

# Segment 4: Postsecondary Institutions (Non-Degree & Associate Programs) – Regulations & Rules

#### When the promise of employability relies on regulatory strength.

Private postsecondary institutions offering non-degree or associate degree programs hold a strategic place in Florida's educational system. They serve as a direct bridge between technical training and workforce entry, particularly in fields such as healthcare, aesthetics, occupational therapy, technology, business, and continuing education.

Contrary to what the label "non-university" may suggest, these institutions operate under one of the most comprehensive regulatory frameworks in the education sector - blending federal requirements, specific state laws, strict contractual obligations, labor and financial standards, public transparency rules, and - when applicable - institutional and programmatic accreditation requirements. In short: the legitimacy and reputation of these institutions begin with their documentation.

Below is a summary of the primary regulatory standards applicable to Postsecondary Institutions (Non-Degree & Associate Programs) in Florida, based on guidance updated through April 2025.

## Applicable Federal Standards

- FERPA Protection of academic record privacy
- GLBA Safeguarding students' financial information
- ADA / Section 504 Educational and physical accessibility
- Title VI / Title IX Racial and gender equity
- EEOC Guidelines Workplace non-discrimination
- FLSA Hourly wage, internship, and labor standards
- OSHA (29 CFR 1910) Safety in labs, clinics, and workshops
- Higher Education Act Title IV For institutions receiving federal funding
- Gainful Employment Rules Required program outcome disclosures
- WIOA Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act
- VA / GI Bill (38 CFR Part 21) For veteran-serving schools
- Student Right-to-Know Act / Campus Security Act If applicable

# 📌 Florida State Standards

#### **Relevant Statutes:**

- Chapter 1005 Licensing of private postsecondary institutions
- Chapters 1004.91 / 1004.92 / 1004.98 Technical and workforce education
- Chapter 817.567 Educational fraud and false credentials

#### Florida Administrative Code (FAC):

- Rules 6E-2.001 to 6E-2.006 CIE regulations
- FAC 6E-2.004 Curriculum and faculty qualifications



- FAC 6E-2.0041 Enrollment agreement requirements
- FAC 6E-2.0042 Student catalog guidelines
- FAC 6E-2.006 Audited financial statements
- FAC 6A-10.040 Basic skills requirements
- FAC 6A-6.0573 Industry certification standards (CAPE)

### Accounting and Consumer Protection Standards

- GAAP Financial reporting standards for educational institutions
- IRS 501(c)(3) For nonprofit status
- DOE Financial Responsibility Standards For Title IV eligibility
- FTC Truth-in-Advertising Advertising accuracy
- F.S. § 501.204 FDUTPA Unfair and deceptive trade practices

## Safety, Accessibility, and Facilities Standards

- NFPA 101 Fire prevention code
- Florida Building Code Structural and accessibility compliance
- OSHA Technical environment safety standards
- Campus Safety Plans Required emergency and evacuation planning
- Incident & Accident Logs Compliance and reporting requirements

### Accreditation Standards (if applicable)

- ACCET / COE Institutional accreditation for technical schools
- ABHES / NACCAS / COMTA / ACEN Programmatic accreditation by field
- IPEDS Reporting (DOE) Participation in federal educational data systems

### Special Programs and Occupational Certifications

- ETPL Eligible Training Provider List (WIOA)
- CAPE Alignment State-recognized technical certifications
- MyFloridaFuture Cost and outcome transparency (voluntary reporting)

**Note**: Operating in this sector requires active licensure, strict contractual transparency, adherence to rigorous academic and financial standards, and documentation aligned with expectations from state and federal regulators and accrediting bodies. Even minor documentation gaps can affect federal aid eligibility and erode trust among students, partners, and employers.