# U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION OFFICE OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

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NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON INSTITUTIONAL
QUALITY AND INTEGRITY
(NACIQI)

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WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 28, 2024

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The Advisory Committee met in Barnard Auditorium at the U.S. Department of Education Headquarters, 400 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C., at 9:00 a.m., Claude Pressnell Jr., Chair, presiding.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT CLAUDE PRESSNELL, Chair ZAKIYA SMITH ELLIS KATHLEEN SULLIVAN ALIOTO ROSLYN CLARK ARTIS JENNIFER L. BLUM, ESQ. WALLACE E. BOSTON DEBBIE COCHRANE JOSE LUIS CRUZ RIVERA KEITH CURRY DAVID EUBANKS ARTHUR E. KEISER D. MICHAEL LINDSAY MOLLY HALL MARTIN ROBERT MAYES MARY ELLEN PETRISKO MICHAEL POLIAKOFF ROBERT SHIREMAN

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION STAFF PRESENT

GEORGE ALAN SMITH, NACIQI Executive Director;
Designated Federal Official

HERMAN BOUNDS, Director, Accreditation Group LG CORDER, Analyst, Accreditation Group ELIZABETH DAGGETT, Analyst, Accreditation Group PAUL FLOREK, Education Program Specialist, Accreditation Group

ANTOINETTE FLORES, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy, Planning and Innovation MONICA FREEMAN, Program Analyst NICOLE S. HARRIS, Analyst, Accreditation Group CHARITY HELTON, Analyst, Accreditation Group REHA MALLORY SHACKELFORD, Analyst, Accreditation Group

DONNA MANGOLD, Office of the General Counsel STEPHANIE McKISSIC, Analyst, Accreditation Group SCOTT PRINCE, Senior Director, Policy Development, Analysis, and Accreditation Services

ANGELA SIERRA, Office of the General Counsel KARMON SIMMS-COATES, Analyst, Accreditation Group

CHRISTLE SOUTHALL, Office of the General Counsel MICHAEL STEIN, Analyst, Accreditation Group MONICA YASSA, Records Manager

# TRANSNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHRISTIAN COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS, ACCREDITATION COMMISSION (TRACS)

DR. BENSON KARANJA, Chair of TRACS Accreditation Commission

DR. TIMOTHY EATON, President

DR. RON CANNON, Vice President of Operations

DR. TANMAY PRAMANIK, Vice President of Institutional Compliance

BARRY GRIFFITH, Chief Financial Officer

#### COUNCIL ON OCCUPATIONAL EDUCATION (COE)

JEFF SISK, Immediate Past Chair

COMELIA DUNBAR JACKSON, Executive Committee
Member

MELINDA ISAACS, Vice Chair JULIE HA, Executive Committee Member

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

KIM ZIEBARTH, Chairperson

JOSH COTTER, Executive Committee Member

SUSAN WRIGHT, Chief of Staff

WARREN HAYNES, Associate Executive Director for Operations

KALLAN WILLIAMS, Associate Executive Director for Compliance

KIRK NOOKS, President and CEO

### THIRD-PARTY COMMENTERS

DAVID HALPERIN, Attorney
DR. EDWARD CONROY, Senior Policy Advisor, New
America Higher Education Policy Program
ALLISON MUTH, Veterans Education Success

## AGENDA

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Standard Review Procedures Overview
Compliance Report: Transnational Association of Christian Colleges and Schools, Accreditation Commission (TRACS)
Compliance Report: Council on Occupational Education (COE)
NACIQI Policy Discussion
Adiourn

#### P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

9:01 a.m.

G.A. SMITH: Good morning and welcome, everyone. This is the second and last day of the Winter 2024 Meeting of the National Advisory Committee on Institutional Quality and Integrity, also known as NACIOI.

I'm George Alan Smith, the Executive Director and designated federal official of NACIQI. NACIQI was established by Section 114 of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, and is also governed by provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, which sets forth standards for the formation and use of advisory committees.

Sections 1018 and 487(c)-4 of the HEA, and Section 8016 of the Public Health Service Act, 42 U.S.C. Section 2966, require the Secretary to publish lists of state approval agencies, nationally recognized accrediting agencies, and state approval and accrediting agencies for programs of nurse education that the

Secretary determines to be reliable authorities as to the quality of education provided by the institutions and programs they accredit.

educational Eligibility of the institutions and programs who are participating in various federal programs requires agency listed accreditation by an bv As provided in HEA Section Secretary. 114, NACIQI advises the Secretary in the discharge of functions, and is also authorized these regarding provide advice the process of eligibility and certification of institutions of higher education for participation in the federal student aid programs authorized under Title IV of the HEA.

In addition to these charges, NACIQI authorizes academic graduate degrees from federal agencies and institutions. This authorization provided by letter from the Office of Management and Budget in 1954. This letter, along with 2011 guidance is available on the NACIQI website along with all other records

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1	related to NACIQI's deliberations.
2	Thank you for joining us today.
3	And I will turn this meeting over to
4	our Chairperson Claude Pressnell.
5	C. PRESSNELL: Thank you, George.
6	And I also want to welcome everyone to
7	day two of the hearings. And a special welcome
8	to the two agencies that are remaining, and we
9	look forward to hearing, hearing their comments.
10	We'd like to do some introductions.
11	And first we'll start with the introductions of
12	the NACIQI members here in the auditorium. And
13	so, Molly, do you want to introduce yourself?
14	M. HALL-MARTIN: (Native language
15	spoken.) My name is Molly Hall-Martin, and I
15 16	spoken.) My name is Molly Hall-Martin, and I serve as the Director for W-SARA for the Western
16	serve as the Director for W-SARA for the Western
16 17	serve as the Director for W-SARA for the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.
16 17 18	serve as the Director for W-SARA for the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.  D.M. LINDSAY: Hi. I'm Michael
16 17 18 19	serve as the Director for W-SARA for the Western  Interstate Commission for Higher Education.  D.M. LINDSAY: Hi. I'm Michael  Lindsay. I serve as the President of Taylor

1	K. CURRY: Keith Curry, President and
2	CEO of Compton College.
3	Z. SMITH ELLIS: Zakiya Smith Ellis.
4	I'm a Principal at Education Council.
5	C. PRESSNELL: All right. Thank you.
6	Now we'll introduce those who have a
7	virtual presence with us. Let's start with
8	Wally.
9	W. BOSTON: Wally Boston, President
10	Emeritus, American Public University System.
11	C. PRESSNELL: Thank you.
12	Art?
13	A. KEISER: Arthur Keiser, Chancellor
14	of Keiser University.
15	C. PRESSNELL: Mary Ellen?
16	M.E. PETRISKO: Mary Ellen Petrisko,
17	Past President of the WASC Senior College and
18	University Commission.
19	C. PRESSNELL: David?
20	D. EUBANKS: David Eubanks. I work at
21	Furman University.
22	C. PRESSNELL: Michael Poliakoff?

1	M. POLIAKOFF: I'm Michael Poliakoff,
2	President, American Council of Trustees and
3	Alumni.
4	C. PRESSNELL: Debbie?
5	D. COCHRANE: Debbie Cochrane, Bureau
6	for Private Postsecondary Education in
7	California.
8	C. PRESSNELL: Roslyn?
9	R. CLARK ARTIS: Roslyn Clark Artis,
10	President of Benedict College in Columbia, South
11	Carolina.
12	C. PRESSNELL: Good.
13	Bob?
14	R. SHIREMAN: Bob Shireman, Senior
15	Fellow at The Century Foundation.
16	C. PRESSNELL: And Kathleen?
17	K. ALIOTO: Hello. Teacher Kathleen
18	Sullivan Alioto and advocate for infants,
19	toddlers, and restoring of Child Tax Credit for
20	America in 2024.
21	C. PRESSNELL: Thank you, Kathleen.
22	Any members online that I may have

1	missed?
2	(No audible response.)
3	C. PRESSNELL: All right, very good.
4	I want to ask Herman Bounds to
5	introduce the Accreditation Team.
6	H. BOUNDS: Good morning, everybody.
7	I'm Herman Bounds, Director of the Accreditation
8	Group.
9	I'll with the staff that are here
10	present first.
11	Nicole?
12	N. HARRIS: Good morning. Dr. Nicole
13	S. Harris, analyst for the Accreditation Group.
14	S. McKISSIC: Good morning. Dr.
15	Stephanie McKissic, an analyst for the
16	Accreditation Group.
17	M. STEIN: Good morning. Mike Stein,
18	analyst at the Accreditation Group.
19	H. BOUNDS: All right. And then
20	we'll, we'll move on to the folks that may be
21	virtual.
22	Beth Daggett, Beth, are you out there?

1	There she is.
2	E. DAGGETT: Yes, I'm here. Elizabeth
3	Daggett, analyst with the Accreditation Group.
4	H. BOUNDS: Reha? Reha Mallory?
5	R. MALLORY SHACKELFORD: Yes. Hello.
6	I'm Reha Mallory Shackelford, analyst with the
7	Accreditation Group.
8	H. BOUNDS: Charity Helton?
9	C. HELTON: Good morning. This is
10	Charity Helton, analyst with the Accreditation
11	Group.
12	H. BOUNDS: Karmon?
13	K. SIMMS-COATES: Good morning.
14	Karmon Simms-Coates, an analyst with the
15	Accreditation Group.
16	H. BOUNDS: L.G.?
17	L.G. CORDER: Good morning. L.G.
18	Corder, analyst, Accreditation Group.
19	H. BOUNDS: And Paul?
20	P. FLOREK: Good morning. Paul
21	Florek, analyst with the Accreditation Group.
22	H. BOUNDS: And we also have Monica

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eve Adrianne dialist.  Hat's it for dialist.
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1	C. PRESSNELL: All right. Very good.
2	I also want to note that Deputy Assistant
3	Secretary Antoinette Flores is with us. And we
4	welcome her as well.
5	So, just we have two agencies for
6	review today. So, we have two agencies in a
7	policy discussion. But before we begin, let me
8	just remind the audience of the standard review
9	procedures.
10	At the beginning, the primary NACIQI
11	readers will introduce the agency application,
12	followed by the Department staff briefing on the
13	review.
14	Then the agency representative will
15	provide comments. Questions from the NACIQI
16	committee will be followed by then a comment by
17	the agency.
18	If there are thirty party comments,
19	they'll occur at this moment. And then the
20	agency will have the ability to respond to the
21	third party comments.
22	This will be followed up by the

1	Department staff, which will respond not only to
2	agency comments but also any third party comments
3	that may have been delivered.
4	Then the NACIQI committee will have a
5	discussion and then bring the final vote on the
6	recommendation that's put forward.
7	All right. So, let's start today with
8	TRACS, the Transnational Association of Christian
9	Colleges and Schools.
10	The NACIQI primary readers are Mary
11	Ellen Petrisko and Molly Hall-Martin.
12	And, Mary Ellen, I believe you're
13	going to bring introductory comments?
14	M.E. PETRISKO: Yes, I am. Thank you,
15	Claude.
16	The Transnational Association of
17	Christian Colleges and Schools, or TRACS, is an
18	institutional accreditor that accredits Christian
19	post-secondary institutions offering certificate
20	diplomas and associate, baccalaureate, and
21	graduate degrees, including institutions that

offer distance education (audio interference)

1	that is 86 institutions in 21 states, two United
2	States territories, and four foreign countries.
3	TRACS accreditation provides a link to
4	Title IV funding for 43 of its institutions, and
5	a link to Title III funding for five of its
6	Historically Black Colleges and Universities.
7	TRACS was originally recognized in
8	1991, and has maintained continued recognition
9	since that time. The agency was last reviewed by
10	NACIQI for renewal of recognition at its Summer
11	2021 Meeting.
12	At that time recommendations were made
13	with which the SDO agreed, resulting in the
14	requirement for a compliance report on Regulation
15	602.15(a)(2), (3), (5), and (6), and 602.16(d).
16	Thank you.
17	C. PRESSNELL: Thank you, Mary Ellen.
18	Welcome Mike Stein, who will give us a
19	briefing on the review.
20	M. STEIN: Good morning, Mr. Chair and
21	Committee Members. My name is Mike Stein, and
22	I'm providing a summary of the compliance report

1	for the Transnational Association of Christian
2	Colleges and Schools, also known as TRACS or the
3	agency.
4	The agency was last reviewed for
5	renewal of recognition at the Summer 2021 Meeting
6	of the National Advisory Committee on
7	Institutional Quality and Integrity.
8	Both Department staff and NACIQI
9	recommended to the senior Department official to
10	continue the agency's recognition and require it
11	to come into compliance within 12 months, and
12	submit a compliance report within 30 days
13	thereafter that demonstrates the agency's
14	compliance with the issues identified in the
15	staff report.
16	The senior Department official
17	concurred with these recommendations.
18	The agency timely submitted the
19	required compliance report.
20	Staff's recommendation to the senior
21	Department official is to accept the compliance
22	report and renew the agency's recognition as a

nationally recognized accrediting agency for 2 years and 5 months.

recommendation is based on review of the agency's petition and supporting documentation related to the training of representatives, including on the agency's conflict of interest policy, ensuring members that its appeals committees are qualified for their roles, and that the agency systematically and consistently applies its accreditation standards related to reviews institutions that offer distance education.

Since the agency's last review, the Department received no complaints and one third party comment, which is discussed in the staff analysis.

Therefore, Ι stated earlier, as Department staff recommending the is Department official accept the compliance report agency's recognition and renew the а nationally recognized accrediting agency for 2 years and 5 months.

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1	There are representatives here from
2	the organization. I'll be happy to take any
3	questions that you may have.
4	Thank you.
5	C. PRESSNELL: Thank you, Mike.
6	Are there any clarifying or technical
7	questions? Jennifer.
8	J. BLUM: I just have one. And
9	forgive me if there were other agencies that had
10	similar timing, but I, the one thing I noticed on
11	this is they submitted their compliance report in
12	November of 2022. So, at least that's what the
13	staff report says.
14	So, is there a reason that they
15	couldn't come back before us until February of
16	2024? Like, how come they weren't up last
17	summer?
18	I mean, I'm just curious. It goes to
19	the issue about just the cycle, and the time
20	frames, and it was just seems like a pretty
21	straightforward compliance report.
22	So, I was just curious about the

1	timing issues.
2	M. STEIN: Yeah. And Herman can add
3	in here.
4	But, so it was due in November 2022.
5	It has just to do with the scheduling. The way
6	that the schedule worked I'm not sure that it
7	would have been possible to get them in before
8	this meeting, given the review, and the time, and
9	the response that the agency's allowed.
LO	And if Herman wants to add anything?
L1	C. PRESSNELL: Yeah. Herman.
L2	H. BOUNDS: Yeah. I think Mike
L3	explained it well.
L 4	It's just, you know, when a report
L5	comes in of course the analysts have to have time
L 6	to review it. The new the current regulations
L7	say we have to give them 180 days to respond to
L8	the draft analysis. So, then it adds another 6
L9	months onto the, onto the time, so.
20	And then it's just since there's only
21	two NACIQI meetings a year, it just depends on
22	where they are and then whatever the analysts!

1	workload is.
2	So, that's about the best answer we
3	can give.
4	J. BLUM: We probably will talk about
5	time and stuff in the policy discussion later.
6	But it just seems like, it just seems unfair to
7	the agency to sit for, what is that, a year-and-
8	a-half on a compliance report.
9	I'm not saying you were sitting. But
10	in terms of, like, finishing it up and getting
11	through because now they are up again in two-and-
12	a-half years. They would have been up again in
13	two-and-a-half years anyway.
14	H. BOUNDS: Right.
15	J. BLUM: Because that would have been
16	their regular cycle.
17	I think it's more for me about sort of
18	public perception of not getting through a
19	compliance report in a timely fashion, frankly,
20	both from perspective of both the Department and
21	for the agency in terms of what it looks like.
22	Because it is pretty straight this is a pretty

1	straightforward one.
2	H. BOUNDS: Yeah. It didn't start
3	J. BLUM: Right?
4	H. BOUNDS: Yeah. It didn't start out
5	like this. I mean, they had the
6	J. BLUM: I remember.
7	H. BOUNDS: you see, they had to
8	respond. And you figure if they came in in,
9	what, was it late 2022, so 2023 was basically out
10	unless somehow we could have got them in during
11	the summer. Because then Mike had to have time
12	to analyze it. Again, you have to then add that
13	additional 6 months on.
14	So, once it rolls around, I mean, 2024
15	is about the most way.
16	And then, you know, based on the
17	regulations are now, we have agencies that maybe
18	while their compliance report is being reviewed
19	they also have to submit their renewal petition
20	because the regulations require that they submit
21	the renewals 2 years prior.

Right.

J. BLUM: Prior.

1	H. BOUNDS: So they're, yeah, the way
2	the regs are written now, they could be working
3	on two things simultaneously. It's just where
4	we're, where we're kind of stuck right now.
5	J. BLUM: Okay. I just wanted and
6	I don't mean to take away from track of time
7	H. BOUNDS: Yeah. No, no.
8	J. BLUM: but I just wanted to
9	highlight that they filed their compliance report
10	now a year-and-a-half ago.
11	C. PRESSNELL: All right, thank you.
12	Any other questions for Mike before we
13	invite the agency up?
14	(No audible response.)
15	C. PRESSNELL: All right. Seeing
16	None, I'd like to recognize Timothy Eaton, the
17	President of TRACS, for introductions, and
18	introduce your guests, and then comments on the
19	review.
20	T. EATON: Thank you. As president of
21	the Transnational Association of Christian
22	Colleges and Schools I extend greetings to Dr.

Claude Pressnell, the NACIQI Chair; and the 1 Department staff, particularly Herman Bounds 2 3 leading the Accreditation Group; specifically Mike Stein for his valuable input 4 to 5 process. I also want to thank the reader and 6 the committee for the time invested and your 7 efforts on behalf of TRACS and our students, as 8 9 well as our institutions. 10 I am joined by Dr. Benson Karanja, who 11 is the Chair of the TRACS Accrediting Commission. 12 He is joined on the call as well as my CFO Barry Griffith, who is also in the meeting. 13 I'm joined on each side of me by my 14 15 COO, one of my three vice presidents, three of our Vice Presidents of Compliance, Ron Cannon, 16 17 Dr. Tanmay Pramanik. And then we have one absent 18 V.P., Dr. Matthew Beemer, who had a cycling 19 accident over the weekend and is recovering in 20 the hospital. 21 I want to thank you for hearing us

today.

And TRACS is comprised currently of over 100 independent missional institutions. think it's speaking, kind of speaks to the time between our sessions. We currently, nearly half minority-serving of our institutions are institutions. And so we, we have a number of not only Historically Black Colleges and Universities that have been mentioned, but also predominantly Black institutions, as well as ethnic minorities such as Native Americans, Hispanics, Koreans, Pacific Islanders, Eastern European populations. And we also have four international institutions.

Just by way of as a note, less than half of the TRACS member institutions participate in the federal Title IV student funding. And a majority of those students, however, are eligible for Pell Grants.

One reason the number is so low on the dashboard is a number of our institutions also are dually accredited and would show up on another accreditor's information.

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TRACS that is the case, but significant portion of our 30,000 students enrolled this fall are the first persons in their attend college. And family to in my experience, I was the first male in my, in my family to attend college, and then first of many to graduate.

As an organization we're proud of our role in what we used to call the democratization of education. And our institutions provide underserved population to an in Just from listening yesterday, I would cases. report that only 10 percent of our institutions reported on our annual report have tuitions over \$20,000. Our main net tuition is right at \$13,500 for our institutions.

Michael Stein is to be commended for his support in this effort. Even though, in retrospect, our staff, through their experience and careful reading of the regs followed those regulations in assembling and the composition of our Appeals Committee and Commission, it also has

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1	helped us really add and revise our standard
2	policies and procedures to really provide a
3	better pattern of evidence and more clearly
4	demonstrate our compliance.
5	We appreciate your attention. And my
6	team is available for your questions.
7	C. PRESSNELL: All right. Thank you
8	very much.
9	And so, we'll turn it over to the
10	primary readers for questions.
11	Mary Ellen, Molly?
12	You're muted there, Molly.
13	M.E. PETRISKO: Well, Molly will
14	begin.
15	C. PRESSNELL: Great.
16	M.E. PETRISKO: And, please, don't
17	take it as a sign of disrespect if my camera is
18	off sometimes. I've been having wonky internet,
19	and I am, I am here.
20	C. PRESSNELL: Very good.
21	And I apologize, yesterday I think we
22	missed some valuable input from you when you,

1	when your internet disconnected. So, we'll make
2	sure that you're able to make comments.
3	Molly.
4	M. HALL-MARTIN: Thank you. Thank you
5	for being here today.
6	My question is specifically related to
7	the changes you've made and the practices you
8	adopted with your conflict of interest policies
9	and trainings.
10	So, do I have it, am I understanding
11	it correctly that for commissioners and peer
12	reviewers you added slides to an onboarding
13	training?
13 14	training?  T. EATON: We did change the content
14	T. EATON: We did change the content
14 15	T. EATON: We did change the content of our onboarding training, as well as
14 15 16	T. EATON: We did change the content of our onboarding training, as well as specifically previously we had presented the
14 15 16 17	T. EATON: We did change the content of our onboarding training, as well as specifically previously we had presented the attendance rosters and minutes as evidence. And
14 15 16 17	T. EATON: We did change the content of our onboarding training, as well as specifically previously we had presented the attendance rosters and minutes as evidence. And we specifically added individual verification
14 15 16 17 18	T. EATON: We did change the content of our onboarding training, as well as specifically previously we had presented the attendance rosters and minutes as evidence. And we specifically added individual verification forms to all of our training.

1	T. EATON: Yes, we did. We, we went
2	through that with our attorney, chief counsel,
3	and we have that training for that, for the
4	staff.
5	M. HALL-MARTIN: So, is there a reason
6	that you decided to have a separate formal
7	training on conflict of interest for staff but
8	just added a couple of slides to an onboarding
9	training for your commissioners and peer
10	reviewers?
11	T. EATON: We had previously have
12	already been doing conflict of interest training
13	for commissioners and appeal members. And we
14	have always included the staff in those
15	trainings.
16	But I think in trying to follow the
17	letter of the requirements, we actually decided
18	to have a specific training for the staff and an
19	attestation form.
20	M. HALL-MARTIN: Thank you.
21	And then my last question, how often
22	do you require your commissioners or evaluators

1	to update their conflict of interest
2	documentation?
3	T. EATON: At every, at every meeting.
4	We specifically meet twice a year, fall and
5	spring, and then we have a winter and summer
6	meeting. But leading up to the meeting, once the
7	agenda is published we required our commissioners
8	to declare any conflict of interest that they may
9	have.
LO	M. HALL-MARTIN: Thank you.
L1	I'll turn it over to Mary Ellen.
L2	C. PRESSNELL: Thank you.
L3	Mary Ellen.
L 4	M.E. PETRISKO: Thank you.
L5	I'd like to continue with just one
L 6	question, I think, on the conflict of interest.
L7	On your policy and in the training
L8	materials, and handbooks, et cetera, it looks
L9	like there's three different levels of
20	requirement for conflict of interest. And I'm
21	wondering with restricting for peer evaluators
22	and I'm wondering why there are

1	differentiations between what the commission
2	members are required to do, Appeal Committee
3	members and I'm not saying Appeal Committee
4	members, but it doesn't seem like there should be
5	a difference in conflict of interest for
6	different roles.
7	So, can you explain why there's a
8	lesser requirement for commission members than
9	for peer evaluators?
10	T. EATON: I don't, I really don't
11	think it is lesser. It's differently focused.
12	Plus, the commissioners, you know, our staff and
13	our peer evaluators, everyone has to do a
14	conflict of interest prior to business. And our
15	staff goes through this annually with their, with
16	the verifications.
17	And the commissioners, you know, are
18	continually having to defend their conflict of
19	interests, you know, when we, when we have a
20	specific agenda item.
21	M.E. PETRISKO: Perhaps it would be
22	more helpful if I was a little more specific in

1 my questions. And that is, for peer evaluators it's 2 3 specified in the policy that if thev graduates of an institution or have familial 4 connections, say as a spouse or child who is part 5 of that institution, that that's a conflict of 6 7 interest. But that is not for 8 stated 9 And it was -- Well, so, I just commissioners. 10 wonder why that is the case, why are there 11 different tiers in the policy? 12 T. EATON: I believe it's part of the training. But I will just have to confess that 13 I'm, I'm not sure why there are different tiers. 14 We certainly can, we will address that prior to 15 16 our next submission. 17 M.E. PETRISKO: Okay. Thank you. I hope you can still hear me because 18 19 I'm getting bad messages here. 20 So, my next question is with regard to an evaluation form that was submitted. And it 21 22 was submitted with regard to distance education.

It's about an institution in Boston. 1 reading the evaluation, I'll just, I'll just 2 3 quote a couple things from the policy. Regarding educational programs, 4 form stated, the reviewer stated, interviews with 5 6 faculty and the chief academic officer revealed 7 curricular development, that review, modification, and assessment is not led 8 9 faculty. And then there's a recommendation to 10 11 establish the process for faculty-led curricular 12 development, review, modification, and assessment of educational programs. 13 14 that same form, under "organizational structure" it mentions again that 15 the chief academic officer is not involved in 16 17 assessment, processes, or curricular development and review. And there is a suggestion that the 18

And, finally, in the section on faculty it states again that they are not

chief academic officer be actively engaged in

assessment, curricular development, and review.

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involved in the formulation of curricular and 1 academic matters. 2 3 So, if I understand correctly, suggestions are provided when it's a collegial, 4 5 you know, idea of this could be, perhaps be 6 But it's not necessarily so tied to 7 compliance of the accreditation standards. And then there are two possibilities 8 for recommended action. One is a finding, and 9 10 recommendation. Both indicate one is 11 noncompliance. With the finding, if I understand 12 correctly, the perhaps the more serious in that the eligibility requirements, like the most basic 13 requirements for accreditation are not being met. 14 15 So, in looking at your requirements it seems that faculty ownership and involvement in 16 these, in these matters is required. So, number 17 one, it seemed that perhaps there should have 18 19 been findings rather than recommendations, even 20 though a recommendation is noncompliance. 21 But then, further, this visit occurred

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the end of 2021.

And the institution was

reaffirmed in July of 2022. So, understanding how there could be noncompliance in what's a pretty basic thing for the accreditor, and yet a reaffirmation.

So, perhaps you can look, explore that a little bit and, you know, what could have happened between the visit and this evaluation and a reaffirmation which still stands.

Thank you.

T. EATON: If you could cite those standards it would be helpful. But just from a general overview, in the due process of our accreditation we always, after the peer reviewers are on the campus, did their report, the institution is provided a period of time in which they come up with a remediation plan.

At that time they would have, they would have responded to all the findings, the recommendations, and the suggestions, and provided a response to the staff, and a report back to the commission readers as they would, as they would review, review the task.

And so, it would appear that the two commission readers, as well as the staff and the full commission, that they, they had come to the conclusion that the finding was met and that recommendations according to the criterion we have, an institution has two years to come into full compliance so that the institution had a satisfactory plan of action, and that that remediation could take place. And, specifically, I'm remembering the institution because it goes with the location. And they, they were given one year to report back with full compliance.

M.E. PETRISKO: So, so the standards in question -- and, I'm sorry, I don't even know this, that they were educational programs, organizational structure, and faculty. And what was asked was just to establish a process for faculty-led curriculum development, review and modifications, et cetera.

So, if I'm understanding correctly, within the 6 months between this finding and reaffirmation, perhaps a process was developed.

1	But that would not have met that, the fact we
2	were actually doing all of these things that is
3	required by your standards.
4	Am I understanding this correctly?
5	T. EATON: Okay. I'm going to turn,
6	turn to one of my compliance VPs. He's familiar
7	with it.
8	T. PRAMANIK: And I actually, I led
9	that team with the team.
10	T. EATON: Introduce yourself.
11	T. PRAMANIK: Yeah. My name is Tanmay
12	Pramanik, Vice President for Teaching Compliance
13	at TRACS, and the staff representative from
14	Boston Baptist College that you're questioning
15	about.
16	So, in regards to your question, yes,
17	there was two standards cited, standard 8.8 and
18	9.2. It would not just be establishment of a
19	process, but we actually also look at much of the
20	establishment of the process with the full
21	implementation for that process.

So, where the standard reads that we

establish a process for the practical curriculum 1 development review, modification, and assessment, 2 3 we actually look at faculty discussion, minutes, what was their involvement in the assessment 4 5 process, and things like that. So, we look at how they're closing the 6 7 So, it's not just the establishment of the process but the implementation of that process. 8 Τ. 9 EATON: Does that answer 10 question? 11 M.E. PETRISKO: Well, no, because if 12 indeed this was a legitimate finding that there was no process and the faculty were not involved, 13 and the chief academic officer was not involved, 14 I can't understand how within 6 months, not a 15 16 year, not 2 years, reaffirmation was possible. 17 How it could go from the faculty are not involved to the faculty are involved, they're doing the 18 19 work of curriculum development, assessment, 20 cetera, and that that could be evaluated. 21 I can't understand that compressed

actually, the standard

schedule

and

how,

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is

1 complied with in such time. You had 6 months for the T. EATON: 2 3 plan? T. PRAMANIK: Yeah. So, the 6 months 4 5 for the plan and then larger, then they have to 6 give us another progress report after 6 months as 7 well. issue is that So, the have 8 we 9 institutional eligibility requirements which are 10 more egregious than a recommendation. And that, 11 that comes to a finding. If there is a idea that 12 is violated by one of our institutions regarding they come before the commission and address that 13 14 issue. 15 this Ιn case they were aiven 16 recommendation about, because I was not directly 17 related to an institution that is giving finding of facts, so they do have a full maximum 18 19 of 2 years to come into full compliance with that 20 particular standard. And being а non-IER 21 standard, they can still get reaffirmation, they

can still get those standards, but they have to

1	show us after 6 months, every 6 months in a
2	progress report that that is due to the TRACS
3	office.
4	We monitor how they are coming into
5	full compliance with that particular
6	recommendation.
7	M.E. PETRISKO: So, they're not in
8	compliance but it's okay to be reaffirmed?
9	T. PRAMANIK: With a particular
10	M.E. PETRISKO: If they're working on
11	it, that's sufficient?
12	T. PRAMANIK: Yes. For a non-IER
13	standard.
14	So, we have 17 different Institutional
15	Eligibility Requirement standards. If they're in
16	violation of that then, no, the commission will
17	not be able to grant them status. So that is
18	(Simultaneous speaking.)
19	T. PRAMANIK: to the 17 IERs of
20	TRACS.
21	And then we have standards that are,
22	yes, in noncompliance but we give them time to

1	come into compliance. So, technically, an
2	institution could be noncompliant with a
3	particular non-related IER standard and still get
4	a status. But they have to show us in a progress
5	report every 6 months that they're coming into
6	compliance, still be ex parte of that term which
7	is maximum of 2 years.
8	M.E. PETRISKO: Well, perhaps I'm
9	mistaken then, but I thought that faculty
10	involvement in curricular matters was an
11	eligibility requirement.
12	T. PRAMANIK: No, it wasn't. No, it's
13	not, it's not an IER. It's a non-IER standard.
14	M.E. PETRISKO: Oh. Okay.
15	T. EATON: And our understanding of
16	the Department's regulations is that, that an
17	institution can have up to 2 years to come into
18	full compliance. So,
19	M.E. PETRISKO: Okay.
20	T. EATON: And that, that's not our
21	criteria. I mean, we're conforming to that but
22	we, we brought the institution into full

1	compliance within the following year.
2	M.E. PETRISKO: So, so where did I
3	find the standard, then, regarding faculty, that
4	their duties are to design, develop, and evaluate
5	the curriculum to identify and assess appropriate
6	learning outcomes? Where is that standard?
7	That's not an eligibility requirement
8	standard, that's a standard above and beyond the
9	eligibility requirement? Am I understanding that
10	correctly?
11	T. PRAMANIK: Yes. Yes.
12	T. EATON: That's right.
13	M.E. PETRISKO: Okay. So,
14	institutions can be out of compliance with that
15	standard but still be reaffirmed in their
16	accreditation. And then they have 2 years to fix
17	that.
18	T. EATON: That's right. And
19	typically, typically the time period is much
20	shorter because if it goes past 2 years, then you
21	have the possibility of a sanction or an adverse
22	action against the institution.

1 M.E. PETRISKO: Okay. So, this is a different understanding of noncompliance than is 2 3 in my history of being in noncompliance with standards. 4 I have one other question, and that is 5 6 that Ι noticed -and this is, this is 7 tremendously recently, this is just last week -that the same institution was -- that there's a 8 9 notice on their website, on its website about the 10 state of Massachusetts getting a warning that 11 financially they sufficiently may not be 12 financially stable for to, to do other things 13 that they are required to do as an institution 14 for the state. 15 I'm wondering, how does that happen with your agency if something like this 16 17 happens with an institution? Do you get this automatically from the state? Is the institution 18 19 required to let you know? How do you follow up 20 on that? 21 Τ. EATON: All right, yes. 22 Massachusetts higher ed has been working through

1	these scenarios. They've had some recent
2	closures. And so, they, the latest emanation of
3	the regulation is an 18-month reserve is required
4	for all institutions, basically a liquid cash
5	reserve.
6	I will state that in the regular
7	faith-based community an 18 month reserve will be
8	pretty extraordinary. However, we did receive
9	notice, we work closely with all of our state
10	higher ed authorities, so we did receive notice
11	from Massachusetts.
12	I also received notice, at least
13	verbal, that this was coming to me, in a phone
14	call with the institutional president.
15	And so, it is, it is now a matter that
16	for us will become a financial monitoring matter.
17	And so, that's, that's late breaking within the
18	last week. And we only received, we only
19	received notice of it this week.
20	M.E. PETRISKO: Okay. Thank you very
21	much. That was my final question for now.
22	Thank you very much.

1	C. PRESSNELL: Thank you, Mary Ellen.
2	Questions from the committee?
3	Jennifer.
4	J. BLUM: I just have one that
5	doesn't, full admission, does not relate to the
6	compliance report. But since I have you here.
7	You mentioned dual accreditation, that
8	a number of your schools have dual accreditation.
9	I just, it comes up in a number of policy
LO	contexts, so I'm just curious.
L1	Do you see value in having your
L2	schools dual accredited? Or do they, I guess
L3	I know you, I don't know if you want to speak for
L 4	your institutions that you accredit, but just the
L5	role of dual accreditation and what that purpose
L6	is?
L7	Just if you could just spend a couple,
L8	you know, quickly answer that, I would be
L9	interested, would be interesting.
20	T. EATON: I think, I think what we
21	should, what I should say is that in the faith-
22	based community, quite frankly, the religious

accreditation in many cases carries more weight 1 other accreditations 2 than the because 3 community is interested in the institution continuing to be in line with its faith mission. 4 5 With the in -- they are concerned 6 about overreach. And so, they want to see that 7 the institution is still an independent national institution. And reality 8 so, in the accreditation many times the constituencies that 9 are looking at 10 those accreditations are 11 necessarily the same, and do not value the 12 accreditation the same. 13 And SO in many cases we have regionally accredited institutions who seek the 14 religious accreditor as a confirmation that they 15 16 are still on task, still loyal to their religious 17 mission. J. BLUM: That's helpful. 18 19 Ι just in your context and other 20 contexts I just feel like dual accreditation does 21 have value, if the institutions are willing to

in the effort, of course.

put

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There can be

1	meaningful value in having it.
2	So, I just wanted to hear your point
3	of view. Thanks.
4	T. EATON: And the real issue there is
5	the cost of compliance because now, obviously,
6	because of the regulations and the various
7	normative national norms in accreditation, many
8	of the standards are equivalent. In fact,
9	probably over 80, 85 percent of the standards are
10	equivalent. But, you know, every agency asks for
11	documentation in its own, it's own form.
12	So, there is, there is an added cost
13	and effort involved.
14	J. BLUM: Thank you.
15	C. PRESSNELL: All right. I've got
16	Kathleen and Bob.
17	Kathleen.
18	K. ALIOTO: Hello. Sorry.
19	C. PRESSNELL: We can hear you.
20	K. ALIOTO: Oh, okay.
21	In terms of what you were just talking
22	about with the, that there are some of your

institutions choose to go with you because of financial challenges. You put it more elegantly than that. That you're a significant accreditor for Historically Black Colleges and Universities, especially those that have lost their regional accreditation for failing to fiscal meet sustainability obligations, how many of your colleges and universities are in that kind of trouble?

T. EATON: Well, first of all, I think maybe you misunderstood my comment.

The cost of dual accreditation additional not less than. But, and if understand the question, in my experience we have actually only had -- and this is the process by established the Department if an institution suffers an adverse action, they must wait one year to apply at another accreditor.

In addition, currently they have to have permission from the Department. That's not an either/or, that's a both/and statement. So, they have to wait a year. They have to have

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permission from the Department of Education.

In our process, the institution then would actually have to take a step back in accreditation and would be, only be eligible for candidacy status, which is, you know, a much more confined status in accreditation. Which would also mean that there are a number of foundational grants, professional licensure agencies, those kinds of situations where candidacy is not acceptable for the institution.

However, they, according to the regulations, they could still be eligible to apply for Title IV funds for their students. And the institution then would have 5 years, up to 5 years to come into full accreditation.

I've been with the agency over 25 years. And in, in my 25 years that particular instance has only happened twice. So, I don't -- I mean, we have HBCUs that are faith-based HBUs -- HBCUs. In the case of our most recent HBCU, they, they lost accreditation with their regional accreditor more than 20 years ago. So, and we

1	worked with that particular institution over 10
2	years to bring them to candidacy.
3	So, the institution, the institution
4	that lost their accreditation, the institution
5	that we accredited, that was not the same
6	institution. You know, they had watch-sized
7	their budget, they had reduced their programs,
8	they, in this case they had sold property and,
9	you know, eliminated debt.
10	So, so if you're speaking about an
11	institution that has been in difficulties and
12	gone to us to come in a, you know, in an effort,
13	the biggest problem that institution has is they
14	have to survive for a year without accreditation.
15	Because we cannot, we cannot even speak to, you
16	know, we can't do anything, we can't even accept
17	their application for a year, so.
18	K. ALIOTO: I'm slightly
19	T. EATON: So, that's pretty, that's
20	pretty, it's pretty remarkable for an institution
21	to survive a year without accreditation.
22	K. ALIOTO: I'm a little confused what

K. ALIOTO: I'm a little confused what

1	you mean by candidacy then.
2	T. EATON: Yes.
3	K. ALIOTO: Can they apply for
4	candidacy and still receive Title IV money?
5	T. EATON: That is a, that's a pre-
6	accredited status that actually has institutions
7	are able to apply for Title IV funds.
8	K. ALIOTO: Yeah.
9	T. EATON: I mean, that's, that's the
LO	Department's.
L1	K. ALIOTO: That's true across the
L2	board?
L3	T. EATON: Yes, ma'am. I can't, I
L 4	really can't speak for the Department, but yes.
L5	K. ALIOTO: George, how does that
L6	work? If the school
L7	C. PRESSNELL: We'll ask Herman to
L8	respond to that.
L9	H. BOUNDS: Yeah, Kathleen, there are
20	some conditions. And I think Donna is on the
21	phone, is on the call, too. She handles a lot of
22	Title TV issues because we're not Title TV folks

1	But if they are, it's only applicable
2	in pre-accreditation for nonprofit institutions.
3	They can participate in federal student aid.
4	For-profit institutions cannot participate in
5	federal student aid if they're in pre-
6	accreditation status.
7	Donna, I see you're on. So, please
8	correct me if I got this wrong.
9	D. MANGOLD: You got it absolutely
LO	right, Herman. That's correct.
L1	H. BOUNDS: Okay. Thank you.
L2	K. ALIOTO: And how many of your
L3	schools are in that, in that position?
L 4	T. EATON: Currently we have six
L5	schools that are in that pre-accreditation
L6	candidacy stage.
L7	K. ALIOTO: And what do you do to help
L8	them deal with their challenges?
L9	T. EATON: Well, most of our energy,
20	we're a developmental accrediting agency, most of
21	my staff energies are focused to assist those
22	institutions. We have they report annually to

and 1 our office participate in our annual operational reports. 2 3 We do have, we do have a cycle, and they will have to go through an additional self-4 study process as well as an additional onsite 5 6 peer evaluation before they can come back to the accreditation. 7 And they will have to be at that point 8 9 in time in substantial compliance with all of the TRACS standards, including the 10 institutional 11 eligibility requirements. 12 Κ. ALIOTO: The institutional 13 eligibility, what do you mean by that? 14 PRESSNELL: Yeah. The preaccreditation status is not a permanent status. 15 16 I mean, they have to be making movement toward 17 full recognition or not being recognized. it's not like some permanent pre-accreditation 18 19 status candidacy that you can remain in. 20 So, there is a process step. 21 and many accreditors have it, pre-accreditation 22 candidacy status before full accreditation

1 provided. No, I understand that. 2 K. ALIOTO: 3 But I had understood from the conversation that this is what happens with, with schools that 4 haven't made it, and then they become. 5 It's not as if they're just starting. It's that they have 6 financially failed and they're still, they're 7 still getting Title IV money. It's a little 8 different. 9 We cannot control those 10 T. EATON: 11 Basically, an institution that comes to items. 12 us has to start at the beginning. And they 13 cannot, they cannot just move from one accreditor 14 to another, there has to be a time frame, a gap. There has to be permission from the Department. 15 16 And they have to start back at the beginning. So, for an institution that they could 17 have been accredited for 50 years, but when they 18 19 to us they have to start back at the 20 beginning. 21 And as I said, in my experience in 25

years we actually have only had two institutions

1	that have gone through that process.
2	K. ALIOTO: But you have six right
3	now? I thought you had said you have six?
4	T. EATON: No. You're conflating
5	Historically Black Colleges and Universities,
6	only two of those institutions would fit in that
7	scenario. The others would not be a part of that
8	scenario.
9	K. ALIOTO: Well, what are the six you
10	were talking about?
11	T. EATON: Two HBCUs went through the
12	loss of accreditation, the survival for a year.
13	And then went through the pre-accreditation
14	process with TRACS.
15	So, of our 100 institutions, two of
16	them have gone through that process. And they
17	happen to be HBCUs.
18	K. ALIOTO: Okay. And the other six -
19	-
20	T. EATON: Two HBCUs have gone through
21	that process.
22	K ALTOTO. And the other siv?

1	T. EATON: The other six just came
2	with TRACS. They were not, they were they
3	were not accredited when they came through with
4	TRACS. So, we have some, some HBCUs who've been
5	members of TRACS for over 30 years.
6	K. ALIOTO: Okay. And the other
7	question that I have, is it still true that all
8	of the accredited schools, the 100 schools under
9	your aegis have to have a statement of faith that
10	affirms the inerrancy and historicity of the
11	Bible and the divine work of non-evolutionary
12	creation, including persons in God's image? Is
13	that a criteria?
14	T. EATON: Our standards require that
15	every institution have a statement of faith. And
16	we consider it a matter, a consumer protection
17	issue, that that statement of faith has to state
18	the position of the institution for its
19	constituent students and staff so that everyone
20	is aware of the condition of the institution.
21	Now, we deal with institutions that

have historic faith statements,

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some of them

1	hundreds and hundreds, some more than a thousand
2	years old. So, we the institution is not
3	required to change its faith statement. We just
4	require that it publish its faith statement and
5	that it represent that to the public as a matter
6	of good practice.
7	So, those
8	K. ALIOTO: Creationism?
9	T. EATON: Pardon?
10	K. ALIOTO: Creationism?
11	T. EATON: That is not
12	K. ALIOTO: Non-evolutionary creation
13	is something that you consider consumer
14	protection?
15	T. EATON: No, ma'am. We don't
16	require that statement. That's not a requirement
17	of TRACS.
18	K. ALIOTO: Okay. When did that
19	change?
20	T. PRAMANIK: Early 2000s I guess.
21	T. EATON: I would, I would say
22	somewhere in the process two or three decades

1	ago.
2	T. PRAMANIK: It remains our
3	statement.
4	T. EATON: It was the founders had a
5	statement that sometimes it's confused as a
6	requirement. And that is part of the corporate
7	papers that we, that we cannot change. But that
8	is not the accreditation standard.
9	We just, we require that an
10	institution that represents itself as an
11	evangelical Protestant institution has a
12	statement of faith that is published and publicly
13	available to everyone in their constituencies.
14	K. ALIOTO: Thank you.
15	C. PRESSNELL: All right. Bob.
16	R. SHIREMAN: Thank you so much for
17	appearing before us today. Just to follow this
18	up on the faith issues, about academic freedom
19	which, obviously, has been in the news a lot.
20	And I saw that in your standards, if
21	I'm, if I'm understanding which things are the
22	standards, that you have a pretty firm

declaration that the institution ensures academic 1 freedom for faculty. 2 3 And so, as an accreditor of Christian institutions, historically, academic freedom and 4 5 faith has run into issues, contradictions, 6 cetera. So, I would be interested, for our 7 edification, in the history, if you know it, 8 having 9 around you that academic freedom 10 requirement, and how much that has come up in 11 reviews of institutions, whether it has been 12 controversial, difficult to enforce, or anything like that? 13 Well, I think there will 14 T. EATON: also be perhaps a tension. But that's part of 15 16 the peer review interviews when they actually 17 work with faculty. And if occasionally there are issue that, you know, have to be hammered out, 18 19 the faculty have to have an organization and 20 process to take care of those difficulties. 21 And it really has not been an issue.

I think probably part of that is, you know,

1	there's a certain mindset required to actually be
2	a part off a faith-based institution. You know,
3	they're not going to receive the high salaries
4	that some public institutions are going to offer,
5	and so there's a real service commitment there.
6	But it has not been a, it has not been
7	an issue in the evaluating process, so.
8	R. SHIREMAN: Has it been something
9	where there have been any complaints that have
10	come to TRACS asking for you to intervene where
11	someone feels that their academic freedom has
12	been violated?
13	T. EATON: Not to my knowledge. So,
14	that may be before my time. Not to my knowledge.
15	R. SHIREMAN: All right. Thank you.
16	C. PRESSNELL: All right. Debbie.
17	D. COCHRANE: Hi. Thank you. I
18	actually do not have any questions about the
19	compliance report. I'm taking a page out of
20	Jennifer's book, which is to take the opportunity
21	to ask you, hopefully, very, two very quick
22	questions that just pertain to issues of interest

1	to the committee and, hopefully, we'll pick up
2	later in discussion.
3	One is the agency provided information
4	at the very start of the presentation around
5	numbers of institutions that were Title IV
6	eligible and the number of students that were
7	Title IV recipients or Pell Grant recipients in
8	particular.
9	I just wondered if you happen to know
10	similar statistics regarding student visas, how
11	many are registered with SEVIS to enroll
12	students' F- or M-1 visas, and how many students
13	in the TRACS institutions are visa students?
14	T. EATON: That is a part of our
15	annual operational report that the I-20, you
16	know, approval and SEVIS approval authorizations.
17	But offhand I do not have that.
18	I do know we have, we do have a number
19	of institutions that participate.
20	D. COCHRANE: Understood.
21	And then my other question is we spoke
22	a little bit yesterday, if you were attending the

meeting, so, my approximate of this discussion, 1 about the issue of unaccredited programs 2 3 institutionally accredited institutions, and how agencies look at those, those types of programs. 4 Is that a situation that TRACS allows? 5 6 Or do you, does TRACS require that all programs offered 7 institutionally accredited bv institutions fall under of its 8 the scope accreditation? 9 would --10 Τ. EATON: Т there are 11 certain programs that we believe are within the 12 scope of a higher ed institution that would not 13 receive accreditation, such as, you know, some do 14 GED, or they do language programs, remediation in certain areas -- math, English, 15 16 whatever. So, non-collegiate programs are not 17 accredited. But we accredit the institution as a 18 And, typically, if there is a program 19 whole. 20 that does not fit in under that umbrella.

typically we would ask that institution to either

separate that out to a different organization or

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1	to put that program in abeyance.
2	D. COCHRANE: Great. Thank you so
3	much.
4	C. PRESSNELL: All right, very good.
5	Are there any other member questions for the
6	agency? All right, seeing None, thank you.
7	M.E. PETRISKO: Claude?
8	C. PRESSNELL: Yeah, Mary?
9	M.E. PETRISKO: Claude, hand's up,
10	hand's up, sorry.
11	(Simultaneous speaking.)
12	M.E. PETRISKO: I wanted to come back
13	to the faculty issue because in the meantime I've
14	looked at the IERs, the institutional eligibility
15	requirements on faculty, and I will read it, 9.1.
16	The institution employs a sufficient number of
17	full-time and part-time academically and
18	spiritually qualified faculty for the programs it
19	offers to teach and perform related duties such
20	as advising and and I would underline this
21	the curricular oversight needed for the

institution to fulfill its mission.

1	So please help me understand how if
2	that is an essential requirement, an eligibility
3	requirement, this was not seen as a significant
4	compliance issue with the Boston Baptist College,
5	so that they received the recommendation and were
6	allowed to be reconfirmed, reaffirmed. I just
7	don't understand.
8	T. PRAMANIK: So
9	T. EATON: Okay, let me Dr.
10	Pramanik pulled that report.
11	T. PRAMANIK: So let me answer that
12	question. This is Tanmay Pramanik once again.
13	I'm looking at the team report, evaluation team
14	report from Boston Baptist.
15	And it clearly says here that the
16	faculty have a faculty professional organization
17	which is guided by a set of regulations published
18	in the faculty handbook led by elected officers.
19	Meets at twice annually.
20	And the review of minutes indicated
21	that this faculty organization has not been
22	actively involved in the formation of clinical

and academic matters. So they do -- it's a small faculty, it's a small institution, so a lot of things were done informally. And that is where the problem was, and that's why they got cited.

It wasn't as if the faculty members were not really involved, that we need to see the paperwork. We needed to see the documentation, and that was part of the issue. Which is why they didn't get cited for the IDR violation, because they in full met the IDR regulation, which was 9.1, having sufficient full-time faculty. And involved in material matters.

So that's why the team felt that this could be done with just a recommendation and monitoring by the -- by the TRACS staff and the TRACS Office.

And that's why they brought the recommendation and were cited two standards, 3.8 and 9.2, which talks about the institution establishing this process for the faculty-led curricular development review modification and assessment of their educational programs, which

1	they actually not only established a process,
2	they were able to demonstrate compliance by
3	showing us the documentation.
4	And we actually monitored their
5	progress. Not just a matter of six months, but
6	it took about year, year and a half for them to
7	come into full compliance for that particular
8	recommendation.
9	M.E. PETRISKO: Just focusing on the
LO	staff was sufficient.
L1	T. PRAMANIK: Yeah. Well, the focus
L2	of 9.1, which was the IER, is faculty
L3	sufficiency.
L 4	M.E. PETRISKO: Right, so have enough,
L5	you have enough faculty. That's what it means,
L6	like it's enough faculty, but it's enough faculty
L7	to do the work that the faculty needs to do,
L8	including curricular oversight. So all right,
L9	thank you.
20	T. PRAMANIK: You're welcome.
21	C. PRESSNELL: All right, Mary Ellen,
22	is your hand raised? Your video's not on, so I

1	can't see your hand raised, but I heard that it
2	might be up.
3	M.E. PETRISKO: Not anymore, thank
4	you.
5	C. PRESSNELL: Okay, thank you very
6	much. Any other questions for the agency?
7	Wally? Art?
8	A. KEISER: Thank you, Claude. I'd
9	just like a point of information or a we're
LO	here on a compliance report on a specific issue
L1	that's dealing with conflict of interest. And
L2	we've gone all over the board.
L3	And I'm not sure the reports that we
L 4	are receiving provide the data that we would have
L5	in a full review. And it's, you know, it's
L6	interesting, but I think we need to focus on what
L7	our purpose is today. That's just my belief.
L8	C. PRESSNELL: Thank you, Art.
L9	Kathleen?
20	K. ALIOTO: Sorry, I'm glad to hear
21	that the students are not being gouged. But I
22	wanted to know if you could tell us, your student

1	debt, the average student debt among your
2	students in your hundred institutions.
3	T. EATON: Well, if you go with our
4	average, it would be very low because, you know,
5	half of them do not participate in student loans.
6	And because of our low net tuition, the debt of
7	most of our institutions is very low, the average
8	debt. And even in those institutions that
9	participate in Title IV funds, less than half of
10	them even take the loan.
11	So I don't have before me, since this
12	was not on the agenda, I don't have before me
13	that average number. But I can tell you just
14	from the numbers who participate and our low net
15	price, I have every confidence that it's below
16	the average.
17	K. ALIOTO: Is that because the
18	religious communities help support students?
19	T. EATON: In my experience, yes.
20	K. ALIOTO: Thank you.
21	C. PRESSNELL: All right, Mary Ellen.
22	M.E. PETRISKO: Yes, just responding

The why I've asked 1 Art. reason 2 questions is that this was part of the compliance 3 report, was 602.15(a)(2), which is competent and knowledgeable individuals as appropriate to judge 4 on the agency standards, policies and procedures 5 6 to conduct evaluations, etc. 7 So my question is regarding how those applied standards and 8 were how they were 9 evaluated was very much related to this 10 criterion, this regulation that was part of this 11 report. 12 C. PRESSNELL: All right, thank you, 13 Mary Ellen. Any other questions from the 14 committee? All right, seeing None, Mike Stein, do you have closing comments? 15 16 Μ. STEIN: Yeah, iust two quick 17 comments related to the specific issues in the compliance report. 18 As it relates to conflict of interest, 19 20 their -- the conflict of interest policies were 21 compliant 2020 petition deemed in the for 22 recognition. What was lacking was sufficient

documentation to show that all political representatives were trained on conflict of interest.

And so that showed up in two places: 602.15(a)(2), competency of representatives, where we addressed training more globally, but then also the criteria specifically related to conflict of interest.

And so what TRACS put in place to satisfy the concerns of the compliance report was a more robust tracking system for training, for all areas, including conflict of interest.

As it relates to the issues with distance education, just as a reminder, the last petition, I mean, there's always been evidence that TRACS reviews distance education. They were granted that in their scope of recognition. I observed a site visit in 2019 that demonstrated they reviewed institutions' distance education programs.

What was lacking was any sort of consistency in the site review reports they

submitted as examples in the 2019 distance education was mentioned in those site visit reports sparingly or sometimes not at all. I mean, I have evidence, there was training on distance education, they had policies related to reviewing distance education.

But it wasn't showing up in the site reviews. So that's why it was a compliance issue. In the intervening time, they have sufficiently addressed that by increasing the amount of training and resources to their site reviewers and their site review report templates.

And the site report that they submitted in the compliance report showed consistent evaluation of distance education, where there may be issues or concerns related to enforcement or enforcement timelines. That was not within the scope of this compliance report.

Those issues will be reviewed more thoroughly in their next petition for recognition, which is due here this July. That's all I wanted to add.

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1	C. PRESSNELL: Thank you, Mike. Any
2	questions for Mike? All right, very good.
3	So return to the primary readers, Mary
4	Ellen and Molly, for comments, thoughts,
5	entertain a motion.
6	M.E. PETRISKO: I would like to ask
7	Mike a question, and that is given the time
8	that's allowed after a compliance report, which
9	in this case would be two years and five five
10	months, am I getting that right?
11	If a compliance report is not
12	accepted, what are the options? Because there's
13	not really much time to get any more information
14	back and then do anything else with it.
15	M. STEIN: That I'll defer to Herman
16	or George.
17	H. BOUNDS: Yeah, I mean if, you know,
18	if the compliance report is not accepted, there's
19	there are really not too many other options or
20	recommendations, I mean that are left. The full
21	petition review is in two years and six months.
22	If there was a compliance report for

some area specific to the compliance report being 1 noncompliant, you know, you would -- it would be 2 3 another year to demonstrate compliance. But that would run right into the, you know, the renewal 4 5 petition. And then the only other option, 6 7 thev've already had а year to demonstrate compliance and now as far as the staff goes, 8 9 think they have demonstrated compliance, but then 10 you know, NACIQI as a whole says well, they're 11 not, you know, normally after that there are not 12 two other options. 13 would normally go straight something more drastic because they've already 14 15 had their 12 months to demonstrate their -- to 16 demonstrate compliance. But that's not my call. 17 But to answer your question in a muddy way, which is kind of what it sounds like I'm 18 19 doing. 20 M.E. PETRISKO: Yeah, no, I understand, 21 thank you, that's helpful. I understand Do

correctly that the petition for renewal would

1	already be making its way to you or being with
2	you at this point?
3	H. BOUNDS: Go ahead, Mike.
4	M. STEIN: It's due this July. The
5	agency has received the notice to start preparing
6	that. They've received communication from
7	myself, selecting institutions for review. So
8	they should be well on the way of preparing that
9	petition. But it'll be due in July.
10	M.E. PETRISKO: Okay, thank you. So I
11	find myself in somewhat of a quandary here. From
12	my question, as you can see, that I have some
13	concerns. So I'm going to leave it to Molly to
14	propose an action here, and then we'll see how
15	people feel about it.
16	C. PRESSNELL: Molly?
17	M. HALL-MARTIN: Given that they're
18	already in the process of submitting their
19	materials and everything, I move that NACIQI
20	recommend that the senior department official
21	accept all the recommendations of the final staff
22	report for Transnational Association of Christian

1	Colleges and Schools, or TRACS.
2	K. CURRY: Second.
3	C. PRESSNELL: The motion has been
4	made and seconded. Discussion?
5	Z. SMITH ELLIS: I have
6	M. POLIAKOFF: I
7	C. PRESSNELL: Zakiya, then Michael.
8	Z. SMITH ELLIS: I haven't said much
9	in this, I haven't said anything in this thing,
10	but I've been tracking closely, pun intended.
11	And the only point that I would make
12	to my fellow NACIQI members is to the extent that
13	you do have serious concerns that are related to
14	the actual regulations, then you should vote your
15	conscience and that will be recorded for the
16	senior department official for them to consider.
17	I do I don't necessarily share all
18	of the concerns, so I'm not necessarily thinking
19	but I do think that we shouldn't be afraid to
20	share and vote your opinion if that's warranted
21	based on what your observation in the discussion

was.

1	And I say that because there have been
2	instances of this committee where we have dragged
3	on and on and on about something, and I don't
4	want you to feel like you have to kick a can down
5	the road if you feel strongly about something.
6	I'm not suggesting that I feel like we
7	need to be voting this out, but I just don't want
8	people to feel hesitant to do that because the
9	history of this has been in that vein.
10	C. PRESSNELL: I think Michael
11	Poliakoff.
12	M. POLIAKOFF: I didn't get a chance
13	to unmute quickly enough to say that I second. I
14	think the answers that we got from the
15	representatives of TRACS were really quite good.
16	And you can see which way I vote as a solution.
17	C. PRESSNELL: Thank you, Michael.
18	And Jennifer.
19	J. BLUM: I also think there's a
20	certain irony, because the amount of time that or
21	we sort of pick over all, you know, or complain
22	about the timeframes in this instance is an

example where they're coming right back. 1 about to submit a report, and they've had the 2 3 benefit of hearing us. So to the extent that -- and Mary 4 5 Ellen, I totally hear your concerns. But to the 6 extent that the concerns exist, they've now heard them too. And so there's a benefit to the fact 7 that they're coming right back up. 8 And I would say, just to Art's comment 9 10 earlier, I think one of the great advantages of 11 NACIOI actually is to take the opportunity to 12 understand agencies better. And so while I know -- and I was the 13 14 one who started going off message, if you will. But I was very clear in my preface that I was 15 16 going off message, but it was for a purpose. 17 And I do think that, again, to the extent that there were questions raised in other 18 areas, it informs the agency in a positive way in 19 20 this instance that they can incorporate in the 21 next report that they have coming up.

So I'm comfortable with the motion as

1	it is, mostly in part because I know they're
2	about to file another and start their recognition
3	process soon.
4	C. PRESSNELL: All right, thank you,
5	Jennifer. I might add to Zakiya's comment, is
6	that we have added the ability for you to cast
7	your vote and then provide comment, as long as
8	the comments are brief and to the point and on
9	spot, on issue.
10	Any other points of discussion? We
11	have a motion and a second on the floor. All
12	right, hearing None, let's take the vote.
13	Yeah, go ahead and read the motion
14	into the record.
15	M. FREEMAN: And the motion is as
16	follow: I move that NACIQI recommend that the
17	senior department official accept all the
18	recommendations of the final staff report for the
19	Transnational Association of Christian Colleges
20	and Schools Accreditation Commission.
21	Okay, Zakiya, how do you vote?
22	Z. SMITH ELLIS: Yes.

1	M. FREEMAN: Zakiya votes yes.
2	Kathleen, how do you vote?
3	K. ALIOTO: No.
4	M. FREEMAN: Kathleen votes no.
5	Roslyn, how do you vote?
6	R. CLARK ARTIS: Yes.
7	M. FREEMAN: Roslyn votes yes.
8	Jennifer, how do you vote?
9	J. BLUM: Yes, and Monica, I'm not
LO	sure your mic is working.
L1	M. FREEMAN: Is this better?
L2	J. BLUM: Yeah.
L3	M. FREEMAN: Okay, thank you,
L 4	Jennifer. Wallace, how do you vote?
L5	W. BOSTON: Yes.
L6	M. FREEMAN: Wallace votes yes.
L7	Debbie, how do you vote?
L8	D. COCHRANE: Yes.
L9	M. FREEMAN: Debbie votes yes. Jose
20	Luis is absent. Keith, how do you vote?
21	K. CURRY: Yes, yes.
22	M. FREEMAN: Keith votes yes. David,

1	how do you vote?
2	D. EUBANKS: Yes.
3	M. FREEMAN: David votes yes. Molly,
4	how do you vote?
5	M. HALL-MARTIN: Yes.
6	M. FREEMAN: Molly votes yes. Art,
7	how do you vote?
8	A. KEISER: Yes.
9	M. FREEMAN: Art votes yes. Michael
LO	Lindsay, how do you vote?
L1	D.M. LINDSAY: Yes.
L2	M. FREEMAN: Michael votes yes.
L3	Robert Mayes is absent. Mary Ellen, how do you
L 4	vote?
L5	M.E. PETRISKO: No.
L6	M. FREEMAN: Mary Ellen votes no.
L7	Michael, how do you vote?
L8	M. POLIAKOFF: Yes.
L9	M. FREEMAN: And Michael votes yes.
20	And Bob, how do you vote?
21	R. SHIREMAN: Yes.
22	M. FREEMAN: And Bob votes yes.

1	C. PRESSNELL: All right, the motion
2	passes 13-2. Is that correct? Yeah, 13-2.
3	M. FREEMAN: 12-2.
4	C. PRESSNELL: Or 12-2, thank you.
5	Congratulations to the agency. We look forward
6	to seeing you again very, very soon.
7	So all right, our next compliance
8	report is with the <b>Council on Occupational</b>
9	Education, COE. Primary readers are David
10	Eubanks and Debbie Cochrane. I believe Debbie,
11	you're going to introduce the agency, is that
12	correct?
13	D. COCHRANE: That is correct, yes.
14	So COE, the Council on Occupational
15	Education, is a national institutional
16	accrediting agency.
17	Its current scope of recognition is
18	for the accreditation and pre-accreditation
19	throughout the United States of postsecondary
20	occupational education institutions offering non-
21	degree and applied associate degree programs in
22	specific career and technical education fields

1	including institutions that offer programs via
2	distance education.
3	COE currently accredits 518
4	institutions and 46 candidate institutions in 44
5	states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto
6	Rico. COE's accreditation enables the
7	institutions it accredits to establish
8	eligibility to participate in Title IV.
9	C. PRESSNELL: All right, thank you
LO	very much, Debbie.
L1	So the Department staff give us a
L2	briefing on the review is Karmon Simms-Coates.
L3	Karmon?
L 4	K. SIMMS-COATES: Okay, good morning,
L5	Mr. Chair, and members of the committee. My name
L6	is Karmon Simms-Coates, and I'm providing the
L7	summary of the review of the compliance report
L8	for the Council on Occupational Education.
L9	The agency was first recognized in
20	1969 and the last full review was conducted in
21	2021. The SDO continued to recognize the agency
22	in October 2021 and required the agency to submit

a compliance report in November 2022 to address compliance issues under 602.15(a)(3), academic and administrative representation.

The SDO also required the agency to demonstrate that it meaningfully engaged with its obligations under 602.20 to enforce this accreditation standards with respect to complaints of fraud and criminal activity Florida Career College and to provide evidence that it monitored the institution's compliance with the standards and actions taken to evaluate compliance in light of the lawsuit.

agency The provided list of accreditation site visits that included both academic and administrative representatives demonstrate compliance with 602.15(a)(3), to and actions monitoring demonstrate taken to evaluate Florida Career College compliance with its -- oh sorry.

The agency compliance report demonstrated that it conducted extensive monitoring of FCC's compliance with standards.

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The agency provided a chronology of its monitoring activities that were implemented to investigate the allegations in the lawsuit.

agency's monitoring activities since 2020 included but were not limited to requiring the institution to submit quarterly progress of the reports on the lawsuit, conducting a focus review, unannounced site comprehensive site review visit, for reaffirmation, interviewing students involved in the lawsuit, and ordering a third-party audit of the institution student achievement data.

agency's monitoring activities The actually began in May 2020, which was prior to the SDO's October 2021 decision letter requesting compliance report. In 2020, the agency immediately issued notice of apparent а deficiency to address FCC's compliance receiving notification about occasions in an ongoing lawsuit against the institution.

This notice immediately put the institution on monitoring status. COE's

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commission convened several times during 1 compliance period to evaluate FCC's compliance 2 with standards and the commission continued the 3 apparent deficiency for 4 notice of monitoring and additional information. 5 COE's commission did not find evidence 6 that FCC engaged in fraud or criminal activity 7 during the compliance period, and therefore 8 9 enforcement actions or timelines required under 10 602.20(a) for noncompliance were not implemented. 11 Ιn addition, the lawsuit was 12 ultimately dismissed by the court during the compliance period. 13 The staff recommendation to the senior 14 15 department official for this agency is to renew the agency's recognition for two years and five 16 17 This recognition is based on a review of months. 18 compliance agency's report, supporting 19 documentation as well as three observations, a 20 board meeting, file review, and site visit. 21 Department received two third-The

party comments, but as agency, the first comment

1	mostly related to the compliance and monitoring
2	of the Florida Career College, and the second
3	comment was unrelated to the agency's compliance
4	with the recognition regulations.
5	This concludes my presentation. The
6	agency representatives are here today to answer
7	any questions.
8	C. PRESSNELL: Thank you, Karmon.
9	David, do you have a clarifying question for
10	Karmon?
11	D. EUBANKS: Yes, just a quick
12	question. I couldn't tell the answer from the
13	narrative. It seems like for the 602.15 issue,
14	there was a requirement to have the visiting
15	teams must have an academic and administrator.
16	And that the tracking system made that unclear.
17	What I couldn't determine was were
18	there in fact visits that comprised peer review
19	teams that omitted one of those categories?
20	K. SIMMS-COATES: In the original, I
21	think it was basically the tracking system that
22	did not did not present they weren't able

1	to it wasn't included in the tracking system,
2	so therefore they weren't able to present it in
3	the petition.
4	But in the response, I'm sorry, I have
5	a cold, so bear with me. In the response, they
6	did in fact include from 2021 to 2022 site visits
7	that had administrative and academic
8	representation.
9	D. EUBANKS: Right, thank you for
LO	that. And was there any indication that before
L1	2021, that would have been a problem?
L2	K. SIMMS-COATES: No, there was no
L3	indication. It was simply the tracking system.
L 4	D. EUBANKS: Great, thank you for that.
L5	C. PRESSNELL: Thank you, David. Any
L 6	other clarifying questions for Karmon? All
L7	right, seeing None, I'd like to introduce the
L8	president of COE, Kirk Nooks, to open up
L9	comments. Introduce your team as well, if you
20	wouldn't mind.
21	K. NOOKS: Thank you. Good morning,
22	and thank you again to the chair and members of

1	NACIQI for are you getting some feedback?
2	C. PRESSNELL: Yeah. If everyone can
3	mute their mics, and then that way Kirk can be
4	on.
5	Kirk, you muted yourself.
6	K. NOOKS: Right, so is it okay now?
7	C. PRESSNELL: You're good.
8	K. NOOKS: Okay, wonderful. Good
9	morning again, and thank you to the chairman and
10	the members of NACIQI for this opportunity to
11	share some time on this morning's agenda. My
12	name is Kirk Nooks, and I've been serving as
13	president and CEO at the for the last nine
14	months.
15	I would like to first thank the team
16	at the Department for partnering with our agency.
17	It's been very helpful, especially for me since
18	my arrival. The team has taken the time to
19	answer questions, provide clarification and
20	explanations on various aspects of DOE
21	regulations.
22	More specifically, I'd like to

1	acknowledge this morning Herman Bounds, Karmon
2	Simms-Coates, and L.G. Corder for always being
3	available.
4	This morning I have joining with me
5	members of the COE team as well as members of our
6	executive committee from our commission. And
7	I'll ask them just to say a word of good morning.
8	That way we can hear from them.
9	We'll start with our staff, Susan,
LO	Kallan, and Warren, then we'll move to our
L1	executive committee members.
L2	S. WRIGHT: Good morning, my name is
L3	Susan Wright, and I serve as Chief of Staff at
L4	COE.
L5	W. HAYNES: Good morning, Warren
L6	Haynes, and I serve as Associate Executive
L7	Director of Operations.
L8	K. WILLIAMS: Good morning, I'm Kallan
L9	Williams, the Associate Executive Director of
20	Compliance.
21	K. NOOKS: And I believe we have some
22	of our executive committee members from our

commission on the line. Kim, Jeff, others. 1 Good morning, my name is 2 K. ZIEBARTH: 3 Kim Ziebarth, I'm the Associate Commissioner for Technical Education for the Utah system of higher 4 I've been affiliated with COE for 5 education. 6 about 15 years as a team leader, team member, and conditions committee 7 standards member, executive member, and now as chair. 8 9 Hey, good morning to the J. SISK: 10 committee and members of -- Mr. Chair. My name 11 is Jeff Sisk. I work at the Tennessee Board of 12 Regents. I'm the Chief Workforce Development 13 14 Officer. However, prior to that I had 26 years Tennessee Colleges of Applied Technology 15 on 16 campuses all across Tennessee, the state public 17 technical colleges as an instructor, services professional vice president, and 18 19 last 18 years as president. 20 I'm the immediate past chair and been 21 a commission member for a couple of terms now. 22 Sorry for not turning my video on. I'm driving

1	and the signal's a little spotty. But thank you.
2	K. NOOKS: Also
3	J. HA: Hello, my name is Julie Ha.
4	I'm president of Mayfield College. We are a
5	small, two-campus school based in California.
6	And Mayfield College has been a proud member of
7	COE for over 25 years.
8	J. COTTER: Good morning, my name is
9	Josh Cotter. I am coming to you this morning
10	from beautiful West Plains, Missouri, in the
11	Missouri Ozarks. I'm the Director of Southern
12	Missouri Technical Institute.
13	I've been here since 2009. We got our
14	initial accreditation through COE in 2014, and we
15	were reaffirmed in 2020. I've served as a team
16	member on the commission, on the standards
17	committee, and I currently serve as secretary
18	treasurer.
19	And just might add that we're one of
20	Missouri's 57 area career centers controlled by a
21	local public school.
22	C. DUNBAR JACKSON: Hello, my name is

1	Comelia Dunbar Jackson. I'm the Corporate
2	Nursing Director at Delta College in Baton Rouge,
3	Louisiana. I am also a commissioner and a member
4	of the executive committee.
5	K. NOOKS: And Mr. Chair, based on all
6	the individuals you've heard from from COE, we
7	stand ready to respond to questions this morning.
8	And just pointing out one of the unique features
9	of COE, we believe, is the diversity of our type
10	of the institutions or members we accredit.
11	So they come not only from the
12	nonprofit sector, but also from the for-profit
13	sector, as well as the federal government,
14	register of apprenticeships. So again, we stand
15	ready to respond to questions based on the
16	compliance report.
17	C. PRESSNELL: All right, very good,
18	thank you, Kirk.
19	So let me return then to the primary
20	readers for questions. I don't know if David,
21	you want to begin, or?
22	D. EUBANKS: Sure, thank you. Thank

you, Dr. Nooks, for your remarks and for your colleagues'. And appreciate you being here and appreciate the materials you sent for our review for the Department's review. I found the timeline construction to be particularly helpful in understanding what was a complex sequence of events.

So I guess my first question is kind of general. Given the history over several years of the attention on Florida Career College, or FCC, and in particular its recruitment activities, and I'm sure you're quite aware of the FSA report and what seems to be the closure of the college.

Has that been a learning experience for COE? And if so, what kind of changes are in the works?

Κ. NOOKS: Thank for you that I can certainly share with you that in question. my nine months of being here, that this has been learning experience. based the But on others, commissioners conversation with and

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staff, we too have significant takeaways.

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Ι leading can say up to our recognition submission in July that there will be comprehensive overview review and rules, policies and our our standards and conditions to try to learn just a little bit more on areas that may not have been, if you want to call it not as clear with regards to, you know, getting additional data or focus on petition -on particular areas.

I can tell you that our monitoring efforts have really increased. If you think about proactive and reactive monitoring efforts over the last nine months, our commission spent time at each meeting reviewing the information presented to us, allowing for due process of course, not only notice but allow the institution to respond.

I do think one key takeaway, and again, we are part of the triad of this work, is the limited information that was available to us at certain times. We do understand the

confidentiality that was required between the institution and the government to work through some of these questions.

But I think that was one of our key takeaways on how could we gain additional information inform some of the decisions that could have been made.

So all in all, again, we're taking a look at all of our policies and our rules and our standards and conditions. And we want to exhaust every and all options in terms of contracting with other partners to, you know, see if we can take a closer look at fraud and abuse and anything of that nature that may be going on.

Thank you for that, I D. EUBANKS: appreciate your forthrightness and succinctness. And what I'd like to do is dig into some of those issues you mentioned in the rubric of this 602.20 criterion. And help us see this as collegial conversation to try to root out maybe things of the that speak some your introspection.

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When I look at the process of review in general, not just for FCC, please correct me if I'm wrong, I'm going to try to describe what I see, and then you can correct me.

It looks like there's one main focus of the review. Some accreditors have like multistage reviews like an offsite-onsite board review. It looks like there's one focus review, so kind of one point of failure. And that the committees don't have a direct representative of COE there. And correct me again if I'm wrong here at the end.

But so the scope of the review is quite large because you have very detailed standards and the, if I'm correct, the standard two applies to each program. So when I look at the self study, it's like this long section for standard two for every single program. So it becomes quite a large self study report.

And the first self study we have in the documentation for FCC, not the 2022, and there's one before that that was included.

There's a note from the team on that report that says they were limited in time because of the travel between branch campuses and the size and the scope. I get the impression that they're just under a lot of pressure to get all this done.

So this is my conclusion at this point for you to react to, is it seems like a really heavy lift for your review teams. And consequently, a lot will depend on the good will of the institution to reveal its own issues and problems in its self study. Is this a fair assessment?

K. NOOKS: I would say certainly, you know, it's our, if you want to call it intent, to make sure that there is sufficient time to review any one of our member institutions. Usually it's a four-day window. It is somewhat of a structured timeline, so maybe that structured timeline does lend itself to a little bit of time constraint.

But the FCC being one of our larger

members, I can also, again, I was not on that particular team. But I could see some challenges due to the size of the institution, the number of programs, the number of campuses that would not traditionally fit into that four-day model. So there is, you know, for discussion to go back and take a look at how we staff teams. is that four-day sort And quideline model that we have in place, should it really be a, lack of a better phrase, one size fits all? Or should it expand based on complexity and size of the institution? D. EUBANKS: Thank you. And I looked through the staffing list that you provided for the 602.15 piece. And you've got a lot going on. There are a lot of reviews and a lot of people. imagine the logistics in trying to can't coordinate all those visits with travel schedules and conflicts of interest and everything. Is my assumption correct that you're

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on each visit? It is just peer reviewers?

K. NOOKS: It's peer reviewers. Our policy indicates that a senior staff member may be included. And at times we have. But that is currently not on the policy. However, again, as I mentioned, we are reviewing a number of our policies and rules over the next three to four months.

This is not only because I'm new to the organization and we were adding a fresh lens to the work we do and how we approach it. But as you mentioned, this is an opportunity for us to act as a, if you want to call it, learning organization and apply what we've learned from the situation.

D. EUBANKS: Thank you. And in particular, the staff roster for the 2022 flow review for FCC, I think it's standard ten that addresses the recruitment issues and admissions issues, which were by then, you know, a long, there was a long period of attention to those issues at that point.

And the person assigned to standard 1 ten was an academic -- I can't really tell, but 2 3 didn't seem that this person would have particular expertise in admissions. 4 I know you 5 weren't, I guess you probably weren't involved 6 with that. 7 improve, Ιs that an area to consider, given the importance of admissions 8 9 issues, especially in this case, to include 10 committee members who have expertise in that 11 area? 12 K. NOOKS: Yes, sir. 13 EUBANKS: And I guess the same thing would have applied to the focused visit. 14 15 didn't see the -- the documentation there doesn't tell me what the qualifications of the peer 16 17 I think there were three people on review team. that one. I assume that one also did not include 18 19 someone with expertise in admissions. 20 K. NOOKS: I would have to pull that 21 And I can ask the team to quickly glance

But I do know that the goal is and focus

back.

is to have people on those teams with the prerequisite expertise.

D. EUBANKS: Well, I think it's not just your organization. I think generally this is a blind spot with accreditation. I have never been on a team visit that had a vice president or even admissions director. So I don't think this is an issue just solely related to COE.

K. NOOKS: Not that it would make the situation in the past any better, however, I can tell you over the last three months we've conducted an internal audit on our team member and team leader efforts as it relates to visits. And we are, you know, really increasing the amount of recruitment and training potential individuals to be on those teams.

So we are looking to strategically increase the pool of volunteers. And we have some people who are very interested in going through the training. Our spring accreditation institution, as we call it, has been rebranded and focused on providing that training.

1	So again, we have learned one or two
2	items from that particular section of this
3	process, and we're implementing those, you know,
4	adjustments as we speak.
5	D. EUBANKS: Thank you. When I look
6	at the peer review team report, there may be more
7	to it that I didn't see that I missed or just
8	wasn't included. But all I saw was like the long
9	list of standards and then like a yes, no, or
10	good or excellent. Just like a single summary
11	word.
12	What I'm accustomed to seeing,
13	especially from like the former regional
14	accreditors, is a fairly substantial narrative
15	that describes the evidence, maybe who was
16	interviewed, and how they reached the conclusion
17	that the standard was satisfied.
18	Is that all there is, just that check,
19	what I'll call a check-box list of standards?
20	K. NOOKS: There is a check sheet that
21	is referred to. But in the full team reports,

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there

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opportunity

narratives and additional explanation. Again, not that we're trying to excuse away what's currently done, but I can tell you that we have made some additional investments over the last three months.

And we have a new accreditation management system rolling out in June that will provide for that narrative-based type of report that you're referring to.

D. EUBANKS: Okay. I think that probably this is subjective, but I think that may be challenging, given the scope of the work and the, you know, the single review and so forth. It's a huge amount of work to actually document all that stuff. So I think that may end up being one of the challenges.

In this case of course it looks like a review, if you just take the statements literally. It says we reviewed it and they're fine or even excellent, when the deeper kind of investigation that FSA had the resources to do paints a different picture.

it's 1 So Ι think going to be challenging probably to figure out how to make 2 3 happen within the complexity of the standards, the size of the committees, the time 4 5 we have available, and so forth. So let me turn to the 2022 self study 6 7 for a second. There are some areas like staffing that I thought were -- provided a lot of detail, 8 so that within self study, I think someone could 9 go through and get a pretty good sense of the 10 11 situation for those standards. 12 And the standard two narrative where 13 there's like a pretty robust list of questions 14 that every single program has to answer admirable if, you know, people have the time to 15 16 review it and it provides the information 17 necessary. However, generally speaking, the self 18 19 studies seem to very thin in factual 20 presentations and arguments that standards are 21 being satisfied.

For example, the one on recruitment or

one of the standard ten criteria on recruitment, 1 admissions requirements offer reasonable 2 3 expectations for successful completion 4 programs. So that kind of gets to the heart of the problem, right. 5 6 The institution only wrote two 7 By coincidence, I'm actually doing sentences. this for my accreditor right now. 8 And our response from a similar standard is ten pages 9 10 long and 58 supporting documents. 11 So it seems like -- or let me just ask 12 the question. Are these self studies the way 13 they're being done now, do they have enough content to be credible? 14 15 K. NOOKS: Well, based on our current 16 standards and conditions, you know, the members throughout here, evaluators, they have 17 enough expertise, especially during the visit, to 18 19 basically check and review the evidence that an 20 institution would present. 21 We do believe that there is enough,

you know, evidence or information there to render

1	a decision and that would start our comprehensive
2	process of review. Again, the self study is one
3	of the initial parts, but beyond the self study,
4	we'll also have, you know, staff will review
5	that.
6	Once the report comes in, it goes to
7	our commission. Once it goes to our commission,
8	there's a first reader and a second reader. Then
9	it goes to a discussion. So there are multiple
10	layers to sort of demonstrate the adherence to
11	standards and conditions.
12	D. EUBANKS: What sort of extra
13	evidence would your peer reviewers expect to see
14	then for that standard or other standards or in
15	recruitment and admissions?
16	K. NOOKS: They would take a look at
17	records of admissions that are available through
18	their centralized filing system. They would also
19	view marketing and improvement materials.
20	They would interview, you know,
21	whether it's personnel or students to gain that

additional insight. You know, a number

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of

1	commissioners who are on the line certainly feel
2	free as you go out to add context, what you might
3	be looking for as well.
4	K. ZIEBARTH: This Kim. And generally
5	we would be looking for policies, procedures,
6	plans, evaluations. We would be looking at
7	student records to understand that they are
8	following those policies and procedures as
9	they've been defined.
10	In an area such as recruiting, we may
11	look at some of those recruiting materials to
12	ensure that they are ethical.
13	D. EUBANKS: Kim, it sounds like
14	you've been on one of these reviews. Can I
15	follow up?
16	K. ZIEBARTH: Absolutely.
17	D. EUBANKS: So it seems like the onus
18	should be on the institution to make its case in
19	the self study and actually highlight those
20	pieces of evidence that you're talking about.
21	But they, as far as I can tell, they didn't do
22	any of that with really any of their standards.

1	So doesn't that put all the work on
2	you to go in and sort of start over and do the
3	self study for them?
4	K. ZIEBARTH: No, generally you read
5	the self study to understand context. And then
6	the supporting documentation for that area is
7	really where we pay attention. I want to see the
8	policies, procedures.
9	Certainly they can describe those in a
LO	narrative. But I want to see the evidence. I
L1	want to see that they're doing what they said
L2	they're doing.
L3	And oftentimes there is extensive
L 4	evidence. There may be a brief explanation, but
L5	there's extensive evidence attached to each
L6	criteria.
L7	D. EUBANKS: Or admissions criteria
L8	excuse me would you expect to see detailed
L9	admissions statistics?
20	K. ZIEBARTH: Yes, I believe in that
21	area. I mean, it's going to vary between
22	institutions. You're going to see admissions

policies, you're going to see any admissions 1 2 testing and scoring that is required. Again, 3 student results and outcomes, what that looks like. 4 5 absolutely look at our student 6 outcomes to ensure that the admissions 7 requirements indicate that a student has the foundational -- the foundation that they need to 8 9 be successful in a program. 10 And so those are things that we would 11 be looking at to understand the way that the 12 institution's carrying out their compliance with that criteria. 13 14 D. EUBANKS: Thank you. Would you differential outcome 15 then expect rates by 16 different student types? For example, in FCC's 17 case, they had the ability to benefit students as a separate category, which ultimately the FSA 18 19 report called out. 20 Would you expect to see, just as a

matter of course, that the institution's breaking

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variations in their admission report? 1 K. ZIEBARTH: Yes, you would. 2 3 **EUBANKS:** I quess you probably don't know if FCC did that. There's nothing in 4 5 the self study that says anything about this. 6 It's got two sentences and no linking document. 7 So I believe you, but there's nothing in the self study that shows they really did their 8 me homework here. 9 10 Thank you, I'll move on. Thank you very much for those great responses, Kim. 11 12 I'm looking at my notes because I have a brain like a goldfish. So the most stringent 13 14 and probably admirable COE requirement, you know, in my review is that you have benchmarks. 15 have student achievement benchmarks. And those, 16 as far as I can tell, you're serious about those. 17 So in kind of contrast to what I see 18 19 as the self study and peer review, which depends an awful lot on the good will of the institution, 20 21 these harder numbers permit, you know, a more

stringent kind of a review.

1 However, there's a -- the FSA report suggested that those statistics can't be trusted 2 3 from FCC or couldn't be trusted. In other words, variety of 4 are а ways in which institution might fudge its numbers. 5 One of those is that there seems to be 6 7 a way to use waivers to eliminate students from So you can say this student wasn't cohorts. 8 9 really in the cohort, it so decreases the 10 denominator and increases the success rate. 11 I don't know who wants to answer this 12 question, but how do you detect the accuracy or 13 how do you ascertain the accuracy of those part statistics? 14 15 You know, in order to NOOKS: 16 include students in those waiver categories, 17 there are forms that need to be filled out and provided to the visiting teams as well as to COE. 18 19 If there is a member institution who 20 is desiring to not adhere to our integrity value, 21 then just like anything else, you know, that can

be used to skew numbers.

We would hope that that wouldn't be
the case. But again, the waiver would need to be
documented and provided. And the institution did
provide waivers that were signed by institutions
I mean by students.
D. EUBANKS: Thank you. And I assume
if an institution really wants to fool everybody,
that they can do that for a long time. Because
we depend a lot on different kinds of paperwork.
I guess the there are ways, however, to use
experience and just looking at data to try to
look for red flags.
So are the peer reviewers, when they
are trying to evaluate the accuracy of these
critical pieces of information, are they trained
currently to look for certain kinds of red flags?
K. NOOKS: They are. You know, one of
you know, a specific example is employer
verification forms where we're asking about wages
and, you know, how students are faring upon
graduation or placement.
We not only take the institution's

word for it, but the employers have to fill out certain forms and sign off and send that in for us to validate, you know, what we're receiving from the institution.

So that's just one example of how we validate and verify. You know, it's really a challenging thing for us to say that this one example is indicative of, you know, the 530 other members we have. So that would be my response.

D. EUBANKS: Thank you. And in my self reading of study the and associated documents, one thing jumped out to me in that they're these long and informative forms that describe the outcomes for each program and then a summary of those. And of about 3400 graduates, all of them were employed in a field related to their program.

In other words, what they found a job in was directly related to the program that they graduated with. That's an interpretation. There's another column that says how many were employed in other fields of study, and that

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As a person that works with data an awful lot, that just seems implausible. It doesn't mean it's wrong. Maybe there's some technical explanation for it. But it's the kind of thing I would expect peer reviewers to pick up on and discuss in their peer report, if nothing else.

Do you agree?

K. NOOKS: I do agree.

D. EUBANKS: Is there an -- well, does anybody know, is there an explanation for that? Is there a technical way that that could be true? K. NOOKS: I can tell you that the submitted annual reports that are from institutions will have some additional checks and balances, you know, moving forward. mentioned, it's difficult when you have, know, the case of one institution that, you know, presented their results in a way that should have raised flags and did not.

D. EUBANKS: Is it more attractive for

1	an institution to have graduates that are
2	employed in their field of study? In other
3	words, does the institution have a motive to skew
4	statistics?
5	K. NOOKS: You know, why an
6	institution would do that, I wouldn't want to
7	guess why that particular institution would have
8	wanted to represent their data in that way.
9	D. EUBANKS: Okay, so there's not a
10	standard that rewards them for having graduates
11	that were employed in their field of study.
12	K. NOOKS: No.
13	D. EUBANKS: Thank you.
14	Claude, that concludes my questions
15	for now. I really appreciate your responses, Dr.
16	Nooks, thank you.
17	K. NOOKS: Thank you. Thank you for
18	the questions.
19	C. PRESSNELL: Thank you, David.
20	Debbie, do you have some follow-up questions as
21	well?
22	D. COCHRANE: I do, thank you. I'm

1	going to try to go through my own set of notes.
2	And I know Dave covered some of the same types of
3	issues that I was going to ask about. So let me
4	just bear with me while I look through to try
5	to make sure I don't make you repeat.
6	C. PRESSNELL: Thank you.
7	D. COCHRANE: You know, I also was
8	reviewing some of the past records and focused, I
9	think, a lot on the 2022 team report. Because it
10	felt like a pretty foundational document in terms
11	of the agency's understanding of what was
12	happening at FCC and kind of creating its own,
13	kind of its own foundational documents while
14	knowing there was an investigation going on.
15	So a number of my questions here
16	pertain to that. I did have some questions
17	around the accuracy of statistics reported which
18	I think, you know already touched on a bit.
19	Jumping around a little bit, you know,
20	I heard, and I don't want to please correct
21	me, I'll refine this as needed. What I believe I

heard in the response to these questions on that

where references in terms of, you know, how do you assess the accuracy of, say, job placement statistics, there was reference to student waivers, employer attestations. So that sounds reasonable.

Ι think what I'm struggling understand is how this all comes together. Because there were, I think, about over 10,000 students who were enrolled in FCC. Those types of things are very student by student, you know, document reviews that would have to happen. So it's very, very time consuming.

And there's a lot of factors in this team report, right? And this team report is something like almost 50 pages. Of course, some note non-compliance, but it covered a lot of ground with, I believe, four team members over four days. How is that credible? How do you get there?

And, you know, assessing the accuracy of these numbers is one of dozens, maybe even hundreds of things the team replicated, and over

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1	10,000 students, individual level documentation.
2	How does that work?
3	K. NOOKS: Well, you know, as I
4	mentioned earlier on, one of the, if you want to
5	call it lessons learned or takeaways, is the, if
6	you want to call it prescriptive, it varies to
7	the four-day window.
8	This team, you know, upon looking back
9	at it, the team could have had additional members
10	on it. You know, I can't really speak to why
11	there were only four members.
12	The second thing would be FCC. If
13	it's not, it's certainly one of the larger
14	members, and it is not typical for COE to have
15	that size of an institution. So, you know, the
16	preparation and ramp up at applied to handle
17	the complexity and the volume. You know, that's
18	a lesson learned. That should have happened, and
19	it likely didn't.
20	You know, some of the implementation
21	of this new accreditation management system, as
22	I'm mentioning, will have some of the more

technological levers that can flag and automate these concerns, and bring them to our attention so we can drill down a bit more.

And the finally our approach to working with, you know, third party agencies that would help us to uncover any potential anomalies or potential fraud is certainly something we will make sure that's in place.

D. COCHRANE: Great, thank you. And I will say also, I really do appreciate you, I appreciate the comments you already made about being a learning institution. I think you're hearing in real time NACIQI is also a learning organization. We're trying to learn just not just about what happened in this case, but also how do we do our job as best we can.

## K. NOOKS: Sure.

D. COCHRANE: Because I think it sounds like you share concerns with us that all is not right with this situation. And how do we, with our role, influence that for the better so it doesn't happen again. So I appreciate your,

again, those comments, and I also appreciate your taking some of these questions in that same light.

There was a comment in the 2022 team report about student file review. It says there's a minimum of 25 student files that got reviewed on the site visit and then how many were on this visit, 25. I think that's the kind of thing I would have thought maybe this kind of situation, if something's going to trigger you to do more than the minimum, it would be this institution in this instance.

Can you speak to how COE looks at that minimum and sees opportunities to adjust it?

K. NOOKS: Certainly. Again, I want you to know that we take this seriously. And that particular area has been under discussion since I've arrived. Our policies and rules, our Standards and Conditions Committee just —traditionally meet, you know, once, twice a year. They've already committed to meeting several times this year to address concerns like that.

We are in discussion right now of moving that, instead of a hard number, to a percentage that will allow for, again, the expansion as the size of an institution and complexity of an institution increases. So we hear you loud and clear. That is certainly on our radar.

D. COCHRANE: Great. Also in the team reports in Standard 10, which is one of the areas where the institution was commended, there's a question about number of complaints that have been received by the institution since the last site visit. There were 290 in this case. How does that compare to other institutions in site visits when teams go out to those institutions? Where does that 290 fall on a scale?

K. NOOKS: That's a very good question. And let me see, I'll have our team take a look at that really quickly. I don't have that off the top of my head. However, you know, just by hearing the number 290 in context of what I'm usually hearing with, you know, institutions,

I would say that is on the high side. 1 It looks like from the D. COCHRANE: 2 3 report that the team is intended to review each of the complaints that have come in, you know, to 4 make sure that it was followed and everything was 5 6 done properly. So I just quickly did some math. 7 Ιf on average, that review process took five minutes 8 per complaint, that would have taken up more than 9 10 three days of time for one of the staff people. So just one component is one standard ten, you 11 12 You can see why the math, the timing know. 13 raises some significant questions. So I hope 14 that's also on your agenda for areas where you can look for improvement. 15 16 NOOKS: We've got a nice list 17 going. D. COCHRANE: Okay. 18 Great. So I want 19 to go through a little bit of the timing, okay. So this team report was September of 2022. 20 In 21 April of 2023, the department issued their denial 22 letter documenting findings of non-compliance in certain areas, including misrepresentation in job placement rates and the like.

With respect to whether they

misrepresented job placement rates or data to the accrediting agency, it basically said we're going to defer to the accrediting agency because it's their, you know, it's their thing to determine. But we're going to pass over all the evidence we gathered.

Did that, in fact, happen? And what did the agency do with that data provided by the department?

K. NOOKS: The agency did take a look.

We had a third party, if you want to call it a

COE affiliate, who went in and reviewed all of

the documentation. We did not, again, we did

not, you know, find any particular absence of

information or documentation. So under our

current process, you know, it did not yield the

area of concern as indicated.

The challenge was also information we obtained from the department was a number of

former employees and a number of students who alleged this action. When we contacted those individuals there were a range of responses.

Some individuals did not want to talk about it.

Some individuals said it is water under the bridge. Others did not return our call.

There was even one case where the individual said I didn't say that. So as you can

There was even one case where the individual said I didn't say that. So as you can imagine, it was very confusing with the information we had available.

When we provided the information to the institution for them to, you know, refute or respond, they in turn submitted to us signed affidavits by not only students, employees, and two forensic auditors who suggested, you know, that the information was, if you want to call it, reviewed and accurate.

So as you can imagine, trying to move through that amount of information and trying to identify what actually happened was indeed challenging.

D. COCHRANE: Okay. That makes some

1	sense. The conclusions that you were stating,
2	was that work that the agency itself did? Or was
3	that stemming from the independent auditor that
4	was hired in July of 2023?
5	K. NOOKS: That was coming from the
6	independent, you know, COE partner, yes.
7	D. COCHRANE: Okay. I guess my last
8	question, and again thank you very much for your
9	candor, you made a comment in response to David
10	Eubanks that included a phrase of, you know,
11	about learning, about how to handle institutions
12	that present data in ways that should have raised
13	flags but did not.
14	Is there anything more you want to say
15	about that? Again, we also need we have a
16	role that we're trying to play here. And I know
17	there's, you know, this is one institution, and I
18	know this committee as a whole talks sometimes
19	about how much we should interpret from one
20	institution. But it is incredibly important that
21	we learn from every institution.

So is there anything more you want to

1	say on that piece about how this institution
2	presented itself in ways that should have raised
3	flags but did not?
4	K. NOOKS: Well, certainly. I mean,
5	some of the things we discussed today,
6	institutions who, you know, have significantly
7	high percentage rates in areas for student
8	outcomes, institutions who have a significant
9	amount of waivers that they're presenting to make
10	their numbers or percentages appear enhanced.
11	Certainly, you know, partnering with
12	other third party partners in order to move
13	through the analysis of, if you want to call it,
14	forensic type audits to make sure we capture any
15	fraud or potential fraud. Certainly retraining
16	our team members and team leaders who go out.
17	Certainly taking a look at, again, our model so
18	we can expand the size and complexity of an
19	institution.
20	D. COCHRANE: Thank you so much. I
21	think that's the end of my opening questions.
22	K. NOOKS: Thank you, Debbie.

1	Art, I believe your hand is raised?
2	A. KEISER: Trying to get there, yes.
3	Welcome, members of the COE. Because you have
4	563 institutions, how many institutions do you
5	accredit?
6	K. NOOKS: Should be about 532.
7	A. KEISER: Five thirty-two. How many
8	visits did you do last year?
9	K. NOOKS: We should have done
10	probably right at about 100, give or take.
11	A. KEISER: And how many institutions
12	that have been either found by one of the parts
13	of the triad, whether it be COE, or one of the
14	different state licensing boards, or the
15	Department of Education, that had a similar
16	problem that FCC had?
17	K. NOOKS: Based on my recollection,
18	this is the only outlier at this time.
19	A. KEISER: So out of 530some
20	institutions, over 100 visits, this one has
21	this stands out pretty much independently?
22	K. NOOKS: Yes, sir.

1	A. KEISER: My understanding of this
2	one, and again from the press, had to do with
3	ability to benefit students and issues with the
4	ability to benefit testing process. Do you have
5	a specific standard of policy as it relates to
6	ability to benefit?
7	K. NOOKS: Not specifically around
8	ability to benefit.
9	A. KEISER: Now, ability to benefit is
10	allowable under federal standards for Title IV
11	participation?
12	K. NOOKS: Yes, sir.
13	A. KEISER: So how would you have
14	picked that up in the standard review that the
15	issues with the testing for ability to benefit,
16	would you have been able to pick that up? Would
17	that have been a checklist item? Would that have
18	been policy or standard that you would have
19	picked up in your normal review or, for that
20	matter, with COE? Because I know they do annual
21	visits. And I assume, you know, the department,

of course, has their reporting functions.

1	How would you have picked that up if
2	it hadn't been for a whistle blower that went to
3	the department?
4	K. NOOKS: Well, I've got a staff
5	member making mention. So under Standard 10,
6	under our mission standard, you know, we would
7	have it under there. So put another way, if I
8	hear your question correctly, what we can do is
9	ask for the, you know, the percentage of students
10	who may have been accessing aid under that
11	particular category and have a more focused, you
12	know, conversation on that moving forward.
13	That's one way you could probably, not
14	definitely, but probably address that.
15	A. KEISER: Thank you for that, but
16	it's not a requirement under our statutes that
17	you do that, is it?
18	K. NOOKS: No, sir.
19	A. KEISER: Are you aware of any other
20	accrediting agency that does that? I'm not.
21	K. NOOKS: Not off the top of my mind.
22	A. KEISER: Do you accredit the entire

1	FCC, or do you accredit it by campus?
2	K. NOOKS: We, you know, we accredited
3	the entire FCC, but all of their campuses were
4	up under their main campus.
5	A. KEISER: But they're separately
6	recognized or, you know, is it just one, kind of
7	like, SACS has one accreditation for the entire
8	multiple campus institution where FCC has
9	individual recognitions for each campus? How
10	does your program work?
11	K. NOOKS: Kallan's going to answer
12	that.
13	K. WILLIAMS: This is Kallan Williams.
14	Yes, the institution itself is accredited. But
15	approval is required for each nominated campus
16	for which instruction is occurring. So
17	institutions do have to submit to the Commission
18	and receive approval from the Commission for
19	approval for their nominated campuses. They then
20	fall underneath the accreditation of the main
21	campus of the institution.
22	A. KEISER: So in your visit, you had

1	one visit for the entire group of institutions,
2	or you had multiple visits to each of the
3	campuses?
4	K. NOOKS: Each campus should have
5	been visited.
6	K. WILLIAMS: That's correct, yes.
7	Yes, so during an accreditation visit each campus
8	is visited. Even if a majority of the
9	documentation review occurs at a main campus,
LO	each campus is part of that accreditation visit.
L1	A. KEISER: The same visiting team
L2	visited all their campuses?
L3	K. WILLIAMS: Yes.
L 4	K. NOOKS: Yes.
L5	A. KEISER: That's a little different.
L6	Okay. I don't have any more questions. Thank
L7	you.
L8	C. PRESSNELL: Thank you, Art. So I
L9	have Kathleen, then Jennifer. Kathleen?
20	K. ALIOTO: Thank you for your
21	service. I wondered, underneath the resources
22	and commission actions it indicates that in the

1	last six months 14 institutions have voluntarily
2	withdrawn. What is that about?
3	K. NOOKS: Why did they withdraw?
4	K. ALIOTO: Yes.
5	K. NOOKS: Well, institutions withdraw
6	from accreditation for a number of reasons. Some
7	institutions withdraw from COE because they seek
8	to go to another accreditor, if they are seeking
9	to add baccalaureate degrees, or venture out
10	into, you know, some other type of degree.
11	Because we only accredit to a certain level. So
12	we only have a certain scope. So if they want
13	something else, that's one reason for them to
14	withdraw and go somewhere else.
15	Others might want to withdraw because
16	they feel the time and effort invested in order
17	to remain compliant and, you know, in good
18	standing is something more than they anticipated.
19	So there's a wide range on why institutions
20	would withdraw from accreditation.
21	K. ALIOTO: In September, you placed
22	19 institutions on probation. Can you give us

kind of a brief rationale for putting 19 of your institutions on probation?

Again, there K. NOOKS: Certainly. you multiple reasons for putting are, know, institutions on probation. Some of them may be financial in nature. So if you are a for-profit non-public institution, and vou prerequisite composite score that does not measure up to what we believe indicates financial stability, and that's happened over a period of time, you might be on probation.

You might be on probation because of other, you know, actions that occurred at your institution to indicate some level of concern above the normal concern. It could be that lack response, you know, due to a compliance request been received or it's been has unsatisfactory. So there are a number of reasons why institutions would be placed on probation.

K. ALIOTO: I'm interested in the composite score. And could you tell us what that is?

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1	K. NOOKS: The composite score that
2	everyone, if you want to call it, aspires to be
3	above is 1.5.
4	K. ALIOTO: Meaning?
5	K. NOOKS: Meaning that an institution
6	is demonstrating, through their annual audit,
7	that they've got enough resources on hand to
8	operate or run the institution. And, you know,
9	there are no financial concerns there.
10	So if they have less than that, then
11	there's a different level which could include
12	warning or probation. And the institution would
13	have to demonstrate through monitoring and
14	through reporting, like a pro forma, that they
15	are making progress to get back above the 1.5
16	composite score.
17	K. ALIOTO: Does that have anything to
18	do with the 90/10 that they are basically living
19	on the fact of their student loans, that their
20	financial stability is dependent on their student
21	loans?

K. NOOKS: I mean --

1	K. ALIOTO: When you say a composite
2	score, what does that mean in terms of what the
3	finances of an institution are?
4	K. NOOKS: Well, put in its simplest
5	sort of frame, it's having enough operating
6	capital beyond expenses. So if an institution
7	does not have enough funds to cover a certain
8	amount of operation, then that institution is not
9	financially stable.
10	So the 90/10 conversation, you know,
11	is it sort of tangential to it? It possibly
12	could be. But the 90/10, you know, doesn't
13	factor into our, if you want to call it, decision
14	to put an institution on probation due to their
15	composite score.
16	K. ALIOTO: Well, I hear 532. How
17	many institutions do you not give accreditation
18	to a year?
19	K. NOOKS: Of the 532, how many of
20	them did not receive accreditation?
21	K. ALIOTO: What is your average
22	number of institutions that have unfortunately

1	failed over the last three years?
2	K. WILLIAMS: Dr. Nooks, I might be
3	able to address that. This is Kallan Williams.
4	Over the from 2023 until the end of the 2021,
5	we've had 11 institutions that have either been
6	dropped or denied from candidacy, which is the
7	pre-accreditation status, or denied initial
8	accreditation as well. So we have a period of 11
9	institutions that were seeking accreditation and
10	were either dropped or did not make it.
11	K. ALIOTO: Thank you.
12	C. PRESSNELL: All right, Jennifer
13	then Roslyn.
14	J. BLUM: I decided to wait until we
15	have a conversation.
16	C. PRESSNELL: All right.
17	J. BLUM: I decided to not ask any
18	questions.
19	C. PRESSNELL: Okay, Roslyn?
20	R. CLARK ARTIS: Just one point of
21	clarification and follow-up to Kathleen's
22	question. Is the 1.5 the Department of Education

1	financial stability ratio? Is that the number
2	you were referring to?
3	K. NOOKS: Yes, ma'am.
4	R. CLARK ARTIS: Okay. I just want to
5	be clear about that. Thank you.
6	K. NOOKS: You're welcome.
7	C. PRESSNELL: All right, thank you.
8	Other questions for the agency?
9	All right, seeing None, we do have
10	third party comments. And so we I'm sorry.
11	Okay, give me a okay, can we get them in? I
12	want the agency to stand by. We do have some
13	third party comments that have been requested to
14	be made on this agency. We have three different
15	individuals who will be offering those. So I'll
16	let you know when we're ready for that.
17	(Pause.)
18	C. PRESSNELL: All right, very good.
19	So we have our three third party commenters now
20	available. And so I'm just going to take them in
21	the order that they're on the agenda. We
22	appreciate your comments being restricted to

1	three minutes and also that your comments be
2	directly related to this agency.
3	So first we have David Halperin.
4	David?
5	D. HALPERIN: Hello, thanks so much
6	for having me. Are you ready?
7	C. PRESSNELL: Yes, please go ahead.
8	D. HALPERIN: Okay, thank you. In
9	April of 2020, I wrote an article about a lawsuit
10	against Florida Career College alleging the
11	school targeted students of color with deceptive
12	high pressure sales and then left them with
13	overwhelming debt.
14	I was soon contacted by numerous FCC
15	staff. They described abuses, blatant rigging of
16	ability to benefit exams but also luring
17	perspective students with false promises of jobs,
18	admitting students whose disabilities or criminal
19	convictions would prevent them from obtaining the
20	jobs they sought and much else. One employee
21	said it's worse than you can ever imagine.

Another called FCC the most corrupt institution I

have ever seen in my life.

I published a report. The Department of Education investigated, and it found extensive evidence of violations. Last year it announced it would remove FCC from federal aid. This month it reached an agreement under which the company's CEO resigned.

What did COE do? Apparently nothing until May 2020 when it placed FCC on apparent deficiency status. After that, it deferred action on renewing FCC until the school voluntarily withdrew last month.

In October 2021, ratifying NACIQI's recommendation, the department told COE it had one year to improve its compliance including as to complaints of fraud and criminal activity at FCC.

Now the department staff finds COE in compliance and recommends renewal for two years, five months, which sounds like half the maximum. But with the delays in the process, that adds up to the same five year period that the best

performing accreditors receive.

For too long accreditation has lived in a parallel world where boxes are checked and blatant failures are ignored. The department's enforcement action shows FCC was long engaged in violations and should not have been accredited at all. COE did not detect these abuses and, once they were exposed, did not properly deal with them. That indicates COE's standards were not effective and not effectively implemented.

FCC also isn't the only troubling COE school. For example, in 2021, Texas-based Vista College suddenly shut down leaving students locked out and deep in debt.

If there aren't real consequences for accreditor failures, then the system is failing.

NACIQI should vote to extend COE for one year and require it to demonstrate compliance before it can be renewed.

COE should be actively looking at whether its schools are engaged in violations not just checking boxes. The department should be

doing the same with accreditors. Thank you very much for your time. I appreciate it.

C. PRESSNELL: Thank you, David, that was perfect timing. So the next commenter is Dr. Edward Conroy, Senior Policy Advisor for New America Higher Education Policy Programs.

E. CONROY: Good morning, thank you so much for giving me the opportunity to comment. New America focuses our work on creating a higher education system that is accessible, affordable, equitable, and most importantly accountable for helping students lead fulfilling and economically secure lives.

Given the extensive evidence that the Council on Occupational Health failed to provide meaningful oversight of Florida Career College, NACIQI should not recommend COE for renewal and recognition by the department. It's puzzling that the staff report recommends extending COE's recognition for another two years and five months after the department terminated Florida Career College access to Title IV

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programs leading to its closure.

The last time COE came before NACIQI for recognition, this body correctly raised serious concerns about the agency's oversight of Florida Career College and required a compliance report.

Now maybe this is simply an issue of timing, but a review of the staff findings in the compliance report suggest that it focuses too much on why the COE is abiding by its own policies or ignoring the reality that those policies, or at least the implementation of them, are deeply flawed.

It makes no sense for one arm of the department to say that a college has so many failings that it can no longer participate in Title IV programs while another says the agency overseeing that institution is doing its job effectively.

This outcome seems to be the result of focusing too much on whether COE is meeting the process requirements of this compliance report

with no regard for the substance of its actions or its effectiveness as an accreditor.

The staff report says the agency's compliance report must demonstrate that it is meaningfully engaged with its obligations under Section 602.20 to enforce its accreditation standards with respect to complaints of fraud and criminal activity at Florida Career College.

In dealing with this issue, the staff report appears to focus on whether COE conducted an investigation of Florida Career College, not whether that investigation was actually effective.

Given the department's recent efforts to consider the effectiveness of accreditor standards, I urge the NACIQI to consider whether COE is effective as an accreditor, not just whether it has appropriate policies or conducted a pro forma investigation into failings of Florida Career College.

Given the multiple findings of fraud and abuse at FCC, almost None of which were

1	addressed by COE, it seems clear that the agency
2	was completely ineffective in its investigations.
3	If COE is unable to spot problems at an
4	institution when they are this obvious and
5	egregious, it cannot be trusted to protect
6	students by spotting or preventing similar
7	problems at the other colleges it oversees and
8	should have its recognition withdrawn.
9	Thank you so much for taking the time
10	to listen today.
11	C. PRESSNELL: Thank you, Eddie.
12	Finally is Allison Muth with the Veterans
13	Education Success.
14	A. MUTH: Thank you, the history
15	involving Florida Career College tells a story of
16	failed oversight by COE and of COE by the Office
17	of Post Secondary Education. COE was aware of
18	serious allegations at FCC.
19	As early as 2020 former students sued
20	FCC alleging false and misleading statements in
21	recruiting and enrollment. In 2021, a senior
22	department official required COE to come into

compliance with its obligations to meaningfully enforce its accreditation standards with respect to complaints of fraud and criminal activity at FCC. In 2022, FSA placed FCC on HCM2 status based on serious issues regarding student eligibility and misrepresentations to students.

We raised concerns to the department, had allowed FCC to but COE enjoy the violation status of apparent deficiency for We urged the department to require COE years. to provide the evidence reviewed to determine if FCC misrepresented its job placement rates and whether FCC violated COE standards prohibiting school from acting in unethical an untruthful manner.

In 2023, FSA denied FCC's recertification for Title IV eligibility citing substantial evidence that FCC violated ability to benefit regulations. The department also found evidence of falsification of attendance records and misrepresentations about job placement rates made to its accreditors.

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Even then, COE did not elevate FCC to a violation status. It appears FCC held apparent efficiency status for almost four years, from May 2020 until January 2024, when FCC voluntarily withdrew from accreditation. This allowed the school to avoid a compliance timeline, public notice of violation, and substantive change restrictions. FCC continued to recruit and expand, adding a new campus in 2022.

final staff report The recommends renewing COE's recognition. There are clear problems with COE's oversight of FCC. NACIQI and the department should be concerned about policies that would allow school with а apparent remain in non-violation violations to а monitoring status for almost four years.

Moreover, despite evidence, including FSA's, that FCC engaged in extensive misconduct, COE reported to department staff that it had not found any violations of standards.

We urge NACIQI and the department not to accept COE's failed oversight and instead

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demand to understand the reason for the reason 1 for the failure so that appropriate measures can 2 3 be put in place to make sure this does not happen Thank you. 4 again. Thank you, Allison, and 5 C. PRESSNELL: 6 thank you to all of our third party commenters. 7 We appreciate it very much. So now the agency has time to respond 8 to the third party commenters. 9 10 K. NOOKS: Thank you, Chair. The 11 weight of this situation is not lost on us who 12 are here at COE, the staff, and the commission as I do want to remind colleagues in the room 13 institution of 14 this is one our membership that has taken up the, if you want to 15 16 call it, atmosphere with the work we do. We've got a number of institutions who 17 incredible work and are fulfilling their 18 19 We have learned from this lesson a mission. 20 number of things. do believe that But we 21 following our policies and our procedures would

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FCC was placed on a notice of apparent deficiency. FCC was responsible for submitting monitored reports. We did indeed request information, we reviewed documentation. A commission that met on a quarterly basis did, in fact, review all the information available to it.

But again, we want to align if there's any question that we do have to have due process for our members. And with that due process is providing notice and the opportunity to be heard.

I do hear the public commenters, and I know they probably desire a more speedy resolution or other examples that they were, you know, seeing that type of progress. But please understand, we were reviewing this in the face of opposing evidence and sworn statements. I might add that came from students, came from employees, and it came from two expert forensic auditors.

It's also important to note that given the confidentiality of a number of conversations going on between the institution and the

1	department, that we do not have some, some of the
2	information that results in a different decision
3	as we saw just a few weeks ago.
4	I can tell you again that we are
5	reviewing policies, our rules, our standards and
6	our conditions to avoid any type of situation
7	like this moving forward into the future. Thank
8	you, Mr. Chair.
9	C. PRESSNELL: Thank you. Any
LO	additional questions for the agency from the
L1	members? Zakiya?
L2	Z. SMITH ELLIS: I do have a question.
L3	I think a variation of this question was asked
L 4	earlier, but given the third party comments, I
L5	guess I would just like to ask it a little bit
L6	differently.
L7	You mentioned earlier on in your, this
L8	is for the agency, you mentioned earlier on that
L9	FCC was unique in the size and scope of its
20	operations from many of the institutions, other
21	institutions that you accredit.
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So, one, I just want to make sure

that I heard that correctly. And if I did hear that correctly, given kind of what you just said in response to the third party comments, wondering if you think an agency -- do you think you, as an agency, has the capacity, just in the way that you are structured, the staffing that you have, all of the things that you have in place, to accredit institutions like that? Or do you feel like there is also a mismatch, not only in the standards, but in the kinds of institutions, like FCC, to an accrediting agency like COE? K. NOOKS: Well, thank you for that question. I do believe we have the capacity staff-wise. And our, you know, approach with all the commissioners are there. I do think that, again, for the standards and conditions, some of our policies, there are some areas that we will review, that need to be reviewed to address that.

Again, I don't want to ever Monday

I do believe the size of the team that went out

could have been larger.

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1	morning quarterback a situation, but I can tell
2	you that that could have been different.
3	C. PRESSNELL: All right, are there
4	any other questions for the agency?
5	Mary Ellen?
6	M.E. PETRISKO: Yes, sir, my hand's
7	up. And forgive me if I missed this, but is it
8	still possible for an apparent deficiency to be
9	continued on like this for that period of time?
10	Or has there been a depth of how long an
11	institution can have an apparent deficiency?
12	K. NOOKS: Notice of apparent
13	deficiency is, you know, sort of our early
14	detection. So that does not have a particular
15	time line. But I think, you know, the
16	institution or the agency will have just a bit
17	more, if you want to call it, rigidity built into
18	making a decision, based on the information it
19	had. In fact, changes to some of the regulations
20	that the department recently put out will forward
21	that opportunity as well.
22	C. PRESSNELL: Is that okay, Mary

1	Ellen? I can't see you know. So I want to make
2	sure I
3	M.E. PETRISKO: Okay, yes. That's
4	fine. Thank you.
5	C. PRESSNELL: Okay, thank you very
6	much. Any other questions for the agency?
7	All right, seeing None, we want to
8	invite Karmon back for final comments to the
9	agency's report as well as to the third party
LO	commenters.
L1	I'm sorry, David, did you raise your
L2	hand for the agency?
L3	D. EUBANKS: No, sorry. I had a
L4	question for Karmon.
L5	C. PRESSNELL: Okay, thank you.
L6	Karmon, if you want to make your
L7	comments, and then David will have a question for
L8	you.
L9	K. SIMMS-COATES: Okay. So as you
20	know, the SDO, I'm sorry, this cold is bothering
21	me, the SDO required the agency to monitor the
22	compliance, FCC's compliance with its standards.

Excuse me, let me just get some water real quick.

And the agency did exactly that. And I just want to go over briefly some of the monitoring actions that the agency took. And that is they immediately issued a notice of apparent deficiency. They requested a quarterly report from the institution regarding the lawsuit.

The commission met several times to review the updates on a quarterly basis and make a decision to continue the notice of apparent deficiency as they deemed necessary. They conducted several site visits to the institution to get a focused review. They also did an unannounced site visit as well as did a comprehensive site review.

And with that being said, the department looked at whether or not they complied with their policies and procedures. And we didn't question the decision that the commission made after reviewing the compliance -- I'm sorry,

the reports.

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In addition to that, they didn't just rely on the reports, specifically the 2022 site visit report. They also did a third party -- had a third party audit of the -- they put a third party audit of the student achievement data.

all of this, the actions with monitor the institution taken to and the determination of the commission to continue the notice for further evaluation, again, the department didn't question any of that, basically because they did comply with their policies and procedures.

Also related to the FSA denial of certification, the agency took action in that respect as well. They had the institution submit audited financial reports. And they also had the institution provide a teach-out plan per its recognition regulations, because the institution -- because FSA did put the institution on heightened cash monitoring.

So, let's see, so I think that's, yes,

1	I think that's it for my comments.
2	C. PRESSNELL: Okay, thank you,
3	Karmon.
4	David, question for Karmon?
5	D. EUBANKS: Yes, thank you. In the
6	602.20 documentation, the department required
7	that COE provide a peer review report and a self-
8	study which they did. And that led them to the
9	finding of compliance, I believe.
10	Those reports, to me, are very thin.
11	In other words, they don't have a lot of content
12	to them. They are saying things that you would
13	have to take at face value rather than having
14	evidence to support them.
15	Is there, and this is my reading, and
16	you may have other evidence that you considered,
17	but is there some process by which you ascertain
18	the credibility of such reports?
19	K. SIMMS-COATES: So there was no
20	compliance issue with the quality of the reports
21	or the manner in which the site visits were
22	conducted in the final staff analysis or the

The information provided in 1 final staff report. 2 the site visit reports, provided in the 3 compliance report did demonstrate that thev followed their policies and procedures. 4 Now, whether or not you can question 5 6 the, you know, you as the committee can question 7 quality of site visits the how the conducted, and the quality of the report, 8 et 9 cetera, but in terms of compliance they did, in 10 fact, follow their policies and procedures. And the committee did make a decision 11 12 based on, you know, the information provided in 13 the report and the fact that there was no 14 findings, no negative findings. 15 D. **EUBANKS:** Okay. So they're 16 required to submit the reports, but it kind of 17 doesn't matter what's in the reports. K. SIMMS-COATES: No, it does matter, 18 19 but they have, you know, they have their policies and procedures and how they are to 20 21 their site visits, and they followed conduct

terms of the quality of their

that.

So

in

1	policies and procedures, there was no issue with
2	that in the final staff analysis or the final
3	report, rather, so, yes.
4	D. EUBANKS: Got it, thank you. And
5	Claude, I think maybe the next question is maybe
6	for Herman. I'm not sure.
7	C. PRESSNELL: Well, and
8	D. EUBANKS: I want to ask
9	C. PRESSNELL: Yes. And, David,
10	actually Herman
11	(Simultaneous speaking.)
12	C. PRESSNELL: Herman wanted to
13	make a couple of comments. So why don't we let
14	him do that. It may answer questions you had,
15	but we'll okay, Herman?
16	H. BOUNDS: Yes, thank you. Thank
17	you, sir. I should be used to that by now. Yes,
18	a couple of things I just wanted to address.
19	There were some general comments. One of them
20	was about the length of the site visit, and I
21	just want to put it in perspective for everybody.
22	When you look at agencies that are

much --- who have institutional populations much more than COE does, and have maybe accredit, you know, twice as many institutions as COE does, the average time for a site visit is about three to four days. So that's not an unusual situation. And then based on the size of their site visits, three or four days might be what they need.

The other piece that's missing here, although, you know, we didn't go out. And, Karmon, I mean, I don't keep up with everybody's visits and where they are. I mean, I do, but I don't remember them, because you go on so many.

The one thing that we look at too is just not the content of a site visit report, it's that when we're out on those observations, while a site visit report may in some instances, you know, it may be in a check list form, and there may be some light discussion.

What we want to see though, I think, is maybe what one of the COE members, you know, stated was that when you get to that standard, when we're at those observations, now we want to

see what the commission does in relationship to their review.

So while the site visit report may have this, you know, this check list, when we're observing we see, okay, how much documentation did the commission look at? You know, what were some of those discussions that were going on? And then at the end, what was the decision, you know, based on the information in the decision letter.

So it's a roundabout thing, and I think we have been on several COE site visits in the past, and we have kind of seen their processes and what they do at those commission meetings and how much documentation that they actually review. So we have an idea of that.

And then the last thing that I want to bring up, you know, Karmon is correct in that our regulations require the agency to conduct some sort of review once something occurs or something happens. You know, COE conducted several reviews. We really didn't substitute our

thinking-making process. We may have said maybe you should have -- maybe I thought you should have put them on probation.

You know, we didn't substitute our judgement for the 20-member commission that they have and how those people came up to the determinations that they made.

We would have been more concerned if the commission didn't do anything at all. And I think Karmon kind of laid out that time line. We just, again, we want to see, you know, we want to see that the agency took some sort of action, that it seemed to be, you know, their effort trying to get to this situation.

And I said that was it. The last thing that I want to say as part of our review, sorry, is that when an institution loses Title IV eligibility regarding our regulations there's not a requirement that they automatically remove accreditation from an institution that loses Title IV eligibility.

Now, I will say that we would hope

that an accrediting agency would go out and conduct some sort of financial viability review when an institution does lose Title IV eligibility.

Because I would agree the way some institutions are structured, they aren't going to make it if they lose eligibility. In this case, COE conducted a review of the institution's financial, you know, viability.

I will just say one other thing about our review of this particular situation. You know, Karmon and I have talked previous about this, and if the institution would not have, you know, voluntarily withdrawn as part of our review for today, we probably would have said that they met the compliance report requirements, and asked for some additional monitoring of this particular situation. But the institution has withdrawn, so that meant that, you know, that was basically a moot thought that we had.

But I just wanted to make some of those clarifying comments. And for us it's

1	fortunate that we get to see an entire process.
2	We actually get to see commission meetings, and
3	actions, and what's being deliberated at those
4	meetings. So that's all I need to say. Thank
5	you.
6	C. PRESSNELL: Thank you, Herman.
7	David, you
8	D. EUBANKS: I can wait until the
9	general discussion. I think Debbie's got a
10	question.
11	C. PRESSNELL: All right, thanks.
12	Debbie?
13	D. COCHRANE: Yes, I would like to
14	hear, before we turn to committee discussion,
15	from the department on two things that have just
16	come up in conversation.
17	One is a commenter raised the
18	distinction between a policy and an effective
19	policy, or effective application of that policy.
20	And then secondarily, Herman's comment just now
21	kind of referred to, you know, not second
22	guessing the judgement of an agency with respect

1	to an institution.
2	So I think there's a tension there.
3	And I guess I would like to hear from the
4	department on what you see as the role of the
5	department or the role of this process in
6	determining effectiveness.
7	K. SIMMS-COATES: I'm going to defer
8	to Herman.
9	K. ALIOTO: Wow.
10	H. BOUNDS: Did I get
11	C. PRESSNELL: No, go ahead.
12	H. BOUNDS: Oh, okay. All right. I
13	mean, we look at so let's just take an agency
14	in general. We look at the overall application
15	of a policy, so if we have or how effective an
16	agency is. I think Art or maybe somebody else
17	made reference to it.
18	If we're conducting an accreditation,
19	I mean, a recognition review of an accrediting
20	agency, and we look at their overall processes
21	and procedures, the overall situation within

their institutions, and then maybe we look at

some situations where there may be an issue at a specific or, you know, maybe one institution.

That's all taken into consideration.

But as far as effectiveness, you have to look at it on an overall scale of how well is this accrediting agency overseeing its total portfolio of institutions.

Now, you know, I will say too that there are certain situations, and I think we all remember some. I won't mention that whole process of an accrediting agency that, you know, really did not do any reviews at all or, I mean, there were multiple, multiple occurrences of, you know, maybe non-application of standards. And those are easy to see.

You know, they don't need me to brag on them, but the staff is pretty talented. And when they go on these site visits -- sorry, guys, I didn't mean to say that in front of you, but I will -- they can look at these things, and they can understand how well an agency looks at a -- not how well, but how in-depth an agency looks at

a particular situation and how much time and 1 effort they put into that evaluation. 2 3 Again, whether I think that, as far as FCC, bounds things, I might would have done a 4 probation on that particular issue. 5 You know, 6 I'm just one person. 7 And, Kirk, I'm sorry if I got the number of commissioners wrong, I'm just saying 8 9 that if an agency, not only yours or anybody 10 else's, has a 20-member group of folks that are 11 make this decision, if it trying to seems 12 meaningful and there's in depth discussion in that decision, then yes, I don't want to impose 13 my thought on that particular position. 14 I hope that's a long drawn-out way of answering that 15 16 question. C. PRESSNELL: You okay, Debbie? 17 (No audible response.) 18 D. COCHRANE: 19 Okay. C. PRESSNELL: All right, any 20 other questions for Department Staff? All right, 21 then let's move to discussion among the members,

and thoughts from our lead readers.

D. EUBANKS: Yes. Thank you. Thank you, Claude. I had asked, Debbie and I asked Claude if we could have a discussion before we make a motion to sort of take the temperature of the room. And I'll just preface that with some thoughts of my own and then you all can take over.

hope that for the moment we can Ι separate the discussion about whether or not COE compliance from the is in consequences actions we might take because otherwise we might take more TBD. But my sense of this is that, accreditation and enforcement in general lies on And at one end we got kind of a a spectrum. checklist, more policy, did they do the thing they said they were going to do approach. the other hand is more of a watchdog approach where it's more intrusive.

The first version, the checklist, is going to be way more efficient if we have institutions that all operate in good faith. And so most of the onus of compliance lies with the

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institution. And that's probably true for most institutions.

And I think here in the checklist version of that CEO is in compliance as the Department found. And the watchdog version, which is what I think we hear from the third-party comments, and where we tend to want to go, because we don't want mistakes to happen, whether or not they're in compliance that's up for the committee discussion to determine I think.

Since the Department's feedback to CEO over the years has been uniformly positive that you're doing a good job. I think the NACIQI is defined, and out of compliance this would be a sudden and traumatic event.

So I'm going to suggest a middle path and then I'll shut up. Which is that we accept the staff recommendation, but for the Department to consider how it can help, help these agencies detecting the red flags as a collaborative effort, instead of the only tool that we have being wacking people with a stick, I think what

one of the things we've discovered in our NACIQI 1 is 2 subcommittees that effectively we can 3 collaborate and reach joint solutions benefit everybody without wacking people with a 4 5 stick. 6 This is a challenge that all agencies 7 face, not just COE. I mean, we've seen disasters happen with big agencies that are well resourced 8 So I'll stop there and see what other 9 as well. 10 people have to say. 11 All right. Before we C. PRESSNELL: 12 go to Jennifer, Debbie, do you have any comments 13 you want to make before we open it up further? No? 14 (No audible response.) 15 D. COCHRANE: 16 C. PRESSNELL: Okay. Jennifer? 17 Yes, I decided to wait to J. BLUM: comment because I realized I didn't really have a 18 19 question for the Agency but I did have something 20 And so, David, I really appreciate, to say. 21 because I think it's a really good what that

you've sort of set forth what our question is

today in terms of how to vote.

I think this is a really interesting exercise in looking at the Triad. And I want to point out that if you look at the, and I sort of sat here just to double check myself, and I think I'm right about this.

The Agency took immediate action when they got news reports back in 2020. It was a monitoring action and we can have a big debate about whether that was the right action, whether they should have improved that action. But in the meantime, so they took a monitoring action pretty much right away.

The Department of Ed didn't put the institution on HCM2 until July of 2022. Okay? Two years later. Now granted, they also have due process issues. So in fairness to the Department they started an investigation, it takes a lot of time.

So in fairness to the Department we're also dealing with due process issues, which is all fair. But I just want to point out that on a

violation that was fundamentally a Title IV violation, because we're talking about ability to benefit, I know there were other violations, but ability to benefit is a Title IV violation housed in FSA, not the accrediting agency's responsibility to unpack ability to benefit, that's the Department of Ed's job. Department of Ed ultimately did the right thing and put the school on HCM2.

At that point could COE have gone an extra step, maybe. But the Department of Ed, at that point, was really on top of its Title IV issue and did its job. And so we're watching the Triad. Now, could we have all wished that the Triad did better in terms of time flow, maybe.

But COE actually was the first one to take an action. They put them on monitoring status. And so if anything, I kind of think they did their job. Now, it's not perfect. We're not in a perfect situation.

But the other thing I want to say is, if we start getting into the practice of taking

when actions on one institution an agency accredits 532, we have a much bigger Title IV problem because we are putting at jeopardy a whole bunch of students with the 500 other institutions, granted a lot of them are Title IV, but some of them have Title IV students, and we're taking action on one institution. I find that really problematic.

And if we were to transfer that precedent to other agencies we could have a long conversation about closures in New England right now. Which are not the fault of the accreditor, but there is some financial struggles going on up in New England with a bunch of small schools that are Title IV. Smaller numbers of students, but I'm not blaming New England NECHE for what's going on in New England it's just a, it's a really difficult situation what's going on in New England.

But we could have conversations, I started looking at when NECHE started taking actions against, on financial responsibility for

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some of the institutions then closed. 1 They didn't. 2 3 Same with middle states on, there is one up where I have a house in New York. 4 5 closing in Albany. And middle states didn't take 6 an action on that until very recently, 7 they're closing. I just think that this, we have to be 8 9 very careful about taking actions on single 10 This is a big event, but in this case events. 11 the agency was the first to act. So I would, I 12 wholeheartedly support the Staff recommendation 13 on this one. 14 PRESSNELL: Yes, thank you, 15 Jennifer. And you know too, when I read the 16 folder on this one, you know, it's unusual that 17 an institution, that FSA withdraws aid from an institution. Typically what you see is that the 18 19 accreditor withdrawals accreditation and the FSA 20 follows.

And so I think sometimes it's harder to unpack

And so this is a little different.

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what is not a normal way that the Triad actually 1 works, but I would say that the Triad did work in 2 3 this situation for sure. Michael Poliakoff and then Zakiya. 4 And then Keith. 5 6 M. POLIAKOFF: What I'm hearing is 7 something that's really, really important, which is that we keep the playing field level. 8 And what I would have said at that meeting when SACS 9 10 was up for recognition, from which I was barred 11 and I still haven't gotten the completion of the 12 FOIA, why? 13 But SACS had nothing to say for years, I think about 18 in fact, when UNC Chapel Hill 14 had this paper course scandal going on, largely 15 for the benefit for athletes. And of course it 16 17 was mostly, the accreditor jumped in after the 18 press, wrote the story. 19 Which was all but saying that we're 20 recognizing that there are some things that 21 happen that we don't have control over and the

accreditor perhaps doesn't have the processes

1	for. But I don't remember that anybody jumped on
2	SACS for example. And raising the issue from New
3	England is also quite valid. We can't look at
4	one small, smaller accreditor, and not look at
5	the whole universe. Thanks.
6	C. PRESSNELL: All right, thank you.
7	Zakiya then Keith.
8	Z. SMITH ELLIS: Thank you. Sorry, I
9	was going to say something, but I will just note
10	that there was a considerable scrutiny of SACS
11	during their time. I don't know if you had a
12	chance to look at it afterwards. And that
13	scandal got text a lot of other scrutiny, so,
14	there is a through line here but
15	(Simultaneous speaking.)
16	Z. SMITH ELLIS: There is a through
17	line here to what I was going to say though which
18	is, and I do see this a bit differently than
19	Jennifer, and I have shared this perspective in
20	the past. It's what message do you take when
21	there is a really bad thing that happens with an

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institution.

Do you take that as, this is an outlier and this just, oh my goodness, how did this happen, or do you take this as an indication that there are other challenges that you may not be seeing that are beneath the surface but because you don't have the ability to look at all the institutions for any one accreditor, that you should take notice. And I take the message, oh not, this is probably not like some outlier that just happened to happen, this is probably a pattern that represents that there are challenges and deficiencies in the oversight.

And I would actually note that the commentary we heard today from the Agency suggested that. They said, yes, we had problems in our processes. There were things that we didn't have and that were now shoring up in response to this.

And I applaud you all for doing that and saying that. But I don't take the, oh my goodness, this is just one one-off institution that we shouldn't take anything from.

Similarly, I would say the same thing.

There are many colleges in the northeast part of
the nation where I was, for some time, that are
probably in financial distress that are not being
picked up.

And when I think about the purpose of us, well I wouldn't say all of us, but for me being here, and I think about the students that don't know that their college may close within a year that are making decisions. I think it is the responsibility of folks to look into that and figure out what are the systems and processes that we have in place.

And the through line that I will say is that institutions that have something to hide, whether they be UNC Chapel Hill or small northeast institution in New England that doesn't want their families and parents to know as they're trying to yield a new class, that they are at the brink of closure, will find ways to hide it from those who are in power.

And the question for agencies of

oversight is, do we have the right processes in place to be able to find that. And I think David raised a really good point. It's not logistically or substantively possible to go into that much depth on every single institution. It's not possible. But that is why you need to figure out, how do you identify the biggest areas of risk are and go to those.

So I don't know that we have those in place, but I just want to acknowledge that if we do have that responsibility then we do need to figure out, do we have the right procedures in place to identify where the biggest risk is so we can put our attention on that in terms of, I'm saying, are the royal we, and I really mean agencies, do they have processes in place to be able to see, this is a place where there is likely something that we should be looking into more so that they don't have to just use the same checklist for everyone. Or on the flip side, go into an in-depth process with everyone that's not going to be feasible.

1	C. PRESSNELL: All right, Keith
2	passes, so I've got Bob, Debbie, Art and
3	Jennifer. Bob?
4	R. SHIREMAN: Thank you. And I really
5	appreciate the primary readers and other members
6	of the Committee. And the ACAHM Staff, Karmon
7	and others, for a really detailed review on this
8	Agency.
9	I would recommend that the SDO,
10	whatever way we end up voting as a Committee,
11	that the SDO consider whether, I think it was a
12	third-party commenter who suggested a 12-month
13	approach, 12-month compliance review approach,
14	again here. And consider whether something like
15	that might make sense.
16	I think from a timeline perspective
17	it's quite likely that if we did that that it
18	would come back, at the same time, as the Agency
19	renewal. And I know that's happened in the past
20	where the Agency has kind of had both. And I
21	think that can be, you know, that can work out as

a good way to take a detailed look at the

1	compliance review issue at the same time that the
2	full Agency is being reviewed.
3	So I'm not suggesting a particular
4	motion or anything like that, but just that
5	whatever way we go that the SDO consider that
6	possibility.
7	C. PRESSNELL: Thank you, Bob.
8	Debbie?
9	D. COCHRANE: Thank you, Claude. I
10	just, I have a couple of comments. One, I just
11	want to push back a bit or add some context
12	perhaps around this whole question of, what do we
13	do with a single institution and when we're
14	looking at an institution because I know this has
15	come up before with other agencies, it's come up
16	multiple times today.
17	And I just think that the conversation
18	is lacking, the level of nuance that we need. I
19	mean, I think obviously if there is one error out
20	of, you know, hundreds and hundreds of issues are
21	we going to, you know, vote to shutdown the

Agency or do you recognize the Agency? Probably

not that would seem quite extreme.

Yet also, can individual examples, that's all we're looking at ever is individual examples, are those individual examples, you know, evidence of a broader problem. I think that's what we're trying to get at.

I would say also in this particular case the SDO letter particular pointed to one institution, right? The compliance report was actually focused on the Agency's compliance regarding a particular set of circumstances for one institution. So I think the fact that we're digging into this one institution, with this one agency, is very much in line with what the entire intent of this compliance report that we're reviewing today was.

So that's, I think on the institution.

I think we also have to learn whether or not it
even speaks to how we vote or what the motion
should be for COE. We have to learn from these
sense of situations. If we don't learn and apply
those lessons to our recommendations for the

Department's accreditation rules or for the Department Staff, or for our own understanding of how agencies are operating, we, I don't know what the point of what we're doing is. We have to understand some of this.

And I think for me, one of the takeaways from this discussion, and it, you know, to be fair it probably has very little to do with FCC or even COE, but just my understanding of how these review processes work. I mean, I'm looking at this 2022 team report for FCC, which happens to be for FCC, which happens to be from COE, but there is, the Agency reviewed over 250 standards for the Agency with four staff and four days.

You know, one of those 250 standards was an individual review of 290 complaints that they reviewed. Each one of those 290 complaints to make sure that the institution was compliant with its own policies.

Another one of those 250 was ensuring the accuracy of data that was reported to it, which includes individual student level

attestations ar	id the li	ike. So	o that's	s two o	f 250,
there's 248 of	hers.	Again,	four	people,	four
days. I thin	k I'm j	ust wo	ndering	how i	n the
world are we s	ıpposed	to inte	erpret w	when we	see a
situation like	this,	how a	re we	suppos	ed to
interpret find	lings,	like n	o find	ings of	f non
compliance.					
It'	s presen	ted tha	at we're	e suppos	sed to
understand tha	t to be	that	the in	stituti	on is
fully complian	. But	it fee	ls like	a much	n more
likely situation	on when	you do	just th	ne math.	. The
math of how man	ny minut	es ther	e are i	n a day	y, how
many people or	the si	te vis	it, tha	at ther	e may
well have been	noncom	npliance	e that	just v	vasn't
found. So fo	r me th	nis was	s reall	y abou	t the
credibility of	the pro	cess an	id how a	are we t	caking
lessons and app	olying t	hem mov	ring for	rward.	
С.	PRESSNE	LL:	Thank y	you, De	ebbie.
Art?					
K. 2	ALIOTO:	Mute.			
C. 1	PRESSNEL	L: Art	, we car	n't hea:	r you.
Α.	KEISER:	T'd r	ather b	e there	. with

you guys. I'll try to be brief. Debbie has some very good points. And it's really heard.

I've been on both sides. I served as chairman over the Accrediting Commission, I've served on over a hundred and some visits. And you're not going to pick up stuff, some of the things, especially in this particular case. But I would have to say, in some respects the Triad worked here.

I know COE was involved in the FCC situation. I know, you know, for COE to hire a third-party auditor review the data, which found it compliant was, you know, was extra ordinary. The fact that the Department came to an agreement with the company, and the fact was that the school trained out every student. There were no students left without, with a precipitous closure.

So in some respects we have to look at this particular incident even though it was, I think, horrible. The end result kind of was, is what the purpose of the Triad is. But in the

issue of complaints, Debbie, I mean, the creditors are not, as David tried to say, they're not a police force. It doesn't work that way. It cannot work that way. They're not --

And in this case, which is a proprietary school, which of course brings up all kinds of emotions, which I have a hard time. Right now there is a community college in Ohio that's shut, it's closing for the moment, but it had 4,000 students or 40,000 students thinking Pell Grants weren't eligible.

You know, there are differences in the way we handle different types of schools, which I think is a problem, not all schools are the same. But in this particular case, you know, this was a really unique situation. And it was one that would not normally bubble up to the surface even doing an accrediting visit or the state would have picked it up, or the feds would have picked it up. So I think we should go with the Staff recommendation and move on from this topic.

C. PRESSNELL: Thank you, Art.

## Jennifer?

J. BLUM: Yes, I just wanted to respond to something that Zakiya said. So I totally agree with her in terms of sort of, if I think I understood it correctly, with regards to agencies. This would be really different if I saw a trend line within COE of issues. But Department Staff isn't indicating that there is a trend line of issues of other institutions that have been a problem.

And in fact, COE, and I also applaud, the way Zakiya said, I applaud that COE is taking, and I give, and that factors in, their response to the situation to improve themselves definitely factors into my decision making on this. And they're taking, I think appropriate steps. And it seems like they're being pretty active with their institutions right now. And so I think they're doing all the right things.

But part of what's informing me here is that, or two things. One is that this was one institution, granted a big one, but one

institution. And then I'm just going to repeat it. The major violation was a really complex title, nuance Title IV issue of ability to benefit which I just, I really don't think is, would be very hard for an accrediting agency to be the one who became the watchdog on that one.

So I also agree with Debbie, this is a complete learning exercise and I think that this whole dialogue is incredibly helpful in informing us, you know, broadly. Sadly, I'm not sure that the situation of having four, and Herman has already spoke to this, but four days with four site visitors is that uncommon across accreditation.

So I'm definitely not prepared to have a negative opinion on COE for what I actually think is somewhat the norm on, and based on my own experience of having worked with schools, whether it's good or bad. I think that's somewhat the norm. So I'm really reluctant to take an action on an accrediting agency based on what I kind of think is somewhat the norm.

1	C. PRESSNELL: All right, thank you,
2	Jennifer. So I want to be real careful that we,
3	and we haven't done it but we've teased at kind
4	of repeating our positions, and so I want to make
5	sure that we kind of bring it to some level of
6	closure at some point in time here in the very
7	near future, but David, then Zakiya.
8	D. EUBANKS: Thank you, Claude. I was
9	hoping to bring it to, or send it that direction
10	anyway. So my summary on it is that the CEO
11	accreditation process, it involves the least
12	amount of evidence, at least in their reporting,
13	and hence puts the most emphases on trust and the
14	institution. And probably most of them are fine
15	with that.
16	My understanding is they'll be back
17	with their full petition not too long from now.
18	And I hope they will address that condition.
19	I think it's essential that we detect
20	red flags. And I disagree a little bit with
21	Jennifer, and maybe Art. I think it is quite

possible for a well trained peer review team to

detect certain kinds of deception in admission
statistics by looking for internal
contradictions.
And Zakiya and Debbie both mentioned
looking for the broader problem. You know, what
do we learn from this. I think this is a
learnable thing, because one blind spot and most
reviews is this kind of admission's expertise.
So with that I will put a motion on the floor,
Claude, that we accept the Department
recommendation and we can go from there.
C. PRESSNELL: All right, very good.
There's been a motion to accept the SC, or the
Staff report.
J. BLUM: Second.
K. CURRY: Second.
C. PRESSNELL: And it has been
seconded. And so there's a motion on the floor.
Zakiya, do you have comments?
Z. SMITH ELLIS: Yes. I would just
note we're talking about one institution, but I
just realized there's another institution. I

haven't gone through all 500.

But Vista College closed in 2021. No one realized it's a COE institution. They did not realize that this college had problems until the moment it closed. It was a similar situation, not similar in the ability to benefit, but similar in that it suddenly had a problem for all of its students. The State of Texas did not receive notification until the moment it closed.

So I just wanted to push back on the idea that this is just one college of COE and all of the rest of them are great. That happened in 2021. I'm happy to send the news article from the local college station piece around.

But it only provides the point that I'm making that there are probably others that we just don't know about because of, you can't go into detail. And I would love to think about what those systemic things are. I realize there's a motion on the floor but I just wanted to raise that point.

C. PRESSNELL: No, that's good. Other

comments, discussion about the motion on the 1 2 floor? Yes, Zakiya. 3 SMITH ELLIS: I quess it's question about the timing because I think that's 4 5 probably the biggest. If anyone were to vote in 6 opposition to the motion to accept the staff recommendation it seems like the other thing that 7 folks were talking about was whether a more 8 9 frequent compliance report would be reasonable. 10 But I just know we've talked so much about the 11 timing of how these things happen, and I 12 don't know what is possible or reasonable in --C. PRESSNELL: Yes, I'll let Herman --13 14 okay, Jennifer and then --15 Just so he can answer them J. BLUM: 16 at once because it's a related question. So 17 there's a timing issue but in this instance the

compliance report was related to an institution

I'm not sure what the compliance report, legit

I'm not sure what we would be asking for which

was, I'm literally just a question because I'm

that's now withdrawn and is, I think closing.

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not sure what the what would be on the part of the agency to have to do in the next year.

H. BOUNDS: No, that is a good point.

Remember I talked about earlier we were going to, you know, make a recommendation for some continued monitoring but the institution has already closed so there wouldn't be anything to do in relationship to that.

compliance in And а report this particular situation, you know, in my mind you wouldn't get more information on their renewal petition because you figure their compliance report, the COE has 90 days to make the decision, then you got one year and 30 days from decision for them to submit a compliance report. By that time they would have already submitted their there would be a petition and broader review of anything to do with 602.20 or any of the accreditation standards in 602.16, or in general, all of the regulatory requirements.

So I'll just leave it at that. I mean, that's kind of how that process would work.

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1	I think we had the same discussion about the
2	Agency the other day related to that same
3	timeline.
4	C. PRESSNELL: Jennifer?
5	J. BLUM: Can I make a point that just
6	occurred to me as you were talking? Herman said
7	it was helpful.
8	The other point is, is so they'll be
9	issuing, I mean, they'll be submitting a
10	petition. If you were to see anything between
11	now and the two, this is true of any agency by
12	the way, but if you were through that position
13	process and review process were to see something
14	before our meeting in two and a half years when
15	they're actually up, you have the authority to do
16	an LSNT. You can do some form of limitation. I
17	mean like, if there were something
18	H. BOUNDS: Sure.
19	J. BLUM: you always have the
20	authority in an intervening time period. So the
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key is point, if there were other trend lines

that surface during that petition review and you

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needed to escalate something, you also have the authority to escalate something, is that correct?

H. BOUNDS: Yes. The other thing to remember too is doing a full accreditation review the staff has to conduct a file review. In addition to that file review, using our data warehouse we select specific institutions for the agency to supply documentation for in their petition for recognition.

But moreover, back to the file review, look at documentation they for many, many schools. Those file reviews can take up to a month to do broken up over time. And they can look at anywhere from documentation of institution to, you know, 20 institutions if they see something that's a little shady. renewal petitions would pick up any other trends if there are other, you know, if there are other trends out there.

But again, the timeline to submit the compliance report, again, would put them right into when they have already submitted their

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1	petition for recognition and to have them then
2	try to schedule an appearance here based on the
3	compliance report timeline and then the renewal
4	petition timeline. I don't know.
5	C. PRESSNELL: All right, very good.
6	Kathleen on the motion?
7	K. ALIOTO: Could, when the Department
8	does do that, could they look at the 19 schools
9	that were put on probation? There might be some
10	little kernels in there.
11	C. PRESSNELL: Yes, that will be under
12	the full review.
13	K. ALIOTO: Yes. Not the thank
14	you.
15	C. PRESSNELL: You're welcome. Any
16	other questions about the motion?
17	Z. SMITH ELLIS: To reclarify, I think
18	the, I know it's not up there anymore, but the
19	staff recommendation is recognition for two years
20	and five months, which is shorter than what would
21	normally be the case, is that right or am I
22	misunderstanding?

1	H. BOUNDS: Yes that's, the two years
2	and five months is what's left of the current
3	five year recognition period. So that's why they
4	have to come in within two years and five months
5	because they have to be reviewed before, yes,
6	before that expiration date.
7	C. PRESSNELL: All right. Could,
8	Monica, could you read the motion for the record
9	please?
LO	M. FREEMAN: The motion is as follows.
L1	I move that the NACIQI I move that NACIQI
L2	recommend that the Senior Department Official
L3	accept all recommendations of the final Staff
L 4	report for the council of educational education.
L5	Occupational education.
L6	C. PRESSNELL: All right, very good.
L7	Seeing no other comments we'll take the vote.
L8	M. FREEMAN: Zakiya how do you vote?
L9	Z. SMITH ELLIS: No.
20	M. FREEMAN: Kathleen how do you vote?
21	K. ALIOTO: Yes, with the hope that
22	the department will look at the 19 schools that

1	have been placed on probation, and others, to see
2	if there is any kind of story there.
3	M. FREEMAN: Thank you. Kathleen?
4	Kathleen votes yes. Roslyn, how do you vote?
5	R. CLARK ARTIS: Yes. And I would
6	simply comment that 19 institutions being placed
7	on probation is the best. The process is
8	working.
9	M. FREEMAN: Thank you. Roslyn votes.
10	Yes. Jennifer, how do you vote?
11	J. BLUM: Yes.
12	M. FREEMAN: Thank you, Jennifer.
13	Jennifer votes yes. Wallace, how do you vote?
14	W. BOSTON: Yes.
15	M. FREEMAN: And Wallace votes yes.
16	Debbie, how do you vote?
17	D. COCHRANE: Yes.
18	M. FREEMAN: And Debbie votes yes.
19	Jose Luis is absent. Keith, how do you vote?
20	K. CURRY: Yes.
21	M. FREEMAN: Keith votes yes. David,
22	how do you vote?

1	D. EUBANKS: Yes.
2	M. FREEMAN: And David votes yes.
3	Molly, how do you vote?
4	M. HALL-MARTIN: Knowing that their
5	process for the full review has already started
6	and they're going to do all the digging, yes.
7	M. FREEMAN: So that is a no?
8	M. HALL-MARTIN: Yes.
9	M. FREEMAN: Yes, ok. Molly votes
10	yes. Art, how do you vote?
11	A. KEISER: Yes.
12	M. FREEMAN: And Art votes yes.
13	Michael Lindsay, how do you vote?
14	D.M. LINDSAY: Yes.
15	M. FREEMAN: Michael Lindsay votes
16	yes. Robert is absent. Mary Ellen, how do you
17	vote?
18	M.E. PETRISKO: I vote yes. And two
19	comments. One, I would note that the Agency said
20	that there was information that the Department
21	had that they did not have with regard to the
22	HCM2 status. We've seen this before. And this

1	raises the issue with the Triad collaboration
2	that Jennifer raised before.
3	The other thing I would like to say is
4	I think I would advise the Agency to take a
5	another look at the parent efficiency policy and
6	how that's dealt with because of a deficiency, if
7	a deficiency is apparent it should take less than
8	four years to know whether it is or not. It is
9	or is not a deficiency.
10	M. FREEMAN: Thank you, Mary Ellen.
11	Mary Ellen votes yes. Michael, how do you vote?
12	M. POLIAKOFF: Yes.
13	M. FREEMAN: Michael votes yes. And
14	Bob, how do you vote?
15	R. SHIREMAN: I am concerned about the
16	box checking, evidence of the box checking
17	approach and will vote no.
18	M. FREEMAN: Thank you, Bob. Bob
19	votes no.
20	C. PRESSNELL: All right the vote is
21	12 in favor, 2 against so the motion passes.
22	Congratulations to COE. And we thank you for

1	taking seriously the deliberations of the
2	Committee. We look forward to your full report
3	here in two and a half years.
4	We are going to take a 15 minute
5	break, and we will come back and begin the policy
6	discussion. So at 12:50. At 12:50 we will begin
7	the policy discussion. Thank you.
8	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter
9	went off the record at 12:36 p.m. and resumed at
10	12:50 p.m.)
11	C. PRESSNELL: All right, welcome
12	back. I appreciate everybody's willingness to
13	come back. And also do appreciate the
14	Committee's work on the two agencies that we
15	reviewed today. I thought the discussion was
16	just really very enriching and very helpful.
17	So this will be our policy discussion
18	session. At this point in time I have got five
19	issues on the agenda.
20	The first one is the process. What is
21	the process for the approval of new accreditors?
22	The next one is a discussion of where we are

with negotiated rulemaking. So an update on that. Then the third item will be on academic freedom. That Bob Shireman is going to share some research that he's currently doing on that issue.

fourth item is The what we were talking about yesterday with nursing program exclusions. And then the final issue on my list, at this point in time, is the whole idea of policy post the practice issue that we were talking about. In other words, the accreditors having the practice in place but not the policy and how we want to have some clarity on that who issue.

So the first two, dealing with the process of approval of the new accreditors and an update on negotiated rulemaking I've asked Herman to lead those discussions. So Herman.

H. BOUNDS: All right, thanks everyone. I will try to be brief. I'll start with the initial recognition process. I'll give a little history, and that should also cover the

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timeline.

So we'll say the initial recognition process takes about four to six years to complete. Since I have been in the accreditation group since 2012, three agencies have actually obtained initial accreditation.

The first one is the Association of Institution of Jewish Studies. They began the process in 2010, and they gained recognition, I believe, in 2015.

The National League for Nursing, Commission for Nursing Education accreditation in LN, CNDA. They originally started in 2013. And they gained recognition in 2022.

Now there was an appeal of an SDO decision. If it would not have been for that they would have got it in 2020. And then there was the Nurse Practitioner Residency and Fellowship Training Consortium. And they began the process in around 2016. And they gained recognition in January of 2022.

Same issue, there was an appeal of

that initial decision which caused the delay. If not for that appeal it would have been four years for them. So that's kind of like the standard process.

Currently we have one agency who's currently in the seeking initial recognition.

And they are the Accrediting Counsel for Nutritional Professional Education. And it's ACNPE. Yes, accrediting, the Accreditation Council for Nutrition Professional Education.

There's another agency also in the queue, I won't say their name because they're kind of, they're kind of stalled at this point so I don't want to put that out there for them. And we have had discussions with ten agencies since around 2018, but you know, None of those have come forward.

Process usually begins with a phone call to me. Some sort of a, or either an email inquiry, or we have a Dropbox, which is ASL records manager. And we'll get some inquires from there.

Once I get the inquiry I kind of give a brief explanation of the recognition process and general information. And at that point I turn that who process over to my highspeed low drag new accrediting agency onboarding team.

That consists of three analysts, Nicole, Stephanie and Mike Stein. And then they take the process from there. And again, they ask for things initially like summary of, they want to see what their accreditation standards are, general discussion about their federal link, state approval of their, any of their accrediting institution, the programs and so on.

And to summarize everything, once that new agency team feels that the agency has some of the systems in place then they will invite them in and they will meet with, actually the entire Accreditation Group Staff will ask the Agency some additional questions. And at that point I'll make a decision on whether they are ready to start demonstrating basic eligibility. And that's what we look at first.

1 Before we continue we open recognition and have them address some of the 2 3 basic eligibility criteria. They don't proceed any further until that is addressed. 4 5 And lastly I would say, the largest 6 obstacle is the federal link related 7 programmatic accrediting agencies. If they're coming in as an institutional accreditor that's 8 9 They just have to demonstrate that an easy link. 10 institution who's going an to use their 11 accreditation is going to participate in Title 12 IV. But for the programmatics it can be a 13 14 difficult process. And that's really the reason for some of those ten that I refer to is not 15 16 progressing any further because they just can't 17 come up with a valid federal link. So open to any questions you all may have. 18 19 Thank you, Herman. C. PRESSNELL: 20 questions from the Committee? Yes, Bob. 21 SHIREMAN: R. Thanks. Thank you,

Herman, that was very helpful.

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My recollection

is that to okay and to an accreditor they need to demonstrate experience in that they have been accrediting institutions. Can you say a little bit more about what that experience is supposed to be composed of?

For example, before they institutional accreditor do they need to that they have been accrediting some institutions in compliance with all of the federal recognition criteria, of and then that some those institutions intend to then use them as institutional accreditor once they get approved. There's, I'm tying to get at some of the sort of cart before the horse or something there in terms of what happened, what the sequence of events are.

H. BOUNDS: Yes, I just want to make sure I'm going to answer all, all of the events of the 602.12 here. So, you know, in that initial process to kind of demonstrate, excuse me, to kind of demonstrate their accrediting experience we look, again, we look to see, we want to see

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what their processes were in accrediting the portfolio of institutions or programs that they have.

Now at that point they probably have, they probably don't. And that's another reason for the delay. They probably haven't reviewed those institutions and programs based on all of our regulator requirements.

But we do look to see what the structure of their organization is. You know, do they have a decision making body, is there one person making the accreditation decision or is it a group, both. Do they actually conduct site visits, do they require the self study. So we're looking at some of the basic, basic processes in order to determine if that experience is valid.

You know, we have had a couple of agencies that have come up and they say, yes, we have accrediting experiences, experience, excuse me. They don't conduct site visits, they don't require self studies. You have one person making the accreditation decision overall.

1	So it's really a review to see how
2	similar their processes are to those processes
3	that they're requiring. Not that they're going
4	to be perfect because they're just not, that's
5	just not going to be the case.
6	C. PRESSNELL: Is there a
7	R. SHIREMAN: That's all, thanks.
8	C. PRESSNELL: Yes.
9	R. SHIREMAN: Yes, thanks.
10	C. PRESSNELL: Okay. Michael
11	Poliakoff?
12	M. POLIAKOFF: Yes, thank you, Herman,
13	that was very illuminating. My question is going
14	in slightly a different direction. Is there any
15	way to make this process faster?
16	You know, I think in particular with
17	the end of the regional structure of
18	institutional accreditors. But if it works well
19	there will be new faces on the market pretty
20	soon. They'll be more segmentation
21	specialization within institutional
22	accreditation.

And I just wanted to get your thoughts 1 2 on how this can be more streamlined to get some 3 worthy people who are showing that thev understand the process on into the mix quicker. 4 5 H. BOUNDS: Yes. One of the problems 6 with initial recognition is that the accrediting 7 agency has to demonstrate compliance with all Because a new agency can't have a regulations. 8 9 So we have to hold them at compliance report. 10 bay, right, until we have a good determination 11 they have met all the, all of of 12 regulatory requirements. So that's one, that's 13 one reason for the delay. 14 We've been lucky because all agencies that we have brought before in NACIQI, 15 16 NACIQI has thought, yes, I think you guys got it 17 right. And they have, you know, they have initially approved them. 18 19 The other problem is really not the 20 process it's preparedness of the the 21 organization. You know, many of these

organizations, they take a glance, they may take

1	a glance at the recognition criteria, but they
2	really don't dive in and try to understand the
3	recognition criteria and what it takes to
4	demonstrate an action. And that is really what
5	causes the slow up.
6	So, you know, the one agency that I
7	just talked about that took four years, they were
8	actually one of the most prepared when they came
9	in initially. They had a really good
10	understanding of the recognition criteria and
11	only had to clean up a few things before we
12	brought them to NACIQI.
13	But the only way that we can
14	streamline, Number 1, is it's really more
15	preparation of the organization, not so much as,
16	you know, not so much as our process.
17	M. POLIAKOFF: Okay, thank you.
18	C. PRESSNELL: Good. Other questions
19	for Herman? All right, let's go on to the next
20	topic which is an update on the negotiated
21	rulemaking. Herman?
22	H. BOUNDS: Sure. And I know we've,

that we've all heard the comment that we really can't have an open discussion about the, you know, the regulations that we are discussing at rulemaking. But I will, I will just say, you know, we've already had a couple of sessions.

The next session is March 4th through 7th. And I think you all have links to the issue papers and to the, if not we'll try to get those to you. Because you can go to the negotiated rulemaking site and you can click on Session 3, which is March 4th through 7. You have to kind of weed down into there but we can get you the document.

And it will at least give you a copy of the, you can see the issue paper. And you can see the reg text. The actual proposed changes. And that will kind of give you an idea of where the Department is versus the negotiators and some of the regulatory language that has been suggested.

Again, I think for, you know, I guess legal reasons, and other things with the

rulemaking process, I think that's probably about
as far as I can go. But again, I think looking
at the documents will at least show you some of
the, you know, some of the changes that we have
recommended, some of the comments from the
committee, and then some of the language that
we've come back with in consideration of all of
the discussion at the table.
G.A. Smith: Links to those documents
that he just mentioned, I just sent to all of
you.
H. BOUNDS: Okay.
G.A. SMITH: The NACIQI Members.
C. PRESSNELL: Great. Yes, thank you,
George, for getting that in so quickly.
Jennifer?
J. BLUM: (No audible response.)
C. PRESSNELL: You're muted.
J. BLUM: Okay, sorry.
C. PRESSNELL: Yes.
C. PRESSNELL: Yes.  J. BLUM: Just getting used to the

in the car.

So, and I know, I totally understand the reasons behind not going into the details, given that the next session is next week, but I guess what I would like to do is say two things. One is, to really encourage, I'm glad, because Herman I was going to say, I actually haven't thought that the issue papers were distributed across our member, the NACIQI membership, and so I'm glad that you're doing that.

Accreditation is a big subject matter in the conversations for the rulemaking. And as are other issues that are actually, I think relevant to us given that our statutory responsibilities if were, as NACIQI members, is our policy. And policy members relating to Title IV.

So not just the accreditation section, but I would really encourage all of us to take a hard look at the Department's proposals.

Department in some regards is responsive in it's proposals to some of the policy conversations

that we've had over time, which is nice to see.

There are other areas though where, and where I feel that, and I'll just say that one of the things is that we, as members I think have a very unique perspective on recognition criteria because we, with the Department Staff, are the ones who sort of weave through the process of compliance with those criteria and we don't want to be rubber stamping. It's a really hard process to not rubber stamp and so we, I'm very mindful, as I'm looking at the language of how the department and we are going to be able to cover all the basis being discussed.

So I just would really recommend that the, that we all take a close look because, and this is the second thing I wanted to say, because there are opportunities to input. I wish there were a way actually that the Department could provide an opportunity for NACIQI as a whole to provide reaction to the Department's proposal after the 3rd rulemaking session.

Timing wise that probably doesn't work

for the Department well, but I would ask the Department to think about, because of our sort of unique perspective as a whole how, if there is an appropriate way to input, but if there is not, we each as individuals, or as a group, there are to be other opportunities to provide comment in the form of notice and comment, which should be out with the notice of proposed rulemaking sometime this summer after they finish the NegReg process.

So I just want to put in a plug for us because we all have gained, I think a lot perspective and experience in the area of accreditation, but also in other areas, to be able to provide input. I want to be careful because I know that there are standards about how we represent ourselves. We would be representing ourselves, unless the Department seeks our input, official I think we would all be commenting as individuals.

But I just wanted to put in that plug.

These are really, really important policy

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1	matters that I think we all should spend time
2	with and care a lot about. That was it.
3	C. PRESSNELL: Yes, thank you,
4	Jennifer. And I think that's great advice. It's
5	really also good to note that the Department did
6	take serious consideration of the policy paper
7	that we submitted that was chaired by you and
8	Bob. So that was really a helpful exercise. And
9	I think it has benefitted the Department as well.
10	Any other questions for Herman about,
11	yes, Kathleen?
12	K. ALIOTO: I'm wondering about the
13	subcommittee on data report and if any of those,
14	and if the Committee, I don't think the Committee
15	voted to accept it. But I think that the
16	recommendation that there would be a submission
17	to Congress in regards to H.R.2957, the College
18	Transparency Act, and I don't know if the
19	Committee wants to do something like that or if
20	the acceptance of the report, if people have had
21	time to digest it or, anyway, that's my question.

C. PRESSNELL: Do we --

1	K. ALIOTO: What are we going to do
2	with it?
3	C. PRESSNELL: Yes, there, as you
4	noted there was not a vote taken to receive the
5	report officially. And I don't think our
6	deliberations were around wordsmithing a report
7	in order for an official vote on it. But it
8	obviously is in the record and the SDO, you know,
9	it was brought to the SDO's attention about the
10	report as well. And the report is public on the
11	NACIQI website as well.
12	But you're right, we did not take an
13	official vote. And I don't think the
14	deliberations led to an official vote.
15	K. ALIOTO: Well, should we make an
16	official vote? Should we take an official vote
17	with
18	C. PRESSNELL: Well, we'd have to
19	revisit the paper completely. And I don't, I'm
20	not in the position to call for a special vote on
21	the report. Wally, comment?
22	W. BOSTON: Yes. So thanks for your

Kathleen, comments, as а member oft.he We didn't talk in advance about subcommittee. asking for a vote, so I guess where we are with this we wanted to be informative, but certainly we haven't been given any indication that the Committee wants us to stand down our activities. So I think that, you know, by our next committee meeting if there is specific items that we want to vote on we'll be glad to put that forward in a document.

I would tell you that, you know, we strongly worded that we'd really like some budgetary assistance to get the reports that we had recommended before done, we're just, you know, our dashboard is super weak. You know, there are entities out there that have better data than we have. And, you know, we're arguing. We're promoting a stronger, you know, asking for a stronger dashboard.

So, you know, if it's this Committee's prerogative we're glad to tighten up that memo and put something specifically up for our next

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K. ALIOTO: Well I just wondered, in terms of negotiated rulemaking if there was anything about that in having the budget, if that's even part of the negotiated rulemaking or not.

C. PRESSNELL: Yes, I'm not under the impression that negotiated rulemaking is dealing with budgetary requests. So it's policy in nature. But, Jennifer, did you have a comment?

J. BLUM: I was just going to that, so, Kathleen, if you take a look, not now but after the fact, the part that's interesting is on, if you do look they are, they do, the proposing changes Department is on student achievement and what the expectations are on the accreditors of that could have power some it's very tangential tangential, but don't think it's directly dashboard. So Ι related at all. But it is, if you're interested in the area, which I know you are, you should look at the issue paper on that piece.

1	K. ALIOTO: Thank you.
2	C. PRESSNELL: Thank you, Kathleen,
3	thank you, Jennifer. Any other questions for
4	Herman about negotiated rulemaking?
5	All right, that moves us to the next
6	topic, academic freedom. And, Bob, we'll let you
7	take this issue. Thank you.
8	R. SHIREMAN: Thank you so much,
9	Claude. It is a tumultuous time on college
10	campuses. Lots of debates going on, sometimes
11	protests. And almost every day these days there
12	will be a news article quoting people
13	complaining or making allegations about
14	violations academic freedom or free speech. And
15	sometimes accreditors get involved either because
16	someone asks them to get involved or they start
17	discussing the issues.
18	The law school accreditor has been in
19	the news recently because they just updated their
20	standards on academic freedom and campus speech.
21	So I wanted to just state that I did a
22	dive into the standards of 40 accreditors and

1	also looked at the ways that various outside
2	organizations define academic freedom. And I
3	wanted to just take a few minutes to share since
4	the issue sometimes comes up here to share what I
5	found and then whatever discussion folks want to
6	have about that. So I am going to hopefully
7	share my screen.
8	So there are let me see. Just a
9	second. I think I need to share a different
10	screen. Okay. Well, no. Sorry.
11	C. PRESSNELL: That's the one with
12	your notes.
13	R. SHIREMAN: Yeah. I'll put the
14	other one
15	C. PRESSNELL: You're looking at the
16	presentation note, aren't you?
17	Z. SMITH ELLIS: You showed the right
18	screen the first time but
19	R. SHIREMAN: Okay, great. I guess I
20	didn't see that it was moving. So, oh well, it
21	looks like
22	Z. SMITH ELLIS: We're seeing it in

1	PDF now.
2	R. SHIREMAN: Okay. That is not
3	right. Sorry.
4	C. PRESSNELL: That will work, Bob.
5	R. SHIREMAN: Okay. That's not the
6	right one. Okay. Sorry. One more try here.
7	Okay. There. All right. Is that seeing it
8	without my notes?
9	C. PRESSNELL: No. That's still your
10	note view. You could back to the PDF and just
11	page down per slide.
12	R. SHIREMAN: Okay. Is that working?
13	You're able to see?
14	C. PRESSNELL: Yeah, that's perfect.
15	R. SHIREMAN: Okay. Great. Let's just
16	keep trying that. So I looked at a bunch of
17	different definitions of academic freedom. I'm
18	not going to show all of them to you. But this
19	historical organization, they emphasize what
20	happens in the classroom and what scholars do in
21	the classroom as the area that is protected in
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terms of academic freedom.

The American Federation of Teachers goes a little bit further talking about faculty members as individuals and as a collective. That kind of gets to faculty senates and a faculty role in kind of enforcing academic freedom.

The follow-up line to this particular quote from the AFT is that these rights are supported by two institutional practices, shared governance and tenure. So the issue of tenure in the literature about academic freedom often comes up because obviously tenure helps to protect faculty members from kind of summary dismissal.

Pen America, kind of a free speech, free writing organization brings in the issue of speech outside of the campus, the idea being that a college shouldn't be firing somebody because of something they say on Facebook or in a political campaign or something like that.

And then the AAUP, University Professors, is the organization that has been involved in this topic since they began. It's why they started in 1915. And they too, even

with their 1915 statement, bring in that extramural speech or speech outside of the context of the classroom as being important.

In terms of accreditor standards, I found three different types of standards that seem to relate to academic freedom, one being protecting the institution from intrusion from the outside. Sometimes also protecting the institution inside so kind of carving out a territory for different stakeholders. And then the more general affirming free inquiry like what was mentioned with regard to TRACS earlier today.

In terms of protecting from outsiders,

I found that of the former regional accreditors,

five of them have happenings that relate to that.

And I didn't see any among the other accreditors.

I phrase it that way -- I didn't -- you know, I might have failed to catch things.

Here's an example of one of the standards related to outsiders preventing influence by external persons or bodies. There are some accreditors that name, you know, that

say -- that give examples like, you know, politicians or ownership interests, I think, one accreditor uses. Others, it's more vague. Like this one just says that the Board is independent or it has appropriate autonomy.

Insider pressures, I'm not going to show you examples. But in one case they just say external or internal, but they don't really explain what that means. Obviously, it would be up to an agency to figure out what would be inappropriate internal pressures. But sometimes that would relate to it says in the standards. And I guess this kind of relates to what Mary Ellen was pointing out earlier that the faculty own the curriculum, need to be involved in or leading on the curriculum, and it might involve a failure to do that.

The other more general area is standards that affirm free inquiry or say, you know, must have academic freedom.

There is some mention of academic freedom in the standards of all of the former

regional accreditors, five of the six medical accreditors, three of the five religion based accreditors, None of the other agencies.

One type of example just says you have to have a policy on academic freedom. It actually doesn't even say that it has to support academic freedom. It needs to exist.

I don't know whether in this case, for example, a visiting team would go and see something that didn't -- that was a statement about academic freedom that didn't affirm it, whether that would be a violation or not. It's not clear from this particular standard.

Another example of a somewhat more robust affirmation of academic freedom and also it goes on to what I think is -- what we all kind of think of as what we would like to see at an institution, kind of this idea of commitment to free pursuit of knowledge and dissemination of knowledge rather than the very technical elements of it all. And then several agencies kind of couched their affirmation of academic freedom as

being within the context of institutional mission.

This one in particular is from a religion based accreditor that requires all of its institutions to teach a biblical world view, including that the Bible is the only infallible authoritative word of God. So it raises an interesting question about what is academic freedom when there is kind of this context requirement.

The American Bar Association with law schools, they used to have a standard that just said you have to have a standard on academic freedom. It didn't say anything more than that. They just adopted earlier this month a new standard that requires law schools to protect academic freedom in research, publishing, governance, et cetera.

They have established a -- there has to be a process for reviewing claims of violation on each campus. And that also includes campus speech beyond academic freedom issues. There

1 were some pretty major protests and things like that, cancellation kinds of things of speakers 2 3 that became an issue at some law schools. title here is actually 4 The from 5 something called the Princeton Principles, 6 the quote is from the Chicago Principles. 7 those are two documents that our colleague, Michael Poliakoff, is well familiar with, kind of 8 9 affirming free inquiry on campuses. 10 That is everything. I teed up just a 11 possible discussion questions if few people 12 wanted to talk about any of this. Thanks. 13 C. PRESSNELL: You bet. Thank you, 14 Bob. I appreciate that. So questions for Bob? And Michael, your name was invoked. I don't know 15 16 if you want to respond or not, but. POLIAKOFF: Ιf I'm not 17 Μ. Sure. jumping the queue. Bob, thank you for raising 18 The country is 19 something of such importance. 20 impatient, for good reason. Every time people 21 read about a shutdown or a de-platforming, it

raises questions about the whole enterprise of

higher education. And since we oversee accreditation, this is a really appropriate discussion for us to have.

I think we want to be careful to distinguish, as you've done nicely, how these things are defined. Academic freedom and freedom of expression are not entirely coterminous. You know, that's to say academic freedom is not protected by the Constitution or by natural law whereas freedom of speech for public institutions is protected in the First Amendment, sometimes in remarkably robust ways.

So to cut to the chase, just as we would call into question and perhaps even claim non-compliance with our standards, an accreditor that was failing to oversee financial issues, it seems to me that we should come up with some resolution that this body will take into serious failures of accreditors account to address instances, most of which are not in any difficult to determine they're in the newspaper -- and see whether the accreditor has

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1	done its due diligence in following up when there
2	are such offenses. When they affect public
3	universities, they are actually violations of
4	federal law.
5	R. SHIREMAN: Thank you, Mike. And
6	just to clarify that I'm not actually proposing
7	or suggesting any kind of NACIQI action at this
8	point. I think Michael probably is not either.
9	But these are issues that we should be thinking
10	about, talking about. And, you know, to the
11	extent that there are ways that we could or
12	should get involved, we can consider that. Yeah,
13	but really appreciate Michael's feedback on this.
14	C. PRESSNELL: Thank you, Bob.
15	Zakiya?
16	Z. SMITH ELLIS: Yes. I'm going to
17	say something and then I have to step out for a
18	minute so I apologize. But I will look to others
19	to hear what the ensuing discussion was.
20	I really appreciate you, Bob, for
21	raising this and something that we should
22	consider as part of a policy discussion given

current events and just the current political and sociopolitical environment.

I wholeheartedly agree with Michael that, not that we need to have a resolution, but that this is something that we should be looking out for in terms of something that is happening that if accreditors have in their own bylaws that they protect academic freedom in various ways, which as Bob noted they do, and there are, as there are right now, a wave of states that are taking actions to prohibit really freedom inquiry on college campuses in various ways, particularly related to how colleges can promote diversity, equity and inclusion in programming as is happening now. I think that is directly in violation of the principles that Bob just described.

And so to the extent that institutions are seeing, and I think they are, public institutions are seeing that they are being discouraged from studying certain topics with which people disagree, like critical race theory,

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that would be a violation of academic freedom. 1 2 And I do think, and agree with you, Michael, that 3 should ensure that accreditors are looking into that in due form. 4 Thank you, 5 PRESSNELL: Zakiya. 6 Art, I believe your hand is raised. 7 A. KEISER: Yes, folks -- well, I don't disagree with the philosophy behind it. 8 9 However, we are obligated to follow the statute 10 that we operate under. And we need to be careful 11 don't stray from that that in asking we 12 accreditors to do things that are not required of them under law. 13 So we have a specific purpose and 14 15 that's not a social purpose but kind of 16 oversight purpose and a recommendation purpose. 17 So just be careful that if we want to make a recommendation to the Congress, especially in the 18 19 new -- if they ever, ever have a new Higher Ed 20 Act, I would be supportive of that. But we do 21 have to be careful that we stay within the bounds

of our statute.

1	C. PRESSNELL: Yeah. Well noted.
2	Thank you. Michael?
3	M. POLIAKOFF: All right. I just
4	wanted to add another nuance to this. As I
5	looked at the good examples Bob provided us with,
6	I will give a specific for instance. Berkeley
7	and a few other University of California
8	universities have been using a rubric to
9	determine, as a gateway to consideration of
LO	academic and pedagogical qualifications, the
L1	candidate's adherence and fealty to a particular
L2	standard of diversity.
L3	And that has been brought under
L 4	scrutiny as compelled speech, which is another
L5	way that academic freedom can really be
L 6	abrogated. So we might actually want to spend a
L7	little time before the next meeting talking about
L8	the various ways that we can see violation either
L9	of the accreditors own standards or in some cases
20	violation of federal law.
21	C. PRESSNELL: All right. Thank you,
22	Michael. Bob?

R. SHIREMAN: Thanks. Yeah, thank you, Michael, for that, and I agree with your statement earlier about free speech and public institutions and the particular way that things like compelled speech might have an impact there.

One part that was interesting about looking through all of the standards at different institutions different. was that at or accreditors was the way that certain accreditors, as part of their standards, have essentially compelled faith requirements. And the way that we kind of accommodate diversity of institutions federally is by allowing for that, allowing for accrediting agencies that are about believing in, either actually faith-based or a particular approach to medicine or a particular approach to, you know, care or things like that.

So, again, I'm not sure what, if anything, we should be doing, but most states seem to come under the when an accreditor has a standard, they should be enforcing it. And that's an area that we can be looking into as

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1 NACIQI anyway. Thanks. 2 C. PRESSNELL: You bet. Thank you, 3 Bob. Any other comments or questions on this All right. Thank you again, Bob. 4 topic? 5 appreciate your work on this and welcome 6 additional thoughts you might have in the future 7 on that. All right. That takes us to the next 8 9 issue, which dealt with nursing board and program 10 exclusion. And so, Jennifer, did you raise this 11 issue? 12 J. BLUM: No. But I would note that I think on the nursing issue -- I can't remember if 13 I did or didn't to be completely honest, Claude. 14 But I will say something about it, if you like, 15 which is that, you know, I know this was sort of 16 17 a different meeting. Because we had the nursing boards and then we had the state agencies. 18 19 And the Department -and again, 20 without going into the details -- I would urge on 21 the NegReg issue the Department, one of the major

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1	accreditation sections on NegReg is actually
2	creating regulations, so beyond that Federal
3	Register Notice from 1969 or whenever, the
4	Department is proposing regulation relating to
5	the approval on nursing.
6	So it may have been just to make a
7	point on that, Claude that there is more coming
8	on well, assuming that they become final regs
9	at some point. So I would, again, just to
10	reiterate what I said before, but specific on the
11	nursing, within the accreditation
12	recommendations, there is, like, several pages of
13	proposed regulation on accreditation or approval,
14	recognition approval, of state nursing boards.
15	So I would just say that I personally
16	kind of think we should reserve conversation
17	perhaps until everybody knows what that all looks
18	like in the coming months.
19	C. PRESSNELL: Yeah. I think that's
20	good advice. Anybody else have a comment on
21	that. Yeah, go ahead, Jennifer.

J. BLUM: Actually, Claude, sorry. I

1	do have a question, and I meant to ask it during,
2	like, this just triggered it. But I did have a
3	question, and I know it's a little early to ask.
4	But of Herman, with regard to NegReg, and these
5	are going to be pretty substantial regs across
6	the Board and clearly for the nursing community.
7	If they go into effect I mean, a couple years
8	before you don't have to give me an exact
9	answer, but am I correct that only a couple of
10	years before we would have agencies or state
11	entities or nursing boards, before of under
12	any new regulation that were to go into effect?
13	C. PRESSNELL: Yeah, Herman?
14	H. BOUNDS: Yeah. I think you're
15	right about that depending on, you know, when
16	everything is done. And then I think they have
17	another year to become effective. I'm looking at
18	Scott here. He's more of the expert. But throw
19	something at me if I didn't get that right so.
20	But you're right, yes.
21	C. PRESSNELL: All right.

J. BLUM:

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It's something that's worth

noting in the process, just that accreditors and state agencies -- like we don't want -- I mean, I don't think it's in anybody's best interest to have any agency that's coming up within a certain time period have to all of a sudden -- I know we've been through this before, and it gets confusing for us and for the Department staff. But we wouldn't want anybody to have to all of a sudden, you know, recognition that's coming up have to comply with new standards. We sort of want that to be rolling. That's just in my own view, I guess, but.

C. PRESSNELL: Yeah, Herman?

**BOUNDS:** I think if everybody remembers, we had this kind of retro process, you know, when the new regulations in 602 were made. So we probably have to come up with something like that again although we'd only be dealing with, you know, five, you know, state boards of 53 nursing versus, you know, accrediting But it still would be -- you're right, agencies. Jennifer, it still might be a little confusing in

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1 the beginning. C. PRESSNELL: All right. 2 Thank you. 3 Any other comments on that topic? All right. The other item that I had 4 this kind of recurring issue of drafting 5 6 policies, post the activity of the procedure. 7 the procedures were in place, but there was no policy around it. 8 9 And I know -- Jennifer, I think you 10 had made the point on this that it doesn't 11 communicate well to the general public if there's 12 a practice in place that's kind of a shadow 13 practice when there's no active policy. there was kind of confusion around that yesterday 14 and more so yesterday than today. But, Jennifer, 15 16 you got some comments on that one? 17 Yeah, so again, I've been J. BLUM: spending 18 а lot of time going over the 19 Department's issue papers for next week. So, 20 again, not to sort of talk about something that 21 we're supposed to talk about, but the not

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appreciate that the Department obviously listens pretty closely to what we struggle with. And this is one area where they also are suggesting some changes.

And I'm not voicing an opinion because I actually haven't spent enough time with these issues to form one yet, but I did take note when reviewing the issue paper that they are making changes to sort of be consistent with regard to policies versus practices and to sort of clarify what it is the Department staff and we should be looking for.

And so I appreciate that. So I, again, sort of encourage all of us to take a look and see what we think.

C. PRESSNELL: Thanks. Bob?

R. SHIREMAN: Yeah. It seemed like maybe there has been an issue with state agencies and some of them having a particularly hard time just kind of creating a policy and getting, you know, an agency chief to be able to sign off on it as opposed to having to go through a quite

complicated and lengthy regulatory process.

I don't know how much that really has been a problem or not, and whether there is some solution in between but would welcome if anybody knows.

C. PRESSNELL: Yeah. I think that anytime that there is an agency attached to a state governing body, there is going to be a whole lot more red tape to go through to get a policy approved than some type of an independent reviewer. Debbie, do you have a comment, question?

Yeah, I just wanted to D. COCHRANE: clarify. I think there's actually a couple questions that are intertwined. One is, when non-compliance with а lack sufficient documentation of а policy, practice, procedure is found, can an institution -- I'm sorry -- can an agency just kind of write down what they've been doing and be deemed I feel like there's that kind of what compliant? constitutes compliance from the point of

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I know Jennifer made the point about, you know, the need for clarity. And I'm sure we would all agree, you know, institutions, agencies, the government needs to know what standards they are going to be held to. But I think that's a separate question from how much hassle is it for the agency?

And it felt like some of the agencies that were coming to us were being held to different standards with regard specifically to, can they just write down their current practice or did they have to go through a regulatory And I didn't really hear convincing or, process? you know, thorough responses for why the agencies that we were discussing were treated SO differently.

And I think Bob actually brought up just in that general context that these are really important since we're talking about the NegReg.

If states had need to respond to some

of this by going through a regulatory process, 1 2 that's a very, very important implementation 3 question because it vastly, you know, impacts timing. 4 C. PRESSNELL: Thanks, Debbie. 5 Yeah. 6 Herman's got some comments on that and then 7 Jennifer. H. BOUNDS: Yes, I think what we saw 8 9 yesterday was a difference between the state 10 agencies that approve vocational education and 11 the state boards of nursing. 12 So what we have seen traditionally 13 with the state boards of nursing is that most of 14 their approval standards are determined by the state legislature to govern. 15 I mean, it's in a 16 state statute. And that's kind of traditional with 17 18 the state boards of nursing. Whereas with the 19 state vocational agencies, they may have some 20 pieces that are in statute, but across the board, 21 normally they are free to establish their own

accreditation criteria.

I think there was a question yesterday to the New York vocational. I think somebody asked them, do you need a regulation or do you have purview to just write your standard? And the young lady said yes. And that's kind of what we see, you know, between the state boards of nursing and the state vocational agencies. The state of boards of nursing are just -- they're just highly regulated.

The other thing I wanted to comment on, too, is I take -- you know, we take all these comments back, and we have meetings. And we try to figure out how we can get at stuff.

The issue with how much documentation is enough, it's easy for us if the agency doesn't have a policy, right, in the draft? So then they have to develop the policy and then we need to see application of the policy in cases where we think that might reoccur. You know, if something something weird like a -- if it's like termination, you know, we may in the final comeback and say they've adjusted their policies.

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They are now compliant.

But in the five year recognition period, we kind of feel it's unfair if we hold them noncompliant because they may not have another termination.

The other part of it is difficult when they actually have a policy in place, right, and they're doing -- not a policy, excuse me. They have a practice in place. They're doing everything that the regulations say. But we look at them and say, well, you really don't have this written down anywhere.

So now we look at that, and we will go, okay, now they have the policy. They've kind of demonstrated application. You may see some nuances if, say, they adopt a policy, and they add something to it. Then we might, you know, say, hey, look, you added this. Now this is something that you haven't been doing and require some additional information.

So that's the kind of conundrum that we're in. And I understand that that was some

1 questions that came up yesterday. All I can say on that point, we kind of look at, is there a 2 full cycle of policy and application of policy, 3 kind of no matter which way it happens, you know, 4 when we're kind of conducting our review. 5 And we do it with consistency. 6 7 just one time. If we can see multiple applications, that's kind of what we look at too. 8 9 C. PRESSNELL: Thank you, Herman. 10 D. COCHRANE: Can I ask a follow-up question? 11 12 C. PRESSNELL: Yes, please. 13 D. COCHRANE: And I did that -- you 14 know, exactly, of course, what you said just now, Herman, is what I put in my notes. But then I 15 16 was reading them and I was realizing I don't 17 actually understand them because it seems like for a state agency or any sort of government 18 19 entity, you know, you need clarity in the rules, which directly impacts the enforceability of 20 21 those rules, and you need them to be promulgated

or developed in some sort of transparent process

that befits a government agency.

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So if a Kansas -- if the board of nursing has standards that are legislatively set, and then the state board of nursing is just kind implementing the standards of someone else developed, that seems like the kind of situation that would not require regulations because the clarity is already there and therefore the enforceability is there versus the vocational education where state agency the actual accreditation or approval terms and standards are deferred to the agency. That seems like the kind of place you would want that agency to have regulations so that they would have the force of law and be enforceable. So I think I am confused because that seems opposite from what it should be in my mind. Just a comment.

- C. PRESSNELL: Jennifer? You're muted.
- J. BLUM: All right. So hopefully what I'm about to say will help. And Debbie, I totally understand because I don't disagree on

what you just said, which is it's a little counterintuitive that the board of nursing would need regulation and CTE wouldn't.

But I think what's really going on here, and I think we sort of have called this out a number of times and including in the policy report last summer, the 1960 whatever law, you know, the board -- the only reason the boards of nursing are coming to us is because of a nursing education law.

They're not coming to us because of anything having to do with the Higher Ed Act. Whereas the Higher Ed Act has sort ofconsistently established sort of what is necessary and laid out -- although the state criteria under 603 are different than under 602 -- but they are sort of laid out in a way that I provides clarity think more to the institutional bodies that decide that they want recognized in terms be of what they're supposed to do.

And whether it's by reg or whether

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it's by statute I don't think is actually as relevant as the what to do piece where I think the nursing piece has to date been vague to be honest with you, which makes it, I think, less certain how the administrators within the boards of nursing, this is just me talking, I feel badly for them because I don't think they know what compliance necessarily on any given day looks like because it's just a federal notice, you know, fairly, you know, general notice from 1969.

So I think that's --Ι mean, hoping that this gets a little bit solved by what making the Department, and, again without judgment on the actual language, but at least the Department is recognizing that the nursing boards probably need more clarity than they've been getting about what it is that they need to do, which I then in turn hope means that the nursing boards will know whether they could do this without, perhaps, regulation and some other way themselves. I don't know if that's helpful. But I'm hoping that they -- I'm hoping that these new

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regs, in whatever form they end up taking, might, you know, provide that clarity and then, therefore consistency for all of us in the Department.

C. PRESSNELL: Yeah, Herman has a comment.

H. BOUNDS: Yeah. Thanks, Jennifer. I think you've gotten to the point. I want to, you know, kind of make sure, you know, for the state vocational agencies, you know, they may have some requirements that the state comes down and says, you will have these things in your accreditation standards. There may be some broad-based -- you know, there could be some broad-based state law that they have to adopt into their policies.

We have just seen with the state agencies, the ones that we recognize, they have a little more autonomy to come up with accreditation standards. And they can write some of the policies to address things without having some big -- you know, some legislative change.

1	That's what makes the state agencies so unique
2	and different. I think we'll see those things,
3	you know, with any of them as they come up. We
4	have a couple other, I think, state agencies
5	coming up or state boards of nursing coming up
6	for review.
7	C. PRESSNELL: Thank you, Herman. Any
8	other questions, comments on this issue? All
9	right. Are there other issues that members would
10	like to raise for discussion?
11	All right. Seeing None, then I want
12	to thank everybody for their participation and
13	for devoting the amount of time necessary to
14	complete the reviews.
15	But great job. Thanks, everybody.
16	We'll see you soon.
17	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter
18	went off the record at 1:51 p.m.)
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