

GAVCO 2016 CONFERENCE – VALDOSTA

CELO Update/SCO Handbook Revisions

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find your way



Major Activities Since Last Update

- **REAP Sunset**
- **Mitigating Circumstances Implemented**
- **Revamped GI Bill Comparison Tool**
- **Outcome Measures Published on the GI Bill® Website**
- **“VA CERTS”**
- **IHL-Flight School Guidance**
- **National Claims Processing Highlights**
- **Atlanta RPO Update**
- **SCO Handbook Update**
- **Section 702 Update**

REAP SUNSET

Reserve Educational Assistance Program



Reserve Education Assistance Program (REAP) Sunset

- The National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for 2016 ended REAP on November 25, 2015, for new school enrollments.
- We can only maintain REAP eligibility to those enrolled in school on November 24, 2015, or during their school's last term, quarter, or semester ending prior to that date.

REAP Eligibility

- To remain eligible, a student must have been enrolled in the term, quarter, or semester “immediately preceding” November 25, 2015. The following two scenarios meet the “immediately preceding” requirement:
 - The individual was (or is) enrolled in a term, quarter, or semester that spans November 25, 2015; or
 - The individual was enrolled in the school’s last term, quarter, or semester ending prior to November 25, 2015 (i.e., no subsequent term started prior to that date).

REAP Usage

- If an individual is denied REAP for any reason we will determine if that individual is eligible for another benefit.
- First-time applications for REAP must have been submitted before November 25, 2015.
- An individual who retains eligibility for REAP may use their benefits until the earliest of when their benefits exhaust, their benefits expire, or through November 25, 2019.

REAP Processing

- REAP eligibility processing centralized to Buffalo Regional Processing Office (RPO).
- Cases transferred back to originating RPO's once eligibility determined.

CURRENT STATUS

03/09/2016 @7:00am	Atlanta								
Oldest CT	11/27/2015								
	REAP-Determination	REAP-Determination Auth	REAP-CEST	REAP-Other Benefit	REAP-CH33	REAP-CH33 Auth	REAP-HCD	REAP-HCD Auth	TOTAL
Totals	204	6	2	12	27	1	0	0	252
1999's	128								

Mitigating Circumstances

- If a student drops a course or withdraws from school after the drop/add period and receives a non-punitive grade, VA must reduce benefits effective the first day of the term unless the student provides evidence of “mitigating circumstances”
- Mitigating Circumstances include: –Situations beyond the student's control that prevent the student from continuing in school or that cause the student to reduce credits.
 - Examples: Death in his or her immediate family, personal health reasons, unforeseen change in work obligation

Mitigating Circumstances

- If a student drops hours and does not provide acceptable mitigating circumstances, instead of reducing last day of attendance, VA will reduce/terminate beginning of the term
- Please help us help students understand that if a student drops/terminates, he or she may receive a request for mitigating circumstances from VA
 - If not received and accepted, the overpayment will be much more substantial.

Mitigating Circumstances

- The most effective way for students to provide mitigating circumstances is to submit them to their School Certifying Official, along with notification of the dropped course/s
- Report the drop via VA-ONCE, enabling VA to review the mitigating circumstances and reduce/terminate the benefits in one action

VA-ONCE

Edit Termination Save Cancel

Facility: 22222222 Trng Type: NCD Prgrm: BSN Prior Credit: **2**

SPRING 201	01/15/2015	05/15/2015	0	0			1200.00
Term Name	Begin Date*	End Date*	Res	Dist*	R/D	Clock	T & F*

Advance Pay Accelerated Pay (high-tech courses only)

Reason for Termination: **Withdrawal After Drop Period - Non-Punitive Grades Assigned**

LDA/EFF Date	LD Accrued	Yellow Rbn*	Out St Chg
	0.00		0.00

Remarks

An Illness Or Death In The Student's Immediate Family.
An Illness Or Injury Afflicting The Student During The Enrollment Period.
An Unavoidable Change In The Student's Conditions Of Employment.
An Unavoidable Geographical Transfer Resulting From The Student's Employment.
Unanticipated Difficulties With Child Care Arrangements During The Enrollment Period
Immediate Family Or Financial Obligations Beyond The Control Of The Claimant.
Unanticipated Active Military Service, Including Active Duty For Training.
Discontinuance Of The Course By The School.

- The Mitigating Circumstances field is enabled based on the **'Reason for Termination'** selected from the drop down menu.
- If known, select the appropriate **'Mitigating Circumstance'**.
- The selected reason will insert into **'Remarks'**.

Comparison Tool Update – Caution Flags

- Revamped and the look updated with the release of Vets.gov
- Caution Flags added...
 - Settlement Agreement with the U.S. Government: The institution or employer was involved in a financial settlement to resolve a dispute between itself and the Federal government. This is intended to settle the disagreement prior to going to trial.
 - Lawsuit Filed by Federal Trade Commission: The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) has filed a lawsuit against the institution listed. The indicator will describe the practice for which the lawsuit was filed. Further action may be ongoing. More information may be found on the [FTC's Press Release website](#).

Comparison Tool Update – Caution Flags

- Notice of Intent Issued by the Department of Education: The notice of intent details requirements ED is imposing on the institution. Information about the specific issues can be found by visiting [ED's Latest Announcements website](#).
- DOD Military Tuition Assistance Voluntary Education Partnership MOU Status
 - Title IV Non-Compliant
 - Probation
 - Suspended
 - Terminated

Comparison Tool Update – Outcome Measures

- Outcome Measures are included in the tool

Retention Rates

The share of first-time, full-time undergraduates who returned to the institution after their freshman year.

Average Salaries

The median earnings of former students who received federal financial aid, at 10 years after entering school.

Repayment Rate

The share of students who have repaid at least \$1 of the principal balance on their federal loans within 3 years of leaving school.

Comparison Tool Update – Outcome Measures

Graduation Rates

The graduation rate after six years for schools that award predominantly four-year degrees and after four years for all other schools. These rates are only for full-time students enrolled for the first time.

Student veteran graduation rates measure full-time Post-9/11 GI Bill student's graduation reported within the VA system while the student is using benefits.

Link to access a comprehensive spreadsheet of [Veteran Outcome Measures](#).

IHL Flight Guidance

- Two Policy Advisories:
 - September 1, 2015 Policy Advisory:
 - IHLs must have documented in their catalog, or approval package, the required specific number of training hours that a student must complete in order to fulfill the course's educational objectives and all mandatory fees (e.g. cost-per-hour of training) that enrolled student will be charged for the training.
 - Each IHL was required to amend its program approval documentation or catalogs to reflect the above requirements within 60 days of the date of issuance of this Compliance and Liaison Advisory.

IHL Flight Guidance

- December 4, 2015 Policy Advisory:
 - Programs at institutions that contract for private flight training services through a stand alone (vocational) flight facility are not approvable
 - Schools must bring flight training “in-house” or revise program curriculum to remove private pilot training by August 1, 2016.

National Claims Processing Highlights: Trainees/Dollars Paid FY11–15

Benefit	Education Program	FY11 Trainees/ Dollars Paid	FY12 Trainees/ Dollars Paid	FY13 Trainees/ Dollars Paid	FY14 Trainees/ Dollars Paid	FY15 Trainees/ Dollars Paid
Chapter 30	Montgomery GI Bill (MGIB)-AD	185,220/ \$1.4B	118,549/ \$932M	99,755/ \$775M	77,389/ \$512M	61,403/ \$442M
Chapter 32	Veterans Educational Assistance Program (VEAP)	112/ \$1.3M	76/ \$682K	29/ \$496K	8/ \$359K	4/ \$275K
Chapter 33	Post-9/11 GI Bill	555,329/ \$7.7B	646,302/ \$8.5B	754,229/ \$10.2B	790,408/ \$10.8B	790,507/ \$11.2B
Chapter 35	Survivors' and Dependents' Educational Assistance Program (DEA)	90,657/ \$463M	87,707/ \$455M	89,160/ \$483M	90,789/ \$514M	91,755/ \$493.2M
Chapter 1606	Montgomery GI Bill (MGIB) -Selected Reserve (SR)	65,216/ \$201M	60,393/ \$157M	62,656/ \$156M	63,745/ \$150M	63,030/ \$141.1M
Chapter 1607	Reserve Educational Assistance Program (REAP)	27,302/ \$95M	19,774/ \$77M	17,297/ \$70M	13,784/ \$56M	9,965/ \$40.5M
	Veterans Retraining Assistance Program (VRAP)	____N/A____	12,251/ \$6.1M	67,918/ \$428M	52,288/ \$413M	____N/A____
Total	Note: Dollars may not add due to rounding	923,836/ \$9.8B	945,052/ \$10.1B	1,091,044/ \$12.1B	1,088,411/ \$12.4B	1,016,664/ \$12.3B

As of February 3, 2016, VA issued \$60.2B in Post-9/11 GI Bill benefit payments to over 1.5M individuals since program inception (August 2009)

Participation in MGIB-AD, VEAP, and REAP programs has declined, while the Post-9/11 GI Bill participation leveled off in FY15. Currently sunsetting REAP program.

Post-9/11 GI Bill paid the highest average of all VA education programs in FY15, with a yearly average amount of \$14,168 – approximately 50% higher than MGIB (chapter 30)

Claims Processing Highlights - National

Claims Inventory	FY13	FY14	FY15	FYTD through February 2016
Claims Processed	4.5M	4.3M	4.2M	1.7M
Original Claims Timeliness (Average Days to Complete)	26.2	16.7	18.4	18.4
Supplemental Claims Timeliness (Average Days to Complete)	9.7	5.9	7.0	7.5
Payment Accuracy	98.7%	98.7%	99.4%	99.1%

*Data represents all
EDU claims

Claims Processed		
	Original	Supplemental
January 2016	25,383	357,524
February 2016	27,112	349,936

Claims Processing Highlights - National



Automation Summary for FYTD 2016

Total Claims Automated:	644,731
Total Claims Fully Automated:	314,924
Total Claims Partially Automated:	240,353
Total Claims Manually Automated:	89,451
% Claims Fully Automated:	48.7%
% Claims Partially Automated:	37.4%

- Claim Received per Month
- - - + Claim Fully Automated per Month
-■..... % Claim Fully Automated per Month

RPO ATLANTA UPDATE

Atlanta RPO's CH33 Automation processed in February 2016:

	Fully Automated	Partially Automated	Manual
Claims	5,666	6,108	2,159
% of Total Claims	40.7%	43.8%	15.5%



RPO ATLANTA UPDATE

All Data is up to date as of the end of September 2015

VBA Benefits Measures	VA National Average	Aspirational Goal	Atlanta
Processing Time Days - Initial Claim	18.4	12.0	18.1
Processing Time Days - Supplemental Claim	7.0	6.0	7.1
Payment Accuracy	99.4%	98.0%	99.3%
Education Call Center Client Satisfaction Index Score	831	835	-

RPO ATLANTA UPDATE

Current Timeliness As of March 4, 2016

	Target* (In Days)	Current Month (In Days)	FYTD (In Days)
Original	28	22.6	20.5
Supplemental	14	5.5	9.2

SCO HANDBOOK REVISION HIGHLIGHTS

- Reporting Fees to Institutions (**M**)
- 85/15 Rule (**A**)
- Entitlement Charge for National Test (**A**)
- Monthly Housing Allowance Section 403(b)(6) of title 37 (**I**)
- Special Restorative Training (**A**)
- Repeating Courses (**C**)
- Rounding Out (**M**)
- Prior Credit (**C**)
- Distance Learning Field (Dist) for All Benefits (**U**)
- Yellow Ribbon Accounting (**A**)

(**A**)=Added; (**C**)=Clarification; (**I**)=Inserted; (**M**)=Modified; (**U**)=Updated

SCO HANDBOOK REVISION (M)

Reporting Fees to Institutions

At the beginning of each calendar year, a listing of students who were receiving assistance during the previous calendar year is printed by VA for each institution. Schools are provided a reporting fee based on the number of students who were certified to VA at least once during the year and received VA educational benefits. SCOs should compare the student list and report any students not included to the ELR of jurisdiction. In the event of errors, you should provide a list of students and the enrollment dates to the ELR. **Yearly rates may fluctuate based on legislation.** Please contact your ELR for exact rates per year. **38 U.S.C. 3684(c) mandates that reporting fees must be used for the purpose of certifications or otherwise supporting programs for Veterans. This money is to help schools cover the cost of administering their VA programs, including, but not limited to attendance at VA-sponsored training conferences. Proper use of the reporting fees will be verified during compliance surveys.**

SCO HANDBOOK REVISION (A)

85/15 Rule

The Code of Federal Regulations (38 CFR 21.4201) states VA shall not approve the enrollment of any VA-eligible person, not already enrolled, in any course for any period during which more than 85 percent of the students enrolled in the course are having all or part of their tuition, fees, or other charges paid to or for them by an Educational Institution or VA. VA asks that you provide this information within 30 days of our request. See Appendix B - Statement of Assurance of Compliance with 85/15 Enrollment Ratios (P 131-132).

- › Includes example of 85/15 form and instructions for completing it.

SCO HANDBOOK REVISION (A)

Entitlement Charge for National Test

Under the Post-9/11 GI Bill, individuals are charged one month of entitlement for each \$1759.08 reimbursed (for Academic Year 2015-2016) **rounded to the nearest non-zero whole month**. This amount is subject to an annual cost of living allowance. Example: **A Chapter 33 Veteran who receives reimbursement for a certification test (taken in Academic Year 2015-2016) in the amount of \$1500 will be charged 1 month of entitlement.**

Under the other benefit programs, entitlement is charged by dividing the amount paid by the full-time monthly institutional rate payable during the fiscal year in which the test was taken. The amount charged is not rounded to the nearest month.

Example: A Chapter 30 Veteran who receives reimbursement for a certification test in the amount of \$1500 will be charged 0 months and 26 days of entitlement in FY 2015, formula is $\$1,500 \div \$1717 = .87$ monthly

SCO HANDBOOK REVISION (I)

Monthly Housing Allowance - Include Section 403(b) (6) of title 37

- Effective August 1, 2009. A monthly housing allowance is paid directly to the student at the beginning of each month for the previous month. The housing allowance is prorated by the student's length of service percentage. The monthly housing allowance paid is based on the Department of Defense's Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) for an "E-5 with dependents" and the zip code of the school. More information on monthly housing allowance benefits can be found on the GI Bill® website at http://www.benefits.va.gov/GIBILL/resources/benefits_resources/rates/ch33/ch33rates080115.asp#MHA.
- Active duty personnel (including those on terminal leave) and their spouses utilizing transferred entitlement are not eligible for the housing allowance. Once separated from active duty, students (and their spouses) will become eligible to receive the monthly housing allowance on the first day of the month following separation.
- **Section 403(b)(6) of title 37 requires the Department of Defense (DoD) to "grandfather" the basic allowance for housing (BAH) for members who retain uninterrupted eligibility for the BAH (even if the housing rates decrease). Similar to DoD's grandfathering rule, VA will grandfather the MHA for individuals who are continuously enrolled. If housing rates decrease, a student will be paid the same monthly housing allowance rate for as long as he or she remains continuously enrolled at the same school (same facility code). Continuously enrolled means no more than a 6-month break in training in enrollment.**

SCO HANDBOOK REVISION (A) Special Restorative Training -DEPENDENTS' EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE (DEA)

A child, spouse, or surviving spouse may be eligible for special restorative training where needed to overcome or lessen the effects of a physical or mental disability for the purpose of enabling an eligible person to pursue a special vocational program or other appropriate goal. More information on Dependents' Educational Assistance can be found @

http://www.benefits.va.gov/gibill/survivor_dependent_assistance.asp

SCO HANDBOOK REVISION (C)

Repeating Courses

Classes that are successfully completed may not be certified again for VA purposes if they are repeated. However, if a student fails a class, or if a program requires a higher grade than the one achieved in a particular class for successful completion, that course class may be repeated and certified to VA again.

Example 1: if a Nursing program requires a “B” or better in Biology, then that class may be repeated if a “B” or better was not earned. That requirement must be in the school catalog.

Example 2: **If a course is required for graduation, a student may repeat the course and be certified for it until it is successfully completed. No further information needs to be provided to VA regarding those courses.**

Example 3: If a student chooses to repeat a course that was successfully completed, just to improve their GPA, that course cannot be certified to VA.

SCO HANDBOOK REVISION (M)

Rounding Out

A VA student can round out a schedule with non-required courses to bring his/her course load up to a full-time schedule in his/her last term only. This allows students to continue to receive benefits at the full-time rate in their last term of enrollment, even though fewer credits are required to complete the program.

This procedure can be done only once per program.

In rounding out a full-time schedule, VA students may use any credit hour unit subject, including a subject that has previously been successfully completed (received a passing grade).

Example: A claimant needs to complete 60 credit hours to obtain a B. A. degree. After passing 57 credit hours, the claimant enrolls in four 3-credit-hour courses. VA may pay the Veteran educational assistance for full-time training during this last term.

SCO HANDBOOK REVISION (C)

Prior Credit

One of the criteria for approval of any school for Veterans' training is that it review prior credit and grant credit as appropriate to a VA student's current program. This is found in Title 38, Code of Federal Regulations, Sections 21.4253(d)(3) and 21.4254(C)(4). In essence, this requires every approved school to have and enforce a policy with regard to transfer courses, credits, and previous experience.

Schools no longer have to report prior credit to VA. Schools must evaluate prior credit, grant credit as appropriate, notify the student of the evaluation, and shorten the program certified accordingly.

Whenever a student initially enrolls in your school or changes programs at your school a credit evaluation must be completed. VA will review credit evaluations during compliance surveys and credit evaluations.....

SCO HANDBOOK REVISION (C)

Prior Credit

during compliance surveys and credit evaluation records must be kept and made available to VA upon request.

Schools should make every effort to obtain transcripts to comply with the requirement to evaluate and grant credit where appropriate.

However, **if a transcript cannot be obtained, you may continue to certify enrollment as long as the student has matriculated** (see definition of non-matriculated students on page 46). Reviews of prior credit policies will be conducted during compliance surveys and treated as approval issues if the school is not complying.

SCO HANDBOOK REVISION (U)

VA-ONCE Distance Learning Field (Dist) for All Benefits

Independent study (Distance Learning) consists of interaction between the student and the instructor (who is physically separated from the student) through the use of communications technology instead of regularly scheduled, conventional classroom or laboratory sessions. Communications technology includes mail, telephone, audio or videoconferencing, computer technology (on-line internet courses or e-mail), or other electronic means such as one-way and two-way transmissions through open broadcast, cable, microwave, broadband lines, fiber optics, satellite, or wireless communications devices.

Any courses that consist of some interaction using communications technology and some weeks of standard class sessions, but that do not meet the requirements to be classified as in-residence training, are considered distance learning.

The Distance Learning field (Dist) in VA-ONCE is enabled for all Educational Benefits. Resident credit and distance learning credit is reported separately only for Chapter 33.

SCO HANDBOOK REVISION (U)

Yellow Ribbon Accounting

Example: A VA Form 22-1999 enrollment certification was submitted for a term that begins August 25, 2014, through December 10, 2014, for a total of 12 credits. Tuition/fees are in the amount of \$21,000 with a Yellow Ribbon payment of \$1,530 to cover the unmet charges. The VA would pay \$20,235.02 for tuition/fees and another \$382.49 for Yellow Ribbon (split between the VA and the school).

A reduction is then sent into VA of 6 credits beginning October 1, 2014. The 6-credit hour exclusion has been applied and the tuition/fees have been reduced to \$15,000 with \$0 for Yellow Ribbon. A student debt for tuition/fees has been created for \$1499.17 and Yellow Ribbon for \$382.49. Because of this reduction, tuition/fees have been cleared in LTS with a debt created on the student's account.

LTS recognizes that the educational institution has been paid the maximum cap of \$20,235.02 and will not release another tuition/fees payment for the academic year. Instead, if a new enrollment is received, the payment will go to offset the debt created on the student's account. No debt has been created on the school's account and the school may keep the \$20,235.02 and Yellow Ribbon amount of \$382.49 sent by VA.

SCO HANDBOOK REVISION (U)

Yellow Ribbon Accounting

An enrollment certification for the spring 2015 is received for the term January 10, 2015, to April 9, 2015 for 12 credits. Tuition/fees are reported as \$18,000 with a \$10,000 Yellow Ribbon contribution. In turn, a payment of \$1,499.17 is released to the student to clear the debt for tuition/fees. A Yellow Ribbon payment is made in the amount of \$8,250.42.

The accounting is broken down the following way:

- **Academic Year Maximum: \$20,235.02**
- **Educational Institution was paid: \$20,235.02**

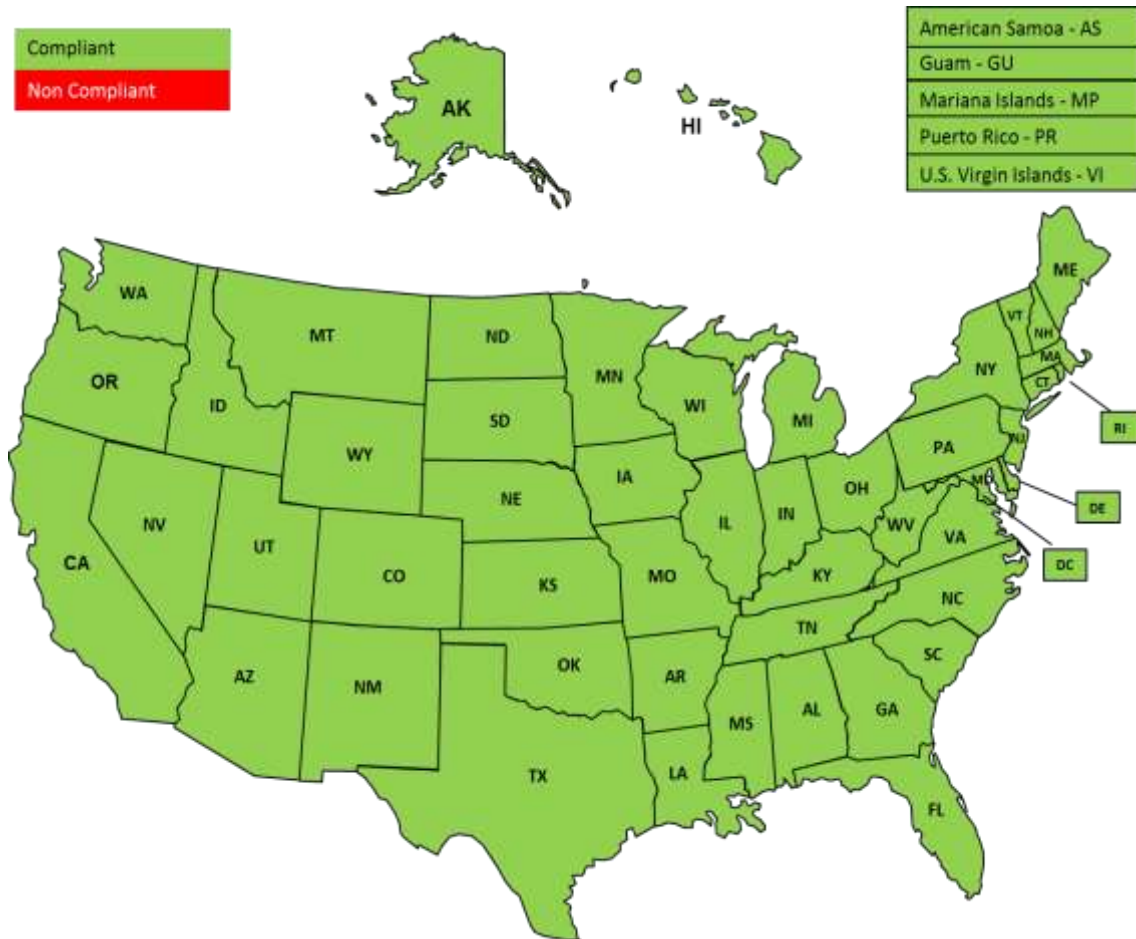
Student's debt for tuition/fees: \$1,499.17 (freeing up tuition/fees by this same amount)

The amount of Yellow Ribbon reported by the educational institution is reported as \$10,000 and tuition/fees as \$18,000. LTS recognizes the facility was paid the maximum (\$20,235.02) but because of a reduction a student debt was created in the amount of \$1,499.17 (creating tuition/fees cap space). **LTS will clear the student debt of \$1,499.17 on the next enrollment before creating new payments for Yellow Ribbon.** In turn, this reduces the amount LTS uses to calculate half of the unmet charges or $\$18,000 - 1,499.17 = \$16,500.83$. When the remaining amount is divided to meet half the unmet charges, the Yellow Ribbon payment will equal \$8,250.42.

PL 113-146 – Veterans Access, Choice and Accountability Act of 2014

Section 702 Progress

- Currently, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and 5 territories/commonwealths (AS, GU, MP, PR, VI) are fully compliant with section 702.



Section 702 (Choice Act) – Resident Rate Requirements

- Section 702 of the Choice Act requires that VA disapprove programs of education for payments of benefits under the Post-9/11 GI Bill and Montgomery GI Bill - Active Duty (MGIB) at a public IHL if the school charges qualifying individuals tuition and fees in excess of the rate for resident students
- To remain approved for the Post-9/11 GI Bill and MGIB benefits, schools must charge in-state tuition and fee amounts to “covered individuals” under those two programs

SECTION 702 – “COVERED INDIVIDUAL”

- A Veteran who lives in the state where the IHL is located (regardless of formal state of residence) and enrolls in the school within three years of discharge from a period of active duty service of 90 days or more
- An individual using transferred benefits who lives in the state where the IHL is located (regardless of his/her formal state of residence) and enrolls in the school within three years of the transferor’s discharge from a period of active duty service of 90 days or more
- An individual using benefits under the Fry Scholarship who lives in the state where the IHL is located (regardless of his/her formal state of residence) and enrolls in the school within three years of the Servicemember’s death in the line of duty following a period of active duty service of 90 days or more

“COVERED INDIVIDUAL”

- Students maintain covered individual status as long as they are using Post-9/11 GI Bill or MGIB-AD benefits and remain continuously enrolled at the same public IHL
 - Continuity is not broken by regularly scheduled breaks between courses, semesters or terms
 - Individuals do not have to enroll in summer sessions or terms to maintain continuous enrollment
 - If a student exhausts entitlement or chooses not to receive GI Bill benefits under the Post-9/11 GI Bill or MGIB-AD, the provisions of section 702 no longer apply
- Section 702 only applies after the Servicemember has been discharged
 - Does not apply to students using transferred Post-9/11 GI Bill benefits from someone still on active duty
 - Does not apply to those currently on active duty

SECTION 702

- Schools must determine a students eligibility for the resident state requirements
- Schools are allowed additional requirements – but there are limits
- Schools must inform students of additional requirements
- Make sure your students understand the requirements and what is expected of them!

SECTION 702 – Certifying Enrollment

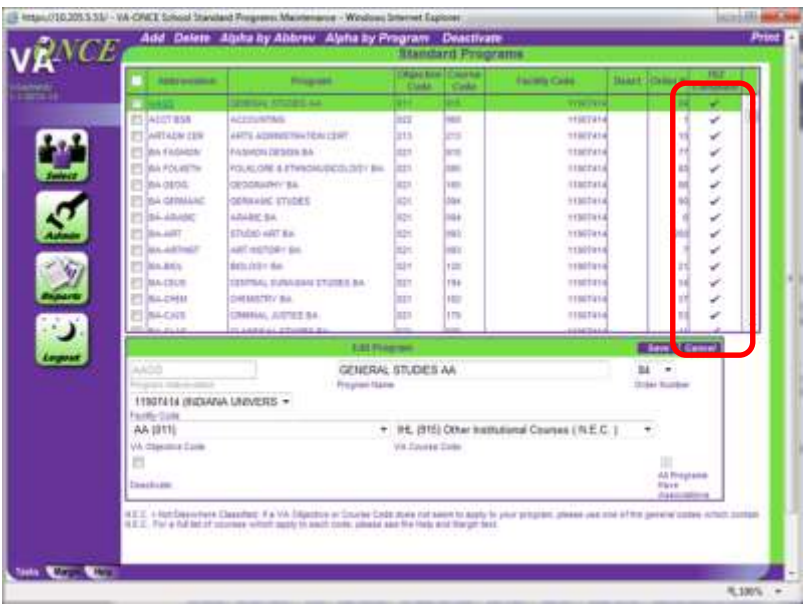
Version P042 of VA-ONCE



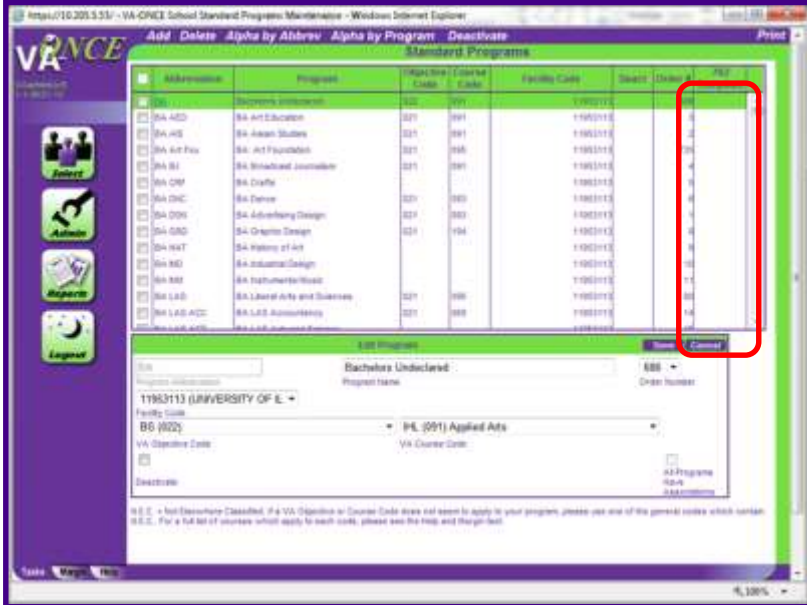
Installation Date 11/1/15

The following changes have been made to VA-ONCE in version P042. This version addresses changes needed to support the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act (VACAA). The changes apply to chapter 30 and 33 students at PUBLIC institutions only.

1) A column has been added to the Standard Programs page. This will indicate if the program is compliant with Section 702 of VACAA. It is read only for school users. If the school/programs are compliant, there will be a check in the "702 Compliant" column.



compliant school



non-compliant school

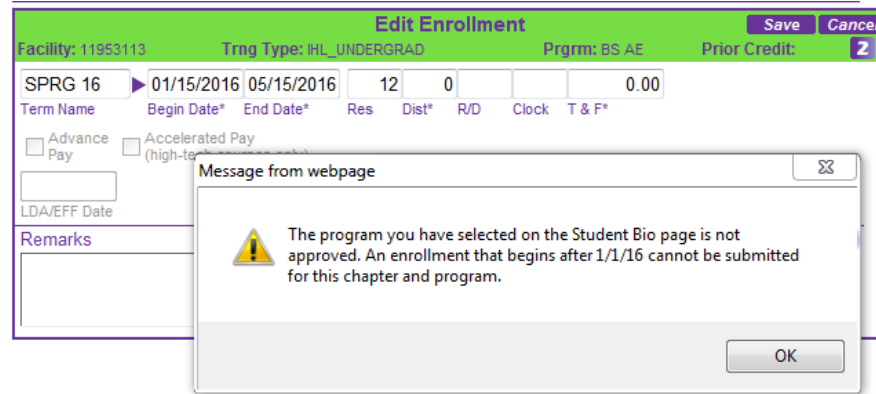
2) A user with Admin privileges can change the section 702 compliance status. This can be done for individual programs, or for all programs. To do so, select the school and go to Maintenance/Standard Programs.

The screenshot displays the VA ONCE Standard Programs Maintenance interface. The table below shows the data for various programs, with the '702 Compliant' column highlighted by a red box. A red arrow points to the first checkbox in this column. The 'Approve' and 'Disapprove' buttons are also highlighted with a red box.

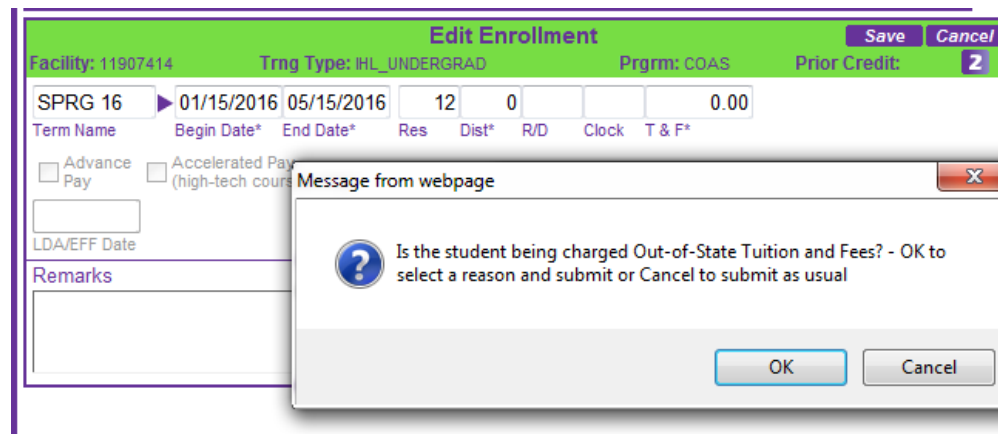
Abbreviation	Program	Objective Code	Course Code	Facility Code	Deact	Order #	702 Compliant
BusAd-AS	Business Administration /AS	012	060	21115805		4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BusAd-BS	Business Administration /BS	022	060	21115805		5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BusAd-MBA	Master of Business Administration /MBA	033	060	21115805		6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CrimJus-AS	Criminal Justice /AS	012	194	21115805		8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CrimJus-BS	Criminal Justice /BS	022	194	21115805		9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CrimJus-Dp	Criminal Justice Diploma	000	915	21115805		7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CrimJus-MS	Criminal Justice /MS	032	194	21115805		10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gen-AA	General Studies /AA	011	194	21115805		2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gen-BA	General Studies /BA	021	194	21115805		3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
IT-MS	Information Technology /MS	032	191	21115805		11	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
JD	Juris Doctor /JD	042	100	21115805		1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Legal-BS	Legal Studies /BS	022	194	21115805		14	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PLegal-AS	Paralegal Studies /AS	012	194	21115805		13	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PLegal-Dp	Paralegal Studies Diploma	000	915	21115805		12	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

There is a row of boxes on the left side of the screen. To select all, click the box in the header. Clicking on Approve will insert checks next to each program in the "702 Compliant" column. Clicking on Disapprove will remove the checks, and prevent the school from submitting any term with a begin date after 1/1/16.

3) If the school/program is not section 702 compliant, the SCO will not be able to submit a certification that begins **after** 1/1/16. An error message will appear.

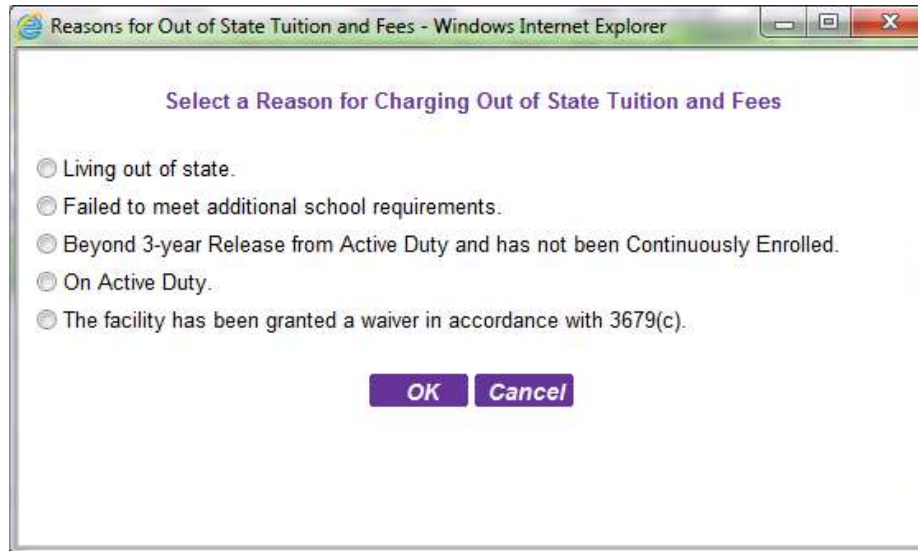


4) If the school/program is section 702 compliant, when submitting an enrollment that begins **after** 1/1/16, the SCO will be asked if they are charging out-of-state tuition and fees.



If the school is not charging out of state tuition and fees, they will click Cancel. The enrollment will submit as normal.

If the school is charging out of state tuition and fees, they will click OK. The SCO will be asked to select a reason for charging out of state tuition and fees.



Reasons for Out of State Tuition and Fees - Windows Internet Explorer

Select a Reason for Charging Out of State Tuition and Fees

- Living out of state.
- Failed to meet additional school requirements.
- Beyond 3-year Release from Active Duty and has not been Continuously Enrolled.
- On Active Duty.
- The facility has been granted a waiver in accordance with 3679(c).

OK Cancel

They must select the reason that applies and click OK. A remark will be automatically inserted on the Enrollment Certification and it will be submitted.

If the SCO has gotten here in error, they may click Cancel. This will allow them to go back, if out-of state is not applicable.

SECTION 702 – FAQ's

Can my school really require me to demonstrate intent to become a resident (like registering to vote or getting a driver's license) to qualify for the resident rate-requirements of the Choice Act?

Yes, a school can impose other requirements in order for a covered individual to be charged the resident tuition and fees as long as they do not require physical presence in the state for any period of time. For example, a school can require a student to demonstrate intent to become a resident by requiring voter registration or obtaining a state I.D. or driver's license. However, a school cannot require a student to live in the state for a specified number of days to qualify for the resident rate.

SECTION 702 – FAQ's

How does a Veteran's residence at discharge impact the provisions of Section 702?

The place a Veteran was living at discharge is irrelevant. The only time/place relationship that is relevant is where the student is living while attending school, as the student must physically be living in the same state as the public institution of higher learning.

SECTION 702 – FAQ's

How do the provisions of Section 702 impact my school's ability to utilize the Yellow Ribbon Program? Does this mean that the Yellow Ribbon Program is going away?

The Yellow Ribbon Program will still be a valuable option for students who do not meet the definition of covered individual (for example, students beyond three years of discharge and students attending private schools). However, for covered individuals at public schools, the Yellow Ribbon Program will not apply because they will only be charged in-state tuition.

SECTION 702 – FAQ's

If a Veteran is beyond three years after separation and enrolls in school for the first time, is that Veteran considered a covered individual eligible for in-state tuition?

No. If a student enrolls in school more than three years after discharge, the student is not considered a covered individual. However, if the student enrolls in school within three years of discharge, the student will remain eligible as long as he or she is using Post-9/11 GI Bill or Montgomery GI Bill - Active Duty (MGIB-AD) benefits and remains continuously enrolled at that school. Continuity of enrollment is not broken by regularly scheduled breaks between courses, semesters, or terms. Also students do not have to enroll in summer sessions or terms to maintain continuous enrollment.

SECTION 702 – FAQ's

Will this law cover students using transferred Post-9/11 GI Bill entitlement while the transferor is still on active duty?

No. The in-state tuition provisions in Section **702** do not apply to those on active duty or to students using transferred Post-9/11 GI Bill benefits from a Servicemember still on active duty.

SECTION 702 – FAQ's

Will this law cover students using transferred Post-9/11 GI Bill entitlement while the transferor is still on active duty?

No. The in-state tuition provisions in Section **702** do not apply to those on active duty or to students using transferred Post-9/11 GI Bill benefits from a Servicemember still on active duty.

SECTION 702 – FAQ's

What should I provide my school certifying official to demonstrate that I was discharged less than three years ago in order to be charged the resident rate for tuition and fees at my school?

You could use a copy of your discharge form (DD-214). If you do not have your discharge papers, you may request a letter verifying your discharge date via the [GI Bill website](#) using the "Submit a Question" button or call the GI Bill hotline at 888 442 4551. Children or spouses using the Fry Scholarship may use a Report of Casualty (DD-1300) or also request verification from the Regional Processing Center.

SECTION 702 – FAQ's

Under the Choice Act, if enrollment is within three years of the Veteran's discharge from active duty, but that discharge was more than three years before July 1, 2015, is the student a covered individual?

38 U.S.C. 3679(c), which is where Section **702** of the Veterans Access, Choice and Accountability Act was codified, only applies to quarters, semesters, or terms that begin after July 1, 2015. Enrollment prior to July 2, 2015 is irrelevant when determining eligibility for covered individual status. In other words, a student cannot become a "covered individual" prior to July 2, 2015. Therefore, a university will determine the student's status as a covered individual based on the student's enrollment status as of July 2, 2015. If on July 2, 2015, more than three years have lapsed from the date of the Veteran's discharge, then the student will not be able to establish eligibility under 38 U.S.C. 3679(c).

SECTION 702 – FAQ's

What does "living in the state" mean? Does that mean place of domicile or abode? What is the difference between "living in the state," "being a resident," and "domicile"?

"Living in the state" simply means that the student must live in the state where the public institution of higher learning is located to be considered a covered individual for purposes of Section **702**. This is something short of being a "resident" but is similar and consistent with other legal concepts such as "domicile" and "place of abode" that denote a meaningful physical presence that does not rise to the level of residency.

SECTION 702 – FAQ's

If a school decides to have the student show intent to become a resident by having an identification card, is this permissible? Can a school certify the student's enrollment under the Yellow Ribbon Program until they obtain an identification card?

A school can require a student to show intent to become a resident by meeting institutional requirements such as obtaining a state-issued identification card. However, additional state or school requirements may not include anything that involves physical presence for any period of time. In other words, a school cannot have a requirement that a student must be living in the state for X number of days before qualifying or fulfilling a requirement. For example, a school cannot require a student to present a voter registration card on the first day of class if an

SECTION 702 – FAQ's

individual must live in the state for at least 30 days before being eligible to register to vote. If the student refuses to demonstrate intent to establish residency by complying with a non-physical presence requirement, then the school may charge tuition and fees at the non-resident rate, and the Yellow Ribbon Program may be applicable.

SECTION 702 – FAQ's

Do the Resident Rate Requirements of the Choice Act impact the participation of public institutions of higher learning in the Yellow Ribbon Program?

Yellow Ribbon Program benefits can be paid toward out-of-state tuition and fee charges for programs at participating public institutions of higher learning for individuals not covered under the Choice Act. VA will continue to pay Yellow Ribbon Program benefits for out-of-state charges assessed to covered individuals during the waiver period. After the waiver period, the Yellow Ribbon Program will no longer be relevant to covered individuals, as they will be charged tuition and fees at the resident rate. However, Yellow Ribbon Program benefits will continue to be payable for those individuals not covered under the Choice Act.

QUESTIONS?

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