

Quarterly Report

SAN Coordinator Meetings

October

Delaware (non-SARA state): Delaware no longer exempts institutions for 100% online programs or courses. The fee for authorization is \$250.

November

The November SAN Coordinator Meeting was held in conjunction with the WICHE Cooperative for Educational Technologies (WCET) Conference. Six breakout sessions were held concurrently with a discussion on one of the following:

- (1) Professional licensure
- (2) International compliance
- (3) SARA return on investment for public institutions
- (4) What does SARA cover and not cover
- (5) How to monitor and centralize data on where students are, and
- (6) How to get buy in at institutions for better understanding on state authorization compliance.

Below is a report on two of the sessions:

Professional licensure: Institutions must disclose to students in which states its programs lead and do not lead to licensure. More than one threshold for disclosure exists requiring institutions to follow applicable federal, state, and SARA disclosure requirements. Additionally, this discussion emphasized data coordination, which included knowing what

are the and how many state licensure boards exist for a given profession in that particular state, boards' educational and individual requirements, and navigating agency overlap between a state's board of higher education and the state's professional licensure board(s).

Monitoring and centralizing data for student location:

Institutions focused on sources of data and data management. They discussed practices on flagging students enrolling from states where the institution was neither exempted nor authorized to enroll students, and their internal student-monitoring practices to track online students' locations.

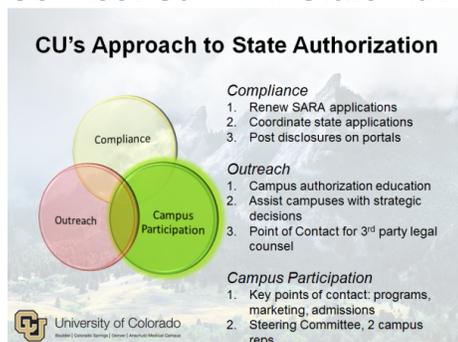
December

SARA states can request very limited information from SARA institutions, such as programs and student enrollment. Three trigger maps (100% Distance Education, Advertising, and Employment) were disseminated (attached below). They are works in progress.

Tip

A program leading to professional licensure must disclose to a prospective student whether it qualifies the student to sit for an exam in the state in which the student resides or intends to reside. This is a federal requirement. SARA also requires that institutions inform students by email.

Connect Summit: State Authorization Presentation



In November, Jaimie Henthorn and I presented on state authorization as it pertains to online education at the University of Colorado Connect Summit to all campus chancellors, provosts, CFOs, CIOs, and marketing leadership. Our brief presentation explained the differences between SARA and non-SARA states, when state authorization becomes an issue requiring action, the distinction between state authorization and state professional licensure board approval, potential consequences for noncompliance, and our approach to state authorization.

Educational Resources

- State Authorization and Supervised Field Experiences: Easier Than You Think, WCET Blog, <https://wcetblog.wordpress.com/2015/12/15/state-auth-field-experiences/>
- Enhanced Nurse Licensure Compact Promotes Interstate Distance Ed and Telehealth, WCET Blog, <https://wcetblog.wordpress.com/2015/11/11/enhanced-nurse-licensure-compact/>
- State Authorization Excel Spreadsheet (attached file) (work in progress): Covers a state's SARA status, exemption availability and fee, authorization application and fee, internships as a physical presence trigger, and controlling regulations and body
- State Authorization FAQ (attached file)
- Notes from SARA Board and SPA meeting ("NC SARA Meeting Summary") (attached file)
- Trigger Maps (attached files): 100% Distance Education, Advertising, and Employment