

# Agenda



Convene Meeting



Introductions



Task Force Goals



Discussion: Institutional Eligibility



Discussion: ED Regulations



Questions



Next Steps: Timeline

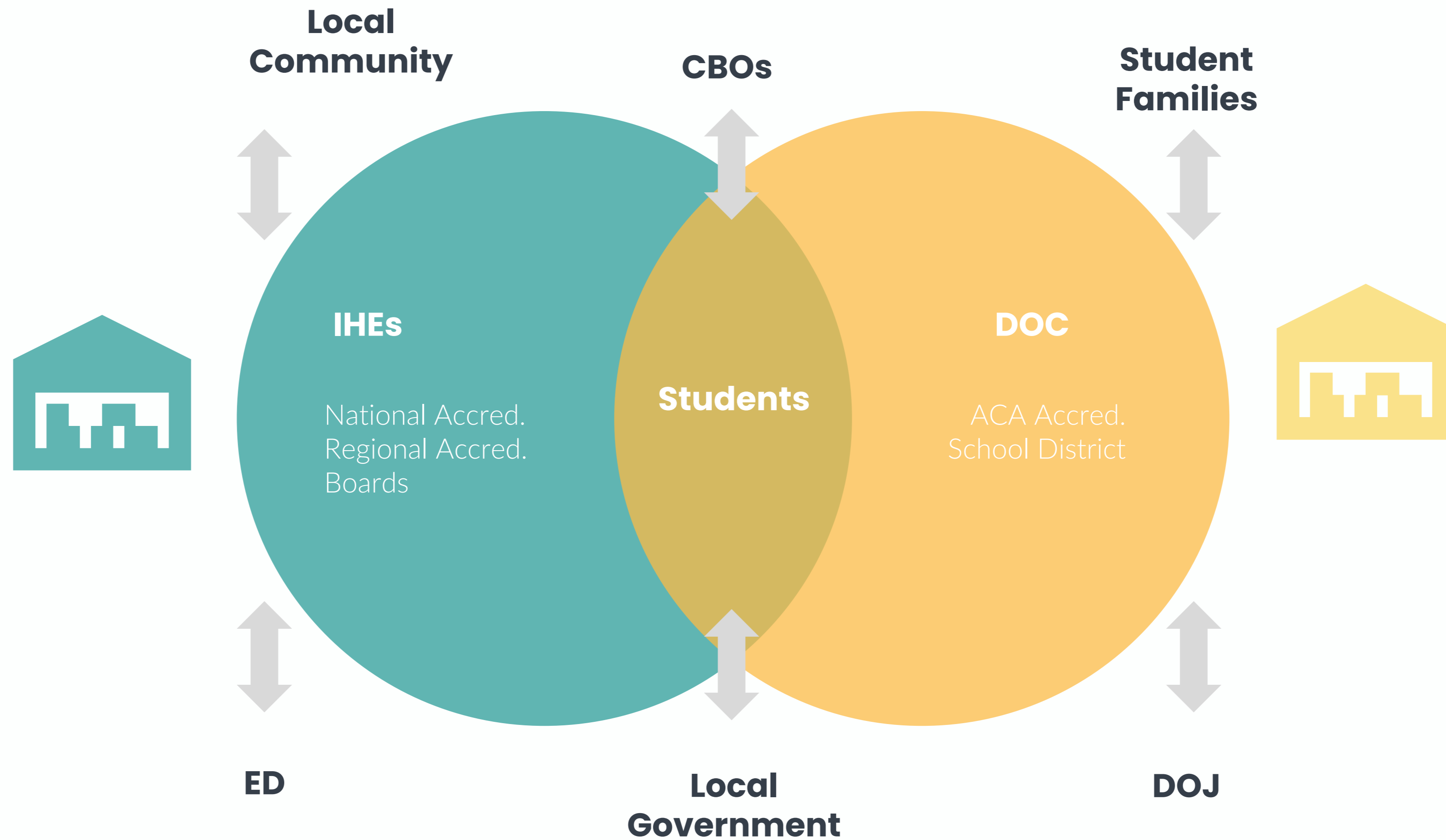


Set Next Meeting



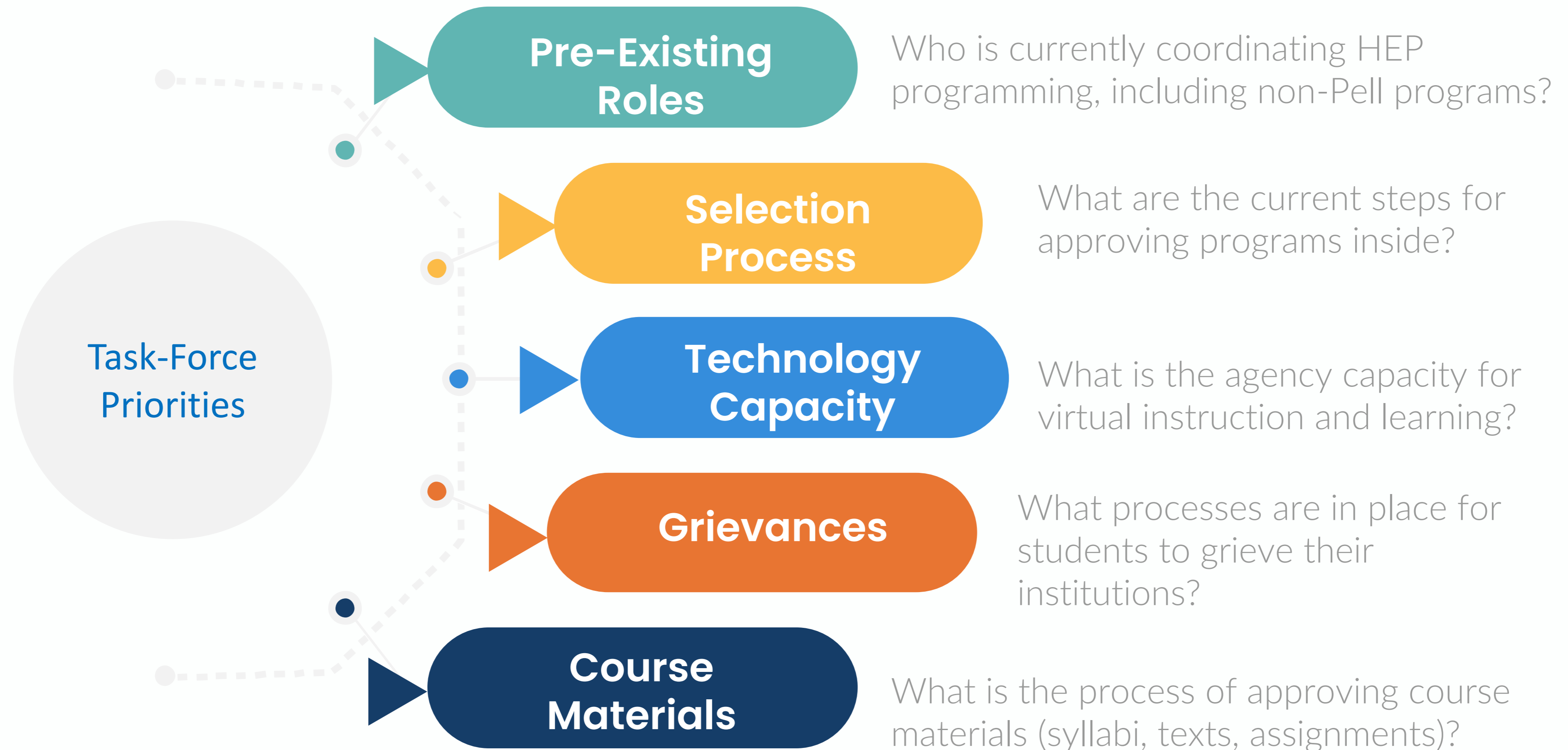
Adjourn

# Stakeholder Intersection



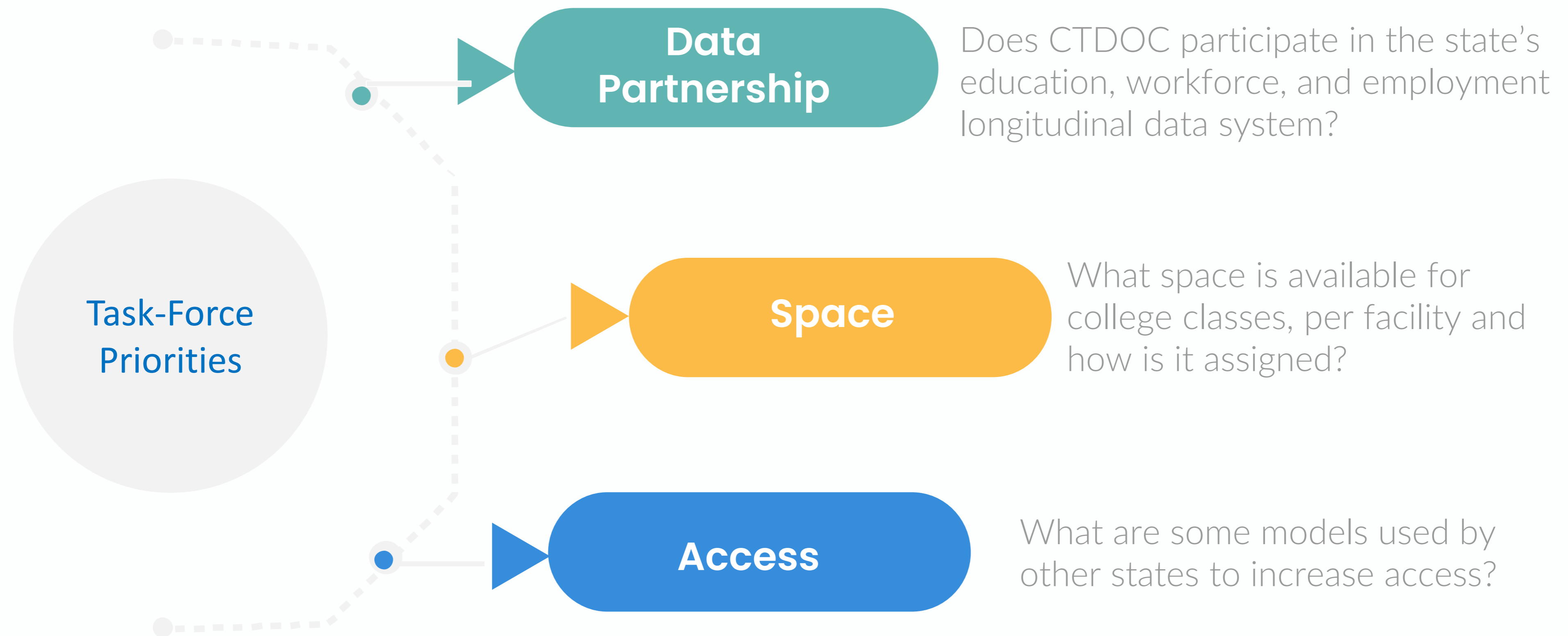
# Goals and Objectives

Pursuant to the provisions of Public Act 21-132 section 2, this task force has been charged by the Connecticut General Assembly to study the costs and benefits of establishing a Postsecondary Prison Education Program Office within the Department of Correction

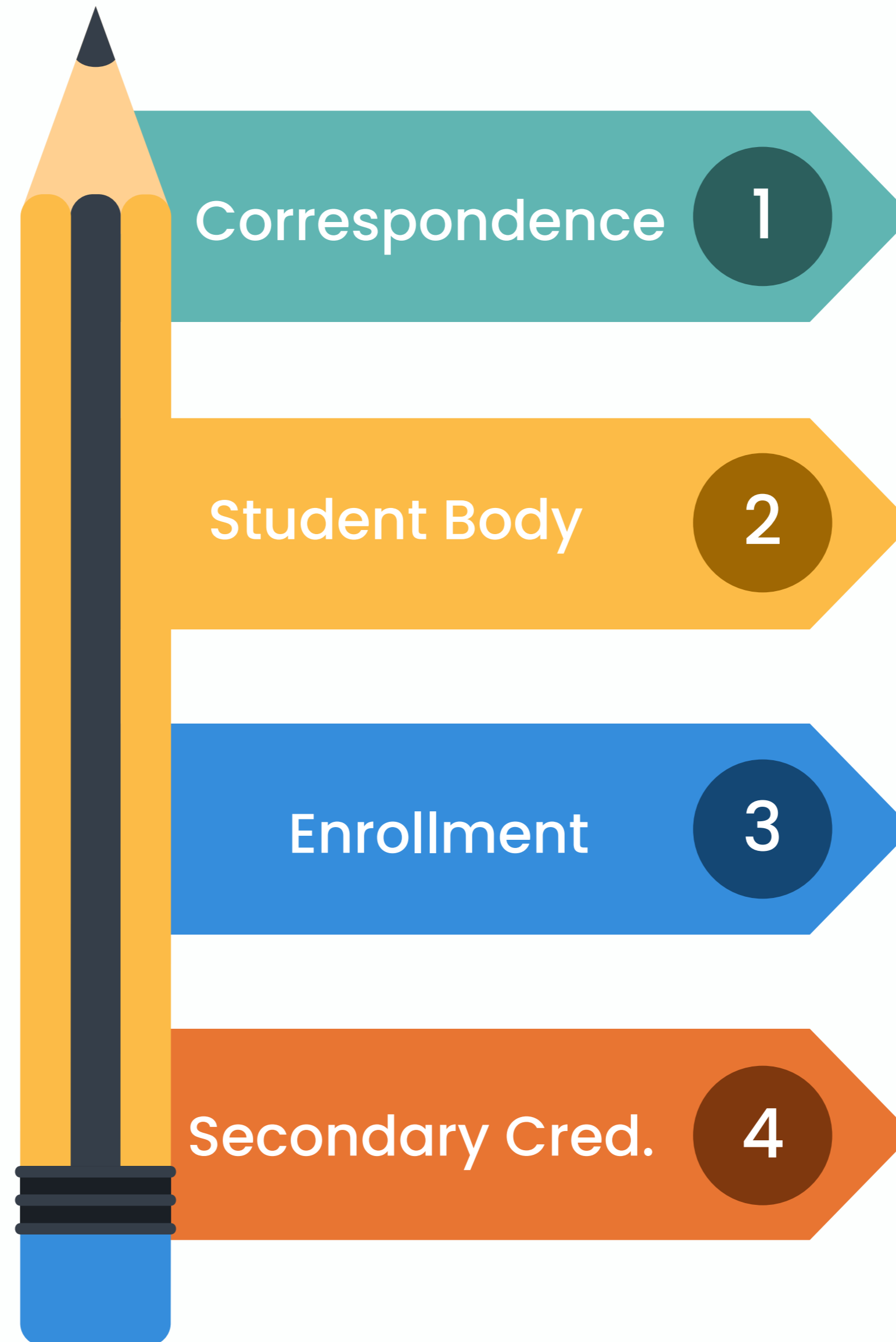


# Goals and Objectives (cont'd)

Pursuant to the provisions of Public Act 21-132 section 2, this task force has been charged by the Connecticut General Assembly to study the costs and benefits of establishing a Postsecondary Prison Education Program Office within the Department of Correction



# Education Department: Institutional Title IV Eligibility



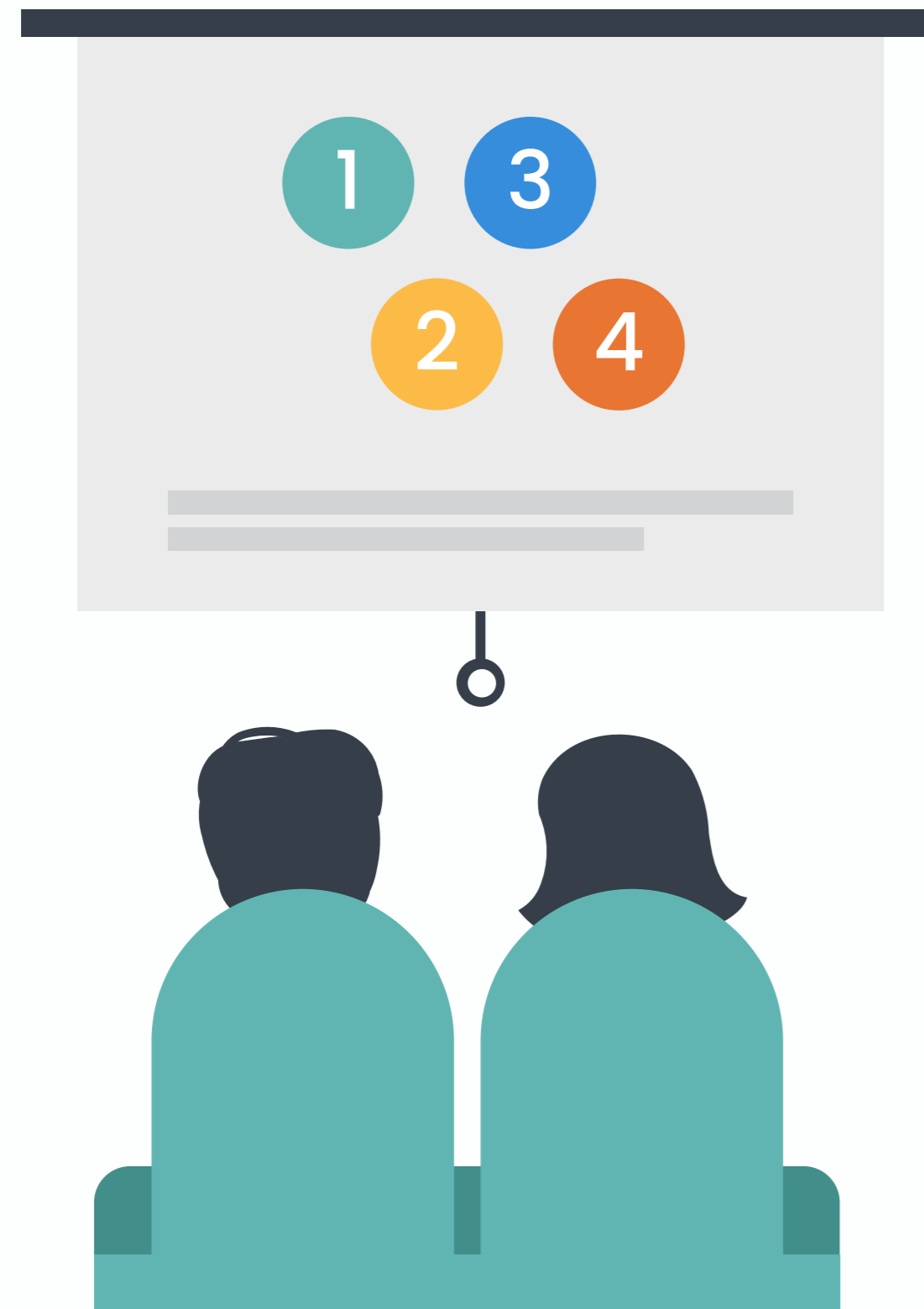
An IHE can have no more than 50% of its coursework as correspondence

50% or more of student body enrolled in correspondence courses

More than 25% of regular, enrolled student body is incarcerated

More than 50% of regular, enrolled student body is missing a secondary credential

# New ED Regulations



1

Incarcerated students who are enrolled in an eligible prison education program may access Pell Grants, up to the cost of attendance, for enrollment in public or nonprofit postsecondary educational programs while in a correctional facility.

2

Accrediting agencies and the Department must approve an institution's first prison education program at the first two correctional facilities where the institution operates such programs. The accrediting agency reviews will include a site visit and a thorough review to ensure that the prison education program meets the same standards as substantially similar programs that are not prison education programs offered by the institution.

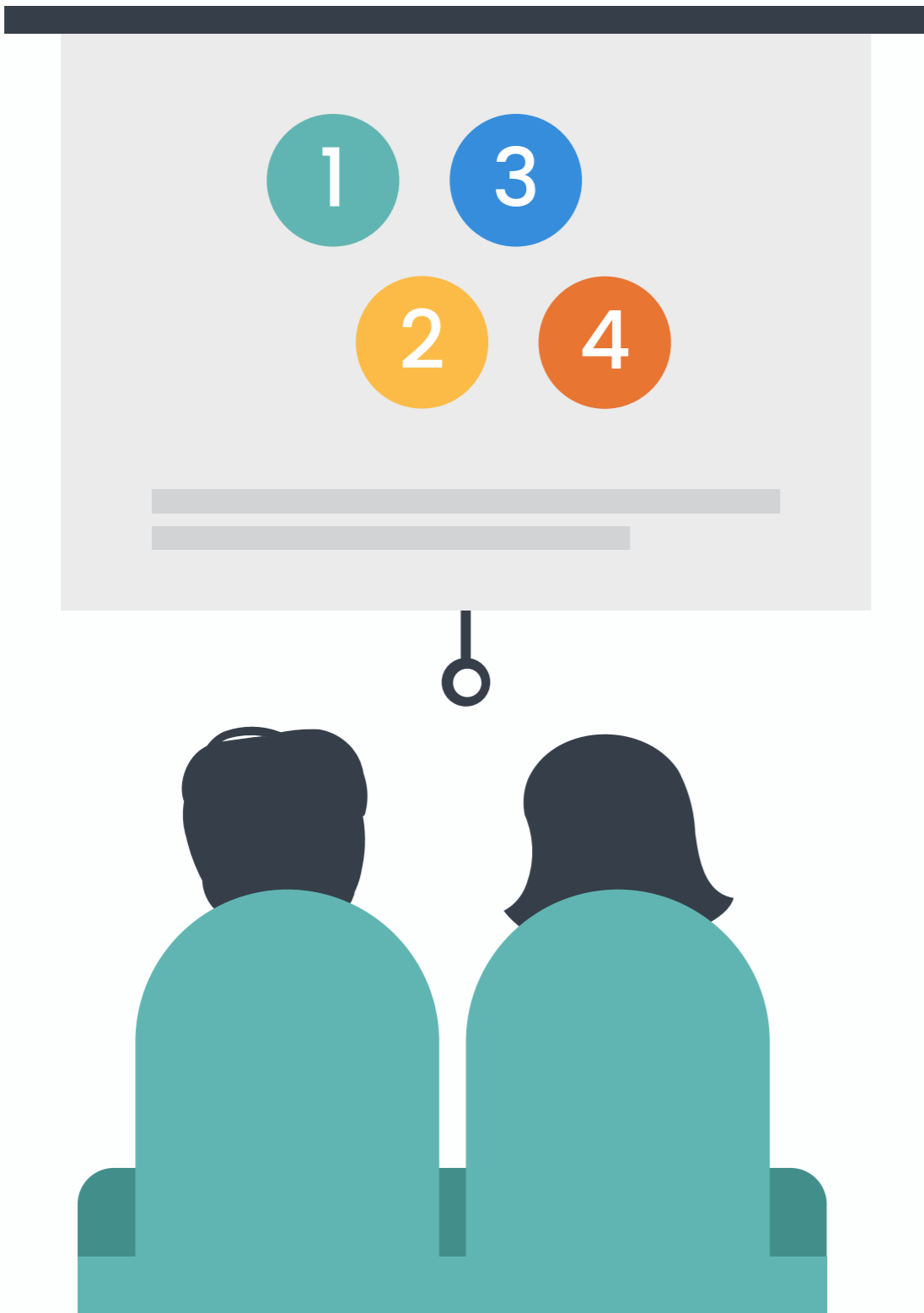
3

As oversight entities (the state department of corrections or Federal Bureau of Prisons or another entity, as applicable) assess and approve prison education programs in the correctional facilities they oversee, they will be required to ensure there is a feedback process with relevant stakeholders, including representatives of incarcerated individuals, to inform their decisions.

4

Oversight entities would also need to consider key program inputs and details about the operation of the program— such as whether instructors and credit transfer options are substantially similar for the prison education program and programs offered at the school's campus—as part of a holistic determination about the program's approval.

# New ED Regulations (cont'd)



1

In consideration of public comments received, the final regulations make it optional for oversight entities to consider outcome factors, such as earnings, job placement, and postrelease enrollment, when determining whether a program is in a student's best interest. However, oversight entities will still need to consider program inputs such as experience and credentials of instructors, availability of academic and career advising services, and transferability of credits.

2

Accrediting agencies and the Department must approve an institution's first prison education program at the first two correctional facilities where the institution operates such programs. The accrediting agency reviews will include a site visit and a thorough review to ensure that the prison education program meets the same standards as substantially similar programs that are not prison education programs offered by the institution.

3

Qualifying prison education programs do not need to lead to licensure or certification, but if they do, the programs must be designed to meet those educational requirements in the state where the correctional facility is located (or, for federal prisons, where most individuals will reside after release). The postsecondary institution offering the PEP is not able to enroll an incarcerated individual into a PEP if there is a prohibition on the individual qualifying for professional licensure or employment based on the individual's conviction. This protects students from exhausting limited Pell Grant funds on a PEP that would not benefit them upon completion.

4

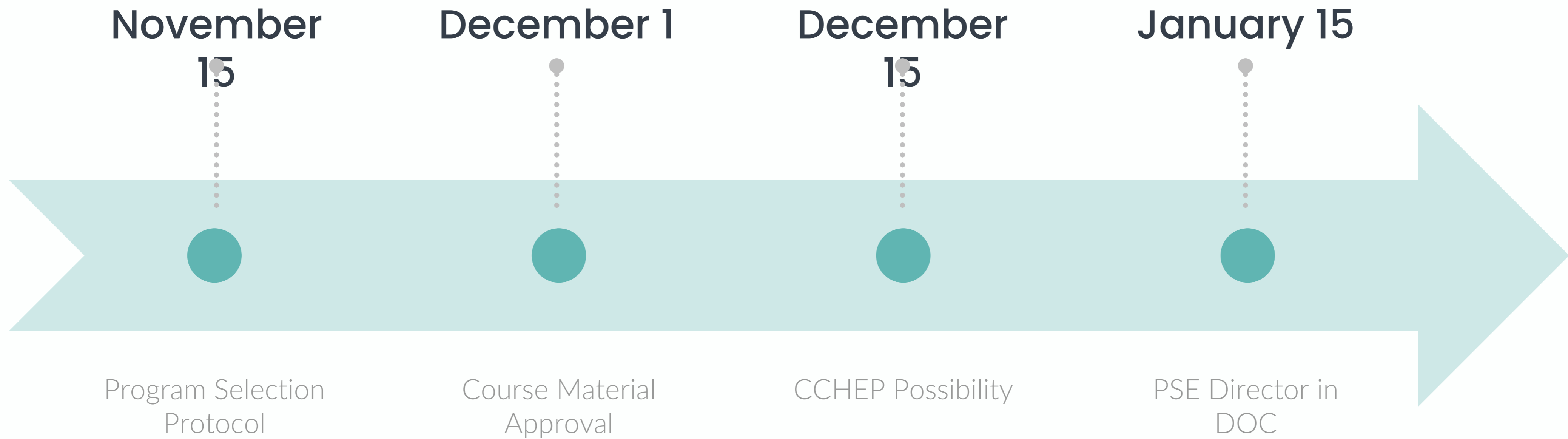
Reporting requirements ensure that the Department is able to provide key data to the oversight entities and the institutions about their prison education programs, and to fulfill the Congressional mandate for a public report on the operation of such programs.

# Questions?





# Timeline



**Thank you!**

