, concurrent with comprehensive evaluations in years four and ten.

Subsequent to reaffirmation in year ten, an HLC decision-making body will either renew the institution's assignment to the Standard Pathway, declare it eligible to choose another Pathway or, in the case of an institution placed on Probation or subject to a Show-Cause Order, remove such institution from its pathway.

Any institution on the Standard Pathway that is declared eligible to choose another Pathway may select that pathway subsequent to reaffirmation provided it files a letter of acceptance within a limited timeframe as required by the requirements of the pathway being sought. Such institution may also choose to remain on the Standard Pathway.

Process Requirements Specific to the Standard Pathway

An institution on the Standard Pathway shall demonstrate institutional improvement through an approach integrated with and focused on the Criteria for Accreditation. In addition, an institution on the Standard Pathway shall demonstrate that it has taken specific steps to make reasonable progress in resolving any concerns resulting from the previous comprehensive evaluation or raised by HLC during the period between evaluations.

Open Pathway

All institutions on the Open Pathway shall participate in a ten-year accreditation cycle. An institution on the Open Pathway shall undergo a virtual Assurance Review in year four and an on-site comprehensive evaluation in year ten of each accreditation cycle. Such an institution shall have its accreditation reaffirmed once every ten years, concurrent with its comprehensive evaluation in year ten.

Reaffirmation shall be contingent on the institution having undergone an Assurance Review in year four of the accreditation cycle and a comprehensive evaluation in year ten of the cycle through processes that assure the higher education community and the public that the institution remains accredited and exhibits significant momentum and focus on continuing improvement through the completion of a Quality Initiative.

At reaffirmation, HLC will determine whether to renew the institution's eligibility to choose its pathway.

Process Requirements Specific to the Open Pathway

Quality Initiative Proposal. After year four and prior to year ten of its accreditation cycle, an institution on the Open Pathway shall conduct a Quality Initiative through which it demonstrates an ongoing commitment to improving its quality. The institution shall submit a Quality Initiative Proposal that shall be reviewed and approved by a panel of HLC peer reviewers.

Quality Initiative Report. The institution shall submit a Quality Initiative Report explaining the results of the initiative and shall, no later than the end of year nine of its accreditation cycle, submit the Report to HLC for review. A panel of peer reviewers shall review the Report. The panel shall determine whether the institution has met certain expectations for the Quality Initiative and provide a recommendation.

The panel's determination will be sent with the written report resulting from the comprehensive evaluation for reaffirmation of accreditation to the appropriate decision-making body.

Policy Number Key

Section INST: Institutional Processes

Chapter C: Process for Reaffirmation of Accreditation

Part 10: Requirements for Reaffirmation of Accreditation

Last Revised: February 2022

First Adopted: June 2012

Revision History: November 2012, June 2014, November 2018, February 2022

Notes: Policies combined in November 2012 - 1A.2.1, 1A.2.2, 1A.2.3, 1A.2.4, 1A.2.5. In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.” Policy renumbered in February 2022 (former policy number INST.C.10.020).

Related Policies: COMM.B.10.010 Staff Role and Responsibility, INST.C.10.010 Substantive Requirements for Reaffirmation of Accreditation, INST.B.20.032 Accelerated Process for Initial Accreditation, INST.E.20.010 Probation, INST.E.30.010 Show-Cause (Procedural Order)

INST.C.10.010

Substantive Requirements for Reaffirmation of Accreditation

Each institution shall have its accreditation reaffirmed by formal action of HLC according to its decision-making policies. The basis for reaffirmation shall be evidence HLC's determination that the institution may retain its accreditation and has legal authority to operate as an institution of higher education. Generally, reaffirmation shall occur not more than ten years from the date of the last formal HLC action reaffirming accreditation. For an institution that received initial accreditation after its most recent comprehensive evaluation, reaffirmation shall occur not more than four years after the initial accreditation action. For an institution that was removed from Probation or Show-Cause, reaffirmation shall occur no more than four years after Probation or Show-Cause is removed, except that institutions that should have been reaffirmed in year ten of their cycle but were found out of compliance instead will first be reaffirmed upon removal of Probation or Show-Cause. Should the reaffirmation action take place in the spring or fall following the required date for reaffirmation, such action shall be considered to have met the requirements of this policy provided that the evaluation visit takes place no later than ten, or, where applicable, four, years from the date of the last reaffirmation action.

The cycle for reaffirmation may be fewer than ten years for institutions that are required by HLC to participate in more frequent comprehensive evaluations for reaffirmation of accreditation.

An institution may file a formal request for an extension of its reaffirmation process, provided that it articulates a compelling reason for seeking such extension and it is not on sanction, under a Show-Cause Order with, or pending withdrawal by, HLC or any other recognized accreditor.

An institution must file such an extension request with sufficient time for a decision to be made prior to the conclusion of the academic year in which the reaffirmation was scheduled. The extension shall be no more than one year beyond the institution's regular cycle as established by the terms of the reaffirmation process in which it participates. The maximum cycle permitted under this policy is thirteen (13) years.

Policy Number Key

Section INST: Institutional Processes

Chapter C: Process for Reaffirmation of Accreditation

Part 10: Requirements for Reaffirmation of Accreditation

Last Revised: February 2022

First Adopted: June 2012

Revision History: November 2012, November 2018, February 2022

Notes: Policies combined November 2012 - 1A.1.1, 1A1.2, 1A.1.3, 1A.1.4, 1A.1.5, 1A.1.6, 1A.1.7. In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

Related Policies: INST.C.10.005 Pathways and Related Process Requirements

INST.C.10.030

Process Requirements Leading to HLC Action Following Reviews of the Criteria for Accreditation

Recommendations for HLC Action Based on Reviews of the Criteria for Accreditation

The team of HLC peer reviewers conducting a review of the Criteria for Accreditation, whether in the Standard Pathway or the Open Pathway shall, in its written report make a recommendation for HLC action, except after a mid-cycle Assurance Review in the Open Pathway wherein all Criteria for Accreditation have been satisfied without any need for monitoring.

In all other cases, the team shall recommend whether to continue the institution's accreditation and may, based on its evaluation of the evidence, indicate whether routine interim monitoring is warranted under HLC policy. The team may also recommend that evidence warrants the imposition of a sanction, the issuance of a Show-Cause Order, or withdrawal of accreditation.

In exceptional circumstances, a team may extend the mid-cycle Assurance Review in Year 4 to require a visit to explore uncertainties in the evidence that cannot be resolved at a distance. If the Year 4 review team calls for such a visit, the team conveys to the institution the reasons for the required visit, including any additional evidence required, and identifies any individuals or groups with which the team will meet during the visit.

The resulting recommendations, along with each team's written report and the institution's responses, shall be forwarded to an HLC decision-making body for review and action.

Recommendations for HLC Action for Reaffirmation of Accreditation

Similarly, the team conducting a comprehensive evaluation for reaffirmation of accreditation shall in its written report make a recommendation for HLC action. The team shall recommend whether to reaffirm the institution's accreditation and, based on its evaluation of the evidence, may indicate whether routine interim monitoring is warranted under HLC policy. The team may also determine that, while the institution's accreditation should be reaffirmed based on a determination that the institution should retain its accreditation and will have legal authority to operate as an institution of higher education, the imposition of a sanction or issuance of a Show-Cause Order is warranted. Finally, the team may recommend that an institution's accreditation not be reaffirmed but rather, that probation be imposed, a Show-Cause Order be issued or that accreditation be withdrawn.

Policy Number Key

Section INST: Institutional Processes

Chapter C: Process for Reaffirmation of Accreditation

Part 10: Requirements for Reaffirmation of Accreditation

Last Revised: February 2022

First Adopted: June 2012

Revision History: June 2014, November 2018, June 2020, February 2022

Notes: Policies combined November 2012 - 1A.3.1, 1A.3.2. In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

Related Policies:

INST.C.10.040

Evaluative Activities Applicable to All Institutions

Assurance Review. Assurance Reviews have the following components:

- Assurance Filing prepared by the institution;
- Review conducted by HLC peer reviewers appointed by HLC staff in accordance with team selection procedures; such review shall include analysis of the Assurance Filing as well as of information from any on-site visit conducted to institutions on the Standard Pathway or to institutions on the Open Pathway in year four where specifically required and in year ten;
- Written report prepared by peer reviewers that outlines the team's findings related to whether the institution meets the Criteria for Accreditation.
- All Assurance Reviews shall include attention to the institution's responsibility for assuring the quality of its academic offerings, regardless of location, modality and involvement of third parties.

Assurance Filing. The Assurance Filing shall be housed on HLC's web-based platform, known as the Assurance System, and composed of the following parts: (1) information submitted by the institution to document evidence of meeting, and of any institutional improvement related to, the Criteria for Accreditation, which shall consist of an Assurance Argument hyperlinking specific evidence contained in an Evidence File, and any addenda required by the evaluation team or HLC staff to the above information; (2) information to be supplied by HLC related to the institution's accreditation relationship since its most recent comprehensive evaluation, including but not limited to: the institution's recent Institutional Updates, records related to prior HLC evaluations, official actions and official correspondence, any third-party comments received in anticipation of the evaluation, and the results of HLC-sponsored student surveys excluding Personally Identifiable Information (PII); and (3) other information HLC deems appropriate, including but not limited to, complaints requiring further review, and any information received by HLC from any other recognized accreditor or U.S. government or state higher education agency.

For comprehensive evaluations for reaffirmation of accreditation, the Assurance Filing shall also address the Federal Compliance Requirements and, if applicable, complete the requirements of a Multi-Campus Visit.

Comprehensive Evaluation. A comprehensive evaluation shall consist of the Assurance Review with an on-site visit to the institution's main campus and other institutional locations as determined by HLC based on HLC policies and procedures. For institutions that offer only distance or correspondence education, the team shall conduct its on-site visit to the institution's administrative offices but may include other institutional locations, if any, in the on-site visit.

HLC will establish general parameters for the direction of its visits but may lengthen or shorten any particular visit with advance notice to an institution or require that team members conduct additional on-site visits to the institution's facilities to examine specific issues.

In a comprehensive evaluation, the team's report will include any findings from the on-site visit, the multi-campus evaluation, if applicable, and the review of compliance with Federal Compliance Requirements, if applicable.

Other Visits. When HLC is conducting an Assurance Review for an institution in year 4 of the Open Pathway, an on-site visit will not be required; however, a team may call for an on-site visit to gather additional evidence not available electronically or to conduct further review of specific issues arising from the Assurance Review. In addition, if the team is considering recommending a sanction, the issuance of a Show-Cause Order or withdrawal of accreditation, it must call for an on-site visit to validate its findings prior to any such recommendation being made.

Multi-Campus Evaluation. When an institution that has one or more branch campuses undergoes a comprehensive evaluation, HLC will send one or more HLC peer reviewers to visit the institution's branch campuses. The peer reviewer may, but is not required to, be a member of the comprehensive evaluation team. Such branch campus visits may precede or follow HLC's comprehensive evaluation visit to the institution's main campus. HLC will determine the campuses to be included in the branch campus visit, but the focus of the visit will be on branch campuses not recently visited by HLC. The peer reviewer visiting the branch campus will provide a summary of findings arising from the visit. This summary shall inform the comprehensive evaluation team regarding the quality of the institution's branch campuses.

Prior to any on-site visit, HLC will provide the peer review team with a record of the institutional indicators that have been submitted by the institution since the last on-site visit as well as its recent history of monitoring, if any.

In addition, HLC will forward to the team and the institution, any public comments received in anticipation of the institution's evaluation.

Institutional Responses to Recommendations

An institution shall have the opportunity to provide a written response to the team report for a comprehensive evaluation or Assurance Review following HLC policies for the provision of institutional responses. In all cases, an institution shall have at least 14 days to prepare and submit an institutional response to the team report prior to review and action through HLC's decision-making processes.

Policy Number Key

Section INST: Institutional Processes

Chapter C: Process for Reaffirmation of Accreditation

Part 10: Requirements for Reaffirmation of Accreditation

Last Revised: November 2022

First Adopted:

Revision History: February 2014, June 2014, November 2018, February 2022, November 2022

Notes: Former policy number 1.3(d). In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.” Policy renumbered in June 2023 (former policy number INST.C.20.010).

Related Policies: INST.F.10.010 Routine Monitoring and Data Collection, COMM.A.10.030 Complaints and Other Information Regarding Member Institutions, COMM.C.10.020 Relations With Other Recognized Accrediting Agencies, COMM.C.10.030, Relations With the U.S. Government, State Higher Education Agencies and Other State Offices

Chapter D: Decision-Making Bodies and Processes

INST.D.10.010

Board of Trustees

The composition, selection, and term of the Board of Trustees are defined in the Bylaws of the Higher Learning Commission and the Board of Trustees Policies Manual. Institutional representatives on the Board of Trustees will include representation of individuals who are academics, including faculty members, academic deans or others who have a primary responsibility in the teaching and learning process, and administrators who have a primary responsibility of providing oversight in an institution of higher education.

Decision-Making Authority of the Board of Trustees

The Board of Trustees shall hold final responsibility for all accreditation actions taken by the Higher Learning Commission. The Board of Trustees shall retain its authority for deliberation and actions regarding accreditation decisions to:

1. grant or deny initial status, including candidacy and initial accreditation;
2. issue or withdraw a sanction, including Notice or Probation;
3. withdraw status, including candidacy or accreditation;
4. issue or remove a Show-Cause Order;
5. approve or deny an application for Change of Control, Structure or Organization; and
6. approve exemptions, if any, from the Assumed Practices.

All such decisions, once issued by the Board, shall become the final action, except for those decisions that are subject to appeal. Such decisions shall become the final accreditation action as outlined in [HLC policy INST.E.90.010 Appeals](#).

The Board of Trustees may identify subcommittees or specific readers from the current membership of the Board to complete its responsibilities related to decision-making.

For all other accreditation decisions the Board authorizes the Institutional Actions Council, as constituted by policy, to conduct reviews and to take actions, provided that such structure is recognized as such by the U.S. Department of Education.

Review and Analysis of the Full Record by the Board of Trustees

The Board of Trustees shall review and analyze the full record prior to taking action. The full record shall consist of materials submitted by the institution in preparation for review; team or panel reports; reports from the Institutional Action Council, if applicable; any institutional responses from the institution; and any applicable action letters and other official letters from HLC regarding the matter. In addition, HLC may add other documents to the record that it believes provide additional relevant information.

Notice to Institutions of Board Actions

When action is taken by the Board of Trustees, the institution will be provided an action letter. The action letter shall provide information about the terms of the action, including changes to the Statement of Accreditation Status, the rationale for the action, any subsequent steps in the decision process, and any opportunities for institutional response or appeal.

Deferral of Action by the Board of Trustees

The Board of Trustees may defer action on an institutional action in the following circumstances:

1. a state agency has provided official notice of potential suspension, revocation, or termination of legal authority to provide education, or has denied or not approved an application for legal authority or another recognized accreditor has provided official notice of potential sanction, Show-Cause Order, or adverse action or official notice of pending or final adverse action; or
2. evidence relevant to the action or the institution's compliance with the Criteria for Accreditation, Federal Compliance Requirements or other HLC policies may be required or anticipated within a specified period of time.

A decision to defer action will specify (a) the information that must be provided; (b) the means by which HLC will acquire the information, including another on-site visit or any other means identified in HLC policy; and (c) the date on which the Board of Trustees will consider the information and take action.

The Board of Trustees will not defer final action beyond the next regularly scheduled Board meeting.

Substantive Amendment or Modification to Board Actions related to Institutional Actions

The Board of Trustees may move, upon recommendation by the President of the Higher Learning Commission, to amend or modify prior actions of the Board related to an individual institution under circumstances that:

- represent errors in the application or implementation of HLC policy
- result in consequences that were not intended or anticipated by the Board at the time of its original action; and

- cause undue burden to the institution or its students as determined by the HLC Board

Such amendment or modification shall not apply to any underlying action but rather to the manner in which certain aspects of the Board's action impact an institution, which could not be anticipated based on information available at the time of original action.

If undertaken by the Board, any such amendment or modification will be made no later than 12 months after the Board's original action related to the subject institution.

Process for Amending or Modifying Prior Board Action

An amendment or modification may not be proposed to the Board by institutions. Such amendment or modification may only be recommended to the HLC Board by the HLC President.

The Higher Learning Commission, through its President, must provide an institution advance notice and opportunity to respond in writing to any proposed substantive amendment or modification to a prior Board action related to that institution. Such advance notice shall specifically set forth the substance of the proposed amendment or modification.

The institution shall have a minimum of 14 days to respond. An institutional response may demonstrate how the original action meets the three requirements for amendment or modification identified earlier in this policy. Alternatively, an institution has the right to decline to have any aspect of the prior Board action amended or modified, but must articulate reasons for its objections and desire to preserve the status quo.

The Board may act to:

- approve the amendment or modification as proposed
- defer action for a reasonable period pending additional information
- decline to approve the amendment or modification proposed

Board action may occur during regular Board meetings or through alternative means.

If an amendment or modification to the original action is made, the Board of Trustees will set forth in its action letter the reasons for its amendment or modification and will reissue its original action as amended or modified.

All actions taken under this policy are effective as of the date taken unless otherwise specified by the HLC Board.

Any amendment or modification to prior Board action is a final action not subject to appeal. No amendment or modification to a prior Board action related to institutions renders the underlying action subject to appeal, unless such action was originally subject to appeal under established HLC policy.

Policy Number Key

Section INST: Institutional Processes

Chapter D: Decision-Making Bodies and Process

Part 10: Board of Trustees

Last Revised: November 2022

First Adopted: June 2011

Revision History: February 2012, April 2013, February 2019, November 2019, November 2020, June 2021, February 2022, November 2022

Notes: Policies combined November 2012 - 2.2(d)1.1, 2.2(d)1.1a, 2.2(d)1.1b. In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

Related Policies: INST.E.90.010 Appeals (Conflict of Interest, Confidentiality), Trustee Policies, Chapter III. Board Authority and Responsibility, Section C, Confidentiality and D, Objectivity and Conflict of Interest.

INST.D.20.010

Institutional Actions Council

Composition, Selection, Term, and Activity

The Institutional Actions Council (IAC) shall consist of no fewer than forty (40) members who have been nominated by HLC staff and who have been appointed by the Board of Trustees. IAC members who represent institutions shall be broadly representative of institutions accredited by HLC, with attention to institutional type, control, size, and geographical distribution, and shall be current members of the Peer Review Corps. The IAC shall include representation of individuals who are academics, including faculty members, academic deans or others who have a primary responsibility in the teaching and learning process, and administrators who have a primary responsibility of providing oversight in an institution of higher education.

The IAC shall include a sufficient number of public members. IAC members who are representative of the public shall not be, or have a familial relationship with, current employees, consultants, owners, shareholders, or members of the governing board of any member institution, organization, or applicant thereof, or higher education agency, and shall reside or have a principal place of employment within the area of HLC's jurisdiction.

The IAC shall make use of committees, known as Institutional Actions Council Meeting Committees and Institutional Actions Council Hearing Committees, in completing its responsibilities for decision-making that may result in final actions or in making recommendations to the Board of Trustees. HLC staff will select individuals from the IAC to compose committees to conduct reviews, as outlined in this policy.

The term of appointment to the IAC shall be renewable four-year terms, to begin at the start of HLC's fiscal year. HLC may make such term adjustments as it deems necessary consistent with its policies related to peer review.

The IAC shall meet as a body at least one time each year to review the decision process and engage in training.

IAC Authority to Take Action on Accreditation Decisions

The IAC, acting through its committees, is authorized to take action on accreditation decisions other than those for which the Board of Trustees retains exclusive authority, as consistent with HLC policy.

This includes, but is not limited to, taking certain actions regarding:

1. Reaffirmation of accreditation and Pathway placement;
2. Open Pathway Assurance Reviews and Standard Pathway comprehensive evaluations;
3. Biennial visits during candidacy;

4. Applications for substantive change requiring review and decision by a decision-making body, but not including Change of Control, Structure, or Organization; and
5. Recommendations for and resulting from interim monitoring.

For these decisions within its purview, the IAC is authorized to set or modify the next comprehensive evaluation visit date, establish a schedule of required monitoring, and make other changes in the Statement of Accreditation Status.

IAC Authority to Make Recommendations for Accreditation Decisions That Require Board Action

The IAC, acting through its committees, is authorized to review the following recommendations arising from an evaluation process and to forward a recommendation to the Board of Trustees for any accreditation decision for which the Board retains exclusive authority, as consistent with HLC policy.

This includes, but is not limited to, making recommendations regarding whether to:

1. grant or deny status, including candidacy and initial accreditation;
2. issue or remove a sanction, including Notice or Probation;
3. issue or remove a Show-Cause Order; and
4. withdraw status, including candidacy or accreditation.

Conflict of Interest

HLC expects that all IAC members will act with objectivity and without conflict of interest when participating in IAC activities.

HLC will not knowingly allow any IAC member to participate in discussions, recommendations, or actions where the IAC member has a conflict of interest that may cause the IAC member to lack objectivity, that may result in the appearance of bias, or that may otherwise call into question the integrity, fairness, or credibility of IAC processes.

IAC members will periodically be required to confirm their agreement to abide by the conflict of interest and objectivity requirements for IAC members set forth by HLC.

IAC members will also periodically be required to disclose specific circumstances that may result in a conflict of interest. IAC members are expected to promptly update these disclosures, including during an Institutional Actions Council Meeting Committee or Institutional Actions Council Hearing Committee, as needed.

Any conflicts of interest or other recusals will be noted in minutes, as applicable.

Previous HLC Evaluation Activities

An IAC member who participated as a peer reviewer in a comprehensive evaluation of an institution shall not participate in IAC decision-making activity regarding that institution for a period of ten years.

An IAC member who participated in an IAC Hearing regarding an institution shall not participate in IAC decision-making activity regarding that institution for a period of ten years.

With the exception of where deemed appropriate by HLC staff, for example, for continuity purposes, an IAC member who participated as a peer reviewer in an HLC panel or evaluative activity other than a comprehensive evaluation, in IAC decision-making activity, or in an Academy assignment may not participate in IAC decision-making activity regarding that institution for a period of three years.

Confidentiality

An IAC member agrees to keep confidential any information provided by the institution under review and information gained as a result of participating in an action or hearing. Keeping information confidential requires that the IAC member not discuss or disclose institutional information except as needed to further the purpose of HLC's decision-making processes. It also requires that the IAC member not make use of the information to benefit any person or organization. This obligation to maintain confidentiality continues after the process has concluded. (See [PEER.A.10.040, Standards of Conduct](#), for a list of examples of confidential information available to IAC members.)

Antitrust Compliance

IAC members will be familiar with HLC's expectations regarding antitrust compliance and conduct themselves in accordance with these expectations when engaging in HLC business or otherwise representing HLC. In general, HLC prohibits IAC members from engaging in conduct (including activities and communications) with the intent or effect of limiting competition amongst accreditors, as prohibited by antitrust laws. When IAC members have questions regarding particular activities or communications, they will consult with HLC's Antitrust Compliance Team.

Other Standards of Conduct

To the extent applicable and not already stated in this policy, IAC members are expected to adhere to the Standards of Conduct applicable to peer reviewers.

Policy Number Key

Section INST: Institutional Processes

Chapter D: Decision-Making Bodies and Process

Part 20: Institutional Actions Council

Last Revised: June 2023

First Adopted: June 2011

Revision History: April 2013, June 2014, November 2019, June 2020, November 2020, June 2021, June 2022, November 2022, June 2023

Notes: Policies combined November 2012 - 2.2(d)1.2, 2.2(d)1.2a, 2.2(d)1.2b, 2.2(d)1.2b1, 2.2(d)1.2b2. In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

Related Policies: INST.D.10.010 Board of Trustees, INST.D.20.020 Institutional Actions Council Processes

INST.D.20.020

Institutional Actions Council Processes

Review and Analysis of the Full Record by the Institutional Actions Council

The Institutional Actions Council (IAC) shall review and analyze the full record prior to taking action or making a recommendation. The full record shall consist of materials submitted by the institution in preparation for review; team or panel reports; any institutional responses from the institution; and any applicable action letters and other official letters from HLC regarding the matter. In addition, HLC may add other documents to the record that it believes provide additional relevant information.

Institutional Actions Council Processes

The IAC will conduct its work through committees, known as Institutional Actions Council Meeting Committees and Institutional Actions Council Hearing Committees. The IAC only conducts decision-making activity through these committees, not as a full body.

All IAC committees shall consist of at least three (3) members drawn from the current Institutional Actions Council. In rare cases other Peer Reviewers with recent IAC experience may be included on a committee. All committees shall include at least one public member for every seven (7) committee members. A member of the committee shall be assigned to act as chair; another member shall be assigned to act as recorder.

Each committee shall review the full written record of the evaluation, as defined in this policy section, and the rationale related to any recommendation.

The committee may make findings of fact related to any matter under consideration and may substitute its judgment for that of any evaluation team or panel, based on the same evidence or different evidence, where there is a reasonable evidentiary basis for such substitution. The rationale for a committee's findings that differ from the findings of a previous evaluation team or panel shall be explained in the committee record.

When the committee's review results in a final action, its record shall be the basis for the HLC President's action letter. When the committee's review results in a recommendation to the Board, its record shall be forwarded to the Board and the institution. All decisions of a committee, whether they result in actions or recommendations, are made by majority vote.

Institutional Actions Council Meeting Committee. An Institutional Actions Council Meeting Committee is generally used for:

1. Reviewing matters for which the IAC is authorized to take action, as described below; and
2. Considering removal of Notice as recommended by the evaluation team.

The Institutional Actions Council Meeting Committee shall conduct its business by any means that allows for synchronous or asynchronous communication among committee members. No representatives of the institution or of the evaluation process shall participate in Institutional Actions Council Meeting Committees.

The decisions of the Institutional Actions Council Meeting Committee shall become final actions unless the Institutional Actions Council is considering removal of Notice. In this instance (i) if the Institutional Actions Council Meeting Committee recommends removal of Notice and does not recommend another sanction, a Show-Cause Order or withdrawal, the recommendation will be forwarded to the Board of Trustees for action or (ii) if the Institutional Actions Council Meeting Committee recommends that the Notice period be extended or recommends another sanction, a Show-Cause Order or withdrawal, the matter will be referred to an Institutional Actions Council Hearing Committee.

Institutional Actions Council Hearing Committee. An Institutional Actions Council Hearing Committee is generally used for reviewing matters for which the IAC is authorized to make a recommendation to the Board of Trustees for action, other than regarding removal of Notice as detailed above.

An Institutional Actions Council Hearing Committee shall generally conduct its business in person, but may also use any means that allows for synchronous communication among committee members and institutional representatives, as needed. Representatives of the institution and of the evaluation process shall participate in the hearing as appropriate.

The decisions of the Institutional Actions Council Hearing Committee shall be forwarded to the Board of Trustees, as detailed above.

HLC may, in its discretion, determine when to use Institutional Actions Council Meeting Committees and Institutional Actions Council Hearing Committees, as appropriate under the circumstances, provided that the Institutional Actions Council does not exceed its decision-making authority as granted by the Board of Trustees, HLC policy, and the structure recognized by the U.S. Department of Education.

Notice to Institution of Action or Recommendations by the Institutional Actions Council

When action is taken by the Institutional Actions Council, the institution will be provided an action letter. The action letter shall provide information about the terms of the action, including changes to the Statement of Accreditation Status. When the action substantially differs from the recommendation arising out of the evaluation

process, the action letter will provide the rationale for the action, any subsequent steps in the decision process, and any opportunities for institutional response.

When the Institutional Actions Council makes a recommendation to the Board of Trustees, the institution will be provided an Institutional Actions Council Hearing Committee report. The report shall provide information about the recommendation, the rationale for the recommendation, any subsequent steps in the decision process, and any opportunities for institutional response.

Deferral of Action by the Institutional Actions Council

The Institutional Actions Council may defer action on an institutional action in the following circumstances:

1. a state agency has provided official notice of potential suspension, revocation, or termination of legal authority to provide education or has denied or not approved an application for legal authority or another recognized accreditor has provided official notice of potential sanction, Show-Cause Order, or adverse action or official notice of pending or final adverse action; or
2. evidence relevant to the action or the institution's compliance with the Criteria for Accreditation, Federal Compliance Requirements or other HLC policies may be required or anticipated within a specified period of time.

A decision to defer action will specify (a) the information that must be provided; (b) the means by which HLC will acquire the information, including another on-site visit or any other means identified in HLC policy; and (c) the date on which the Institutional Actions Council will consider the information and take action.

The Institutional Actions Council will not defer action beyond the next regularly scheduled Institutional Actions Council Meeting.

Policy Number Key

Section INST: Institutional Processes

Chapter D: Decision-Making Bodies and Process

Part 20: Institutional Actions Council

Last Revised: June 2022

First Adopted: June 2011, November 1998

Revision History: June 2012, November 2012, November 2019, June 2020, February 2022, June 2022

Notes: Policies combined November 2012 -2.2(d)2, 2.2(d)2.1, 2.2(d)2.1a, 2.2(d)2.2, 2.2(d)2.2a, 2.2(d)2.2b, 2.2(d)2.2b.1, 2.2(d)2.2b.2, 2.2(d)2.3, 2.2(g). In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as "the Commission" were replaced with the term "HLC." Policy renumbered in June 2023 (former policy number INST.D.40.010).

Related Policies:

INST.D.30.010

Effective Date of Accreditation Actions

The effective date of any accreditation action will be the date the action was taken unless otherwise stated in these policies or other HLC requirements.

HLC's Board may grant initial accreditation, with the contingency noted in this subsection, to an institution that applies for accreditation and is determined by HLC to have met the Criteria for Accreditation but has not yet graduated a class of students in at least one of its degree programs, as required by the Eligibility Requirements. Institutions shall have completed the two-year required minimum candidacy period or received a waiver from HLC's Board of Trustees. Such action shall be contingent on the institution's graduation of its first graduating class in at least one of its degree programs within no more than thirty (30) days of the Board's action. In such cases, the effective date of accreditation will be the date of this graduating class.

If HLC's Board takes an adverse action as defined under these policies, the Board shall establish the effective date of such action to be no earlier than the date on which any appeal by the institution is determined to be unsuccessful or, in the event the institution does not appeal, immediately after a conferral of degrees subsequent to the academic term during which the Board takes the adverse action. In establishing the effective date, the Board may also take into account a reasonable period for teach-out as allowed by federal regulations. The Board will take into account any potentially negative impact on current student enrollment prior to determining the effective date of any adverse action.

Policy Number Key

Section INST: Institutional Processes

Chapter D: Decision-Making Bodies and Processes

Part 30: Effective Date of Accreditation Actions

Last Revised: February 2021

First Adopted: August 1987

Revision History: renumbered November 2010, revised February 2012, June 2015, November 2015, November 2019, February 2021

Notes: Policies combined November 2012 - 1.1(a)1, 1.1(a)2, 1.1(a)3, 1.4, 2013 - 1.1(a)1.2, 1.1(a)1.3, 1.1(a)1.4. In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as "the Commission" were replaced with the term "HLC." Policy renumbered in June 2023 (former policy number INST.B.20.030).

Related Policies: INST.E.90.010 Appeals; FDCR.B.10.010 HLC Approval of Institutional Teach-Out Arrangements

Chapter E: Sanctions, Adverse Actions and Appeals

INST.E.10.010

Notice

Notice is a public sanction that attaches to an institution's accreditation status. The sanction of Notice is imposed based on an overall judgment that the institution is at risk of being out of compliance with the Criteria for Accreditation. It will be supported by at least one finding that an institution meets with concerns one or more Criteria for Accreditation. The determination is not based on any minimum number of such findings. An action to impose Notice is a final action not subject to appeal.

In placing an institution on Notice the Board of Trustees will identify in the letter notifying the institution of the action the deficiencies at the institution that led to Notice. The letter will also specify a date for submission of a written report on the corrective measures taken by the institution during the Notice period and for a subsequent Notice evaluation. The written report must provide clear evidence that the institution has ameliorated the deficiencies that led to the Notice action and is no longer at risk for compliance issues. The Notice evaluation will determine whether claims made in the report are verifiable and demonstrate significant improvement in the deficient areas.

The Notice period shall not exceed two years, commencing on the date of the Board's action placing the institution on Notice until the date the Board determines whether the deficiencies that led to the institution being placed on Notice have been ameliorated. The filing of the report and the subsequent Notice evaluation will take place within this time period as established by the Board. The Board of Trustees may impose Notice at the end of Probation or Show-Cause if the institution has demonstrated compliance with the areas previously identified as non-compliant but remains at risk related to those areas of non-compliance or other deficiencies.

If, at the end of the Notice period, the Board finds that the deficiencies leading to the Notice action have not been ameliorated, the Board may continue accreditation, withdraw accreditation or take other action as provided for in these policies. The Board may also extend Notice if the institution is making progress but has not completely ameliorated the conditions that led to the Notice. This extension will be available for an additional year if the institution was initially placed on Notice for one year or for an additional six months if the institution was initially placed on Notice for two years. At the time that it extends the Notice period, the Board will specify the process by which the institution will be required to provide evidence so that it is no longer at risk of being out of compliance with HLC requirements (i.e.—by providing a report or hosting a visit). The Board will act on any extension of Notice at the next regularly scheduled Board meeting after the extension of the Notice period has concluded. At that time

the Board has the same options for action it had at the end of the initial Notice period, except that no further extension of Notice shall be available.

Process for Imposing or Removing Notice

Only the Board of Trustees, acting on the recommendation of any evaluation team, the Institutional Actions Council, or the President, shall take action placing an institution on Notice. A team recommendation to place an institution on Notice, other than one arising from an advisory visit process, will automatically be referred to an Institutional Actions Council Hearing Committee. The Board will consider both the team recommendation and Institutional Actions Council Hearing Committee recommendations in its deliberations. The President of HLC makes a recommendation for Notice resulting from an advisory visit process directly to the Board. In all cases, the Board of Trustees will act on a recommendation for Notice only if the institution's chief executive officer has been given an opportunity of at least 14 days to place before the Board of Trustees a written response to the recommendation.

At the end of an initial Notice period, the Board of Trustees will review the recommendation of any evaluation team and of an Institutional Actions Council Meeting Committee or Hearing Committee, as well as any responses filed by the institution. At the end of an extension to a Notice period, the Board of Trustees will review the recommendation of any evaluation panel or team, as well as any response filed by the institution. In taking action, the Board of Trustees may choose to accept, reject, or modify these recommendations.

Pathways Assignment

The Board shall reassign an institution to the Standard Pathway as may be necessary in the action that places the institution on Notice. The institution shall remain on the Standard Pathway until such time as it has reestablished its eligibility for a different pathway as determined by a comprehensive evaluation for reaffirmation of accreditation.

Substantive Change During the Notice Period

An institution on Notice may file one or more applications for substantive change during the Notice period. However, any application related to deficiencies identified in the Notice action will be subject to strict scrutiny and may be deferred by staff or by the Institutional Actions Council for consideration by HLC until after the Board has removed Notice, or the application may be denied. An approval of a substantive change for an institution on Notice is not indicative of a determination by HLC that an institution has corrected identified areas of deficiency. Under federal regulations, additional requirements for seeking prior approval for certain substantive changes apply specifically to institutions placed on Notice after July 1, 2020 as well as for three academic years following removal of such Notice. Such additional requirements may be found in HLC's policies on substantive change (see [INST.G.10.010 Substantive Change](#)).

An institution on Notice is not eligible for the Notification Program for Additional Locations and shall be suspended from that program by staff after being placed on Notice and for a period of three years thereafter. If the

institution has been placed on Notice for issues related to the quality of the institution’s off-campus instruction or related issues, the institution shall be removed from that program by staff after being placed on Notice and for a period of three years thereafter. Additional information may be found in HLC’s policies on substantive change (see [INST.G.10.020 Review of Substantive Change](#)).

Public Disclosure of Notice Actions

A Public Disclosure Notice for an institution on Notice will be available on HLC’s website shortly after, but not more than one (1) business day after, HLC notifies the institution of the action imposing Notice. An institution on Notice must notify its Board members, administrators, faculty, staff, students, prospective students, and any other constituencies about the action in a timely manner not more than seven (7) business days after receiving the action letter from HLC; the notification must include information on how to contact HLC for further information; the institution must also disclose this status whenever it refers to its HLC accreditation.

Notice Evaluation at the End of the Notice Period

The Notice evaluation at the end of the Notice period will be conducted following HLC policies and procedures for routine monitoring. (See [INST.F.10.010, Routine Monitoring and Data Collection](#).)

Policy Number Key

Section INST: Institutional Processes

Chapter E: Sanctions, Adverse Actions, and Appeals

Part 10: Notice

Last Revised: June 2023

First Adopted: June 2000

Revision History: February 2011, June 2012, February 2014, June 2017, November 2018, November 2019, June 2020, February 2022; June 2022, November 2022, June 2023

Notes: Policies combined November 2012 – 2.5(a), 2.5(a)1, 2.5(a)2. In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

Related Policies: INST.F.20.010 Special Monitoring

INST.E.20.010

Probation

Probation is a public sanction that attaches to an institution's accreditation status. This status indicates that an accredited institution is no longer in compliance with one or more Criteria for Accreditation and/or is not in compliance with other HLC requirements, which may include the Assumed Practices or the Federal Compliance Requirements, such that Probation is warranted. The institution remains accredited while it is on Probation. An action to impose Probation is a final action not subject to appeal.

In placing an institution on Probation the Board of Trustees will identify in the letter notifying the institution of the action the specific areas of non-compliance that led to the Probation and the date for the institution's next comprehensive evaluation.

The Board's action will require that an institution initially placed on Probation:

1. Submit in a timeframe defined by the Board a Provisional Plan comporting with HLC's Teach-Out Requirements as articulated in applicable policies for such plans to the Institutional Actions Council for review and approval during the probation period;
2. Submit an Assurance Filing that provides clear evidence that the institution has ameliorated the areas of non-compliance and that it is otherwise in compliance with all the Criteria for Accreditation, the Federal Compliance Requirements and any applicable Assumed Practices specifically cited in the Board's action; and
3. Host an on-site evaluation team to validate the report.

The initial period for Probation shall generally be two (2) years commencing with the date of the Board's action placing the institution on Probation and concluding with the Board's determination that Probation should be removed or other action should be taken. The initial period for Probation may be less than two (2) years if the Board so determines at its discretion. Regardless of the initial period of Probation, under rare circumstances an institution may be eligible for one extension to its initial period of Probation as explained below and subject to the maximum timeframe for noncompliance articulated in [INST.E.60.010 Denial or Withdrawal of Status](#).

The comprehensive evaluation process to consider removal of probation will take place within the time period for the sanction established by the Board. If the institution has been on Notice prior to the imposition of Probation, the Board may take that history into account in determining the length of Probation. An institution that receives Probation for less than two (2) years is not entitled to the remainder of the two (2) years if, at the end of the

probationary period, separate from the good cause extension, it has not been able to demonstrate compliance with the Criteria for Accreditation and any cited HLC requirements.

The Board may at its sole discretion grant one extension of Probation at the end of the initial period of Probation if the institution is not able to demonstrate to the Board's satisfaction that it has ameliorated the areas of noncompliance that led to the sanction or is otherwise in compliance with HLC requirements, but is able to demonstrate all of the following to show that it is eligible for the extension:

1. clear evidence of substantial progress towards meeting the Criteria for Accreditation (or Federal Compliance Requirements or cited Assumed Practices as applicable), including evidence of substantial implementation of necessary improvements, in the majority of areas in which the institution has been previously found to be non-compliant;
2. verifiable plans to cure the remaining areas of non-compliance or any other areas of non-compliance identified in the action granting the extension by the end of the extension period;
3. sufficient capacity and resources in place to cure the identified areas of non-compliance during the extension; and
4. likelihood that the institution will be able to demonstrate compliance with all the Criteria for Accreditation and any cited HLC requirements by the end of the extension.

The extension shall be for one year beyond the initial period of Probation subject to maximum timeframe for noncompliance articulated in INST.E.60.010 Denial or Withdrawal of Status.

The institution shall host a focused evaluation as soon as possible during the one-year extension to determine whether the improvements anticipated in the action granting the extension are in place and functioning to cure any areas of non-compliance identified in that action and whether HLC requirements are met such that Probation may be removed following the requirements for removal of Probation stipulated in this policy or whether accreditation shall be withdrawn or other action taken following HLC policy. The report of the focused evaluation team, and any response to that report filed by the institution, shall be considered by the Board of Trustees in determining its action at end the of extension period.

The Board is not required to have placed an institution on Notice prior to the imposition of Probation nor is the Board required to provide a period of Probation prior to issuing a Show-Cause Order or withdrawing accreditation. In making the judgment about whether to provide a period of Probation or an extension of Probation the Board will weigh the capacity of the institution to resolve the areas of non-compliance within the probationary period, any harm that might result to students and the public from allowing the institution time to resolve areas of non-compliance while remaining accredited, and other factors.

The Board also has the discretion at any time during the probationary period to reevaluate its decision to allow for a period of Probation if it receives evidence of additional non-compliance with HLC requirements or deteriorating

conditions at the institution that have the capacity to affect the teaching and learning experience at the institution. In such cases the Board may issue a Show-Cause Order or take other action provided for in these policies.

At the end of the period of Probation or following the extension of Probation or at any time during Probation as specifically outlined in this policy, if the institution cannot provide evidence of ameliorating the areas of non-compliance within the timeframe specified by the Board for the Probation, or if further evidence surfaces that suggests the institution is found not to be in compliance with HLC requirements, whether or not the areas of non-compliance are the same or different from those originally identified, the Board shall withdraw the institution's accreditation or take other action as provided for in these policies.

Process for Imposing or Removing Probation

Only the Board of Trustees, acting on the recommendation of any evaluation team, an Institutional Actions Council Committee, or the President, shall take action placing an institution on Probation. A team recommendation to place an institution on Probation or extend Probation, other than one arising from an advisory visit process, will automatically be referred to an Institutional Actions Council Hearing Committee. The Board will consider both the team recommendation and the Institutional Actions Council Hearing Committee recommendations in its deliberations. The Board may also act of its own accord to grant an extension of Probation at the time it considers removing Probation without a prior recommendation by an evaluation team or Institutional Actions Council. The President of HLC makes a recommendation for Probation resulting from an advisory visit process directly to the Board. In all cases, the Board of Trustees will act on a recommendation for Probation only if the institution's chief executive officer has been given an opportunity of at least 14 days to place before the Board of Trustees a written response to the recommendation.

At the end of Probation the Board of Trustees will review recommendations from the comprehensive evaluation team that evaluated the institution and from the Institutional Actions Council Hearing Committee. In taking action, the Board of Trustees may choose to accept, reject, or modify these recommendations. The Board of Trustees may continue accreditation, withdraw accreditation or take other action as provided for in these policies.

Pathways Assignment

An institution placed on Probation is also removed from any reaffirmation pathway until it is removed from Probation. An institution removed from Probation will be placed on the Standard Pathway for its next reaffirmation cycle.

If the Board of Trustees removes the institution from Probation and does not withdraw accreditation or issue a Show-Cause Order, the Board shall reaffirm the institution's accreditation and assign it to the Standard Pathway. The institution will have an evaluation to reaffirm accreditation no later than four (4) years after the Board acts to remove Probation although the Board may set the reaffirmation date earlier, and the institution will be placed in the Standard Pathway accordingly. The Board may also require interim monitoring as a part of its action. The

institution will remain on the Standard Pathway until it completes the full ten (10) year cycle. If at that time accreditation is reaffirmed without further sanction, it may be considered to be eligible for the Open Pathway.

Substantive Change During the Probationary Period

An institution on Probation may file one or more applications for substantive change during the probationary period. However, the institution must address in its application the question of why the change is immediately necessary and how the institution will manage the change while continuing to work to remedy the areas of non-compliance; the application will be subject to strict scrutiny by HLC. The institution should anticipate that the application is likely to be denied or deferred by staff or by the Institutional Actions Council Committee for consideration by HLC after the Board has removed Probation. Under federal regulations, additional requirements for seeking prior approval for certain substantive changes apply specifically to institutions placed on Probation after July 1, 2020, as well as for three academic years following removal of such Probation. Such additional requirements may be found in HLC's policies on substantive change (see [INST.G.10.010 Substantive Change](#)). An approval of a substantive change for an institution on Probation is not indicative of a determination by HLC that an institution has corrected identified areas of non-compliance.

An institution on Probation is not eligible for the Notification Program for Additional Locations and shall be removed from that program by staff after being placed on Probation and for a period of three years thereafter. Additional information may be found in HLC's policies on substantive change (see [INST.G.10.020 Review of Substantive Change](#)).

Public Disclosure of Probation Actions

A Public Disclosure Notice for an institution on Probation will be available on HLC's website shortly after, but not more than one (1) business day after, HLC notifies the institution of the action imposing Probation. An institution on Probation must notify its Board members, administrators, faculty, staff, students, prospective students, and any other constituencies about the action in a timely manner not more than seven (7) business days after receiving the action letter from HLC; the notification must include information on how to contact HLC for further information; the institution must also disclose this status whenever it refers to its HLC accreditation.

Comprehensive Evaluation Visit During Probation

The comprehensive evaluation conducted during the probationary period will be conducted in accordance with established HLC procedures for comprehensive evaluations but with the following modifications. Timing of the evaluation will be according to a schedule set by HLC's Board of Trustees in placing the institution on Probation. While the evaluation will review the institution's compliance with all the Criteria for Accreditation and Federal Compliance Requirements, it will also examine the institution's conformity with the Assumed Practices specifically cited by the Board. HLC may also determine, if the institution has had a recent comprehensive evaluation within the previous three (3) years prior to the imposition of Probation, that the visit will focus primarily on those areas in

which the institution has been found to be non-compliant; therefore HLC may attenuate some aspects of the visit unrelated to the issues involved in Probation.

The President of HLC shall determine whether the institutional liaison or other HLC staff member will accompany evaluation visits related to Probation.

Documentation Evaluated. The Assurance Filing assembled by the institution through a self-evaluative or self-study process should include evidence of remediation of the areas of non-compliance identified in the letter notifying the institution of Probation.

On-Site Visit. A team of Peer Reviewers appointed by HLC staff in accordance with HLC procedures shall conduct a visit to the institution's main campus and other institutional locations as shall be determined by HLC based on its policies and procedures; for institutions that offer only distance or correspondence education, the team shall conduct its on-site visit to the institution's administrative offices but may include other institutional locations.

HLC shall retain discretion to determine the length of the on-site visit or to require that team members conduct additional on-site visits to the institution's facilities as a part of a particular Comprehensive Evaluation to examine specific issues.

Recommendations Arising From Comprehensive Evaluations During Probation. The team of HLC Peer Reviewers conducting a comprehensive evaluation during Probation shall in its written report make a recommendation to HLC's Board of Trustees for HLC action.

The team shall recommend whether to remove Probation, specifying any interim monitoring that should be attached to the removal, or in the event of ongoing non-compliance, whether to extend Probation, issue a Show-Cause Order or withdraw accreditation. In recommending withdrawal of accreditation, the team may also recommend for the Board's consideration an effective date for the withdrawal action.

These recommendations, along with the team's written report, shall be forwarded to an Institutional Actions Council Hearing Committee and from there to HLC's Board of Trustees.

Institutional Responses to Recommendations Arising From Comprehensive Evaluations During Probation. An institution shall have the opportunity to provide a written response to the written report of a comprehensive evaluation conducted during the probationary period following HLC policies for the provision of institutional responses. An institution shall have at least 14 days to prepare and submit an institutional response to the team report prior to review and action through HLC's decision-making processes.

Policy Number Key

Section INST: Institutional Processes

Chapter E: Sanctions, Adverse Actions, and Appeals

Part 20: Probation

Last Revised: June 2023

First Adopted: August 1988

Revision History: February 1998, May 2002, February 2011, June 2012, November 2012, February 2014, February 2015, November 2018, June 2020, February 2022, June 2022, November 2022, June 2023

Notes: Policies combined November 2012 - 2.5(b), 2.5(b)1, 2.5(b)2, 2.5(b)3. In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

Related Policies: COMM.B.10.010 Staff Role and Responsibility

INST.E.30.010

Show-Cause (Procedural Order)

Upon recommendation by a peer review team, the Institutional Actions Council, the President, or at its discretion, the Board of Trustees may issue an order requiring an accredited institution to show cause, typically within one (1) year (the Show-Cause period), as to why its accreditation should not be removed. The basis for the issuance of a Show-Cause Order will be the Board's determination that there is probable cause that the institution does not meet one or more Criteria for Accreditation, and/or is not in compliance with other HLC requirements, which may include the Federal Compliance Requirements, the Assumed Practices, the Eligibility Requirements or the Obligations of Membership. The Board of Trustees may consider shortening the Show-Cause period based on factors including but not limited to the following:

1. the institution has spent a period of time immediately preceding the issuance of the Show-Cause Order on Probation;
2. findings of noncompliance pose a serious risk of imminent harm or danger to students.

The Show-Cause Order is public. The institution remains accredited while it is on Show-Cause. The issuance of a Show-Cause Order is a final action not subject to appeal.

The Board of Trustees will explain the reasons for its decision and areas of probable non-compliance in the Show-Cause Order and in the letter provided to the institution after the action to impose Show-Cause. The Show-Cause Order will require that an institution (1) submit in a timeframe defined by the Show-Cause order a Provisional Plan comporting with HLC Teach Out requirements for such plans to the Institutional Actions Council for review and approval during the Show-Cause period, (2) present its case for continued accreditation by means of a report, known as a Show-Cause Report, that provides substantive evidence that the institution continues to meet each of the Criteria for Accreditation, all the Assumed Practices, and Federal Compliance Requirements and has resolved the issues that led to the findings of probable non-compliance identified in the Show-Cause Order, and (3) host an on-site evaluation team to validate the report. The President of HLC shall determine whether the institutional liaison or other HLC staff member will accompany the Show-Cause Evaluation Visit. The on-site team will produce a report that includes its findings regarding the institution's compliance with the Criteria for Accreditation and the Federal Compliance Requirements and conformity with the Assumed Practices for consideration by the Board of Trustees. Only the Board of Trustees may ultimately determine that a Show-Cause Order has been satisfactorily addressed, and that the institution has demonstrated compliance with HLC requirements.

Process for Imposing or Removing a Show-Cause Order

The Board of Trustees shall take action at the end of the Show-Cause period. If the institution has demonstrated to the sole satisfaction of the Board that it has ameliorated each finding of probable non-compliance identified by the Board detailed in the Show-Cause Order and that it meets each of the Criteria for Accreditation, all the Assumed Practices and all Federal Compliance Requirements, the Board may remove the Show-Cause Order; the Board may also reaffirm accreditation as required by the institution's reaffirmation cycle with HLC. The Board may remove the institution from Show-Cause subject to a period of Notice if the institution has demonstrated compliance with HLC requirements, but remains at risk related to those areas of non-compliance or other deficiencies.

If the institution has not demonstrated to the sole satisfaction of the Board (1) that it has ameliorated each area of non-compliance identified by the Board detailed in the Show-Cause Order and (2) that it meets all HLC requirements, the Board shall withdraw accreditation or take any other action provided for in HLC policy including Probation, as appropriate, subject to the requirements of those policies and provided that the maximum time period of noncompliance as stated in [INST.E.60.010 Denial or Withdrawal of Status](#) is not exceeded.

In all cases, the Board of Trustees will act at the conclusion of a Show-Cause process only if the institution's chief executive officer has been given opportunity of at least 14 days to place before the Board of Trustees a written response to the Show-Cause Report and any other information arising in the Show-Cause process.

Board Committee Hearing in Show-Cause

HLC shall make a Board Committee Hearing available to the institution prior to a decision by the Board concluding the Show-Cause Order process, in keeping with [INST.E.70.010 Additional Board Procedures](#).

Pathways Assignment

An institution placed under a Show-Cause Order is removed from any reaffirmation pathway until the Show-Cause Order has been removed.

If, at the conclusion of the Show-Cause period, the Board of Trustees removes the institution from Show-Cause and does not withdraw accreditation or place the institution on Probation or take other action related to a finding of non-compliance, the Board shall assign the institution to the Standard Pathway. The institution will have an evaluation to reaffirm accreditation no later than four (4) years after the Board acts to remove Show-Cause and depending on the previous date of reaffirmation although the Board may set the reaffirmation date earlier, and the institution will be set in the Standard Pathway accordingly. The Board may also require interim monitoring as a part of its action. The institution will remain on the Standard Pathway until it completes a full ten (10) year cycle and is then reaffirmed without further sanction at which time it may be considered for another pathway.

Substantive Change During the Show-Cause Period

HLC will not consider for approval any substantive change during the Show-Cause period other than a Provisional Plan as required under this policy and any accompanying Teach-Out Agreements, unless the institution can demonstrate that the change is required by law or by the requirements of a specialized accreditor or is essential for the institution to demonstrate compliance with the Criteria for Accreditation or Federal Compliance Requirements or to remain fiscally viable. Even if HLC accepts the application after this showing of necessity, the application will be subject to strict scrutiny by HLC and may be denied or deferred by staff or by the Institutional Actions Council Committee for consideration by HLC after the Board has removed Show-Cause. Under the federal regulations, additional requirements for prior approval for certain substantive changes apply specifically to institutions placed under a Show-Cause Order after July 1, 2020, as well as for three academic years following removal of such Show-Cause Order, and may be found in HLC's policies on substantive change (see [INST.G.10.010 Substantive Change](#)). An approval of a substantive change for an institution on Show-Cause is not indicative of a determination by HLC that an institution has corrected identified areas of probable non-compliance.

An institution on Show-Cause is not eligible for the Notification Program for Additional Locations and shall be removed from that program by staff after being placed on Show-Cause and for a period of three years thereafter. Additional information may be found in HLC's policies on substantive change (see [INST.F.20.50 Review of Substantive Change](#)).

Public Disclosure of Show-Cause

A Public Disclosure Notice for an institution on Show-Cause will be available on HLC's website after, but not more than one (1) business day after, HLC notifies the institution of the action issuing the Show-Cause Order. An institution on Show-Cause must notify its Board members, administrators, faculty, staff, students, prospective students, and any other constituencies about the action in a timely manner not more than seven (7) business days after receiving the action letter from HLC; the notification must include information on how to contact HLC for further information; the institution must also disclose this status whenever it refers to its HLC accreditation.

Show-Cause Evaluation Visit

An institution under a Show-Cause Order shall undergo a Show-Cause Evaluation Visit by HLC according to a schedule set by HLC's Board of Trustees in placing the institution on Show-Cause. The evaluation will review the institution's compliance with all the Criteria for Accreditation and Federal Compliance Requirements and conformity with the Assumed Practices. The visit will be narrowly tailored at HLC's discretion to make this key determination.

A team of peer reviewers appointed by HLC staff in accordance with HLC procedures shall conduct a visit to the institution's main campus and other institutional locations as determined by HLC based on its policies and procedures; for institutions that offer only distance or correspondence education, the team shall conduct its on-site visit to the institution's administrative offices but may include other institutional locations.

HLC shall retain discretion to determine the length of the on-site visit or to require that team members conduct additional on-site visits to the institution’s facilities to examine specific issues.

The President of HLC shall determine whether the institutional liaison or other HLC staff member will accompany evaluation visits related to Show-Cause.

Institutional Responses to the Show-Cause Evaluation Visit Report

An institution shall have the opportunity to provide a written response to the written report of a Show-Cause evaluation following HLC policies for the provision of institutional responses. An institution shall have at least 14 days to prepare and submit an institutional response to the team report prior to review and action through HLC’s decision-making processes.

Policy Number Key

Section INST: Institutional Processes

Chapter E: Sanctions, Adverse Actions, and Appeals

Part 30: Show Cause

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First Adopted: June 2000

Revision History: June 2006, November 2012, February 2014, February 2015, November 2018, June 2020, November 2020, November 2021, February 2022, June 2022, November 2022, June 2023

Notes: Policies combined November 2012 – 2.5(c), 2.5(c)1, 2.5(c)2, 2.5(c)3. In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

Related Policies: INST.E.70.010 Additional Board Procedures, COMM.A.10.020 Management of HLC Records and Information, COMM.B.10.010 Staff Role and Responsibility

INST.E.60.010

Denial or Withdrawal of Status

Withdrawal of Accreditation

The Board of Trustees shall only take action to withdraw the accreditation of an institution when that institution has been determined to be out of compliance with one or more HLC requirements. The specific grounds for withdrawal of accreditation shall be that the institution does not meet one or more Criteria for Accreditation and/or is not in compliance with other HLC requirements, which may include the Federal Compliance Requirements, the Assumed Practices, the Eligibility Requirements or the Obligations of Membership during the accreditation period.

This determination may be made by the Board after any of the following:

1. a focused visit, advisory visit, comprehensive evaluation, or other peer review evaluation;
2. a period of Notice or Probation;
3. a Show-Cause process;
4. upon recommendation of the President, if an on-site visit has occurred within the year preceding the recommendation;
5. upon recommendation of the President, regardless of whether an on-site visit has occurred within the year preceding the recommendation, if the institution fails to comply with the Obligations of Membership within a reasonable period after receiving notice of noncompliance;
6. upon recommendation of the President, regardless of whether an on-site visit has occurred within the year preceding the recommendation, if the institution ceases to operate as an institution of higher education; or
7. upon recommendation of the President, regardless of whether an on-site visit has occurred within the year preceding the recommendation, if the institution fails to maintain authorization to operate as an institution of higher education and grant degrees in HLC's jurisdiction.

Other than a team recommendation to withdraw accreditation arising from an advisory visit process, which is referred to the President, any team recommendation to withdraw accreditation will automatically be referred to an Institutional Actions Council Hearing Committee. The Board will consider both the team recommendation and the Institutional Actions Council Hearing Committee recommendations in its deliberations. A recommendation for withdrawal of accreditation by the President is made directly to the Board, and there is no Institutional Actions

Council Hearing in this case. HLC shall, in keeping with [INST.E.70.010 Additional Board Procedures](#), make a Board Committee Hearing available to the institution prior to a decision by the Board.

An institution that is out of compliance with HLC requirements need not have been placed on Probation or Show Cause prior to a withdrawal action. The Board shall immediately act to withdraw the accreditation of any institution it determines has been out of compliance with HLC requirements for more than two years, unless it grants such institution an extension for good cause not exceeding one year based on all of the following factors:

1. Clear evidence of substantial progress towards meeting HLC requirements, and in particular, the Criteria for Accreditation and Core Components, including evidence of substantial implementation of necessary improvements, in the majority of areas in which the institution has been previously found to be non-compliant;
2. Verifiable plans to cure the remaining areas of non-compliance or any other areas of non-compliance identified in the action granting the extension by the end of the extension period;
3. Sufficient capacity and resources in place to cure the identified areas of non-compliance during the extension; and
4. Likelihood that the institution will be able to demonstrate compliance with HLC requirements by the end of the extension period.

Withdrawal of accreditation is an adverse action and thus is not a final action and is subject to appeal.

In no event shall the final effective date of withdrawal be prior to the conclusion of the current academic term inclusive of the institution's issuance of degrees immediately following such term. The Board in its sole discretion may also consider an effective date that takes into account a reasonable period for the institution to conduct a Teach Out in accordance with other relevant HLC policies and procedures.

Public Disclosure After Withdrawal of Accreditation

A Public Disclosure Notice for an institution that has had its accreditation withdrawn will be available on HLC's website shortly after, but not more than one (1) business day after, HLC notifies the institution of the action. Since an institution may appeal this decision by HLC, the public notice shall also include clear reference to the appeal options available to the institution and official comments that the institution provides to be included in the notice. An institution under withdrawal must notify its Board members, administrators, faculty, staff, students, prospective students, and any other constituencies about the action in a timely manner not more than seven (7) business days after receiving the action letter from HLC; the notification must include information on how to contact HLC for further information; the institution must also disclose this status whenever it refers to its HLC status.

Denial of Accreditation

The Board of Trustees shall consider denying accreditation to an institution only when that institution has been determined to be out of compliance with the requirements for granting initial accreditation, as detailed in HLC's policy on [Candidacy and Initial Accreditation \(INST.B.20.020\)](#), or that the institution fails to demonstrate conformity with the Obligations of Membership during its candidacy period. This determination may be made by the Board after a comprehensive evaluation for initial accreditation.

A team recommendation to deny accreditation will automatically be referred to an Institutional Actions Council Hearing Committee. The Board will consider both the team recommendation and the Institutional Actions Council Hearing Committee recommendations in its deliberations. HLC shall make a Board Committee Hearing available to the institution prior to a decision by the Board, in keeping with [INST.E.70.010 Additional Board Procedures](#).

Denial of accreditation is an adverse action and thus is not a final action and is subject to appeal except in cases where the Board, in taking such action, denies an institution's early application for accreditation prior to the end of the institution's candidacy period and thereby continues the institution's candidacy status or extends that status to a fifth year, as provided for in HLC policy.

In no event shall the effective date of the denial of accreditation be prior to the conclusion of the current academic term inclusive of the institution's issuance of degrees immediately following such term. The Board in its sole discretion may also consider an effective date that takes into account a reasonable period not exceeding 120 days (unless HLC grants a good cause extension) for the institution to conduct a Teach Out in accordance with federal regulations and other relevant HLC policies and procedures.

Denial or Withdrawal of Candidacy Status

The Board of Trustees shall only take action to deny or withdraw the candidacy status of an institution that fails to meet the requirements for achieving and maintaining Candidacy, as detailed in HLC's policy on [Candidacy and Initial Accreditation \(INST.B.20.020\)](#).

This determination may be made by the Board after any of the following:

1. a focused visit, advisory visit, comprehensive evaluation or other peer review evaluation;
2. upon recommendation of the President, if an on-site visit has occurred within the year preceding the recommendation;
3. upon recommendation of the President, regardless of whether an on-site visit has occurred within the year preceding the recommendation, if the institution fails to comply with the Obligations of Membership within a reasonable period after receiving notice of noncompliance;

4. upon recommendation of the President, regardless of whether an on-site visit has occurred within the year preceding the recommendation, if the institution ceases to operate as an institution of higher education; or
5. upon recommendation of the President, regardless of whether an on-site visit has occurred within the year preceding the recommendation, if the institution fails to maintain authorization to operate as an institution of higher education and grant degrees in HLC's jurisdiction.

Other than a team recommendation to deny or withdraw candidacy arising from an advisory visit process, which is referred to the President, any team recommendation to deny or withdraw candidacy will automatically be referred to an Institutional Actions Council Hearing Committee. The Board will consider both the team recommendation and the Institutional Actions Council Hearing Committee recommendations in its deliberations. A recommendation for denial or withdrawal of candidacy by the President is made directly to the Board, and there is no Institutional Actions Council Hearing in this case. In cases involving a recommendation to withdraw candidacy, HLC shall, in keeping with [INST.E.70.010 Additional Board Procedures](#), make a Board Committee Hearing available to the institution prior to a decision by the Board.

Denial or withdrawal of candidacy status is an adverse action and thus is not a final action and is subject to appeal.

In no event shall the final effective date of withdrawal of candidacy status be prior to the conclusion of the current academic term inclusive of the institution's issuance of degrees immediately following such term. The Board in its sole discretion may also consider an effective date that takes into account a reasonable period for the institution to conduct a Teach Out in accordance with other relevant HLC policies and procedures.

Public Disclosure After Denial of Accreditation or Denial or Withdrawal of Candidacy Status

A Public Disclosure Notice for an institution that has had accreditation denied or candidacy withdrawn, or had candidacy denied, will be available on HLC's website shortly after, but not more than one (1) business day after, HLC notifies the institution of the action. Since an institution may appeal this decision by HLC (except in cases where HLC has extended an existing candidacy), the public notice shall also include clear reference to the appeal options available to the institution and official comments that the institution provides to be included in the notice. An institution under withdrawal or denial must notify its Board members, administrators, faculty, staff, students, prospective students, and any other constituencies about the action in a timely manner not more than seven (7) business days after receiving the action letter from HLC; the notification must include information on how to contact HLC for further information; the institution must also disclose this status whenever it refers to its HLC status.

Policy Number Key

Section INST: Institutional Processes

Chapter E: Sanctions, Adverse Actions, and Appeals

Part 60: Denial or Withdrawal of Status

Last Revised: June 2022

First Adopted: January 1983

Revision History: revised November 1994, May 2002, June 2006, February 2011, February 2012, February 2014, June 2020, November 2020, June 2021, November 2021, February 2022, June 2022

Notes: Policies combined November 2012 - 2.5(f), 2.5(f)1, 2.5(f)2, 2.5(f)3, 2.5(f)4. In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

Related Policies: INST.B.20.020 Candidacy and Initial Accreditation, INST.E.70.010 Additional Board Procedures

INST.E.70.010

Additional Board Procedures

Prior Notice to Member Institutions of Certain Intended Actions

HLC will notify an institution of the following intended actions by the Board, prior to the Board taking action:

1. Placing an institution on Probation, in situations where the process leading to the Board's intended action has not included a recommendation for Probation, a Show-Cause Order, or withdrawal of accreditation.
2. Issuing a Show-Cause Order to an institution, in situations where the process leading to the Board's intended action has not included a recommendation for Probation, a Show-Cause Order, or withdrawal of accreditation.
3. Withdrawing accreditation, in situations where the process leading to the Board's intended action has not included a recommendation for withdrawal of accreditation.
4. Withdrawing candidacy, in situations where the process leading to the Board's intended action has not included a recommendation for withdrawal of candidacy.
5. Denying initial accreditation to an institution that has candidacy status, except where HLC is denying an application for early initial accreditation prior to the end of the institution's four-year term of candidacy with a possible extension for a fifth year for good cause, in situations where the process leading to the Board's intended action has not included a recommendation for denial of initial accreditation.

The notification from the Board will include the rationale for the intended action. The Board also will notify the institution when it will take the intended action, either at a regular meeting or through any means permitted by policy. The institution will have thirty days to provide an institutional response to the notice of the Board's intended action. The Board will consider the institution's response, if any, prior to taking any action.

Board Committee Hearings

HLC shall make a Board Committee Hearing available to a member institution, prior to a decision by the Board to:

- deny initial accreditation to an institution that has candidacy status, except where HLC is denying an application for early initial accreditation prior to the end of the institution's four-year term of candidacy with a possible extension for a fifth year for good cause;

- withdraw candidacy, except where the withdrawal decision is related to a recommendation of the President regarding the Obligations of Membership, the institution ceasing to operate as an institution of higher education, or failing to maintain authorization to operate as an institution of higher education and grant degrees in HLC’s jurisdiction; or
- withdraw accreditation, except where the withdrawal decision is related to a recommendation of the President regarding the Obligations of Membership, the institution ceasing to operate as an institution of higher education, or failing to maintain authorization to operate as an institution of higher education and grant degrees in HLC’s jurisdiction.

HLC shall make a Board Committee Hearing available to an institution prior to a decision by the Board concluding a Show-Cause Order process.

An institution may waive a Board Committee Hearing in writing according to a timeline provided by HLC.

An institution may only have one Board Committee Hearing related to a single institutional decision.

Board Committee Hearing Process

A Board Committee Hearing will be conducted according to a timeframe and procedures established by the Board. A Board Committee will consist of three to five Board members and be selected by a vote of the Board members.

A transcript shall be made of a Board Committee Hearing. This transcript will be provided to the institution, and the institution will be given an opportunity to provide a response to the transcript. The transcript and the institutional response, if any, will be made available to all members of the Board prior to their taking action.

Moreover, members of the Board Committee will make an oral report to the full Board of the contents of the hearing prior to the Board taking action.

Policy Number Key

Section INST: Institutional Processes

Chapter E: Sanctions, Adverse Actions, and Appeals

Part 70: Additional Board Procedures

Last Revised: June 2022

First Adopted: June 2006

Revision History: revised June 2008, December 2009, February 2011, November 2019, June 2021, November 2021, June 2022

Notes: Policies combined November 2012 - 2.2(i), 2.2(j), 2.2(j)1. In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

Related Policies:

INST.E.80.010

Reapplication Following a Denial or Withdrawal of Status

An institution denied candidacy must wait one year before reapplying. This period of time may be shortened by action of the Board of Trustees.

An institution denied initial accreditation following a period of candidacy must wait two years before reapplying. This period of time may be shortened by action of the Board of Trustees.

An institution denied initial accreditation following participation in the Accelerated Process for Initial Accreditation must wait the time period as specified in HLC's policies regarding the Accelerated Process for Initial Accreditation.

When accreditation or candidacy is withdrawn by action of the Board of Trustees, the Board of Trustees will not consider an application for initial accreditation or candidacy from the same institution until a period of at least two years has elapsed following the date the withdrawal action became effective. This period of time may be shortened by action of the Board of Trustees.

Policy Number Key

Section INST: Institutional Processes

Chapter E: Sanctions, Adverse Actions, and Appeals

Part 80: Reapplication following a Denial or Withdrawal of Status

Last Revised: June 2021

First Adopted: January 1983 and October 1983

Revision History: June 2021

Notes: Policies combined November 2012 - 2.6(a), 2.6(b), 2.6(c). In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as "the Commission" were replaced with the term "HLC."

Related Policies:

INST.E.90.010

Appeals

An institution may appeal an adverse action of the Board of Trustees, prior to the action becoming final, by filing a written request to appeal and supporting documentation according to the Appeals Procedures of HLC. Adverse actions are defined as those that (1) withdraw or deny accreditation, except in denial of accreditation where the Board denies an early application for accreditation and continues candidacy status or extends it to a fifth year; or (2) withdraw or deny candidacy.

Grounds for Appeal

The grounds for such an appeal shall be:

1. The Board's decision was arbitrary, capricious, or not supported by substantial evidence in the record on which the Board took action.
2. The procedures used to reach the decision were contrary to HLC's policies and procedures, and the procedural error unreasonably impaired the Board's consideration.
3. The institution has new financial information for consideration. New financial information will only form the basis for an appeal if, as determined in the discretion of the Appeal Panel: (a) the adverse action was based solely on financial grounds; (b) the financial information was not available at the time the adverse action was made; and (c) the financial information is significant and bears materially on the financial deficiencies that formed the basis for the adverse action.

Other than as detailed above in (3), the Appeal Panel will only consider such evidence as was provided to the Board at the time it made its decision.

Appeals Body and Appeal Panel

The Appeals Body will consist of 15 persons appointed by the Board of Trustees, following the Board's commitments to diversity and public involvement. From the Appeals Body, the President will establish an Appeal Panel of five persons to hear an institutional appeal. Members of the Appeal Panel will not include current members of the Board nor members of the Board at the time the adverse action was taken. One member of the Appeal Panel will be a public member, in keeping with HLC requirements for public members on decision-making bodies. The Appeal Panel shall also include representation of individuals who are academics, including faculty members, academic deans or others who have a primary responsibility in the teaching and learning process, and administrators who have a primary responsibility of providing oversight in an institution of higher education.

Members of the Appeal Panel will receive training prior to the appeal hearing. This will include appropriate training regarding appeal procedures and HLC requirements.

Appeal Panel members shall have no conflict of interest that will prevent their fair and objective consideration of the appeal. Where necessary to avoid conflict of interest or in other exceptional circumstances, the President may select individuals outside the Appeals Body as Appeal Panel members. The President will designate one member of the Appeal Panel to serve as the Chair. The President shall notify the institution of the individuals selected to serve on the Appeal Panel and shall afford the institution the opportunity to present objections regarding conflict of interest. The President reserves final responsibility and authority for setting all Appeal Panels.

Appeal Panel members will be required to keep confidential any information learned as a result of participating in an Appeal Panel.

Appeals Procedure

HLC shall establish appeals procedures that, among other things, identify the materials for an appeal, and set out the required timetables and procedures of an appeal. These procedures will be available on HLC website.

Throughout the appeals process, the institution shall have the right to representation of, and participation by, legal counsel at its own expense. HLC may also be represented by legal counsel, both as process advisors and in an advocacy role.

As further described in HLC's appeals procedure, the Appeal Panel has the authority to make a decision to affirm, amend or remand the adverse action. If the Appeal Panel affirms or amends the Board's determination regarding an adverse action, the Appeal Panel then conveys that decision to the Board of Trustees, which must implement the Appeal Panel's decision regarding the status of the institution in a manner consistent with the decision. If the Appeal Panel remands the adverse action to the Board for additional consideration, it will provide an explanation of its decision to remand. Upon remand, the Board may affirm, amend or reverse its action after taking into account those issues identified by the Appeal Panel in the explanation of its remand.

HLC will notify the institution of the result of the appeal and of the final action by the Board and the reason for that result.

An institution may only file a single appeal related to an adverse action.

Institutional Change During Appeal Period

During the period in which an appeal from a decision of HLC by an institution is under consideration, the institution cannot initiate any change that would by policy require HLC approval.

Policy Number Key

Section INST: Institutional Processes

Chapter E: Sanctions, Adverse Actions, and Appeals

Part 90: Appeals

Last Revised: June 2023

First Adopted: February 2001, February 2009, January 1983

Revision History: October 2003, June 2006, February 2009, June 2009, February 2010, February 2011, November 2012, April 2013, February 2019, November 2019, February 2020, June 2023

Notes: Policies combined November 2012 - 2.6(d), 2.6(d)1, 2.6(d)2, 2.6(d)3, 2.6(d)4. In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

Related Policies:

Chapter F: Monitoring

INST.F.10.010

Routine Monitoring and Data Collection

Monitoring on Pathways. An institution on the Standard or Open Pathway may be required to file one or more interim reports. An institution on the Standard Pathway may be required to host one or more focused visits. Such monitoring shall be appropriate in circumstances where the team has concluded that HLC should review the institution's progress in addressing a serious issue at the institution, the resolution of which is relevant to the institution's future compliance with, or improvement regarding, the Criteria for Accreditation or other HLC requirements.

Other Monitoring. An institution, regardless of its pathway, is always subject to monitoring in the form of interim reports or focused evaluations related to review by HLC of the following: financial and non-financial indicators; a change of control, structure or organization transaction; substantive change; complaints; compliance with other HLC requirements, including the Federal Compliance Requirements and the Assumed Practices; or other HLC investigation or review.

Process for Requiring Monitoring. An evaluation team or staff may recommend that an institution be required to file an interim report or host a focused on-site evaluation on one or more topics. The President may also act to require routine monitoring in a manner consistent with policy on Staff Authority COMM.B.10.020. Following review of routine monitoring, an appropriate decision-making body, or HLC staff where allowed by HLC policy, shall determine whether the monitoring is appropriate for the institution, and, if so, shall act to approve such monitoring.

Interim Reports. An institution shall submit a required interim report according to the due date established in the action calling for the interim report. HLC may designate staff to review and prepare a written analysis of all reports and to act on behalf of HLC to accept the report or require additional reports on the same or related topic or may recommend to HLC's decision-making bodies that further monitoring, including new interim reports or focused visits, as appropriate to the institution's pathway assignment, be required on the same topics identified in the action or on other topics.

Focused Visits. An institution that is assigned a focused visit shall host such focused visit according to the date established in the action calling for the focused visit. The institution shall submit a focused report to HLC prior to the evaluation on the topics identified in that action prior to the focused visit. HLC staff may expand the focus of the evaluation where appropriate to review additional topics of concern to HLC. The focused visit shall be conducted by a team of HLC peer reviewers appointed by HLC staff. The length of the focused visit shall be one and one-half

days, but HLC may lengthen or shorten the visit or require that team members conduct additional on-site visits to the institution's facilities to examine specific issues.

The focused visit team will prepare a written report addressing the topics of concern identified in the action calling for the focused visit and any areas of concern raised by HLC staff and identifying deficiencies, if any, at the institution. The focused visit team report shall include a recommendation for HLC action either accepting the institution's focused report or calling for additional monitoring, sanction, Show-Cause Order or withdrawal of accreditation. The institution shall have the opportunity to file a written response to the focused visit report prior to a decision-making body acting on the report. Focused visit reports will be considered through HLC's regular review and decision-making processes.

Data Reporting From Member Institutions

All member institutions will complete data reports for HLC; such reporting will occur annually as well as periodically. HLC, with oversight as appropriate from the Board of Trustees, will determine the contents of this reporting to assure that it addresses potential or developing problems with an institution's compliance with accrediting requirements and institutional stability, as well as solicits updated information on the scope of activities of each member institution. Data required from each institution will include, at minimum, annual financial information, headcount and enrollment, measures related to student achievement, and other indicators. The data reporting will provide HLC with sufficient information to understand and respond to significant shifts in an institution's capacity and/or scope of educational activities.

Institutional Contact for Data Reporting

To assure that the institution provides accurate and consistent information, each member institution identifies an Accreditation Liaison Officer (ALO) who will bear administrative responsibility for submitting the report in a timely manner. HLC training will be available for those liaisons.

HLC Follow-Up to Institutional Data

In reviewing and analyzing institutional data, HLC will look at relationships among a variety of indicators and other information in any given year or over several years. If those relationships suggest that the institution may be experiencing problems meeting HLC requirements or very rapid change, HLC will ask the institution to submit an explanation of the data. In particular, HLC will ask institutions it identifies through review of information about student achievement to provide information about their strategy for improvement. HLC staff may forward institutional data, and any explanation or other information provided by the institution, to a peer review panel for further review. Such panel may conduct its review in a scheduled meeting or by any means that allows for synchronous or asynchronous communication. If data submitted by an institution, particularly enrollment information, financial indicators based on financial ratios, or any other additional information required by a peer review panel, are indicative of problems meeting HLC requirements, rapid change, significant growth, or otherwise require validation, such peer review panel or HLC staff may call for an on-site evaluation as soon as possible;

require that an institution address concerns arising from these data in the next evaluation process; or recommend to the Institutional Actions Council additional institutional monitoring through any process provided for in HLC policy and procedure.

Monitoring of Student Enrollment Growth

HLC will monitor enrollment growth through institutional annual data reporting and will monitor on an ongoing basis growth in enrollment at those institutions that experience significant enrollment growth as defined in HLC procedures or appear to have significant shifts in enrollment based on instructional modalities. HLC will ask institutions that have been identified through the annual data reporting process as having significant enrollment growth to provide information about enrollment growth at the program level. HLC may take follow-up action.

Surveying of Students

HLC may survey students of an institution to gather information about their experience at the institution prior to a comprehensive evaluation at the institution scheduled by HLC. HLC will provide aggregate data resulting from the survey to the institution under review and the evaluation team prior to the comprehensive evaluation. The institution will have an opportunity to provide additional information or other data in response to the student survey data to the evaluation team and HLC prior to the comprehensive evaluation.

Policy Number Key

Section INST: Institutional Processes

Chapter F: Monitoring

Part 10: Routine Monitoring

Last Revised: June 2022

First Adopted: November 1999, February 2003, February 2007

Revision History: February 2001, February 2007, February 2009, February 2010, November 2010, June 2012, November 2012, April 2013, February 2014, June 2014, November 2018, June 2020, November 2020, February 2021, February 2022, June 2022

Notes: Policies combined November 2012 – 3.6, 3.6(a), 1.3, 1.3(a), 1.3(b), 1.3(c). In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

Related Policies:

INST.F.20.010

Special Monitoring

The President imposes special monitoring in consultation with staff and may receive information from a variety of sources, including HLC's routine monitoring process, indicating that special monitoring may be appropriate. All special monitoring protocols are tailored as appropriate under the circumstances and may include, but not be limited to, one or more of the following:

1. a special monitoring report; or
2. an advisory team visit;
3. an institutional designation.

Presidential Recommendation

HLC's President shall have the authority to take a recommendation to the appropriate HLC decision-making body to require routine monitoring, a sanction, the issuance of a Show-Cause Order, or denial or withdrawal of status for an institution, subject to HLC policy and procedures related to those actions.

The analysis of a special monitoring report or advisory visit team report is used to support the development of a recommendation the President makes directly to an appropriate HLC decision-making body for any action supported by the policies and practices of HLC.

Any action the President intends to recommend to a decision-making body will be shared with the institution for response at least 14 days prior to the intended date of deliberation and decision.

Circumstances Giving Rise to Special Monitoring

Situations that may result in special monitoring include, but are not limited to:

1. institutional declaration of bankruptcy, financial exigency, or intent to close;
2. highly publicized and divisive controversies among the governing board, the administration, and/or the faculty or the student body;
3. significant unanticipated reduction in program offering, faculty, and/or enrollment;
4. public sanctions applied by governmental agencies or by other accrediting or licensing bodies;

5. serious legal, financial, or ethical investigations, including those involving adjudication in courts, whether the underlying information raises serious concerns about the institution's compliance with one or more HLC requirements;
6. financial audit reports, Security Exchange Commission filings, or other information that raise serious concerns about financial viability or financial management practices; or
7. evidence of serious misrepresentation to students and the public.

Advisory Visits

An advisory visit is an on-site evaluation conducted on relatively short notice by a team of peer reviewers of appropriate size and expertise to gather further information about situations that give rise to concerns about the institution's compliance with HLC requirements. An advisory visit team only makes determinations related to the institution's compliance with HLC requirements without articulating any recommendation for action. Such determinations assist the President in developing an appropriate recommendation for action by an HLC decision-making body.

An advisory visit can be of any reasonable duration calculated to maximize the team's ability to conduct fact-finding activities, including interacting with appropriate constituencies of the institution, including students, faculty, administration and the institution's board. While the timing of an advisory visit is in the sole discretion of HLC's President, the institution is required to promptly notify HLC of any circumstances that will limit the team's ability to conduct an effective visit. When required by HLC, the institution provides documentary evidence of its compliance with the applicable HLC requirement in advance of the advisory visit. HLC may also make other information in the institution's record available to the team in advance of such evaluations.

Institutional Designations

Purpose and Other Details Related to Institutional Designations. The purpose of these designations shall be to inform the public that the institution is dealing with a significant financial condition(s) or being investigated by a governmental agency. Designations are assigned as soon as possible after HLC has confirmed that a factual basis for the designation exists. HLC does not undertake any independent evaluation of the institution in advance of such assignment. Because such situations have the potential to affect the institution's operations, the public should be aware of this information in making a decision to attend or continue to attend the institution under the designation. Any designation issued by the HLC President shall be published in a Public Disclosure Notice on the institution's Statement of Accreditation Status on HLC's website.

Typically, the designation period will not extend more than two years. During the designation period HLC may require that the institution submit one or more reports about the underlying situation or undergo other regular or special monitoring, including advisory visits, as determined by the HLC President. An institution that has one of the above designations is not precluded from also being placed by HLC on a sanction subject to HLC policy and

procedures related to such action if appropriate. During the monitoring or evaluation process, the institution may request removal of the designation, although final determination of the appropriateness of removing the designation shall remain with the HLC President or the Board if the case is otherwise subject to the Board's review.

Financial Distress. HLC's President, after consultation with the Board of Trustees, shall have the authority to determine that an institution undergoing a significant challenge to its fiscal capacity should be assigned this designation. Conditions that may contribute to a designation of *in financial distress* include, but are not limited to: significant diminished financial contribution from a state; significant escalation in institutional indebtedness; placement by the U.S. Department of Education on Heightened Cash Monitoring 2 (HCM2) for significant reasons related to finances or financial management of the institution or any parent or superordinate entity; formal declaration by the institution of financial exigency or emergency; going concern warning by the institution's auditors; or other similar financial situation.

Governmental Investigation. HLC's President, after consultation with the Board of Trustees, shall have the authority to determine that an institution undergoing investigations by one or more governmental agency, law enforcement body, or court should be assigned this designation. Conditions that may contribute to a designation of *governmental investigation* include, but are not limited to: investigation by one or more state attorneys general, the Federal Trade Commission, the U.S. Department of Justice or other federal agency; a notice of intended limitation, suspension or termination action by the U.S. Department of Education; or other significant investigations, litigation or enforcement action by or joined by a governmental authority related to its institutional or academic operations or activities.

Substantive Change While an Institution Has a Designation. Any substantive change application from an institution with a current designation, other than an application for approval of a Provisional Plan, will be subject to strict scrutiny and may be deferred for consideration by HLC until after the designation has been removed, or the application may be denied. Institutions that have a designation are not restricted from making changes to their existing programs, but must comply with any notification or approval requirements under HLC policy.

Process for Imposing or Removing a Designation. HLC's President will notify the institution of the intent to designate the institution in one of the above categories and will allow the institution a minimum of 14 days to respond before acting with regard to the proposed designation. (Note that the institution may request up to an additional 14 days to respond if it articulates good cause for such an extension.) The President will take into account the institution's response in making the decision whether to assign the designation. The President or the Board will also determine when to remove a designation from an institution. The President will re-evaluate the designation during the designation period as new or additional information of significance becomes available to HLC, and at the end of the designation period, to determine whether the designation shall be removed. The President or the Board will remove the designation when in the President's or Board's sole judgment the designation is no longer required because the institution has resolved the issues that led to the designation. Any decision of the President or the Board related to imposing or removing a designation is final.

Policy Number Key

Section INST: Institutional Processes

Chapter F: Monitoring

Part 20: Special Monitoring

Last Revised: November 2022

First Adopted: November 1999

Revision History: February 2001, February 2007, June 2012, November 2012, August 2016, June 2020, February 2022, November 2022

Notes: Former policy number 3.6(b), 3.6(c). In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

Related Policies: COMM.B.10.010 Staff Role and Responsibility

Chapter G: Substantive Change, Including Change of Control

INST.G.10.010

Substantive Change

An institution shall have the obligation hereunder to report certain changes, some of which may constitute substantive changes under federal regulation, to HLC as identified in this policy and related policies and to seek and receive HLC approval where appropriate prior to implementing specific changes.

The institution shall use HLC's change reporting protocol for this purpose. Changes identified as requiring prior HLC approval prior to implementation shall be included in the institution's accreditation only after HLC has reviewed the change through a process identified in these policies and formally acted to approve the change. HLC's review and approval process is intended as far as possible to ensure that if implemented the proposed substantive change will not adversely affect the institution's capacity to continue to meet HLC's requirements. Moreover, depending on the circumstances, an institution's substantive change application may be disqualified based on restrictions in federal regulations or based on HLC policies and procedures. Changes identified as requiring HLC notification are generally included in the institution's accreditation provided that the institution provides timely notification to HLC through the Institutional Update and other data reporting instruments established by HLC according to a schedule established by HLC. Additionally, institutions that have access to the Notification Program for Additional Locations must notify HLC and receive acknowledgment prior to initiating the Additional Location.

As further detailed below, some of these requirements only apply to institutions that (1) are currently, or in the prior three years have been, on a sanction or under a Show-Cause Order with HLC, or (2) are currently under a provisional certification with the U.S. Department of Education.

Substantive Change Requiring Notification or Approval

1. Changes in actual or apparent mission of the institution or its educational objectives require prior HLC APPROVAL.
2. Significant changes in the character or nature of the student body of the institution, particularly, but not limited to, those changes involved in seeking international students for the first time or acquiring students being taught-out of programs provided by a closing institution require prior HLC APPROVAL.

3. Initiation of new academic program(s) or major(s) other than those listed below, or cancellation or suspension of academic programs requires HLC NOTIFICATION. The following changes each require prior HLC APPROVAL:
 - a. Addition of academic program(s) at a degree or credential level not previously included in the institution's accreditation by HLC;
 - b. Addition of academic program(s), including Title IV-eligible Certificate programs not related to existing degree programs, that represent a *significant departure* from programs previously included in the institution's accreditation;
 - c. Addition of a direct assessment program or the addition of competency-based programs wherein the academic program is organized around competencies;¹
 - d. Addition of academic programs that require allocation of substantial financial investment or resources;
 - e. Addition of academic programs outside stipulations imposed by a previous HLC action limiting such activity without prior approval.
4. Each of the following changes requires HLC NOTIFICATION or prior HLC APPROVAL:
 - a. Change from clock to credit hours in one or more institutional programs.
 - b. Substantial increase or decrease in the number of clock or credit hours required for successful completion of an academic program.
 - c. Change in term length (e.g. semesters to quarters or semesters to a five-week compressed term) that affects 25% or more of all the institution's courses or programs.
 - d. Increase or decrease in the number of credit hours per course in 25% or more of the courses in the institution's curriculum.
 - e. Change in the manner(s) in which an institution measures student progress, regardless of method.
5. Offering courses or educational programs through the modality of distance education requires prior HLC APPROVAL for each of the following:
 - a. The initial offering of courses through distance education.
 - b. Any of the following thresholds: offering 50% or more of an institution's courses through distance education; enrolling 50% or more of an institution's students in distance education (with a student being defined as being enrolled in distance education if they take one distance education course); or offering 50% or more of the courses or credits in an educational program through distance

education. Once an institution has received prior **HLC APPROVAL** for one of these thresholds, additional approval for the other thresholds is not required.

6. Offering courses or educational programs through the modality of correspondence education requires prior **HLC APPROVAL** for each of the following:
 - a. Initial offering of courses through correspondence education.
 - b. Offering 50% or more of one program through correspondence education.
 - c. Offering 50% or more of multiple programs through correspondence education.
7. Establishment of a campus, including a branch campus, or an additional location, including for purposes of providing teach out, requires prior **HLC APPROVAL** unless the institution has been approved for access to the Notification Program for Additional Locations as outlined in [INST.G.10.020](#).
8. Closure or suspension for more than one semester of an additional location or a campus, including a branch campus, requires **HLC NOTIFICATION**:
9. Initiation of a contractual or other arrangement wherein an institution outsources some portion of one or more of its educational programs to certain other parties (an unaccredited institution; an institution that is not accredited by an accreditor recognized by the U.S. Department of Education; or a corporation or other entity) requires **HLC NOTIFICATION** or prior **HLC APPROVAL**:
 - a. Less than 25% of any educational program outsourced to the other party requires prior **HLC APPROVAL** for institutions that are currently on a sanction or under a Show-Cause Order or that have been on a sanction or under a Show-Cause Order in the prior three academic years and requires **HLC NOTIFICATION** for all other institutions.
 - b. 25%-50% of any educational program outsourced to the other party requires prior **HLC APPROVAL**.
 - c. More than 50% of any educational program outsourced to the other party will receive intense scrutiny and will not be approved by **HLC** except in exceptional circumstances. (Note that federal regulations provides that educational programs provided through contractual arrangements between an accredited institution and an ineligible entity wherein more than 50% of the educational program is being provided by the ineligible entity will not receive Title IV assistance even if approved by the accreditor.)

10. Each of the following changes requires **HLC NOTIFICATION** within thirty (30) days:
- a. Change in an existing program’s method of delivery.
 - b. Aggregate change of 25% or more of the clock hours, credit hours, or content of a program since the agency’s most recent accreditation review.
 - c. Development of customized pathways or abbreviated or modified courses or programs to:
 - i. Accommodate and recognize a student’s existing knowledge, such as knowledge attained through employment or military service; and
 - ii. Close competency gaps between demonstrated prior knowledge or competency and the full requirements of a particular course or program.
 - d. Initiation of a contractual or other arrangement wherein an institution outsources some portion of one or more of its educational programs to any of the following parties: an unaccredited institution; an institution that is not accredited by an accreditor recognized by the U.S. Department of Education; or a corporation or other entity.
11. Beginning with institutions placed on a sanction or under a Show-Cause Order with **HLC** after July 1, 2020, or placed under a provisional certification with the U.S. Department of Education as of that same date, each of the changes detailed above in #9 and #10 require prior **HLC APPROVAL** for institutions that (1) are currently, or in the prior three years have been, on a sanction or are under a Show-Cause Order with **HLC**, or (2) are currently under a provisional certification with the U.S. Department of Education.
12. Change of Control, Structure or Organization as defined by these policies requires prior **HLC APPROVAL**.
13. Initiation of an institution’s first Pell-eligible prison education program at a first additional location and the initiation of the first Pell-eligible prison education program at a second additional location requires prior **HLC APPROVAL**.
14. Initiation of an institution’s subsequent Pell-eligible prison education program at any additional location requires prior **HLC NOTIFICATION**.
15. Initiation of a second Pell-eligible prison education program in a modality (or other method of delivery) that differs from the modality or modalities used in any previously approved Pell-eligible prison education program requires prior **HLC APPROVAL**.

1 For institutions that offered competency-based programs prior to December 1, 2014, HLC will validate the ongoing approval of the programs and their inclusion in the accreditation of the institution.

Policy Number Key

Section INST: Institutional Processes

Chapter G: Substantive Change, Including Change of Control

Part 10: General

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Notes: Policies combined November 2012 - 3.2(a), 3.2(b), 3.2(b)1. In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.” Policy renumbered in June 2023 (former policy number INST.F.20.040).

Related Policies: FDCR.B.10.010 HLC Approval of Institutional Teach-Out Arrangements, INST.G.20.010 Change of Control, Structure or Organization, INST.G.20.020 Processes for Seeking Approval of Change of Control, Structure or Organization, INST.G.20.030 Monitoring Related to Change of Control, Structure or Organization, COMM.B.10.040 Non-Substantive Changes in the Accreditation Relationship Between an Institution and HLC

INST.G.10.020

Review of Substantive Change

The review process for requests for approving those substantive changes that require **HLC APPROVAL** as detailed in HLC policies shall primarily be determined in the following two ways: (1) each member institution shall be assigned a designation by HLC according to its experience and maturity in offering new educational programs and new methods of delivery, including offering distance, correspondence education, credit-based competency-based education and direct assessment; (2) HLC shall determine the complexity of the specific proposed changes being requested for approval.

An institution requesting prior approval of a substantive change shall present appropriate application information seeking approval of the change according to HLC's change review protocols. Generally, such materials shall be reviewed by HLC according to the provisions of this section; however, certain types of change may require additional review provisions as provided herein.

As determined by the designation of the institution and the complexity of the change, and unless otherwise stated herein, the change request will be reviewed by one of the following: a Change Panel, a Change Visit or a Desk Review, each of which is described below.

All change requests will be presented for final review and approval by an HLC decision-making body recognized by the U.S. Department of Education unless approval by HLC staff is otherwise explicitly permitted by HLC policies. Changes will be effective on or after the date of the action of that body. In no case will such approval be retroactive.

Change of Control, Structure or Organization

The review process for requests for changes identified as subject to HLC's Change of Control, Structure or Organization policy will be reviewed in accordance with separate associated procedures found in HLC's policies regarding Change of Control, Structure or Organization.

Review of a Campus

Institutions seeking HLC approval of a main campus or branch campus that houses a full range of instruction as well as administrative and support services shall provide a business plan for the new campus that specifies the following:

1. the educational programs to be offered at the campus;
2. the projected revenues, expenditures and cash flow at the campus; and

3. the operational, management, and physical resources at the campus.

Within six months of the date the campus matriculates students and offers instruction, HLC will conduct a campus visit.

Review of Additional Locations

The review process for additional locations offering 50% or more of an academic program shall be determined in the following two ways: (1) each member institution shall be assigned a designation by HLC according to its experience and maturity in offering new additional locations; (2) HLC shall determine the complexity of the specific proposed changes being requested for approval. Such review shall include consideration of the institution's fiscal and administrative capacity to operate that location. The only exception shall be for institutions approved for access to the Notification Program for Additional Locations, as defined in this policy.

Within six months of the date an institution matriculates students and begins instruction at any of its first three new additional locations, HLC will conduct an on-site evaluation visit to that additional location.

Within six months of the date an institution matriculates students who are incarcerated and begins instruction in a Pell-eligible prison education program at each of its first two additional locations offering the Pell-eligible prison education program, HLC will conduct its first on-site evaluation visit at such additional location(s).

Institutions remain responsible for ensuring that they have all appropriate approvals for Pell-eligible prison education programs, including approval for any instructional site meeting the federal definition of an additional location prior to initiating a prison education program at that location.

Notification Program for Additional Locations

Institutions that have previously received approval from HLC to initiate at least three additional locations may seek access to the Notification Program for Additional Locations. Such access shall reflect HLC's determination that the institution has a proven record of educational and administrative oversight of such locations and has the capacity to extend that oversight to new additional locations. An institution's request for initial access to the Notification Program will be granted only after the institution has been reviewed by a Change Visit or other review for other additional locations resulting in a written report that documents the institution's compliance with appropriate requirements as outlined in this policy.

Eligibility Criteria for the Notification Program. In order to be eligible to participate in the Notification Program for Additional Locations, an institution must meet the following criteria:

1. The institution has completed at least one cycle of accreditation.
2. The institution has demonstrated success in overseeing at least three locations.

3. The institution is not under a provisional certification with the U.S. Department of Education (having been placed on such status on or after July 1, 2020).
4. During the previous three years, the institution has not been subject to monitoring for issues related to the quality of instruction at, or to the oversight of, existing additional locations or campuses.
5. The institution is not currently on Notice with HLC.
6. During the previous three years, the institution has not been placed on Notice.
7. The institution is not currently on Probation with HLC or under a Show-Cause Order with HLC.
8. During the previous three years, the institution has not been placed on Probation or under a Show-Cause Order.
9. The institution has not had its accreditation withdrawn and the withdrawal action is stayed pending appeal.
10. There are no other HLC or other legal restrictions on additional locations and/or programs offered off campus.
11. There are appropriate systems at the institution to ensure quality control of locations that include clearly identified academic controls; regular evaluation by the institution of its locations; a pattern of adequate faculty, facilities, resources, and academic/support systems; financial stability; and long-range planning for future expansion.

An institution with access to the Notification Program for Additional Locations will be able to open new additional locations after notifying HLC prior to initiating any new additional locations and receiving an acknowledgment that HLC has added the new additional location to its systems.

However, an institution must seek prior HLC approval for the first two additional locations where it offers its first Pell-eligible prison education program even if it is otherwise eligible for, or participates in, the Notification Program for Additional Locations.

An institution that remains eligible for the Notification Program for Additional Locations and is otherwise eligible to offer Pell-eligible prison education programs under HLC policy may utilize the Notification Program for Additional Locations program to notify HLC of additional locations where it offers a second or subsequent Pell-eligible prison education program.

Continued institutional eligibility for access to the Notification Program for Additional Locations will be reviewed at least every five years, typically in conjunction with a multi-location visit.

Removal or Suspension From the Notification Program. HLC may act to suspend or remove an institution from the Notification Program if it does not meet the criteria above.

An institution will be suspended from the Notification Program if:

1. The institution is under a provisional certification with the U.S. Department of Education.
2. During the previous three years, the institution has been subject to monitoring for issues related to the quality of instruction at, or to the oversight of, existing additional locations or campuses.
3. The institution is, or during the previous three years has been, on Notice with HLC.

An institution that is suspended from the Notification Program will be eligible to participate in the Notification Program once the issue that resulted in the suspension is resolved, provided that the institution continues to meet all of the other criteria for eligibility to the Notification Program.

An institution will be removed from the Notification Program if:

1. The institution does not have at least three additional locations.
2. During the previous three years, the institution has been placed on Notice for issues related to the quality of the institution's off-campus instruction or related issues.
3. The institution is, or during the previous three years has been, on Probation with HLC or under a Show-Cause Order with HLC.
4. The institution has had its accreditation withdrawn and the withdrawal action is stayed pending appeal.
5. There are HLC or other legal restrictions on additional locations and/or programs offered off campus.
6. There are not appropriate systems at the institution to ensure quality control of locations that include clearly identified academic controls; regular evaluation by the institution of its locations; a pattern of adequate faculty, facilities, resources, and academic/support systems; financial stability; and long-range planning for future expansion.

An institution that is removed from the Notification Program must re-apply to participate in the Notification Program.

HLC may also suspend or remove an institution that undergoes a Change of Control, Structure or Organization as defined in HLC policy from the Notification Program, for example, based on concerns related to its additional locations.

Substantive Change Review Process Structure

Change Panel. A Change Panel shall consist of two or more peer reviewers who shall review applications for approval of substantive change submitted by institutions.

The Change Panel may seek additional information from the institution if such information is being sought to explain or clarify the materials provided by the institution in its application for change.

The Change Panel may recommend that the change be denied or that it be approved with or without additional monitoring as appropriate. Such recommendation will then be forwarded to an appropriate HLC decision-making body. The institution shall be given an opportunity to review the recommendation and provide an institutional response prior to consideration by the decision-making body.

Alternatively, the Change Panel may recommend that the change be further evaluated by an on-site evaluation team, either by a Change Visit or by a previously scheduled focused or comprehensive evaluation.

Change Visit. A Change Visit shall consist of a team of two or more peer reviewers designated by HLC who shall review applications for approval of substantive change submitted by institutions.

The Change Visit team may recommend that the change be denied or that it be approved, with or without additional monitoring as appropriate. Such a recommendation will then be forwarded to an appropriate HLC decision-making body. The institution shall be given an opportunity to review the recommendation and provide an institutional response prior to consideration by the decision-making body.

Desk Review. A Desk Review shall consist of a review of a proposed institutional change conducted by HLC staff. The staff member may recommend that the change be denied or that it be approved, with or without additional monitoring as appropriate. Unless approval by HLC staff is otherwise explicitly permitted by these policies, the Desk Review will result in a recommendation to an appropriate HLC decision-making body. The institution shall be given an opportunity to review any recommendation for denial and to provide an institutional response prior to consideration by the decision-making body.

Policy Number Key

Section INST: Institutional Processes

Chapter G: Substantive Change, Including Change of Control

Part 10: General

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Notes: Policies combined November 2012 - 3.2(b)1.1, 3.2(b)1.2, 3.2(b)1.3, 3.2(b)1.4, 3.2(b)1.4a, 3.2(b)1.4b,

3.2(b)1.4c, 3.2(b)1.4d, 3.2(b)1.4e, 3.2(b)1.5, 3.2(b)2, 3.2(b)2.1, 3.2(b)2.2, 3.2(b)2.3. In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.” Policy renumbered in June 2023 (former policy number INST.F.20.050).

Related Policies: INST.D.30.010 Effective Date of Accreditation Actions, COMM.B.10.020 Staff Authority, COMM.B.10.040 Non-substantive Changes in the Accreditation Relationship Between an Institution and HLC

INST.G.10.030

Monitoring of Substantive Change

HLC may monitor any approved substantive change through required progress or monitoring reports or on-site evaluations and shall monitor specific changes.

Campus Evaluation Visit. HLC will conduct an on-site evaluation visit to a new campus or branch within six months of matriculation of students and initiation of instruction at such campus. The visit shall be conducted by HLC peer reviewers and shall be handled according to the procedure for a focused evaluation.

Additional Location Confirmation Visit. HLC will conduct an on-site visit of each of the first three additional locations, and each of the first two Pell-eligible prison education programs, begun by an institution within six months of matriculation of students and initiation of instruction at the additional location. The visit may be conducted by HLC peer reviewers or HLC staff and will be to confirm the accuracy of the information provided to HLC concerning the quality and oversight of the education at the additional location when it was originally approved by HLC. HLC site visitors may call for further monitoring of an institution's additional locations through HLC's established monitoring processes. Such recommendations for further monitoring will be reviewed and acted upon by an HLC decision-making body.

Additional Locations Offering Pell-Eligible Prison Education Programs. Within two years of an institution initiating instruction at an additional location offering one or more Pell-eligible prison education program(s), HLC will review the methodology used by the institution in collaboration with the appropriate Oversight Entity to determine that such prison education programs demonstrate the same academic quality standards as substantially similar programs that the institution offers that are not prison education programs.

Multi-Location Evaluation Visit. HLC will conduct an on-site visit to additional locations of an institution with multiple off-campus additional locations (more than three such locations) every five years. The visit shall take place to a sample of such locations as defined in HLC procedure. The visit may be scheduled proximate to an on-site evaluation, an Assurance Review, comprehensive evaluation, or Comprehensive Quality Review, where appropriate to inform that team's evaluation. The visit may be made by HLC peer reviewers or HLC staff and will be to confirm the continuing effective oversight by the institution of its additional locations. HLC site visitors may call for further monitoring of an institution's additional locations through HLC's established monitoring processes.

If an institution is part of the Notification program for new additional locations, the visit will consider whether the institution continues to meet the requirements for access to the program outlined in the policy and will make a recommendation for the institution's continued participation in that program. Such recommendations will be reviewed and acted upon by an HLC decision-making body.

Other Monitoring Related to Additional Locations. HLC will require a Change Visit before extending accreditation to include a new additional location for an institution under HLC sanction, an institution experiencing serious financial problems, or where HLC has raised questions about the institution’s quality assurance processes in its off-campus operations. HLC will also monitor institutions experiencing rapid growth of additional locations through either an on-site focused visit or through other forms of monitoring.

Other Monitoring Related to Substantive Change. HLC reserves the right to initiate monitoring related to any substantive change it has previously approved if it has questions about the quality of that change in its execution or the institution is experiencing rapid growth in some aspect of the institution’s operations related to the approved change.

Cumulative Substantive Changes that Result in a Comprehensive Evaluation. HLC reserves the right to call for a comprehensive evaluation when changes made or proposed by an institution are so extensive that they call into question whether they fundamentally alter the nature or character of the institution HLC accredited at the time of the institution’s last comprehensive evaluation. These changes include, but are not limited to, the any or all of the following:

1. extensive numbers of new or revised academic programs;
2. extensive numbers of new campuses or additional locations;
3. significant new populations of students;
4. new delivery formats including distance, correspondence, compressed, or other formats;
5. frequent significant modifications to corporate or governance structures;
6. involvement of the institution in one or more joint ventures, limited partnerships or other arrangements that may affect its academic programs, services, students, or governance structure.

Policy Number Key

Section INST: Institutional Processes

Chapter G: Substantive Change, Including Change of Control

Part 10: General

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Policy renumbered in June 2023 (former policy number INST.F.20.060).
Related Policies: INST.D.30.010 Effective Date of Accreditation Actions

INST.G.20.010

Change of Control, Structure or Organization

An institution shall receive HLC approval prior to undergoing a Change of Control, Structure or Organization (referred to in these policies as a “transaction”) that affects, or may affect, how corporate control*, structure or governance occurs at the accredited or candidate institution (hereinafter the “member institution”). Change of Control, Structure or Organization is a type of substantive change. Approval of the transaction resulting in the Change of Control, Structure or Organization shall be necessary prior to its consummation to effectuate the continued accreditation of the institution subsequent to the closing of the proposed transaction.

**Control shall be understood to mean the possession, direct or indirect, of the power to direct or cause the direction of, the management and policies of an institution, corporation, partnership or other entity, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by contract or otherwise. (See related definition at 34 CFR § 600.31(b).)*

Eligibility for Change of Control

No institution shall be deemed eligible for Change of Control, Structure or Organization merely by virtue of having accredited or candidate status with HLC. Approval shall be at the sole discretion of HLC’s Board of Trustees (“the Board” or “HLC’s Board”). An institution shall apply for HLC approval of a proposed Change of Control, Structure or Organization transaction through processes outlined in these policies and HLC’s Change of Control procedure and must demonstrate to the satisfaction of HLC’s Board that the substance of the Change of Control application meets the requirements identified in this policy and that approval of the proposed Change of Control, Structure or Organization is in the best interest of HLC.

In those cases in which HLC’s Board decides to approve a proposed Change of Control, Structure or Organization, it may decide so subject to conditions on the institution(s) or its accreditation(s). In those cases in which HLC’s Board decides, in its sole discretion, that the proposed transaction builds a new institution bypassing HLC’s established policies for seeking accreditation, the Board shall not approve the Change of Control, Structure or Organization.

The Board will not consider for approval any proposed Change of Control, Structure or Organization involving an institution that is under a sanction, Show-Cause Order or adverse action from any other recognized accreditor or loss of authorization from any state entity or is under investigation by any state entity, or involving a buyer or investor who owns such an institution except as described in this policy. The Board will also not consider for approval any proposed Change of Control, Structure or Organization for an institution the Board has determined within the previous twelve months to merit withdrawal of accreditation, even if a formal action to withdraw accreditation has not yet taken place.

The Board will consider a Change of Control, Structure or Organization for a member institution on sanction or under a Show-Cause Order only if there is substantial evidence that the proposed transaction resolves the issues the institution must address during the sanction or Show-Cause period and the transaction otherwise meets each of the Key Factors identified in this policy.

Types of Transactions

The transactions that require prior HLC approval¹ pursuant to this policy include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Sale or transfer to, or acquisition by, a new owner (a) of all, or a substantial portion of, the institution's assets, or (b) the assets of an additional location, including a branch campus. This item does not include any transfer that constitutes only the granting of a security interest.
2. Merger or consolidation of an entity or institution into the structure of the institution, including through acquisition.
3. The acquisition of a campus, including a branch campus or an additional location, from another institution, including in order to provide for teach out of the students from another institution.
4. The acquisition of an academic program from another institution.
5. The division of the member institution into one or more institutions or entities.
6. Stock transactions including Initial Public Offerings of stock as well as those transactions wherein an individual, entity or group² acquires and controls 25% of the total outstanding shares of stock of the member institution, or an individual, entity or group increases or decreases its control of shares to greater or less than 25%, through individual or cumulative transactions, of the total outstanding shares of the stock of the institution.
7. Change of corporate form, governance structure, or conversion, including, but not limited to: change from a Limited Partnership to Corporation; change from a Limited Liability Corporation to a Corporation; change from a Not-for Profit Corporation to a For-Profit Corporation; change from a Private institution to a Public institution; change from a Not-for Profit Corporation controlled by members to one controlled by its Board of Directors; or significant change in the size of the institution's governing board.

1 Such transactions may or may not also require approval from the U.S. Department of Education.

2 For a definition of a "group" see Section 13(d)(3) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934.

8. Any of the transactions in items 1 through 7 above involving a parent corporation that owns or controls the member institution or in any intermediate subsidiary of a parent corporation where that subsidiary has a controlling relationship to the institution and where the transaction may reasonably affect the control of the accredited institution as determined by HLC or by the U.S. Department of Education.
9. Sale, transfer, or release of an interest in the member institution such that there is change in the management or governance of the institution.
10. Transfer of substantial academic or operational control of the member institution to a third-party entity.

Change of Control, Structure, or Organization Without Prior HLC Approval

Should an institution undertake a Change of Control transaction without prior approval, HLC's President shall have the authority to take a recommendation to the appropriate HLC decision-making body to require regular monitoring, a sanction, a Show-Cause Order or withdrawal of accreditation for an institution, subject to HLC policy and procedures related to those actions.

Prior to any decision-making body's review, the institution will be informed about the President's recommendation and will have at least 14 days to prepare and submit a response that the Board or Institutional Actions Council, as applicable, will have available when it considers the President's recommendation. The Board has the authority to withdraw the accreditation or candidacy of an institution that completes a Change of Control, Structure or Organization without receiving prior HLC approval, when required, from the Board of Trustees.

Notification to HLC Regarding Other Transactions

A member institution must notify HLC staff of any other Change of Control, Structure or Organization that is not separately identified in this policy or that may be separately identified in the policy but may not be reasonably known by, or under the control of, the accredited institution, a parent entity or intermediate subsidiary prior to the transaction (e.g., disposal of stock by an investor). These changes include, but are not limited to, changes in the Chief Executive Officer of the member institution, changes in the structure and composition of the Board of Trustees of the institution, other than those due to normal or mid-term completion of Board members' terms or removal or replacement of Board members or revision of corporate bylaws through regular review processes, and sale or transfer of a block of stock that constitutes less than 25% but more than 10% of the total outstanding voting shares of the member institution, its corporate parent or other entity in a controlling relationship with the institution. These changes must be reported to HLC as soon as they are reasonably known to the institution. While such changes are to be reported for information, staff may determine in certain cases that they do constitute a transaction that must be approved under this policy or that require HLC follow-up under HLC policies related to monitoring.

Policy Number Key

Section INST: Institutional Processes

Chapter G: Substantive Change, Including Change of Control

Part 20: Change of Control, Structure or Organization

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Related Policies: INST.G.10.010 Substantive Change, INST.G.20.020 Processes for Seeking Approval of Change of Control, Structure or Organization, INST.G.20.030 Monitoring Related to Change of Control, Structure or Organization

INST.G.20.020

Processes for Seeking Approval of Change of Control, Structure or Organization

The Higher Learning Commission Board of Trustees (the “Board”) will make all decisions regarding approval of applications for Change of Control, Structure or Organization taking into consideration a Change of Control report developed as a result of the evaluation of any such application. For such Change of Control evaluations, HLC staff may require an on-site visit to gather evidence about the proposed Change of Control, Structure or Organization.

The Board may act in agreement with any recommendation put forward in a Change of Control report (if one is made) or the Board may develop and act on its own recommendation. The Board may elect to provide the institution with thirty days to respond to any recommendation the Board develops before the Board takes final action.

The Board may approve the application, thereby authorizing the continuation of accreditation for the institution subsequent to the close of the transaction, or it may deny the application. The Board may defer its consideration of the application to the next Board meeting date pending receipt of additional information or action by a third party such as the state or another recognized accreditor.

The Board may approve the application subject to certain conditions. Such conditions may include, but are not limited to, limitations on new educational programs, student enrollment growth, development of new campuses or sites, etc. Related to these conditions, the Board may require that it review and approve certain changes at the institution prior to their inception. The institution and other parties involved in the transaction have 14 days after receiving the Board’s action letter to indicate in writing the acceptance of these conditions. If the institution and the other parties do not respond in writing or decline to accept the conditions, the Board may immediately act to rescind its approval. Under such circumstances, the parties to the Change of Control, Structure or Organization may not act to consummate the Change of Control contemplated by the Change of Control application until accepting in writing the Board’s conditions, if any. A Change of Control consummated after failing to accept the Board’s conditions shall be treated as not having received prior HLC approval under these policies and the resulting institution’s accreditation may be withdrawn.

The Board reserves the right to delegate to a Board subcommittee, prior to the decision by the full Board, the review of any Change of Control application, and that subcommittee may make a recommendation to the full Board regarding the decision on such application.

The Board’s action to approve a Change of Control, Structure or Organization application may designate an effective date of approval provided that such date will be not later than 30 days from the date of the action. The

Board's approval will expire if the transaction is not consummated by the date designated. In the absence of a designated effective date, if the institution does not consummate the Change of Control within the 30-day period following approval, the Board's approval will expire. In the event that the Board's approval expires, the institution must notify HLC and seek a revised effective date for the Board's approval, which may involve providing additional information to HLC and another action by the Board of Trustees. Any consummation of a transaction without a valid Board approval in place constitutes a Change of Control, Structure or Organization Without Prior HLC Approval as set forth in these policies.

Evaluative Framework for Change of Control, Structure or Organization

Among multiple factors considered in determining whether to approve a particular application, the Board shall weigh the following five key factors:

1. Whether the proposed change represents the extension of the mission, educational programs, student body and faculty that were in place when HLC last conducted an on-site evaluation of the member institution;
2. The on-going continuation and maintenance of the institution that has historically been a member of HLC with regard to its objectives, outreach, scope, structure, and related factors;
3. Substantial likelihood that the institution, including the revised governance and management structure of the institution, will continue to meet HLC's Eligibility Requirements, and will continue to meet, or meet with concerns, the Criteria for Accreditation;
4. Sufficiency of financial support for the transaction; and
5. Previous experience in higher education and accreditation, qualifications, and resources of new owners, Board members or other individuals who play a key role in the institution or related entities subsequent to the transaction, as well as such parties' record of integrity in dealing with students, the business community, agencies of government or other accreditors.

If the Board determines in its sole discretion that the application does not meet one or more of the five key factors, the Board will not approve the proposed Change of Control, Structure or Organization.

The Board reserves the right to deny an application based on other evidence unrelated to the five key factors, provided the Board signals its intent to the institution submitting the application, articulates its rationale and makes such evidence available to the institution for response. An institution shall have 30 days to respond to notice of the Board's intended action.

The Board may also renew or maintain the institution's eligibility for its existing pathways assignment or place the institution on a different pathway.

Other Board Options

The Board may act, prior to approving the proposed Change of Control, to require additional review through the Eligibility Process or through a Fact-Finding Review, which may be an additional such Review, conducted by peer reviewers or by other higher education, legal or accounting professionals. The review shall be conducted within 60 days of the Board's action requiring such review, and the results shall be available to the Board at its next regularly scheduled or special meeting. The institution will have seven days to respond to the report prepared for the Board prior to the Board's meeting.

In cases in which the Board decides, in its sole discretion, that the proposed transaction builds a new institution bypassing HLC's established policies for seeking accreditation, the Board shall not approve the Change of Control, Structure or Organization.

Evaluations Related to Change of Control, Structure or Organization

Change of Control Evaluation. Evaluations conducted under this policy, which may involve an on-site visit in addition to a documentary review, shall be conducted in accordance with HLC's published Change of Control procedures prior to any Board decision regarding a proposed Change of Control, Structure or Organization. The role of such evaluations will be to determine the extent to which the Change of Control application meets the Key Factors for approval articulated in this policy.

Additional Requirements for Certain Transactions Constituting a Merger or Consolidation

A Change of Control, Structure or Organization involving the acquisition and subsequent merger or consolidation of an institution within the accreditation of another institution may be subject to additional requirements as set forth in this policy and HLC's Change of Control procedures.

When a member institution is being acquired and subsequently merged or consolidated into the accreditation of another institution, prior review and approval of the acquisition under these policies is required. Following approval of the acquisition, in addition to other requirements outlined in HLC policy, the acquired institution shall be placed on "Accredited Change of Control" status as set forth in HLC policy until resignation of membership or the Board removes the institution from that status.

When a member institution seeks to acquire and subsequently merge or consolidate another institution into its structure, the institution must first undergo prior review and approval of the acquisition. After review and approval of the acquisition, the institution may then seek subsequent approval of the merger or consolidation of the acquired institution into the accreditation of the member institution as set forth in HLC procedure.

Policy Number Key

Section INST: Institutional Processes

Chapter G: Substantive Change, Including Change of Control

Part 20: Change of Control, Structure or Organization

Last Revised: June 2023

First Adopted: June 2009

Revision History: February 2010, February 2012, June 2012, June 2015, February 2017, November 2018, November 2019, November 2020, February 2022, November 2022, June 2023

Notes: Policies combined November 2012 - 3.3©, 3.3(c)1, 3.3(c)2, 3.3(c)3, 3.3(d), 3.3(d)1. In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.” Policy renumbered in June 2023 (former policy number INST.F.20.070).

Related Policies: INST.B.10.030 Related Entities, INST.G.20.010 Change of Control, Structure or Organization, INST.G.20.030 Monitoring Related to Change of Control, Structure or Organization

INST.G.20.030

Monitoring Related to Change of Control, Structure or Organization

Evaluation After the Change of Control. If the HLC’s Board of Trustees (“the Board” or “HLC’s Board”) votes to approve a Change of Control application with or without conditions, thereby authorizing the continuation of accreditation for the institution subsequent to consummation of the Change of Control, HLC will conduct an evaluation of the institution no later than six months after such consummation. A previously scheduled focused or comprehensive evaluation may fulfill this task provided that it is scheduled, or can be rescheduled, to be within the six-month timeframe.

The visit within six months after the consummation of the change will be conducted according to HLC’s procedure for focused or comprehensive evaluations, as applicable. The evaluation will review the appropriateness of the approval of the Change of Control as well as whether the institution fulfilled any commitments made to HLC prior to that approval. The evaluation team will also document that the institution continues to meet the Criteria for Accreditation or other requirements specifically articulated by the Board.

The team may recommend further HLC monitoring, rescheduling of the next comprehensive evaluation, or HLC sanctions or withdrawal of accreditation. If the team determines that the institution is out of compliance with the Criteria for Accreditation, the team must recommend a sanction or withdrawal, as applicable under these policies. Recommendations for sanction or withdrawal will be reviewed by an Institutional Actions Council Hearing Committee and decided by HLC’s Board in keeping with HLC policy.

Comprehensive Evaluation After the Change of Control. The next comprehensive evaluation shall take place no later than five years following the consummation of the Change of Control, Structure or Organization.

Policy Number Key

Section INST: Institutional Processes

Chapter G: Substantive Change, Including Change of Control

Part 20: Change of Control, Structure or Organization

Last Revised: June 2023

First Adopted: June 2009

Revision History: February 2010, February 2012, June 2012, November 2019, June 2020, November 2020, June 2023

Notes: Policies combined November 2012 - 3.3(d)2, 3.3(d)3, 3.3(g). In February 2021, references to the Higher

Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.” Policy renumbered in June 2023 (former policy number INST.F.20.080).

Related Policies: INST.B.10.030 Related Entities, INST.G.20.010 Change of Control, Structure or Organization, INST.G.20.020 Processes for Seeking Approval of Change of Control, Structure or Organization

INST.G.20.040

Accredited Change of Control Status

In accordance with federal regulations, a Change of Control Structure or Organization constituting the acquisition and subsequent merger or consolidation of an institution shall require prior review and approval by HLC following a two-step process described in these policies and HLC's Change of Control procedures.*

**For more information, see 34 CFR § 600.31(b), 34 CFR § 602.22(a)(1)(ii)(G) and GENERAL-22-70: Updated Guidance and Procedures for Changes in Ownership.*

In the event that a member institution seeks to be acquired and subsequently merged or consolidated into the accreditation of another institution, prior review and approval of the acquisition by the HLC Board of Trustees ("the Board") is required under these policies. Only following HLC Board approval may a member institution consummate an acquisition or other transaction in which it will subsequently be merged or consolidated within the accreditation of another institution. Such transactions are also subject to other requirements set forth in HLC policy.

Placement on Accredited Change of Control Status

As part of its approval of a Change of Control, Structure or Organization described in this policy, the Board shall require that the member institution be placed on Accredited Change of Control status effective upon consummation of the transaction. As part of its placement on this status, the institution will be removed from its accreditation pathway.

Placement on Accredited Change of Control status shall typically be for no more than two years. During this period, the institution will not be required to participate in routine evaluative processes. However, the institution must continue to abide by the Obligations of Membership at all times.

An institution on Accredited Change of Control status may be restricted in its ability to apply for substantive change.

Removal from Accredited Change of Control Status

In most instances, an institution that was placed on Accredited Change of Control status will subsequently voluntarily resign its accreditation with HLC following the completion of the merger or consolidation of the institution into the accreditation of another institution that formed the basis of placement on Accredited Change of Control status.

If an institution was placed on Accredited Change of Control status following its acquisition by another entity with the intent to merge or consolidate the institution within the accreditation of another institution and the merger or consolidation does not proceed, the institution must seek approval for a Change of Control, Structure or

Organization as set forth in these policies. If approved by the Board, the Board will set forth the evaluative schedule of the institution in accordance with HLC policy by removing it from Accredited Change of Control status and placing it on the appropriate accreditation status, including the appropriate accreditation pathway.

The Board may also withdraw the institution's accreditation or take other action as provided in HLC policy following the expiration of the period in which the institution may be on Accredited Change of Control status.

Policy Number Key

Section INST: Institutional Processes

Chapter G: Substantive Change, Including Change of Control

Part 20: Change of Control, Structure or Organization

Last Revised:

First Adopted: June 2023

Revision History:

Notes:

Related Policies: CRRT.D.10.010 Obligations of Membership, INST.B.30.010 Voluntary Resignation of Accreditation or Candidacy, INST.F.10.010 Routine Monitoring and Data Collection, INST.G.10.010 Substantive Change, INST.G.20.010 Change of Control, Structure or Organization, INST.G.20.020 Processes for Seeking Approval of Change of Control, Structure or Organization, INST.G.20.030 Monitoring Related to Change of Control, Structure or Organization

Chapter H: Accommodations for Severe Institutional Disruptions

INST.H.10.010

Responding to Emergencies and Severe Institutional Disruptions

Occasionally, emergencies and circumstances beyond an institution's control severely disrupt institutions of higher education. In response to this, HLC may leverage its existing policies and, if available, any additional flexibilities permitted by the U.S. Department of Education or other entities to allow institutions time to manage the disruption while maintaining a high level of academic quality.

Severe Institutional Disruptions

Severe institutional disruptions are unforeseen circumstances that directly and seriously impact an institution's ability to operate as it did immediately prior to the disruption. Such circumstances include but are not limited to: natural weather phenomena (hurricanes, tsunamis, tornados, floods, typhoons, wildfires, straight-line winds), geological conditions (earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, mudslides, landslides), public health emergencies (epidemics, pandemics, biological disasters, regardless of origin, water crises), public safety incidents (active shooters, mass shootings or hostage-taking incidents on institutional premises), cybersecurity incidents, or other circumstances beyond the institution's control that directly and seriously impact the institution's ability to operate as it did immediately prior to the disruption.

Note that neither an act of nature nor a declaration of a natural disaster or public health emergency by a government official is necessary to establish a severe institutional disruption. At the same time, this policy is not automatically triggered by any such event. Rather, an institution must take the specific steps further explained below in order for HLC to consider applying this policy.

Eligibility for Consideration Under This Policy

All institutions directly affected by a severe institutional disruption are eligible for consideration for accommodations by HLC without regard to their accreditation status or how long they have held any status with HLC.

Process for Consideration

Institutions must inform HLC in writing as soon as possible after being impacted by any circumstance representing a severe institutional disruption and request consideration for this policy to be applied. The institution must:

1. clearly identify the disruption;
2. describe in detail what aspects of the institution's operations have been directly affected;
3. describe what steps the institution is taking to manage the affected operations; and
4. articulate what accommodations are specifically requested.

Accommodating Severe Institutional Disruptions

HLC will make a determination on a case-by-case basis as to what accommodations are available and appropriate under existing policies and taking into account any additional flexibilities afforded by the U.S. Department of Education or other entities, if applicable. The length of the accommodation period will also be tailored to suit the circumstances based on information provided by the institution and the impact of the disruption in question.

Decision-Making Process

The initial decision to allow for accommodations pursuant to this policy shall be approved by HLC's President or a designee and such accommodations shall be implemented in accordance with HLC policies and procedures. Depending on the accommodations being sought, further action through an appropriate HLC decision-making body may also be taken.

Policy Number Key

Section INST: Institutional Processes

Chapter H: Accommodations for Severe Institutional Disruptions

Part 10: General

Last Revised:

First Adopted: February 2023

Revision History:

Notes: Policy renumbered in June 2023 (former policy number INST.G.10.010).

Section 4: HLC Obligations

Chapter A: HLC Obligations to Institutions and the Public

COMM.A.10.010

Notice of Accreditation Actions, HLC Public Notices and Public Statements

HLC shall have the authority to make specific disclosures to the public, state higher education agencies, the U.S. Department of Education and recognized accreditors regarding member institutions or applying institutions as outlined below. HLC shall provide notification to the affected institution about the disclosure prior to, or simultaneous to, the time the disclosure is made, as determined by HLC.

Notification of Accrediting Actions. HLC shall ensure that it properly notifies the public, state higher education agencies, the U.S. Department of Education, and recognized accreditors regarding HLC's accrediting actions.

All HLC actions will be provided to state higher education agencies, the U.S. Department of Education and recognized accrediting agencies within thirty (30) days of the action. This includes actions to reaffirm accreditation, grant or deny accreditation or candidacy, or approve or deny a substantive change, or approve the results of monitoring.

1. With regard to an action to place an institution on Notice or Probation, to extend Notice or Probation, to remove an institution from Notice or Probation, to issue a Show-Cause Order to an institution, or to remove a Show-Cause Order, HLC will provide notification of the action to applicable state higher education agencies, the U.S. Department of Education, and applicable recognized accreditors simultaneously with the action being communicated to the institution, and not later than thirty (30) days after the action, and will provide notification to the public within one (1) business day of notice being provided to the institution.
2. With regard to an action to deny or withdraw accreditation or candidacy, HLC will provide notification of the action to applicable state higher education agencies, the U.S. Department of Education, and applicable recognized accreditors simultaneously with the action being communicated to the institution, and not later than thirty (30) days after the action, and will provide notification to the public within one (1) business day of notice being provided to the institution.

3. With regard to a decision by an institution to voluntarily resign accreditation or candidacy, HLC will provide notification of the action to state higher education agencies, the U.S. Department of Education, and recognized accreditors within ten (10) days of receipt of notice of voluntary resignation as required by policy, and will provide notification to the public within one (1) business day of notifying the institution that the voluntary resignation has been accepted, but not more than thirty (30) days.
4. With regard to an action to approve a Provisional Plan, HLC will provide notification to recognized accreditors of approval of the plan not later than thirty (30) days after the action if the teach-out includes a program accredited by such accreditor.

Such notification shall take place for the public through a Public Disclosure Notice (PDN) on HLC's website, and for state higher education agencies, the U.S. Department of Education and recognized accreditors through electronic or other communication.

Public Disclosure Notices (PDNs). HLC will issue a Public Disclosure Notice (PDN) regarding the following actions:

1. Adverse action (denial or withdrawal of accreditation or candidacy);
2. Sanction (placing an institution on sanction, extending a sanction or removing an institution from a sanction);
3. Show-Cause Order (issuing or removing a Show-Cause Order);
4. Denial of an application for Change of Control, Structure or Organization;
5. Institutional designations (imposing an institutional designation); and
6. Voluntary resignation of accreditation or candidacy.

The PDN shall contain information about the action, the findings of the Board associated with the action, or, for an institutional designation pursuant to the Special Monitoring policy, the findings of HLC's President when the designation was imposed, and the availability of appeal, if any.

Public Statements. HLC may, in its discretion, issue a public statement regarding an institution. This could include, for example, to correct or confirm a media report, to respond to frequent inquiries from the public, to inform the public about a lawsuit, investigation or advisory visit, to inform the public of an application for Change of Control, Structure or Organization that has been approved, or to address other matters as determined appropriate by HLC. HLC may, but is not required to, provide prior notice to an institution regarding any such public statement.

Policy Number Key

Section COMM: HLC Obligations

Chapter A: HLC Obligations to Institutions and the Public

Part 10: General

Last Revised: June 2022

First Adopted: August 1996, February 1996, June 2004

Revision History: February 1998, May 2002, October 2002, June 2008, February 2010, June 2012, November 2012, April 2013, August 2016, November 2019, November 2020, February 2021, February 2022, June 2022

Notes: Policies combined in November 2012 - 12.4, 2.3(c), 2.3(c)1, 2.3(c)2, 2.3(c)3. In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

Related Policies:

COMM.A.10.020

Management of HLC Records and Information

Types of Institutional Records and Information

Administrative Record. HLC will maintain an administrative record for each member institution, institution that was previously a member, and institution that is, or was, seeking membership. The administrative record is a record of documents related to an institution's accreditation relationship with HLC. The administrative record for an institution includes the following:

- Narrative and related documentary materials submitted by an institution as part of an evaluation process. This could include, for example, the institutional update, a substantive change application, an Assurance Argument, or an institutional response.
- Materials prepared by HLC as part of an evaluation process. This could include, for example, a final team report, an Institutional Actions Council report, or a desk review.
- Actions letters and other official correspondence related to evaluation activity. This could include, for example, an action letter indicating action taken by the Board of Trustees, an action letter indicating action taken by the Institutional Actions Council, a letter imposing a designation, or a letter transmitting a team report. The action letter serves as HLC's record of official action taken by HLC.

At HLC's discretion, additional documents may also be included in the administrative record. This could include, for example, correspondence from other accreditors or governmental entities regarding the institution, or other correspondence with the institution.

Statement of Accreditation Status. HLC will maintain a Statement of Accreditation Status (SAS) for each institution that is currently, or previously has been, a member institution of HLC. Institutions that are seeking membership with HLC do not have an SAS. The SAS provides certain information, based on HLC's records, regarding the institution's membership with HLC. As detailed further below, the SAS is publicly available on the HLC website in the Directory of Institutions.

To the extent applicable, the SAS includes the following information:

- General information about the institution, including, but not limited to, an address for the institution, a count of certificate programs and degree programs by type, and information on the institution's active campuses and additional locations.

- Certain information regarding the institution's recent history with HLC for up to the last fifteen (15) years.
- The date of the institution's most recent reaffirmation of accreditation and the date of the institution's next reaffirmation of accreditation.
- Any current or upcoming reviews related to the institution, including any monitoring.

At HLC's discretion, additional information may also be included in the SAS. This could include, for example, certain information related to an institution's established stipulations with HLC or institutional designations.

Other Institutional Records and Information. HLC may maintain other records and information regarding member institutions, institutions that were previously members, and institutions that are, or were, seeking membership. This could include, for example:

- Contact information for institutional representatives.
- Correspondence related to an institution that is non-evaluative in nature. This could, include, for example, letters provided to third parties at the institution's request regarding the institution's relationship with HLC.
- Institutional complaints that do not result in evaluative activity, and related correspondence.
- Supplementary evaluative materials provided by the institution. This could include, for example, catalogs and handbooks.

Ownership of Institutional Records and Information

HLC shall solely and exclusively hold all rights of ownership regarding all institutional records and information. This includes, for example, all narrative materials provided by the institution to HLC as part of an evaluation process and all evaluation materials created by HLC.

All institutional records and information, including all documents in an institution's administrative file, are the property of HLC.

Confidentiality of Institutional Records and Information

To the extent possible, and subject to the situations described below, HLC will generally keep confidential institutional records and information that are not otherwise publicly available. However, HLC cannot guarantee absolute confidentiality as to any institutional records and information.

HLC's Communications With Institutions, and at the Request of Institutions, About Institutional Records and Information

Primary Contacts. HLC will primarily communicate with an institution's current CEO (President or other designated CEO) and Accreditation Liaison Officer (ALO), as identified in HLC's records.

Action Letters and Other Official Correspondence. Action letters and other official correspondence related to an evaluation activity will be addressed to the institution's President, with a copy to the institution's ALO. In some instances, a copy of an action letter will also be provided to the Chair of the institution's governing board.

Electronic Correspondence Methods. HLC will primarily use electronic means to transmit and receive institutional records and information. This includes, for example, through email, file-sharing sites, web forms, and HLC's Assurance System. Institutions are expected to transmit and receive institutional records and information in these formats, according to any specifications provided by HLC.

In some instances, action letters regarding adverse actions and the imposition of sanctions and Show-Cause Orders are sent via certified mail.

Providing Institutional Records and Information to an Institution or Others Upon Request of the Institution. HLC may release institutional records and information to the institution, or to other individuals, or entities designated by the institution, upon request. Such a request must be made by the CEO or ALO of the institution, as identified in HLC's records; or as otherwise provided in HLC procedures. In certain circumstances, the request may be made via a resolution of the institution's governing board. All determinations as to whether to release institutional records and information to the institution, or to other individual or entities designated by the institution, are at the discretion of HLC.

HLC's Communications With Third Parties About Institutional Records and Information

Use of Institutional Records and Information in HLC Processes. HLC may provide institutional records and information to individuals who need that information in order to fulfill a responsibility related to an HLC process. This could include, for example, peer reviewers, independent contractors, or decision makers.

Institutional Documents and Information Available to the Public via HLC's Website. HLC will make the following institutional records and information available to the public via its website:

- A Directory of Institutions that includes the Statement of Accreditation Status for all current and previous member institutions.
- A list of certain HLC campus visits occurring in the current academic year. This includes comprehensive evaluations, biennial evaluations during candidacy, and other visits related to sanctions. At its discretion, HLC may also include other visits on this list.

- Recent Public Disclosure Notices and other public statements, as issued in accordance with HLC policy.
- Recent accreditation actions, as provided to the public in accordance with HLC policy.
- Recent voluntary resignations, as provided to the public in accordance with HLC policy.
- Recent action letters related to reaffirmation of accreditation; the imposition or removal of a sanction or Show-Cause Order; and the granting, denial, or withdrawal of candidacy or accreditation. At its discretion, HLC may also post other action letters on its website.

At its discretion, HLC may provide members of the public with oral or written information explaining institutional documents and information available on HLC's website.

HLC Submissions. HLC may include institutional records and information in any submission made by HLC. This could include, for example, submissions to the U.S. Department of Education or submissions to the Council on Higher Education Accreditation.

Governmental Entities. Consistent with its policies, and otherwise in its discretion, HLC may provide institutional records and information to a governmental agency with appropriate jurisdiction. This could include, for example, federal agencies or state higher education agencies.

Recognized Accreditors. Consistent with its policies, and otherwise in its discretion, HLC may provide institutional records and information to other recognized accreditors. This could include, for example, institutional accreditors or programmatic accreditors.

Legal Inquiries and Matters. HLC may provide institutional records and information pursuant to any valid legal request for information, or as part of any legal process. This could include, for example, pursuant to a subpoena or administrative inquiry.

Research. HLC may provide institutional records and information to individuals or entities conducting research on behalf of HLC or otherwise as part of research activities. In general, HLC will require that these individuals and entities keep institutional records and information confidential and, to the extent applicable, otherwise protect the information. In general, as applicable, HLC will require that any resulting research products and analyses that are released publicly include only aggregate or de-identified information.

Other Information About HLC's Website

Other Information Publicly Available on HLC's Website. In addition to the institutional records and information detailed above, HLC will maintain the following information as publicly available on its website:

- Information about HLC's requirements, policies, and procedures.

- A list of reviewers in HLC's Peer Corps.
- A list of all individuals serving on HLC decision-making bodies, including the Board of Trustees, the Institutional Actions Council, and the Appeals Body.
- Contact information for accessing HLC processes and staff members.

Privacy Notice. HLC will maintain a Privacy Notice on its website describing how HLC collects, maintains and uses other non-institutional information.

Records Retention

HLC will maintain a records retention schedule and associated procedures regarding the retention and destruction of institutional records and information, as well as regarding other HLC records and information.

Policy Number Key

Section COMM: HLC Obligations

Chapter A: HLC Obligations to Institutions and the Public

Part 10: General

Last Revised: June 2021

First Adopted: August 1996, February 1996, June 2004

Revision History: February 1998, May 2002, October 2002, June 2008, February 2010, June 2012, November 2012, June 2021

Notes: Former policy number -2.3(d). In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.” Policies updated and consolidated in June 2021: INST.B.30.040 Public Disclosure, INST.G.10.010 Management of HLC Information, INST.G.10.020 Official Records and COMMA.10.020 Confidentiality of Information.

Related Policies:

COMM.A.10.030

Complaints and Other Information Regarding Member Institutions

Scope. HLC, aware of the value of information from the public, shall review complaints regarding a member institution's ability to meet the Criteria for Accreditation or other HLC requirements in a timely, fair, and equitable manner. The complaint process is intended to address only those matters that suggest substantive non-compliance. As such, HLC generally expects individuals to attempt to resolve personal issues through the institution's own published grievance procedures for its stakeholders, as appropriate—students, faculty, staff or members of the public—before submitting a complaint to HLC. In no case will HLC complaint process be used to obtain an individual remedy with an institution on behalf of a complainant.

Contents, Presentations, and Processing. HLC will not generally review complaints that concern facts or circumstances that took place more than two years from the date the complaint was received by HLC. All complaints must be submitted according to HLC procedures. HLC will acknowledge a complaint promptly and, within thirty days of receipt, will advise the complainant whether or not the complaint will be further reviewed by HLC. If HLC determines a complaint will be further reviewed, HLC will give the institution named in the complaint sufficient opportunity to respond to the complaint before HLC completes its review and makes a decision about next steps regarding the complaint.

In accordance with HLC policies and procedures, HLC may require further follow-up.

When HLC receives a complaint(s) about an institution that has an impending site visit and that raises questions about the compliance of the institution with HLC requirements, it may also forward the complaint(s) to the attention of the chair of the on-site team for consideration instead of, or in addition to, any regular review HLC might undertake regarding such complaint(s). The team will notify HLC staff of its findings.

Other Information. In addition to pursuing complaints, HLC may initiate any of the procedures related to complaints in response to any information regarding a member institution's ability to meet the Criteria or other HLC requirements.

Complaints Against HLC. HLC, aware of the value of information from the public, shall review complaints regarding HLC in a timely, fair, and equitable manner. Complaints regarding HLC must involve issues broader than a concern about a specific institutional action or a specific on-site evaluation and must state clearly the nature of the complaint. The President, on behalf of HLC, shall respond to each complaint made against HLC within 30 days of receipt; report regularly to the Executive Committee and the Board of Trustees on the nature and disposition of complaints against HLC; and compile annually a list, available to the public on request, that summarizes the

complaints against HLC and their dispositions. HLC retains the right to withhold public disclosure of information regarding complaints if, in HLC’s discretion, circumstances warrant.

Policy Number Key

Section COMM: HLC Obligations

Chapter A: HLC Obligations to Institutions and the Public

Part 10: General

Last Revised: November 2022

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Revision History: February 1998, May 2002, October 2002, June 2008, February 2010, June 2012, November 2012, November 2019, November 2020, November 2022

Notes: Policies combined in November 2012 - 13.1, 13.1(a), 13.1(b), 13.1(c), 13.2. In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

Related Policies:

Chapter B: HLC Staff

COMM.B.10.010

Staff Role and Responsibility

HLC staff shall be ultimately responsible to the President of HLC, or to any intermediate supervisor who reports to the President, who in turn shall be responsible to the Board of Trustees. The staff shall assist institutions in the accreditation processes, implement HLC policy, and carry out other responsibilities given it by the President but is not a representative for the institution in the accreditation relationship. HLC staff shall have the discretion to establish and modify procedures in keeping with the intention and spirit of HLC policy.

Institutional Liaison

A staff member of HLC shall be assigned to each member institution to serve as the primary liaison between HLC and the institution, and to ensure that the institution receives effective service.

HLC Staff on Non-Evaluative Visits

The staff liaison may conduct a non-evaluative Staff Campus Visit based on an institution's invitation. Such a visit has no bearing on the outcomes of the institution's pending evaluations, or any of HLC's procedural decisions concerning the institution.

HLC Staff on Evaluation Visits

The staff liaison or other staff member may accompany the evaluation team on a visit.

HLC shall determine whether the staff liaison or other HLC staff member will accompany a specific evaluation visit. The President also has the discretion to determine that circumstances warrant having a staff liaison or other staff member present on a visit. Established procedures involving staff constitute presumptive evidence of a grant of Presidential authority to conduct activities in accordance with such procedures.

The role of a staff member accompanying any evaluation visit may be (1) to support the team as needed in its evaluation, including with guidance on HLC policy and procedure; (2) to clarify HLC processes related to the visit to institutional representatives; (3) as part of an onboarding or training exercise; or (4) to observe the visit. When preparing to take any action regarding the institution as a result of the visit, the Board of Trustees or Institutional Actions Council may ask the staff member to discuss the evaluation visit and the institution's accreditation history, but the staff member will not prepare any written evaluation separate from the team report. HLC may authorize

staff to prepare memoranda, analyses, summations or resolutions for HLC decision-making bodies based on established procedures.

Staff Objectivity and Conflict of Interest

The President has final authority for making all determinations regarding objectivity and conflict of interest. Staff shall adhere to internal policies and procedures established by HLC to ensure timely and accurate disclosure of circumstances that may lead to the identification and management of any potential conflicts of interest or other objectivity concerns.

Policy Number Key

Section COMM: HLC Obligations

Chapter B: HLC Staff

Part 10: General

Last Revised: February 2022

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Notes: Policies combined in November 2012 - 14.1, 14.2, 15.1. In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

Related Policies:

COMM.B.10.020

Staff Authority**Staff Authority for Minor Changes Related to an Institution's Relationship With HLC**

HLC staff may act to change an institution's Statement of Accreditation Status or recommend directly to the Institutional Actions Council that a change in the Statement of Accreditation Status be approved.

Staff may act to approve the following changes:

1. editing of the Statement of Accreditation Status with non-substantive amendments;
2. changing the date of upcoming evaluations or filing of reports by no more than one year and not to exceed the maximum timeframe for evaluation visits provided in HLC policy;
3. approving interim reports or requiring follow-up reports on the same or related topics; and
4. removing an institution from notification for approval of additional locations.

Staff may recommend to the Institutional Actions Council for review and action the following: substantive amendments to the Statement of Accreditation Status including modifications to the Stipulations section; changing the date of upcoming evaluations or filing of reports by more than one year or beyond the maximum ten years required for a comprehensive evaluation; and new requirements for monitoring.

Staff Authority to Approve Substantive Changes

Staff may act, without first seeking approval of the Institutional Actions Council, to approve the addition of a permanent location at a site at which the institution is conducting a teach-out for students of another institution that has ceased operating before all students have completed their program of study.

Staff Authority to Approve Teach-Out Receiving Institutions

HLC staff may act to approve the participation of additional teach-out receiving institutions in a teach-out arrangement after IAC approval of the subject Provisional Plan, or the participation of an HLC member as a teach-out receiving institution in a teach-out arrangement required by a non-HLC institution.

President's Authority

The President of the Higher Learning Commission has additional authority beyond that afforded staff under these policies as delineated by the Board. The President of HLC may act to terminate, postpone or cancel a visit in extraordinary circumstances. The President may approve the presence of observers on an evaluation team or other

HLC activity. The President may make a recommendation to the Institutional Actions Council for routine monitoring following HLC policies for these actions. The President may schedule Special Monitoring for an institution consistent with HLC policy and may act, without first seeking approval of the Institutional Actions Council, to require routine monitoring immediately following the conclusion of any related process conducted under policies related to Special Monitoring. The President may make a recommendation to the Board for the imposition of a sanction, the extension of a sanction, the issuance of a Show-Cause Order, or withdrawal of candidacy or accreditation based on verified evidence supporting such recommendations under these policies. Finally, the President's authority may be temporarily expanded by the Board under extraordinary circumstances in a manner consistent with these policies and federal regulations.

Policy Number Key

Section COMM: HLC Obligations

Chapter B: HLC Staff

Part 10: General

Last Revised: February 2021

First Adopted: June 2011

Revision History: November 2012, June 2020, February 2021

Notes: Former policy number 2.2(h). In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

Related Policies: COMM.B.10.040 Non-Substantive Changes in the Accreditation Relationship Between an Institution and HLC, INST.E.00.000 Sanctions, Adverse Actions, and Appeals

COMM.B.10.030

External Consultation

As determined in the sole discretion of HLC staff, HLC staff, peer reviewers or members of decision-making bodies may seek external assistance from other peer reviewers or other individuals with appropriate expertise who do not participate as peer reviewers in an evaluation process or other HLC process but provide particularized advice and assistance where appropriate.

Policy Number Key

Section COMM: HLC Obligations

Chapter B: HLC Staff

Part 10: General

Last Revised: February 2022

First Adopted: June 2012

Revision History: February 2022

Notes: Policy renumbered in June 2013 (former number 2.5(d)) and February 2022 (former number INST.E.40.010). In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

Related Policies:

COMM.B.10.040

Non-substantive Changes in the Accreditation Relationship Between an Institution and HLC

HLC may request or HLC staff may initiate non-substantive changes in the terms of HLC's relationship with the institution as outlined in the Statement of Accreditation Status. HLC approval is required to change the terms of the accreditation relationship with an institution in any of the following ways:

1. Change existing stipulations in a manner consistent with a proposed change requiring prior approval by a decision-making body of HLC.
2. Change the date of the next comprehensive evaluation or Assurance Review:
 - Changes of no more than one year from the date set by the last action following an evaluation process. (HLC staff may approve the change unless the one-year extension places an institution's comprehensive evaluation beyond the ten years required by HLC policy.)
 - Changes of more than one year from the date set by the last action following an evaluation process or beyond the ten year maximum for comprehensive evaluations. Extensions of more than one year and extensions beyond ten years may be granted only for good cause. (Institutional Actions Council must act to approve all such changes.)
3. Change the date of other visits or required reports or other HLC monitoring or interaction previously scheduled for the institution, including accepting required progress or monitoring reports or scheduling follow-up reports on the same or related topics. (HLC staff may approve the change).
4. Require new monitoring be added to the Statement of Accreditation Status. (HLC staff may make a recommendation for action to the Institutional Actions Council to approve the change, except that the President may act, without first seeking approval of the Institutional Actions Council, to require routine monitoring immediately following the conclusion of any special monitoring process conducted under [INST.F.20.010 Special Monitoring](#).)
5. Suspend or remove an institution from the Notification Program for Additional Locations. (HLC staff may approve removal.)

Process for Initiating a Non-substantive Change in the Relationship With HLC

The institution may file a written application seeking a change in its relationship with HLC in any of the ways defined above. Alternatively, HLC staff may propose such a change and will provide the proposed action or

recommendation in writing to the institution for comment. The institution will be provided an opportunity to respond in writing to any change in relationship with HLC arising from its own application or at the initiative of HLC. Where such action is unfavorable to the institution, HLC will consider the institution's response prior to completing any staff action or action by the IAC.

Policy Number Key

Section COMM: HLC Obligations

Chapter B: HLC Staff

Part 10: General

Last Revised: June 2022

First Adopted: November 1999, June 2010

Revision History: November 1999, June 2009, June 2011, June 2012, February 2021, June 2022

Notes: Policies combined November 2012 – 3.1, 3.1(a). In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.” Policy renumbered in June 2023 (former policy number INST.F.20.030).

Related Policies: INST.D.30.010 Effective Date of Accreditation Actions

Chapter C: Relationships With External Agencies

COMM.C.10.020

Relations With Other Recognized Accrediting Agencies

Notification of Actions and Other Institutional Information. HLC will notify other recognized accreditors of accreditation actions taken by HLC's Board of Trustees in accordance with the requirements set forth in the [Notice of Accreditation Actions, Public Notices, and Public Statements policy](#).

Other Information Provided to Recognized Accreditors. If another recognized accreditor seeks written or other information about a current or previous member institution, or about an institution that has previously sought status with HLC, HLC may, in its discretion, forward that information to the other recognized accreditor after receiving a written request. HLC may, but is not required to, consult with or otherwise inform the member institution regarding the request.

Consideration for the Accreditation Decisions of and Information Provided by Other Recognized Accreditors. HLC will base its accreditation decisions on its own requirements, policies and procedures.

However, in determining whether an institution meets HLC requirements, HLC may consider the reports, action letters and information of other recognized accreditors previously or currently associated with the institution, with specific attention to any adverse, probationary or show-cause actions. HLC also requires that institutions disclose such information to HLC as required by the Obligations of Membership. HLC may request information directly from a recognized accreditor and include such information for review by an evaluation team considering an accrediting action.

In considering a substantive change HLC may request information from an institution regarding its other accreditations or may request it directly from the recognized accreditor and take it into account in the accrediting action.

If another accreditor recognized by the U.S. Department of Education has denied or withdrawn accreditation or pre-accreditation or placed the institution on sanction, HLC, through its decision-making processes and subject to its requirements, will carefully weigh these matters in reaching its own decision to grant or reaffirm accredited or candidate status. If it chooses to grant or reaffirm accredited or candidate status to such an institution, it will provide the U.S. Secretary of Education a written explanation within thirty (30) days of taking action of why the issues that led to the action by the other accreditor did not preclude HLC from reaching its decision.

Concurrent Visits With Other Recognized Accreditors. If initiated by a member institution, HLC may conduct a visit concurrently with another recognized accreditor. While the teams of the participating agencies may coordinate their activities on campus, including information gathering, representatives of other recognized accreditors shall not participate in HLC team deliberations, and any production of a team report will be done separately by each accreditor.

Policy Number Key

Section COMM: HLC Obligations

Chapter C: Relationships with External Agencies

Part 10: General

Last Revised: February 2022

First Adopted: January 1983, February 1986, June 2000

Revision History: February 1996, February 1998, June 2001, February 2008, June 2008, February 2009, June 2012, April 2013, November 2020, February 2021, February 2022

Notes: Former policy number - 9.1. In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

Related Policies:

COMM.C.10.030

Relations With the U.S. Government, State Higher Education Agencies and Other State Offices

Federal Recognition. HLC shall participate in the recognition program mandated by federal law and conducted by the U.S. Department of Education, and it shall seek periodic continuance of its federal recognition. As required by law, HLC will notify the Department of any changes in the scope of its activities.

Notification of Actions and Other Institutional Information. HLC will notify the U.S. Department of Education and state higher education agencies of accreditation actions taken by HLC's Board of Trustees in accordance with the requirements set forth in the [Notice of Accreditation Actions, Public Notices, and Public Statements policy](#).

Other Communications With the Federal Government. HLC shall maintain regular communications and discussions with the U.S. Department of Education and other federal agencies about matters such as policies and procedures and concerns with respect to member institutions. HLC will respond to U.S. Department of Education inquiries regarding institutional eligibility for Title IV; on receipt, it will forward to the institution for comment claims from students, the public and others of Title IV fraud and abuse and other allegations related to Title IV; and it will share with the U.S. Department of Education clear evidence received from HLC evaluation teams, staff or other sources of possible Title IV fraud and abuse or failure to meet Title IV, HEA program responsibilities, along with a summary of HLC's reasons for concern. With the exception of information about possible Title IV fraud and abuse or a specific request for confidentiality from the U.S. Department of Education, HLC will typically notify an institution when it provides information about it to the U.S. Department of Education but will consider each situation on a case-by-case basis to determine whether confidentiality is appropriate.

Other Communications With State Entities. HLC shall maintain regular communications and discussions with state higher education agencies and other state offices about matters such as policies and procedures and concerns with respect to member institutions. If a state higher education agency or other state agency seeks written or other information about a current or previous member institution, or that has previously sought status with HLC, HLC may, in its discretion, forward that information to the state after receiving a written request. HLC may, but is not required to, consult with the member institution regarding the request.

Consideration for the Decisions of and Information Provided by State Higher Education Agencies. HLC will base its accreditation decisions on its own requirements, policies and procedures. However, in determining whether an institution meets HLC requirements, HLC may consider actions of applicable state higher education agencies, with specific attention to issued or pending decisions by states to deny, suspend, revoke, withdraw or terminate legal authority to provide education in that state. HLC also requires that institutions will disclose such information to

HLC as required by the Obligations of Membership. HLC may request information directly from a state higher education agency and include such information for review by an evaluation team considering an accrediting action.

In considering a substantive change HLC shall request information from an institution regarding its authorization from the state related to the substantive change for which the institution is seeking approval or may request it directly from the state and take it into account in the accrediting action.

Concurrent Visits With State Higher Education Agencies. If initiated by a member institution, HLC may conduct a visit concurrently with a state higher education agency. While the teams of the participating entities may coordinate their activities on campus, including information gathering, such representatives of a state higher education agency shall not participate in HLC team deliberations and any production of a team report will be done separately by each entity.

Policy Number Key

Section COMM: HLC Obligations

Chapter C: Relationships with External Agencies

Part 10: General

Last Revised: February 2021

First Adopted: February 1996

Revision History: Adopted February 1996, effective February 1996; revised February 1998, June 2008, February 2009, February 2010, February 2021

Notes: Former policy number: 10.1, 10.1(a), 10.1(b). In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

Related Policies: INST.E.10.010 Notice, INST.E.20.010 Probation, INST.E.30.010 Show-Cause (Procedural Order), and INST.E.60.010 Denial or Withdrawal of Status

Section 5: Commitment to Peer Review

Chapter A: Policies Applicable to All Peer Reviewers

PEER.A.00.000

Commitment to Peer Review

HLC is committed to a strong Peer Corps that will conduct evaluations and take accrediting actions on behalf of HLC’s member institutions. As part of its recruitment and selection processes, HLC will develop strategies designed to systematically assure that the Peer Corps reflects the diversity of the people—professionals and students—engaged in higher education. When selecting or appointing peer reviewers, HLC will not discriminate on the basis of characteristics such as race, color, national origin, citizenship, ancestry, age, sex, gender, pregnancy, parental status, marital or civil union status, family status, sexual orientation, religion, gender identity, gender expression or gender preference, or disability.

Policy Number Key

Section PEER: Commitment to Peer Review

Chapter A: Policies Applicable to All Peer Reviewers

Part 00: Introduction

Last Revised: June 2021

First Adopted: November 2012

Revision History: June 2021

Notes: In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

Related Policies:

PEER.A.10.010

Eligibility Criteria and Selection

A majority of the members of the Peer Corps will be officially and actively employed on a full-time basis by HLC-accredited institutions as faculty, administrators or other institutional personnel. Other members of the Peer Corps may include, as appropriate, members of boards of trustees of accredited institutions, legal counsel, state education system employees, or representatives of the business community. The Peer Corps may also include individuals with specialized experience. Recent retirees from any of these categories may serve for a period typically not exceeding one term beyond the term during which retirement occurs and subject to periodic HLC review. Peer reviewers will have appropriate academic degrees from accredited institutions of higher education or the equivalent foreign degrees as well as a minimum of five years of work experience. HLC may include in its Peer Corps members who have an employment relationship with other institutions of higher education provided that such members comply with all other eligibility criteria for membership in the Peer Corps.

As part of ensuring effective mechanisms for evaluating institutions' ability to meet HLC requirements, HLC will assure representation in the Peer Corps on evaluation teams of individuals who are academics, including faculty members, academic deans or others who have a primary responsibility in the teaching and learning process, and administrators who have a primary responsibility of providing oversight in an institution of higher education.

HLC staff will be responsible for developing selection criteria for peer reviewers and for implementing a selection process and will report the Corps' composition to the Board of Trustees.

Specialized Corps. HLC staff may establish within the Peer Corps specialized groups of peer reviewers who will be assigned to candidacy, removal of sanction or Show-Cause, advisory visits or other evaluations that HLC staff determines require peer reviewers to have specialized expertise or training or to perform particular functions on the team.

Policy Number Key

Section PEER: Commitment to Peer Review

Chapter A: Policies Applicable to All Peer Reviewers

Part 10: General

Last Revised: June 2021

First Adopted: January 1983

Revision History: February 2002, October 2003, November 2012, April 2013, June 2014, June 2021

Notes: Former policy number 6.1. In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

Related Policies:

PEER.A.10.020

Terms of Appointment and Termination of Service

Terms of Appointment

A new peer reviewer shall be appointed initially to a two-year term. HLC staff will review the peer reviewer after completion of the initial two-year term. HLC staff will take into consideration the peer reviewer's completion of required training as well as performance in institutional evaluations. On the basis of this review, HLC staff will decide whether to appoint the peer reviewer to subsequent terms of service, typically a four-year term.

At the expiration of each term, HLC staff may renew a peer reviewer's term of service for a successive term. HLC staff will consider the peer reviewer's performance in institutional evaluations, including comments from institutions, other peer reviewers and staff, and the peer reviewer's adherence to the Peer Reviewer Standards of Conduct and participation in required training in determining whether to appoint the peer reviewer to a subsequent four-year term.

HLC retains the discretion to evaluate the performance of a peer reviewer at any time and adjust the term of a peer reviewer if HLC determines it to be appropriate, such as aligning terms of appointment on the Institutional Actions Council.

Termination of Service

All peer reviewers are volunteers. HLC may, in its sole discretion, end the term of any peer reviewer before the regular completion date for any reason, including for example, if that peer reviewer no longer meets the eligibility criteria for the Peer Corps established by HLC policy, violates the Peer Reviewer Standards of Conduct, or otherwise fails to meet HLC expectations, or for no reason. HLC will notify the peer reviewer of such action.

Policy Number Key

Section PEER: Commitment to Peer Review

Chapter A: Policies Applicable to All Peer Reviewers

Part 10: General

Last Revised: June 2021

First Adopted: February 1994

Revision History: October 2003, November 2012, June 2014, June 2021

Notes: Former policy number 6.2. In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as "the

Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

Related Policies:

PEER.A.10.030

Required Training and Professional Development

Within the initial two-year term and prior to participation in any institutional evaluation, a peer reviewer must participate in HLC training or professional development that educates the peer reviewer in the application of HLC requirements, other HLC policies and the specific processes integral to HLC evaluations. Peer reviewers must fulfill HLC training obligations at least every three years thereafter or within two years after any major initiative such as the adoption of new Criteria for Accreditation.

Such training may be customized for the specific role the peer reviewer undertakes in HLC's evaluation process, including training in preparation for a role in HLC's decision-making or appeals processes. Training for peer reviewers will regularly include segments that take into account the evaluation of academic quality in the context of various modalities.

Training may take place through in-person events or electronic mechanisms that will allow the peer reviewer to complete the training program and HLC to assess the peer reviewer's completion of the training material.

Policy Number Key

Section PEER: Commitment to Peer Review

Chapter A: Policies Applicable to All Peer Reviewers

Part 10: General

Last Revised: June 2021

First Adopted: February 1994

Revision History: October 2003, February 2004, February 2010, November 2012, June 2021

Notes: Policies combined in November 2012 - 6.3. In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as "the Commission" were replaced with the term "HLC."

Related Policies:

PEER.A.10.040

Standards of Conduct

HLC expects peer reviewers to behave with the highest level of ethics and integrity while conducting any activity on behalf of HLC. Peer reviewers must abide by appropriate and ethical standards of conduct to assure the public and the higher education community that evaluations have been carried out objectively and with the goal of assuring the public good.

While participating as peer reviewers in any institutional evaluation, hearing or other HLC activity as a peer reviewer, peer reviewers shall agree to abide by the following Standards of Conduct:

Peer reviewers:

1. Conduct themselves with appropriate dignity and professionalism while representing HLC.
2. Treat all institutional representatives, members of the public, fellow peer reviewers and HLC staff with courtesy and respect.
3. Follow HLC's Policy on Objectivity and Conflict of Interest, as detailed below.
4. Rely on expectations indicated in HLC's Criteria for Accreditation and other HLC requirements to form professional judgments about institutions under evaluation and refrain from expressing personal opinions based on preconceived notions, biases or predispositions.
5. Act reliably and with competence in all HLC activities. This includes, for example, by reading assigned materials in advance, reviewing HLC requirements, attending required training, collaborating with other team members, meeting team chair expectations and participating in all evaluation activities as outlined by HLC staff.
6. Follow HLC's Policy on Independent Consulting and guidelines on independent consulting, as detailed below.
7. Decline any offer of gifts, incentives, or other compensation from any institution under review unless those gifts are nominal in nature (less than \$50 fair market value per individual gift) or of significance in a particular cultural context and of reasonable value; and notify HLC staff of an offer of such gift that exceeds this threshold. *(Note that the institution may provide a meal or social function for an evaluation team or other HLC group provided that the function is conducted simply and at reasonable cost.)*

8. Act with appropriate fiscal moderation while conducting an institutional evaluation or other HLC activity. Provide an accurate reporting of all expenses incurred during that activity and otherwise comply with HLC's financial and reimbursement policies and procedures.
9. During an evaluation visit to an institution and for one year thereafter, refrain from seeking or accepting employment, or exploring any future relationship, with the institution under review.
10. During an evaluation visit to an institution and for a period of one year after HLC action in the evaluation, refrain from soliciting for employment at their home institution any employee of the institution under review.
11. Follow HLC's Policy on Confidentiality, as detailed below.
12. Be familiar with HLC's expectations regarding antitrust compliance and conduct themselves in accordance with these expectations when engaging in HLC business or otherwise representing HLC. In general, HLC prohibits peer reviewers from engaging in conduct (including activities and communications) that have the intent or effect of limiting competition amongst accreditors, as prohibited by antitrust laws. When peer reviewers have questions regarding particular activities or communications, they will consult with HLC's Antitrust Compliance Team.
13. Refrain from commenting verbally or in writing on the details of any institutional review in which they have been engaged, whether during the course of any institution's evaluation or otherwise unless compelled by legal process or otherwise authorized by HLC. This requirement applies even if the institution's identity is kept confidential.
14. Cooperate in any legal process in which HLC or its Board of Trustees or staff have become engaged, refrain from responding to any inquiries related to legal action made by institutions or their counsel, and direct such inquiries to HLC staff.
15. Destroy any materials related to an evaluation following final decision making related to that evaluation, unless otherwise instructed by HLC staff.

Policy on Objectivity and Conflict of Interest. Peer reviewers must be able to render impartial and objective decisions on behalf of HLC. Therefore, HLC will not knowingly allow any person whose past or present activities could reasonably be expected to affect his or her ability to be impartial and objective to participate in an institutional evaluation. HLC shall establish procedures related to objectivity and conflict of interest. Peer reviewers will disclose any information as required by that policy to HLC staff in advance of accepting any assignment.

When appropriate, HLC staff will notify the institution of potential conflicts of interest and will consult with the peer reviewer and the institution regarding that person's suitability for the assignment. HLC staff reserves final responsibility for determining whether the peer reviewer will participate in an institutional evaluation, or review.

Policy on Confidentiality. In all HLC accreditation processes, a peer reviewer must agree to keep confidential any information provided by the institution under review and information gained as a result of participating in any part of HLC's review processes. Confidential information includes, but is not limited to:

1. Information about the institution not made available to the by the institution and not already available as a result of its reporting to the Federal Government's Integrated Postsecondary Educational Data System (IPEDS);
2. Information provided in institutional reports, and any information made available to the peer review team prior to finalization of the team report;
3. Information shared orally as part of HLC's review processes.

Keeping information confidential requires that the peer reviewer not discuss or disclose institutional information except as needed to further the purpose of HLC's evaluation processes. It also requires that the peer reviewer not make use of the information to benefit any person or organization. Maintenance of confidentiality survives the evaluation visit (or assurance review) and continues after the process has concluded.

Independent Consulting

To avoid the appearance of possible conflict of interest in the accreditation process, no peer reviewer who evaluated an institution for HLC may serve as an independent consultant to that institution for a period of three years following the official HLC accrediting action. In addition, no peer reviewer will participate in an HLC evaluation of an institution for which that peer reviewer served as an independent consultant in the previous ten years. (See [HLC Policy PEER.A.10.050: Peer Corps Members in HLC Evaluative Activities.](#))

Peer reviewers will disclose to HLC on an annual basis all consulting activities related to a member institution or related to accreditation and will agree to inform any institution or other entity with which the peer reviewer is developing a consulting relationship that the peer reviewer is acting in a personal capacity and is not representing HLC.

Violations of the Standards of Conduct. HLC staff will review allegations that a peer reviewer has violated the Standards of Conduct or has otherwise failed to meet HLC expectations and may ask the peer reviewer and others involved to provide information. If there is a determination that a peer reviewer has violated a Standard of Conduct or has otherwise failed to meet HLC expectations, authorized HLC staff will address the issue with the peer reviewer. This may include various corrective interventions, including verbal feedback, recommendations for additional training or professional development activities. HLC may also opt to terminate the peer reviewer's service consistent with these policies.

Policy Number Key

Section PEER: Commitment to Peer Review

Chapter A: Policies Applicable to All Peer Reviewers

Part 10: General

Last Revised: June 2021

First Adopted: January 1983, February 1984, August 1990, February 2001, November 2006

Revision History: October 2003, November 2012, April 2013, June 2018, November 2018, November 2020, June 2021

Notes: Policies combined in November 2012 - 5.1, 5.1(a), 5.2, 5.3, 8.2. In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

Related Policies:

PEER.A.10.050

Peer Corps Members on HLC Evaluation Activities

HLC staff shall determine the specific number of peer reviewers comprising any evaluation activity following HLC policies related to the specific type of evaluation being conducted. The panel, committee, team or other evaluative group shall be large enough to make a thorough and professional evaluation of the particular institution. In composing the team or evaluative group, staff will weigh variables such as institutional mission, number of students served, number of degree levels offered, number of programs offered, breadth of services provided students and other constituencies, and number and type of off-campus offerings supported by the institution. Matters unique to a review (e.g., unusual new institutional dynamics, pending implementation of significant changes, response to alternative evaluation agreements) may add to the size of the group of peer reviewers conducting the review. Staff may also consider institutional requests for a large enough group of peer reviewers to ensure that specific institutional issues are addressed.

With the exception of allowing for one peer reviewer from a reaffirmation visit to be placed on the following Standard or Open Pathway Year 4 review team for the purpose of improved historical context for the review, HLC staff shall not assign a peer reviewer who participated in an HLC comprehensive evaluation or an IAC Hearing to another evaluative assignment at that same institution for a period of ten years.

With the exception of where deemed appropriate by HLC staff, for example, for continuity purposes, a peer reviewer who participated in an HLC panel or evaluative activity other than a comprehensive evaluation, in an HLC decision-making activity, or in an Academy assignment may not be assigned to another evaluative assignment regarding that same institution for a period of three years. In addition, HLC staff has the discretion to exclude or remove from any evaluative activity, decision-making body or Academy assignment any peer reviewer. Typical reasons include, but are not limited to, when a peer reviewer is employed by (or serves on the Board of Trustees of) an institution on an HLC sanction or designation or that has been the subject of a Show-Cause Order or withdrawal action.

Institutional Review of Peer Reviewers Identified for a Team. The names of persons proposed by HLC staff to compose a team to visit an institution will be submitted to the institution. The institution is then invited to comment upon the initial composition of the proposed team, and staff will take such comments into consideration in finalizing the team. If any changes in the team are necessary after the initial team is set, HLC reserves the sole right to replace peer reviewers and, unless the institution identifies a bona fide conflict of interest with the new reviewer, HLC considers the team finalized.

HLC reserves final responsibility and authority for composing teams that visit institutions as part of an HLC evaluation. In exercising that responsibility, HLC has determined that issues of equity and diversity will be addressed as well as issues of institutional fit and educational and administrative emphases.

Policy Number Key

Section PEER: Commitment to Peer Review

Chapter A: Policies Applicable to All Peer Reviewers

Part 10: General

Last Revised: November 2022

First Adopted: February 1994

Revision History: October 2003, November 2012, June 2018, February 2020, June 2021, November 2022

Notes: Former policy number 6.7, 6.8. In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

Related Policies:

Section 6: Policies Related to Policy Adoption and Review

Chapter A: General

PPAR.A.10.000

Application and Regular Review of HLC Requirements and Institutional Accreditation Policies

HLC will apply all institutional accreditation policies in a fair and consistent manner, ensuring due process, as aligned with this policy.

Where necessary HLC will take follow-up action to ensure that an institution that does not meet HLC requirements either has its accreditation or candidacy withdrawn or denied following policies related to those processes, or, if applicable, comes into compliance within no more than three years, inclusive of any good cause extensions where provided for in policy. All institutions are responsible for regularly reviewing all HLC policies in their entirety, including any noted related policies, and related procedures and guidelines as may be published by HLC.

The Board of Trustees recognizes that higher education is rapidly changing and that HLC policies need to reflect those changes. Therefore, the Board of Trustees commits to regularly reviewing its policies and procedures, particularly but not exclusively related to institutional dynamics and change, to evaluate their responsiveness to the higher education environment, their effectiveness in providing quality assurance, and their usefulness in enhancing institutional and educational improvement.

HLC, through its system of self-evaluation, will regularly seek from member institutions and Peer Reviewers comment on the effectiveness of HLC's policies, programs and activities. HLC's review process will provide opportunities for a broad group of stakeholders, such as employers, students, parents, business leaders, etc., to evaluate the program of evaluation and requirements for accreditation. The feedback from the stakeholders may lead the Board of Trustees to modify or change HLC's programs and requirements. In addition, the Board of Trustees will, at least every five years, review the effectiveness of, and proposed changes and programs for, the Criteria for Accreditation.

Should the Board of Trustees learn from its review of policies that a change in HLC policy is necessary to ensure that the policy is being interpreted properly by institutions or peer reviewers or is being properly applied in the evaluation process, the Board will ensure that such change is made within no more than 12 months of the Board learning about the necessary change.

The Board of Trustees may amend, delete, or add to the policies at any time. In general, the adoption of new or revised policies shall take place at a regularly scheduled Board of Trustees meeting subsequent to the first meeting when the proposed new or revised policy was presented. Policies affecting institutions shall be circulated in writing to all member institutions for a comment period of not less than 60 days between the first and second reading of the proposed policy. The Board of Trustees will consider any comments on any proposed policies it has approved on first reading before it takes action to adopt such policy revisions on second reading. This policy does not preclude HLC Board or staff making technical amendments to clarify the meaning of policies without necessarily providing a notice and comment period.

Policy Number Key

Section PPAR: Policies Related to Policy Adoption and Review

Chapter A: General

Part 10: General

Last Revised: February 2023

First Adopted: November 2012

Revision History: Revised November 2020, February 2023

Notes: In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

Related Policies:

PPAR.A.10.010

Dating of Policies

The effective date of any policy is the date on which it was adopted or revised unless otherwise noted by the Board in its action. Policy may be noted as revised, edited or renumbered to reflect various changes that have occurred in the policy subsequent to its original adoption. Revisions to any policy are taken by action of the Board; editing and renumbering may occur as necessary as technical amendments and do not require formal Board approval.

Each policy carries a date of adoption (i.e., Adopted January 2000); any revision dates are noted as well (revised February 2002). HLC Policies periodically undergo major revisions for editorial, numbering and titling updates; dates for these major revisions are noted at the end of the policy. Sometimes sections may be edited outside the regular editing cycle; in such cases policies that have had minor editorial revisions or renumbering will carry a date when the editing took place.

Policy Number Key

Section PPAR: Policies Related to Policy Adoption and Review

Chapter A: General

Part 10: General

Last Revised: November 2020

First Adopted:

Revision History: November 2020

Notes: Former policy number: front matter. In February 2021, references to the Higher Learning Commission as “the Commission” were replaced with the term “HLC.”

Related Policies: