Rule 20. Major Change in the Organizational Structure of a Provisionally or Fully Approved Law School

(a) This Rule governs consideration of applications for acquiescence in a major change in the organizational structure of an approved law school, including, without limitation:

(1) Materially modifying the law school’s legal status or institutional relationship with a parent institution;

(2) Merging or affiliating with one or more approved or unapproved law schools;

(3) Acquiring another law school or educational institution;

(4) Acquiring or merging with another university by the parent university where it appears that there may be substantial impact on the operation of the law school;

(5) Transferring all, or substantially all, of the academic program or assets of the approved law school to another law school or university;

(6) Opening of a Branch campus or a Satellite campus at which a student could take the equivalent of 16 or more semester credit hours toward the law school’s J.D.;

(7) Merging or affiliating with one or more universities;

(8) A change in the control of the school resulting from a change in the ownership of the school or a contractual arrangement;

(9) A change in the location of the school that could result in substantial changes in the faculty, administration, student body or management of the school;

(10) Contracting with an educational entity that is not certified to participate in Title IV, HEA programs, that would permit a student to earn 25 percent or more of the course credits required for graduation from the approved law school;

(11) The addition of a permanent location at which the law school is conducting a teach-out for student’s at another law school that has ceased operating before all students have completed their program of study; or

(12) A significant change in the mission or objectives of the law school.
(b) For purposes of this Rule:

(1) Any of the changes in organizational structure listed in Rule 20(a) may amount to the closure of an approved law school and the opening of a different law school. If the Accreditation Committee determines, after written notice and an opportunity for written response, that such a change does amount to the closure of an approved law school and the opening of a different law school, it shall so notify the law school(s). If the Committee determines that any proposed structural change constitutes the creation of a different law school, it shall recommend to the Council that any acquiescence in the proposed structural change be accompanied by a requirement that the school apply for provisional approval under the provisions of Standard 102 and Rule 4.

(2) Factors that shall be considered in making the determination of whether the events listed in subsection (1) above constitute the closure of an approved law school and the opening of a different law school include, without limitation, whether such events are likely to result in (a) significant reduction in the financial resources available to the law school; (b) significant change, present or planned, in the governance of the law school; (c) significant change, present or planned, in the overall composition of the faculty and staff at the law school; (d) significant change, present or planned, in the educational program offered by the law school; or (e) significant change, present or planned, in the location or physical facilities of the law school.

(3) Opening of a Branch campus by an approved law school is treated as the creation of a different law school. After the law school has obtained prior acquiescence of the Council in the major change caused by the opening of a Branch campus, the Branch campus also shall apply for provisional approval under the provisions of Standard 102 and Rule 4 no later than October 15 of the second academic year of operation of the Branch campus. A law school seeking to establish a Branch campus shall submit to the Consultant, as part of its application, a business plan that contains the following information concerning the proposed Branch campus: a description of the educational program to be offered; projected revenues, expenditures and cash flow; and the operational, management and physical resources of the proposed Branch campus.

(4) After written notice and an opportunity for a written response, the Accreditation Committee shall determine whether any other proposed structural change constitutes the creation of a different law school. If the Accreditation Committee determines that any proposed structural change constitutes the creation of a different law school, it shall recommend to the Council that any acquiescence in the proposed structural change be accompanied by a requirement that the school apply for provisional approval under the provisions of Standard 102 and Rule 4.

(c) If a different school will be created as a result of the major structural change, the different school may apply for approval pursuant to provisions of Rule 4. If the different school demonstrates that it is in full compliance with the Standards as provided in Standard 103, the Committee shall recommend that it be fully approved. Such
recommendation may be conditioned upon further site evaluation visits or other requirements. If the different school is not in full compliance with the Standards, but it substantially complies with each of the Standards as provided in Standard 102, the Committee shall recommend that it be provisionally approved. The Committee may also recommend that the school will be allowed to seek full approval in a period of time shorter than that provided in Standard 103.

(d) Whether or not the Accreditation Committee determines that the proposed change will create a different law school, the law school’s request for acquiescence by the Council in the proposed major change in organizational structure shall be considered under the provisions of Rule 21, and will become effective upon the decision of the Council.