Commission Meeting Information

July 27, 2011 beginning at 9 a.m.

Mission Inn Resort & Club
10400 County Road 48
Howey-In-The-Hills, FL 34737
(800) 874-9053
Map

Visit the Commission website for the agenda and to view the webcast.

Ask Licensure

What exactly is a Substantive Change?

Rule 6E-1.003(55), Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), defines Substantive Change as “any change of control, level of credentials offered, location, a change in the purpose of the institution that exceeds minor corrections or alterations, financial soundness, or accreditation.”

Change of Ownership/Change of Control

Rule 6E-2.0081, F.A.C., requires that a licensed institution shall notify the Commission 30 days prior to a change of ownership or a change of control. Institutions must also report the effect of the change in ownership or control on the programmatic offerings, institutional mission, and the services to the students, in addition to submitting all the other required documentation.

Institutions must submit a copy of the executed Bill of Sale to the Commission as soon as it is finalized. The Bill of Sale can be sent separately or can be sent with your application for Substantive Change - Ownership and the other required documents listed in the application. An Interim Provisional License will be issued upon receipt of the executed Bill of Sale. The Interim Provisional License will be effective through the last day of the month in which the application for Substantive Change is presented to the Commission. If the Commission approves the Substantive Change, they will issue a Provisional License through the institution’s renewal period. The Commission delegates authority to the Executive Director to return the institution to an Annual License or License By Means of Accreditation within that renewal period upon determination that the institution is in full compliance with Chapter 6E, F.A.C., and that the change of ownership has no negative impact on the institution or the students.

Change of Accreditation
A change of accreditation includes changing of accrediting agency, lowering the level of accreditation, exceeding the scope of the grant of accreditation or recognition of the agency, or any final action taken by the accrediting agency which places the accreditation of an institution in jeopardy. An institution may experience a variety of changes in accreditation, from the lowering the level of accreditation (for example, from “Institution” level to “Programmatic” level or “Associate Degree” to “Diploma”) to exceeding the scope of the grant of accreditation.

The loss of institutional accreditation is also considered a Substantive Change and may result from issues such as the financial viability of the institution, faculty quality, or poor graduation, placement, or retention rates. Administrators may also choose to voluntarily relinquish the institution’s accreditation.

Obtaining an Application for Substantive Change

If your institution anticipates or is currently experiencing a change of ownership or a change in accreditation, log on to the Administration Page of the Commission Web site (www.fldoe.org/cie/). Enter your user name and password to access the appropriate “Application for Substantive Change.” Each application includes an information sheet which contains instructions as well as a listing of the required documentation and forms that must accompany each application.

NOTE - The appropriate fee must also accompany each application.

An institution holding a Provisional License shall not request approval of or implement a Substantive Change until it holds an Annual License or License by Means of Accreditation. Institutions that hold an Annual License or a License By Means of Accreditation must apply for a Substantive Change whenever it is necessary. The Commission shall make the final determination as to whether the Substantive Change is approved.

Please contact your Program Specialist if you have any questions.

Is College Right for Everyone?

Is a four-year college education the only path to success for America’s youth? According to an article in the March 2011 (Section 2) edition of Career Education Review, the answer is a resounding no. The article, by Julie Mack of the Kalamazoo Gazette, is based on a new report from Harvard University’s Pathway to Prosperity project. The content of that report puts forth “...a call to arms in support of community colleges and career-technical education programs.”

Noting that America has “the highest dropout rate in the industrialized world,” the article states that one reason for that failure is the “college for all mantra” that is foisted upon students and their parents. The European educational system gives students more educational options which include the pursuit of technical diplomas and associate degrees instead of the traditional bachelor’s degree. “It is hardly an accident that most nations...offer more diverse, robust pathways to careers and practical-minded postsecondary options than we do in the U.S.”

The report goes on to point out that “the American work world has changed significantly in recent decades, and postsecondary education has become increasingly critical to career success and job earnings.” In response to these changes, American society has sent more and more young people into higher education. Yet, only 56% percent of students who enter a four-year college program complete a bachelor’s degree within six years.

The report suggests that the “conventional wisdom” that “a bachelor’s degree is the only path to the American middle class” is false. However, American high schools focus on preparing students for entry into a four-year college. Despite that focus, the report points out that 27% of those individuals with an associate degree or a
vocational certificate have greater annual earnings than people who have a bachelor’s degree.

The report calls for three national initiatives to correct this situation -

1) Improve career counseling services for secondary and postsecondary students. “America’s current system of career guidance is wholly inadequate…the student-counselor ratio averages 500 to 1 in U.S. middle and high schools and about 1000 to 1 in community colleges.”

2) Improve the quality of secondary and postsecondary career-technical education programs. The fault lies with the “…highly inconsistent quality of [career-technical] programs….as well as the inconsistent quality of community college programs.”

3) Give vocational programs more respect. Despite their potential, career education programs are “…often demeaned and disparaged, especially among the nation’s elites…”

Fortunately, career education is never demeaned or disparaged among the institutions that are licensed by the Commission. To quote the report, our institutions focus on …“how to enable young people to make a successful transition to working life.” You are in the business of providing the postsecondary educational options that American students need.

Commission Meeting Dates and Locations

**July 27, 2011**
Howey-In-The-Hills
New Institution Applications Due: March 18, 2011
All Other Applications Due: April 17, 2011

**September 21, 2011**
TBA
New Institution Applications Due: May 18, 2011
All Other Applications Due: June 17, 2011

**November 16, 2011**
TBA
New Institution Applications Due: July 18, 2011
All Other Applications Due: August 17, 2011

**January 4, 2012**
TBA
New Institution Applications Due: September 16, 2011
All Other Applications Due: October 18, 2011