

Chapter 5

Updating Application Information

This chapter describes the regular recertification of schools, as well as changes that can affect a school's participation and how and when to report these changes to the Department on the Application for Approval to Participate in the Federal Student Financial Aid Programs (E-App).

New Document Center for Program Compliance Documents

The new Document Center, now available on the Common Origination and Disbursement (COD) website, is a centralized electronic repository of documents that allows school users and affiliated third-party servicers to electronically upload program compliance documents. The new feature is designed to aid users in supporting compliance related services such as:

- Eligibility and Certification
- Program Reviews
- Financial Analysis
- Compliance Audits
- Method of Payment

The Benefits of using the Document Center include:

- Reducing paperwork
- Improving the efficiency of the Department's compliance document management process
- Providing immediate notifications when documents are requested or uploaded
- FSA, School (both domestic and foreign), and the third-party servicers can access the Document Center

The Document Center allows users to electronically

- Upload Documents
- Submit and Respond to Document Requests
- Search and View Previously Uploaded Documents
- and Receive Notification Alerts when Documents are Uploaded

Schools are required to use the Document Center when submitting compliance related documents to the Department. Please review the [8/14/2020 Electronic Announcement](#) for more information.

Recertification

A school may be certified to participate for up to six years. Recertification is the process through which a school that is presently certified to participate in the FSA programs applies to have its participation extended beyond the expiration date of its current **Program Participation Agreement (PPA)**. The Department will notify a school six months prior to the expiration of its PPA. The school must submit a materially complete application before the expiration date in its PPA.

Recertification

Sec 498(g) and (h) of the HEA
[34 CFR 600.20\(b\)](#) and [\(f\)](#)

If a school that is currently certified submits its materially complete application to the Department no later than 90 calendar days before its PPA expires, its PPA remains valid, and its eligibility to participate in the FSA programs continues until its application is either approved or not approved. This is true even if the Department does not complete its evaluation of the application before the PPA's expiration date. (For example, if a school's PPA expires on June 30 and it submits its application by March 31, the school remains certified during the Department's review period—even if the review period extends beyond June 30.) If the 90th day before the PPA's expiration falls on a weekend or a federal holiday and the school submits its application (E-App) no later than the next business day, the Department considers the application to be submitted 90 days before the PPA expires.

If the school's application is not received at least 90 days before the PPA expires or is not materially complete by that date, the school's PPA will expire on the scheduled expiration date and the FSA program funding will cease. If a school's eligibility lapses, the school may not continue to disburse FSA funds until it receives the Department's notification that the school is again eligible to participate in the programs.

The School Participation Division (SPD) will contact the school if it has questions about the application, generally within 90 days of the Department receiving it. If a school's application is approved, the Department will send an electronic notice to the president and financial aid officer notifying them that the PPA is available to print, review, sign, and return. If the application is not approved, ED will notify the school and explain why.

Nonparticipating eligible schools are only required to renew their eligibility when the Department requests it. Their eligibility status continues indefinitely as long as they continue to meet the institutional eligibility requirements. If a school wants to be certified to participate in the FSA programs, it must submit an application and supporting documentation (see *Chapter 1*).

Eligible nonparticipating school

[34 CFR 600.20\(b\)\(1\)](#)

Change In Ownership

Changes to previous applications, including changes in ownership, reporting, expanding eligibility, and certification, must be submitted to the Department through the [E-App](#).

Supporting documents can be emailed to the following address:

caseteams@ed.gov.

Changes In Ownership

HEA Sec. 498(i)

[34 CFR 600.31](#)

[Electronic Announcement GEN-23-77](#)

Family defined

[34 CFR 600.21\(f\)](#)

Excluded Transactions

[34 CFR 600.31\(e\)\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#)

Change in ownership—publicly traded corporation

[34 CFR 600.31\(c\)\(2\)](#)

Change in ownership that results in a change of control, structure, or governance

A change of ownership that results in a change in control occurs when a person who has or gets an ownership interest in the entity (or the parent of that entity) that owns the school gets or loses the ability to control the school. A person can be a legal entity or a natural person. The parent or parent entity is one that controls the specified entity directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries.

Control and ownership interest

Definition of control

[34 CFR 600.31\(b\)](#)

Ownership interest

[34 CFR 668.15\(f\)](#)

Covered transactions

The most common example of this change in controlling interest is when the school is sold to a new owner. Other kinds of “covered transactions” include

- the transfer of the controlling interest of stock (or a membership interest) of the entity that owns the school, or any of its parent entities;
- A merger under state law of the ownership entities of two or more eligible schools;
- the division of one school into two or more schools;
- the transfer of the liabilities of a school to its parent corporation;
- a transfer of assets that comprise a substantial portion of the educational business of the school, except if it is exclusively in the granting of a security interest in those assets; or
- a change in status as a for-profit, nonprofit, or public institution.

Excluded transactions

A transfer of ownership and control of all or part of an owner’s equity or partnership interest in a school, its parent corporation, or another legal entity that has signed the school’s PPA is **not** considered a change in ownership and control if the transfer is from an owner to a family member or—upon the retirement or death of the owner—to a person not a family member who for at least two years preceding the transfer has established and retained an ownership interest in the school and has been involved in its management. A family member of an owner includes: a spouse; a spouse’s parent, stepparent, sibling, step-sibling, child, stepchild, grandchild, or step-grandchild; a child’s spouse; and a sibling’s spouse.

Excluded transactions

Changes at public institutions

The Department does not consider that a public institution has undergone a change in ownership that results in a change of control if there is a change in governance, and the school after the change remains a public institution, provided

- the new governing authority is in the same state as included in the institution's program participation agreement; and
- the new governing authority has acknowledged the public institution's continued responsibilities under its PPA.

Within 10 days of undergoing a change in governance, however, a public institution must report that change to the Department. The school must also explicitly acknowledge its continued responsibilities under its PPA. If the documentation transferring control of a public institution to another in-state entity does not specifically acknowledge those responsibilities, the school must acknowledge them in a separate letter.

Change in ownership for closely held corporations

A *closely held corporation* (including the term *close corporation*) is

- a corporation that qualifies under the law of the state of its incorporation or organization as a closely held corporation; or
- if the state of incorporation or organization has no definition of closely held corporation, a corporation whose stock is held by no more than 30 persons and has not been and is not planned to be publicly offered.

For a closely held corporation, a change in ownership and control occurs when

- a person acquires more than 50% of the total outstanding voting stock of the corporation;
- a person who holds an ownership interest in the corporation acquires control of more than 50% of the outstanding voting stock of the corporation; or
- a person who holds or controls 50% or more of the total outstanding stock of the corporation ceases to hold or control that proportion of the stock of the corporation.

Change in ownership for publicly traded corporations

For *publicly traded corporations*, a change in ownership and control occurs when

- a person acquires ownership and control of the corporation such that the corporation is required to file a Form 8K with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) notifying that agency of the change in control, or
- a person who is a controlling shareholder of the corporation ceases to be a controlling shareholder.

A controlling shareholder is a shareholder who holds or controls through agreement *both* 25% or more of the total outstanding voting stock of the corporation *and* more shares of voting stock than any other shareholder. A controlling shareholder for this purpose does not include a shareholder whose sole stock ownership is held as a U.S. institutional investor, held in mutual funds, held through a profit-sharing plan, or held in an employee stock ownership plan (ESOP).

For a publicly traded corporation, when a change of ownership occurs, instead of a same-day balance sheet, the school may submit its most recent quarterly financial statement as filed with the SEC. Together with its quarterly financial statement, the school must submit copies of all other SEC filings made after the close of the fiscal year for which a compliance audit has been submitted to ED.

Consider a publicly traded school that is provisionally certified because of one change in ownership and experiences another. If any controlling shareholder on the newer change of ownership application was listed on the ownership application for which the provisional approval was granted, the expiration date for the original provisional certification remains unchanged if the newer application is approved.

Change in ownership in other instances

“**Other entities**” include limited liability companies, limited liability partnerships, limited partnerships, and similar types of legal entities. A change in ownership and control of an entity that is neither closely held nor required to be registered with the SEC occurs when

- a person who has or acquires an ownership interest gets control of both the corporation and at least 25 percent of the total of outstanding voting stock of the corporation; or
- a person who holds control of the corporation and ownership or control of at least 25 percent of the total outstanding voting stock of the corporation ceases to control the corporation or to own or control that percentage of its stock.

For a **general partnership or sole proprietorship**, a change in ownership and control occurs when a person who has or acquires an ownership interest acquires or loses control as described earlier.

In a **wholly owned subsidiary**, substantially all of the outstanding voting securities are owned by its parent together with the parent’s other wholly owned subsidiaries. It changes ownership and control when its parent entity changes ownership and control as described earlier.

A **nonprofit institution** changes ownership and control when a change takes place that is described under “Covered transactions.”

Training and default management plan

If a school undergoes a change in ownership or control, the school’s owner/CEO (or a high-level school official designated by that person) and its chief financial aid administrator must attend the Fundamentals of Federal Student Aid Administration training. If the owner/CEO and/or the financial aid administrator have not changed, the school may request a waiver of the training requirement from its SPD. ED may grant or deny the waiver for the required individual, require another official to take the training, or require alternative training.

A school that changes ownership or changes its status as a parent or subordinate institution must adopt the Sample Default Prevention Plan or develop its own default management plan that is approved by the Department. The school must implement the plan for at least two years.

A school is exempt from submitting a default management plan if

- the parent school and the subordinate school both have a cohort default rate of 10% or less, and
- the new owner of the parent or subordinate school does not own, and has not owned, any other school with a cohort default rate over 10%.

Changes In Ownership Interest and 25% Threshold

Ownership or ownership interest means a legal or beneficial interest in a school or its corporate parent or a right to share in the profits derived from the operation of a school or its corporate parent. The school must report any change in ownership interests whenever

- an owner acquires a total interest of 25% or greater,
- an owner who held a 25% or greater interest reduces his or her interest to less than 25%, or
- an owner of a 25% or greater interest increases or reduces her interest but remains the holder of at least a 25% ownership interest.

25% Threshold

Ownership or ownership interest does not include an ownership interest held in an ESOP, a mutual fund that is regularly and publicly traded, a U.S. institutional investor as defined by the SEC, or a profit-sharing plan of the school or its corporate parent (provided that all full-time permanent employees of the school or corporate parent are included in the plan).

Because of these reporting requirements, even though transferring ownership interest through death or retirement may be excluded from being considered a change in ownership resulting in a change of control, the resulting change in percentages of ownership interests must be reported to the Department.

A school must report any changes that result in an individual or owner (including a corporation or unincorporated business entity) acquiring the ability to substantially affect the actions of the school. Such a change must be reported within 10 days of the change. A school owned by a publicly traded corporation must report the change within 10 days after the corporation learns of the change. Adherence to these requirements is enforced during the institutional participation approval process, program reviews, and audit process. All schools are bound by these reporting requirements, and substantial penalties may be imposed on schools that fail to comply with them.

An individual or corporation has the ability to substantially affect the school's actions when they

- personally hold, or hold in partnership with one or more family members, at least a 25% ownership interest in the school (directly or indirectly);
- personally represent (with voting trust, power of attorney, or proxy authority), or represents in partnership with one or more family members, any individual or group holding at least a 25% ownership interest in the school (directly or indirectly);
- are the school's general partner, chief executive officer (or other executive officer), chief financial officer, individual designated as the lead program administrator for the FSA programs at the school, or a member of the school's board of directors; or
- are the chief executive officer (or other officer) for any entity that holds at least a 25% ownership interest in the school or is a member of the board of directors for such an entity.

To ensure that its FSA program participation isn't jeopardized, a school must report to the Department an ownership change (including the names of persons involved). On receiving the notification, the Department will investigate and notify the school whether a change in ownership resulting in a change of control has occurred that will require the school to submit a materially complete application.

Steps to be Taken During a Change In Ownership

Steps to be taken by the school

If a school is changing control, the school must submit a materially complete application through the E-App within 10 business days of the change in ownership, and submit the documents required by [34 CFR 600.20\(g\)\(2\)\(i\)-\(iv\)](#).

Steps to be taken by prospective owners

To assist with the Change in Ownership process, the prospective owner should ask the former owner for copies of the school's Eligibility and Certification Approval Report (ECAR), refund policy, Return of Title IV Funds policy, any required default management plan, program reviews, audited financial statements (for at least the two most recently completed fiscal years), and compliance audits. The prospective owner will need this information to receive approval to participate.

Accompanying the application must be audited financial statements for the school's two most recently completed fiscal years (if the school has not yet submitted statements for those years), an audited balance sheet showing the financial condition of the school at the time of the change, and a default management plan (if required). Each participating school must demonstrate financial responsibility independently. If the entity that has acquired the school is an ongoing entity (partnership or corporation), the school must also submit completed audited financial statements of the acquiring entity for the last two consecutive fiscal years. For information on financial responsibility and submitting audited financial statements see *Chapter 4*.

The school also must submit proof that its accreditation is continued under the new ownership or control, along with a

photocopy of its state legal authorization under the new ownership. The application for provisional extension of certification as outlined under [34 CFR 600.20\(g\)](#) is discussed later in this section. It also outlines the specific information that must be included within 10 business days after the change in ownership occurs.

The school may not award FSA program funds until it receives a new Temporary Provisional PPA signed on behalf of the Secretary.

Although a separate financial aid compliance audit is not required when there is a change in ownership, structure, or governance, the prospective owner may choose to have the accounts audited before they are closed out. Questions about FSA accounts or closeout procedures should be addressed to the appropriate SPD.

Accepting liabilities and responsibility for return of funds

If new owners acquire a school or if a school is the result of the merger of two or more schools that formerly were operating separately, the new owner is liable for any debts that accrued from the former owner's FSA program administration. A new owner accepts liability for any federal funds that were given to the school but that were improperly spent before the date the change in ownership, structure, or governance became effective. A new owner must also abide by the school's refund policy and the Return of Title IV funds (R2T4) policy for students enrolled before the date the change became effective, and must honor all student enrollment contracts signed before the date of the change.

Payments to eligible students

Before the change in ownership, structure, or governance takes place, the former owner should make sure that all students receive any FSA payments already due them for the current payment period and that all records are current and comply with federal regulations. If the school needs additional funds for its students for the current payment period, it should request them and disburse them to all eligible students before the change takes place.

The school loses its approval to participate in the FSA programs when the change takes place. Generally, a school may

- use Pell or TEACH Grant or Campus-Based funds that it has received or request additional Pell Grant or Campus-Based funds from the Department to satisfy any unpaid commitment made to eligible students from the date the school's participation ended until the scheduled completion date of the payment period; and
- credit a student's account with the proceeds of a second or subsequent disbursement of a Direct Loan to satisfy any unpaid commitment made to the eligible student under the Direct Loan Program from the date participation ends until the scheduled completion of that period of enrollment. (The proceeds of the first disbursement of the loan must have been delivered to the student or credited to the student's account prior to the end of the participation.)

The school must notify all new students that no federal aid funds can be disbursed until the school's eligibility is established and a new PPA signed by the Department is received.

Beginning on the date that the change becomes effective, the school may no longer award FSA funds. If the school's prospective owners wish the school to participate in one or more of the FSA programs, the school must submit a materially complete application to the Department.

The school can apply for preacquisition review and temporary provisional approval after the change in ownership (described in the next section).

Temporary Approval for Continued Participation 34 CFR 600.20(g)

The Department, at its discretion, may permit a school undergoing a change in ownership that results in a change in control to continue to participate in the FSA programs on a provisional basis if the school meets the following specific requirement.

At least 90 days prior to the change in ownership, the institution must provide the Department with notice of the proposed change, including the appropriate State authorization and accrediting documents, and copies of the appropriate financial statements. After a school has submitted this information to the Department, any changes to the proposed ownership structure must be reported promptly to the Department, and at least 90 days prior to the change. The institution must additionally provide enrolled and prospective students with notice of the proposed change in ownership, and submit

evidence that disclosure has been made no later than 90 days prior to the change. (see [Electronic Announcement GEN-23-77](#))

The school must submit a materially complete application that must be received by the Department no later than 10 business days after the change becomes effective. A materially complete application for the purpose of applying for a temporary approval must include

- a completed application form;
- a copy of the school's state license or equivalent that was in effect on the day before the change in ownership took place;
- a copy of the accrediting agency's approval (in effect on the day before the change in ownership) that granted the school accreditation status including an approval of the nondegree programs it offers;
- financial statements of the school's two most recently completed fiscal years that are prepared and audited in accordance with the requirements of the generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), published by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, and the generally accepted governmental auditing standards (GAGAS) published by the U.S. General Accounting Office (submitted via the [eZ-Audit website](#));
- a completed signature page, Section L.
- audited financial statements for the school's new owner's two most recently completed fiscal years that are prepared and audited in accordance with GAAP and GAGAS, or acceptable equivalent information for that owner (submitted via the eZ-Audit website); and

If such financial statements are not available, financial protection in the amount of—

- At least 25 percent of the institution's prior year volume of title IV aid if the institution's new owner does not have two years of acceptable audited financial statements; or
- At least 10 percent of the institution's prior year volume of title IV aid if the institution's new owner has only one year of acceptable audited financial statements; and
- If deemed necessary by the Secretary, financial protection in the amount of an additional 10 percent of the institution's prior year volume of title IV aid, or a larger amount as determined by the Secretary. If any entity in the new ownership structure holds a 50 percent or greater direct or indirect voting or equity interest in another institution or institutions, the financial protection may also include the prior year volume of title IV aid, or a larger amount as determined by the Secretary, for all institutions under such common ownership.

If the application is approved, the SPD will send the school a Temporary Provisional Program Participation Agreement (Temporary PPA). The Temporary PPA extends the terms and conditions of the PPA that were in effect for the school before its change of ownership.

The Temporary PPA expires on the earliest of the

- date that the Department signs a new program participation agreement;
- date that the Department notifies the school that its application is denied; or
- last day of the month following the month in which the change of ownership occurred unless the school provides the necessary documents described as follows.

The Department can automatically extend the Temporary PPA on a month-to-month extension if, prior to the expiration date, the school submits

- a same day balance sheet showing the school's financial position on the day the ownership changed, prepared in accordance with GAAP and audited in accordance with GAGAS;
- approval of the change of ownership from the school's state agency that legally authorizes postsecondary education in that state (if not already provided);
- approval of the change of ownership from the school's accrediting agency (if not already provided); and
- a default management plan that follows examples provided by the Department or notification that it is using the Department's plan or is exempt from providing a plan.

HEA Sec. 498(i)(4)

[34 CFR 600.20\(g\)](#) and [\(h\)](#)

[Electronic Announcement GEN-23-77](#)

Audits

[34 CFR 668.23](#)

Pre-Acquisition Review

Schools may submit an E-App marked “pre-acquisition review” before a change in ownership (CIO) takes place. Although the Department will issue a response letter following its pre-acquisition review, that letter does not tell the school the Department’s decision on whether the CIO application will be approved. Also, any guidance or indications of the Department’s position in the response are preliminary and subject to final determination when the Department conducts its review following the closing of the CIO transaction.

The Department provides schools with one option for pre-acquisition review of CIO transactions: an abbreviated pre-acquisition review (APAR). That option is discussed below.

The APAR option

When a CIO occurs, the Department may continue the school’s participation on a provisional basis if the school submits a materially complete application that the Department receives no later than 10 business days after the change occurred. See [34 CFR 600.20\(g\)](#). The APAR option may be useful to a school that wants the Department’s limited guidance on whether its new owner’s financial statements satisfy [34 CFR 600.20\(g\)\(2\)\(iv\)](#), which is one of the requirements for a materially complete application. In addition, the Department will provide guidance to ensure that the financial statements will be submitted by the correct new owner entity.

If the new owner is unable to provide two years of financial statements that are prepared and audited according to [34 CFR 668.23\(d\)](#) [as required by [34 CFR 600.20\(g\)\(2\)\(iv\)](#)], the new owner must post an irrevocable letter of credit (LOC) to meet the requirements of a materially complete application. If a school already knows that it will have to post an LOC because it does not have two years of financial statements, the APAR may nevertheless be useful if the school wishes to obtain guidance on the amount of the LOC since it must be posted within 10 business days following the closing of the CIO transaction.

The Department’s response to an APAR will not include any guidance to the school or the potential new owner about other conditions that may be imposed or whether the Department sees any impediments to approving the CIO. The APAR only focuses on whether the Department will require an LOC to be posted for a materially complete application and the amount of that LOC. Although the timing cannot be guaranteed, the Department’s goal is to issue a response letter within 60 days after submission of all documents and information requested by the Department for the APAR.

Please note: A pre-acquisition review is not required, and a school may close its transaction without requesting such a review. So long as the school complies with its program participation agreement and all regulatory requirements are being met, including compliance with [34 CFR 600.20\(g\)](#) and [\(h\)](#), the school may continue to participate in the Title IV programs pending the Department’s review and final determination on the CIO. However, if the new owner’s financial statements do not meet the requirements of [34 CFR 600.20\(g\)\(3\)\(iv\)](#), or if financial statements from the incorrect entity are submitted, the school will have failed to submit a materially complete application.

If an LOC is required for a materially complete application, it must be posted within 10 business days following the closing of the CIO transaction. The form of the LOC will be provided by the SPD as an attachment to the pre-acquisition response.

In addition, following the post-closing review of the same-day balance sheet and other indicators of financial responsibility, the Department may require a separate LOC (or require an existing financial responsibility LOC to be increased) even if an LOC was not required for a materially complete application.

All LOCs submitted to the Department must be issued by a financial institution insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Reporting Substantive Changes

A school is required to report changes to certain information on its approved application, as listed in the following sections. A school may also wish to expand its FSA eligibility and certification. Some of these changes require the Department's written approval before the school may disburse the FSA program funds; others do not. **If a school does not obtain ED approval for a new location, branch, program, or increase in program offering, the school is liable for all FSA funds it disburses to students enrolled at that location or branch or in that program.**

Reporting changes on the E-App

[34 CFR 600.21](#)

Adding a location or program

[34 CFR 600.20\(c\)\(1\)](#)

No disbursing before approval

[34 CFR 600.20\(f\)\(3\)](#)

No disbursing before reporting

[34 CFR 600.21\(d\)](#)

If a change occurs in an E-App item not listed in the following sections, the school must update the information when it applies for recertification.

When the Department is notified of a change, if further action is needed, it will tell the school how to proceed, including what materials and what additional completed sections of the E-App need to be submitted. If a school has questions about changes and procedures, it should contact its SPD.

After receiving the required materials (and depending on the circumstances), the Department will evaluate the changes, approve or deny them, and notify the school.

So that we can alert a school of important issues in its administration of the Title IV programs, a school should promptly update its information in IPEDS and on the E-App when there is a change to its chief financial officer, director of financial aid, or their contact information.

Approval required from accreditor and state agency

For a change requiring written approval from the Department (unless otherwise noted) and for some changes that do not require written approval from the Department, a school must obtain approval from the appropriate accrediting agency and state authorizing agency.

Notification of school closure or bankruptcy

If a school closes or files for bankruptcy, the school must notify the Department within 10 calendar days of either event by sending a letter on the school's letterhead that indicates the date the school closed or plans to close, or the date the school filed for bankruptcy, as appropriate.

A school that is considering adding a branch or an additional location should include in its deliberations the effect that a closure of a branch or additional location might have on the school's financial condition.

If a branch or additional location of an institution closes and borrowers who attended the school obtain loan discharges by reason of the closure of the branch or location (or improper loan certifications), the Department will pursue recovery against the larger institution, its affiliates, and its principals. Refer to HEA 437(c)(1).

Notifying ED when certain limitations are exceeded

If there is a change to any of a school's answers to the Yes/No questions in Section G of a submitted application (limitations on students who are enrolled without a high school diploma or equivalent, incarcerated students, and correspondence study), the school must use the E-App to notify ED, which will advise the school of its options, including whether it might be eligible for a waiver. See *Chapter 4*.

Changes to Location, Branch, or Campus

The ECAR that the Department sends to the school lists the educational programs and locations that are eligible. (The eligibility of a school and its programs does not automatically include separate locations and extensions.) If, after receipt of the ECAR, a school wishes to add a location at which at least 50% of an educational program is offered, it must notify the Department.

Eligibility of additional locations

For purposes of qualifying as an eligible location, an additional location is not required to satisfy the two-year requirement unless

- the location was a facility of another school that has closed or ceased to provide educational programs for a reason other than a normal vacation period or a natural disaster that directly affects the school or its students;
- the applicant school acquired, either directly from the school that closed or ceased to provide educational programs, or through an intermediary, the assets at the location; and
- the school from which the applicant school acquired the assets of the location is not making payments according to an agreement to repay a liability for an HEA program violation.

Notwithstanding this, an additional location is not required to satisfy the two-year requirement if the applicant school and the original school are not related parties and there is no commonality of ownership, control, or management between the institutions and the applicant school agrees

- to be liable for all improperly expended or unspent FSA program funds received during the current academic year and up to one academic year prior by the school that has closed or ceased to provide educational programs;
- to be liable for all unpaid refunds owed to students who received FSA funds during the current academic year and up to one academic year prior; and
- for the students who were enrolled before the date of the acquisition of the assets of the additional location, to abide by the refund policy on institutional charges of the school that has closed or ceased to provide educational programs.

Commonality of ownership or management

[34 CFR 668.207\(b\)](#)

Each site must be legally authorized. To apply for eligibility for an added location, the school must submit an E-App to the Department with the required application sections completed, a copy of the accrediting agency's notice certifying that the new location is included in the school's accredited status, and a copy of the legal authorization from the state in which the additional site is physically located.

When a change at a branch campus or additional location is considered a

closure

A closure at a main campus or eligible additional location leads to a two-step process. First, it is coded in FSA systems as a loss of Title IV eligibility due to closure. Then a closed school analyst will conduct research to verify the closure and determine whether it is considered a closure under the relevant regulations. If it is, FSA will determine the date of the closure and add the location to the Department's closed-school database, and students in attendance at that location become eligible for a closed-school discharge.

The chart below provides a summary of different circumstances and whether the Department's current procedures would consider there to be a closure.

Circumstance	Result	Considered a closure?
<p>An additional location moves to a new location that is <i>more than</i> 20 miles away from the current location (or less in an area where 20 miles is not a typical commuting distance such as when students rely on a public transportation system and that system does not serve the new location, or the new location is more than a 30 minute drive from the old location) and/or the additional location moves to another state where a majority of the teachers, students and staff members are not able to attend the new location.</p>	<p>The new location could still apply for approval, but the old location would lose Title IV eligibility and be considered closed.</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>An additional location moves to a new location that is <i>more than</i> 20 miles away from the current location (or less in an area where 20 miles is not a typical commuting distance such as when students rely on a public transportation system and that system does not serve the new location, or the new location is more than 30 minute drive from the old location) and/or the additional location moves to another state where the institution can document that a majority of the teachers, students and staff members are able to attend the new location.</p>	<p>This is considered a move/address change and the location would not be considered closed.</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>An additional location moves to a new location that is <i>less than</i> 20 miles away from the current location (or in an area where 20 miles is not a typical commuting distance such as when students rely on a public transportation system and that system does not serve the new location, the new location is a 30 minute or less drive from the old location) and/or the additional location moves to another state where the institution can document that a majority of the teachers, students and staff members are able to attend the new location.</p>	<p>This is considered a move/address change and the location would not be considered closed.</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>An additional location moves to a new location and the institution is making teach-out arrangements for students at the old location.</p>	<p>The new location could apply for approval, but the old location would lose Title IV eligibility and be considered closed.</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>An institution purchases another institution and becomes an additional location of the institution being purchased without an interruption in instruction.</p>	<p>The institution becoming the additional location will be approved as an additional location under the purchased institution and will lose Title IV eligibility as a stand-alone</p>	<p>No</p>

	institution based on the merger.	
An institution purchases another institution, and the institution being purchased becomes an additional location without an interruption in instruction.	The institution becoming the additional location will be approved as an additional location under the purchasing institution and will lose Title IV eligibility as a standalone institution based on the merger.	No
An institution is purchased by another institution, but both remain open and continue to provide instruction.	Once the change in ownership is complete, both institutions are eligible and unless they apply for merger, they retain separate OPEID numbers.	No
An institution ceases to provide instruction at its main campus or a location, but another institution or entity acquires the assets of the location.	The location is considered closed. The sale of assets after closure does not impact the location's status as "closed."	Yes
An institution purchases an additional location of another institution with no interruption in instruction.	This would be considered a change of affiliation and the location would not be considered closed.	No
An institution's main campus closes, and the institution also has approved additional locations.	The main campus and all locations lose Title IV eligibility. The main campus would be considered closed as well as any locations that closed.	Yes. However, any locations that remain open would lose Title IV eligibility, but would not be considered closed.
An approved additional location stops offering a single program but remains open, where the institution continues offering instruction for other programs.	The location could continue operating as an approved additional location as long as it is providing 50 percent or more of instruction in at least one approved program. The location would not be considered closed as long as instruction continued to be offered at that location for at least one other eligible program.	No
An approved additional location ceases providing at least 50% of an eligible program (for example, offering only 25% of an eligible program) but remains open.	If 50% or more of an eligible program is not offered at the additional location, it is not required to be reported to the Department. Therefore, the location would lose official designation as an eligible location but would not be considered closed.	No
An institution permanently ceases providing any instruction at an additional location and instructs students to attend virtually.	The additional location would lose Title IV eligibility and be considered closed.	Yes

A main campus or location is forced to close temporarily due to a natural disaster (hurricane, flood, earthquake, fire, outbreak, etc.)	Unlike cessation of providing an educational program for other reasons, closure due to a natural disaster does not automatically result in a loss of eligibility or participation. An institution should promptly contact its School Participation Division (SPD) to discuss its situation. SPD staff work with the institution to determine when it plans to reopen and what impact that interruption will have on its students. See DCL GEN-17-08	No. However, if the location is not able to reopen, it would be considered closed.
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Teach-outs at closed or closing school locations

A school that conducts a teach-out at a site of a closed school may apply to have that site approved as an additional location if the closed school ceased operations or if it is closing and is engaged in an orderly teach-out plan that the Secretary has approved. Also, the teach-out must be approved by the closed or closing school's accrediting agency.

Teach-outs at additional locations

HEA Sec. 498(k)
[34 CFR 600.32\(d\)](#)

The school that conducts the teach-out may establish a permanent additional location at the closed school without having to satisfy the two-year requirement and without assuming the liabilities and cohort default rate of the closed institution, provided the schools are not commonly owned or managed.

Reporting a new location

All schools are required to report (using the E-App) to the Department when adding an additional accredited and licensed location where they will offer 50% or more of an eligible program if the school wants to disburse FSA funds to students enrolled at that location.

Schools must not disburse FSA program funds to students at a new location before the school has reported that location and submitted any required supporting documents to the Department. Once it has reported a new licensed **and** accredited location, unless it is a school that is required to apply for approval for a new location (see below), a school may disburse FSA program funds to students enrolled at that location.

Note that an additional location must be one where students receive instruction, however that occurs. If the site is one from which the training is electronically transmitted and no student can actually attend there, the Department considers this an administrative site and will not approve it as an additional location. Also, an additional location cannot be at the same address as a main location, nor can there be more than one additional location at the same place; the Department will only approve one school, with a single OPEID number, at a given address.

Applying for approval of a new location

If a school meets one or more of the following criteria, it must apply for *and wait for approval* before disbursing FSA funds at an additional location where it will be offering 50% or more of an eligible program:

- The school is provisionally certified.
- The school is on the cash monitoring or reimbursement system of payment.

- The school has acquired the assets of another school that provided educational programs at that location during the preceding year, and the other school participated in the FSA programs during that year.
- The school would be subject to a loss of eligibility under the cohort default rate regulations if it adds that location.
- The school was previously notified by the Department that it must apply for approval of an additional location.

The Department will review the information and will evaluate the school's financial responsibility, administrative capability, and eligibility. Depending upon the circumstances, the Department may conduct an on-site review. If it approves the additional location, a revised ECAR and Approval Letter will be issued. The location is eligible as of the date of the Department's determination.

Changing the status of a campus or branch

If a school wishes to seek approval for a branch campus, the school must submit a completed application with the required supplemental documentation (see the list at the end of the chapter) on (1) the main campus and (2) the proposed branch campus.

A branch campus of an eligible proprietary institution of higher education or postsecondary vocational school must be in existence for at least two years (after it is certified in writing by the Department as a branch campus) before seeking to be designated as a main campus or a freestanding school. A additional location is not the same as a branch campus. Both are defined in regulation and a branch campus has additional requirements that must be met in order to qualify. Some accreditors and state approval agencies may refer to additional locations as branch campuses. However, for Title IV purposes a location must meet the definition of a branch campus and have official approval from the Department in order to qualify as an official branch campus. See the documentation requirements for approval of a branch campus at the end of this chapter.

Changes to Educational Programs

Adding a program and determining eligibility

When a school has received an ECAR and wants to add an educational program, it can often self-certify the eligibility of that program. However, in some cases it cannot: the Department must determine the program's eligibility when

- the school has been provisionally certified,
- the school is receiving funds under the reimbursement or heightened cash monitoring system of payment,
- progress in the program is measured by direct assessment (unless the Department has previously approved a direct assessment program at the institution at the same level of offering),
- the school is subject to the two-year rule,
- the program is a comprehensive transition and postsecondary program,
- it is an undergraduate program of 300–599 clock hours and admits as regular students those who have not completed the equivalent of an associate degree (i.e., a short-term program), or
- the Department has informed the school that it must request approval before adding additional programs.

If a program requires Department approval, within 10 days of the school receiving final approval to add the program from its accreditation agency, governing authority, and other oversight bodies, the school must submit an E-App with the appropriate sections completed and copies of the approvals from the accrediting agency and state authorizing agency. The Department will evaluate the submission and if it approves the program will send a revised ECAR and approval letter to the school. For more on program eligibility, see *Chapter 2*.

In all instances other than those just discussed, a school may determine programs' eligibility. Before it self-certifies these programs to be eligible and disburses funds to enrolled students, it must have received both the required state and accrediting agency approvals. The school must include any self-certified programs on its next recertification application and provide copies of the state and accreditor approvals. For new gainful employment programs, the school must additionally update the ECAR within 10 days of receiving final approval from its accreditation agency, governing authority, and other oversight bodies to make the change.

If the school's self-determination of eligibility for an educational program is found to be incorrect, the school is liable for

all FSA program funds received for the program and all FSA program funds received by or for students enrolled in that program. See [34 CFR 600.10\(c\)\(3\)](#).

Direct assessment programs that do not require the Department's approval must be reported to the Department within 10 days of the change. *Note:* an institution's first direct assessment program under [34 CFR 668.10](#), its first direct assessment program offered at each credential level, and any comprehensive transition and postsecondary program under [34 CFR 668.232](#) must receive approval from the Department before the institution may consider students to be Title IV-eligible on the basis of enrollment in such programs.

If a school offers multiple versions of the same program, it is only required to report the one with the highest enrollment status (and shortest published length) on the E-App.

Limitations for schools subject to the "2-year rule"

For schools subject to the 2-year rule (see *Chapter 1*), during the school's initial period of participation in the FSA programs, the Department will not approve adding programs that would expand the school's eligibility beyond the current ECAR. An exception may be considered if the school can demonstrate that the program was legally authorized and continuously provided for at least two years prior to the date of the request.

In addition, a school subject to the 2-year rule may not award FSA funds to a student in a program that is not included in the school's approval documents.

Updating a program

The school must update information about its educational programs when completing its recertification application. This includes updating CIP codes, program names, and program lengths. A school must update its E-App with changes to GE programs within 10 days of making the change. Schools should note that making a significant change to a program may result in the creation of a new program. (Classification of Instructional Programs or [CIP codes](#) are developed by the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics.)

Changes in Accreditation

A school must notify the Department if it wants to change its institution-wide accreditor (primary accrediting agency) or add another such accreditor. In both cases the school must demonstrate a reasonable cause for the change.

For FSA to carry out its responsibilities under [34 CFR 600.11](#) and make a reasonable cause determination, it must review the specific circumstances of the institution, which may include the institution's past history of compliance with the requirements of its accrediting agency, the Department, or other oversight agencies, the institution's financial stability, and other current information about the institution available to FSA. FSA may consider the following factors when evaluating a proposed change in accrediting agencies (or seeking to have more than one institutional accrediting agency):

1. The institution's stated reason for the proposed change or multiple accreditation.
2. Whether the institution is seeking to change accrediting agencies or multiple accreditation to lessen oversight or rigor, evade inquiries or sanctions, or the risk of inquiries or sanctions by its existing accrediting agency.
3. Whether the proposed change of agencies or multiple accreditation would strengthen institutional quality.
4. Whether the institution is seeking to change agencies or seeking multiple accreditation because the new agency and its standards are more closely aligned with the institution's mission than the current accrediting agency.
5. Whether the proposed change or addition involves an accrediting agency that has been subject to Department action.
6. Whether, if ultimately approved by the Department and the accrediting agency, the institution's membership in the accrediting agency would be voluntary, as required for recognition of the accrediting agency under [34 CFR 602.14\(a\)](#).

The Department will **not** determine the cause to be reasonable if the school

- has had its accreditation withdrawn, revoked, or otherwise terminated for cause during the preceding 24 months, unless that action has been rescinded by the same accrediting agency; or
- has been subject to a probation or equivalent, show cause order, or suspension order during the preceding 24 months.

There are exceptions to these limitations. The Department may find that a school's cause for changing an accrediting agency is reasonable if the agency did not provide the school due process rights (as defined in [34 CFR 602.25](#)); the agency applied its standards and criteria inconsistently; or if the adverse action, show cause, or suspension order was the result of the agency's failure to respect the school's stated (including religious) mission. Also, the Department may determine a school's cause for seeking multiple accreditation is reasonable if it is based primarily on the agency's geographic area, program-area focus, or mission.

Please reference [DCL-GEN-22-10](#) and [DCL-GEN-22-11](#) for more information.

Change in institution-wide accreditation

If the school decides to change its institution-wide accreditation (primary accrediting agency), it must notify the Department before it begins the accreditation application process with a different agency. (Note that it must also notify the Department when it completes the process.) Prior to submitting its application to the new accrediting agency, the school must receive notification from FSA that the school (1) has provided all the required documentation, (2) has demonstrated reasonable cause for changing its primary accrediting agency or for maintaining accreditation by multiple agencies, and (3) has the Department's approval.

As part of the notice, the school must submit materials about its current accreditation and materials demonstrating reasonable cause for changing accreditation. If the school fails to notify the Department of the proposed change to its institution-wide accreditation, or if the school does not provide the materials just described, the Department will not recognize the school's existing accreditation. If this happens, or if the school drops its association with its former accreditor before obtaining Department approval of the change, the school would no longer have accredited status and would no longer be eligible to award FSA funds.

Therefore, when a school secures new institution-wide accreditation, it must notify the Department using the online electronic application (E-App). At that time, it must advise the Department which accrediting agency will be its accreditor for purposes of FSA gatekeeping. Only after the Department provides written notice that it recognizes the new accreditor as the institution's primary accreditor should the school drop its association with its prior accreditor.

Changing to accreditation by more than one institution-wide accrediting agency

If the school decides to become accredited or preaccredited by more than one institution-wide accrediting agency, it must notify the Department when it begins the process of adding that accreditation. It must also provide each accrediting agency as well as the Department the reason(s) for wanting accreditation by more than one agency.

As part of the notice, the school must report (in question 15 of the E-App) its current institution-wide accrediting agency, the prospective institution-wide accrediting agency, and the reason (in question 69 of the E-App) it wishes to be accredited by more than one agency. If the school obtains the additional institution-wide accreditation and fails to notify the Department of the reason for the additional accreditation, the Department will not recognize the school's accredited status with either agency. This means the school would lose its accredited status and its eligibility to award FSA funds.

If a school becomes accredited by more than one agency, it must notify its SPD of which agency's accreditation or preaccreditation it will use to establish its FSA program eligibility.

Loss of accreditation

Note that for the accreditation or preaccreditation of a school to be recognized, it must agree to submit any dispute involving an adverse action, such as the final denial, withdrawal, or termination of accreditation, to arbitration before initiating any other legal action.

If a school loses its primary accreditation, it is ineligible to participate in the FSA programs and must notify the

Department within 10 days of the loss of accreditation. However, if a school's accrediting agency loses its recognition from the Department, the school has up to 18 months in which to obtain accreditation from another recognized agency. Other changes in accreditation may also jeopardize institutional participation.

Changes to Third-Party Servicers

Schools are required to notify the Department of all third-party servicer contracts. If a school has submitted information regarding its third-party servicers as part of applying for certification or recertification, no additional submission is required.

The school must promptly notify the Department of any of the following changes to servicer arrangements

- The school enters into a contract with a new third-party servicer,
- The school significantly modifies a contract with an existing third-party servicer,
- The school or one of its third-party servicers terminates a contract, or
- A third-party servicer ceases to provide contracted services, goes out of business, or files for bankruptcy.

A school notifies the Department by updating Section J of the E-App within 10 days of the date of the change or action. This notification must include the name and address of the servicer and the nature of the change or action.

A school is only required to submit a copy of its contract with a third-party servicer if the Department requests it. A school is not required to submit the contract as part of the recertification process. (See *Chapter 3* for more information about contracts with third-party servicers.)

Changes Requiring Written Approval From the Department

All schools must report and wait for written approval from the U.S. Department of Education before disbursing funds when the following occur:

1. a change in accrediting agency (notify the Department when you begin making any change that deals with your school's institution-wide accreditation)
2. a change in state authorizing agency
3. a change in institutional structure
4. an increase in the level of educational programs (e.g. associate degree to baccalaureate degree programs, baccalaureate degree to graduate degree programs, etc.) beyond the scope of current approval
5. the addition of short-term (300-599 clock-hour) programs
6. the addition of direct assessment programs (for the first time or at a new level of offering) or comprehensive transition and postsecondary programs
7. changes to the FSA programs (Pell Grants, Direct Loans, etc.) for which the school is approved* (approvals from your accrediting agency and state authorizing agency are not required for this change)
8. a change in the type of ownership
9. a change in ownership
10. the addition of an accredited and licensed location if the institution would be subject to a loss of eligibility under the cohort default rate regulations ([34 CFR 668.188](#)) if it adds that location
11. the addition of an educational program or a location at which the school offers or will offer 50 percent or more of an educational program if a school
 - is provisionally certified; or
 - is on the cash monitoring or reimbursement system of payment; or

- has acquired the assets of another school that provided educational programs at that location during the preceding year, and the other school participated in the FSA programs during that year; or
- has been advised by the Department that the Department must approve any new location or program before the school may begin disbursing FSA funds.

When one of the changes that requires the Department’s written approval occurs, a school must notify the Department. The school must apply to the Department for approval of the change via the E-App within 10 calendar days of the change (in the case of a change in ownership, 10 business days). As soon as the school has received approvals for the change from its accrediting agency and state authorizing agency, it must send to the Department

- copies of the approval for the change,
- any required documentation, and
- Section L of the E-App containing the original signature of the appropriate person.

*For TEACH Grants, select “Add TEACH Grants” and then use question 69 to explain the eligibility criteria that your school meets for TEACH participation. See [DCL GEN 08-07](#).

Changes That Do Not Require the Department’s Written Approval

Though they need not wait for the Department’s approval before disbursing funds, all schools must report the following information to the Department:

1. change to name of the school*
2. change to the name of a CEO, president, or chancellor
3. change to the name of the chief fiscal officer or chief financial officer
4. change in the individual designated as the lead program administrator (financial aid administrator) for the FSA programs
5. change in governance of a public institution
6. a decrease in the level of program offering (e.g., the school drops all its graduate programs)
7. change from or to clock hours or credit hours
8. change in the length of a program in credit/clock hours or weeks of instruction
9. address change for a main campus*
10. name or address change for other locations*
11. the closure of a branch campus or additional location that the school was required to report
12. the addition of an accredited and licensed location under certain conditions ([34 CFR 600.20\(c\)\(1\)](#))
13. change to the school’s third-party servicers that deal with the FSA program funds
14. the addition of a second or subsequent direct assessment program at the same level of offering as a program that was approved by the Department*
15. changes related to GE programs, including
 - establishing the eligibility or reestablishing the eligibility of the program,
 - ceasing to provide the program for at least 12 consecutive months,
 - losing program eligibility,

- changing the program's name, CIP code, or credential level.

When one of these changes occurs, a school must notify the Department by reporting the change and the date of the change to the Department via the E-App within 10 calendar days of the change. In addition, a school must mail to the School Eligibility Service Group (See the address under Change in Ownership at the beginning of this chapter.)

- any required supporting documentation, and
- Section L of the E-App containing the original signature of the appropriate person.

*For programmatic changes that only require the school to notify the Department, that notification must be provided at least 10 days before the first day the school intends to offer classes in the program.

Foreign School Reporting on the E-App

In addition to—or, where appropriate, instead of—the information listed above, a foreign school must report changes to its postsecondary authorization, degree authorization, program equivalence, or program criteria to its U.S. administrative or recruiting office.

A foreign medical school must report changes to the facility at which it provides instruction, its authorizing entity, the approval of its authorizing entity, the length of its program, or the clinical or medical instruction that it provides in the U.S. It must report and wait for approval of an added location that offers all or a portion of the core clinical training or required clinical rotations unless the location is accredited by the Liaison Committee on Medical Education (LCME) or American Osteopathic Association (AOA). A foreign medical school must report, but is not required to wait for approval of, an added location that offers all or a portion of the clinical rotations that are not required; reporting of such a location is not required if the location is accredited by the LCME or AOA or if it is not used regularly but is chosen by students who take no more than two electives at the location for no more than a total of eight weeks.

A foreign veterinary school must report changes to the clinical instruction that it provides in the United States.

Other Changes Reported on the E-App

- Change of address for FSA mailings to an address different than the legal street address
- Change of address for FSA mailings to an additional location that is different than the legal street address
- Change of taxpayer identification number (TIN)
- Change of Unique Entity Identifier (formerly DUNS) number
- Change in board members
- Reporting foreign gifts (see *Chapter 12*)
- Changes to an institution's website address
- Change of phone/fax/email of CEO, president, or chancellor
- Change of phone/fax/email of CFO
- Change of phone/fax/email of financial aid administrator

Documentation Required for Approval of a Branch Campus

The following required supplemental documentation must be submitted for the SPD to make a determination as to whether a non-main campus educational site is an eligible branch campus:

- A statement listing the distance between the main institution and the applicant nonmain campus educational site
- State authorization of the quasi-independent status of the non-main campus educational site from the main institution in any of the following forms: applicable state law, state charter, university system organization document, or state department of education or state board or regents' regulations or documentation
- State authorization (in any of the four forms above) for the non-main educational site to have its own faculty and administrative staff, its own operating budget, and its own authority to hire and fire faculty and staff
- An official statement from the school describing the hiring authority of the non-main educational site
- A statement from the main institution's primary accrediting agency indicating that it has accredited both the main institution and the non-main educational site through separate on-site visitations and that the non-main educational site's accreditation is distinct yet dependent upon the main institution
- A specific description of the relationship between the main campus of an institution of higher education and all of its branches, including a description of the student aid processing that is performed by the main campus and that is performed at its branches
- The operating budget of the non-main campus educational site for the current year and the two prior fiscal years
- Consolidated financial statements for the prior two years showing a breakdown of the applicant's financial circumstances
- Other documents requested by the SPD