

The State Authorization Reciprocity Agreements: SARA

Higher Education needs a new way for states to oversee the delivery of postsecondary distance education.

The current process is too varied among the states to assure consistent consumer protection, too cumbersome and expensive for institutions that seek to provide education across state borders, and too fragmented to support our country's architecture for quality assurance in higher education — the quality assurance “triad” of accrediting agencies, the federal government, and the states.

A new, voluntary process of state oversight of distance education has been created to redress these problems. The State Authorization Reciprocity Agreement is a voluntary agreement among its member states and U.S. territories that establishes comparable national standards for interstate offering of postsecondary distance-education courses and programs. It is intended to make it easier for students to take online courses offered by postsecondary institutions based in another state.



Problems

- States and territories regulate higher education within their borders, with varying requirements for out-of-state institutions that want to do business in the state.
- Cross-state online education offered by colleges and universities is expanding dramatically.
- At present there is no alternative to each institution separately pursuing any needed approvals (state authorization) in each state and territory where it enrolls students.
- Consequently, thousands of institutions are required to contact and work through as many as 54 states and territories, and, sometimes, with multiple regulatory agencies in those states.
- That process is inefficient, costly, and not effective in supporting access to high quality distance education throughout the country.

Solution

The State Authorization Reciprocity Agreement (SARA) establishes a state-level reciprocity process that will support the nation in its efforts to increase the educational attainment of its people by making state authorization:

- more efficient, effective, and uniform in regard to necessary and reasonable standards of practice that could span states;
- more effective in dealing with quality and integrity issues that have arisen in some online/distance education offerings; and
- less costly for states and institutions and, thereby, the students they serve.

Key Points

- SARA is voluntary for states and institutions.
- Administered by the four regional higher education compacts (Midwestern Higher Education Compact, New England Board of Higher Education, Southern Regional Education Board, and the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education), which began accepting applications from states in their regions in early 2014. Once states are approved, they can begin to enroll eligible institutions.
- Membership is open to degree-granting postsecondary institutions from all sectors (public colleges and universities; independent institutions, both non-profit and for-profit) accredited by an agency recognized by the U.S. Secretary of Education.

Benefits to States

- Expands educational offerings to state residents.
- Allows SARA states to focus on their home-state institutions, rather than on institutions from many other states.
- Maintains state regulation of on-the-ground instruction offered by out-of-state institutions.
- Other SARA states will help resolve complaints. (SARA states commit to resolving complaints from distance education offered by their institutions.)
- Reduces costs for institutions, lessening this particular need to raise fees and thereby supporting affordability.
- No cost to states.

Benefits to Institutions

- Enables more efficient provision of distance education to a broader market.
- Reduces number of other-state regulations to continually monitor and track.
- Reduces number of applications and individual state requirements.
- Reduces costs.
 - » Applications, surety bonds, agent licenses, etc.
 - » Staff (payroll and time).
 - » Reduced costs = potentially lower fees for students.

Benefits to Students

- Expands access to educational offerings.
- Should lead to better resolution of complaints from students in SARA states.
- Reduces a rapidly growing institutional cost that is passed along to students.
- Should enhance overall quality of distance education.

For more information, contact:

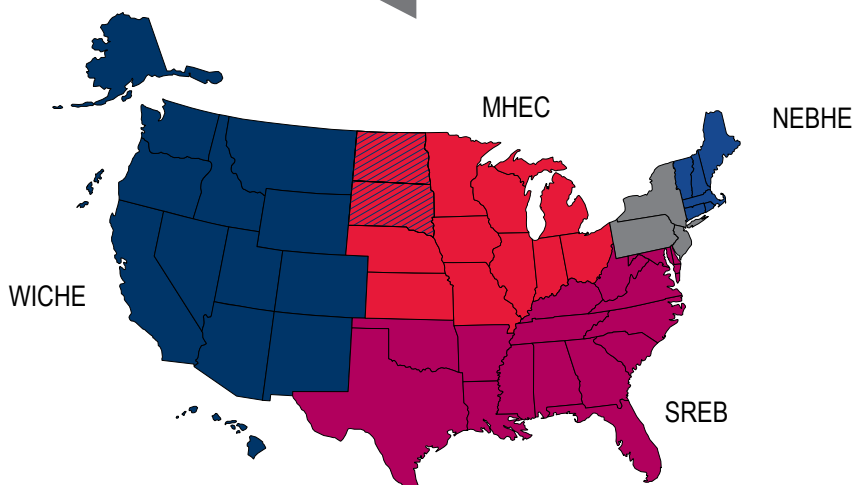
Marshall A. Hill, Ph.D.
Executive Director
National Council for State
Authorization Reciprocity Agreements
3005 Center Green Drive, Suite 130
Boulder, CO 80301
303.541.0283 • mhill@nc-sara.org
www.nc-sara.org

Sandra J. Doran, Esq.
Director, N-SARA
New England Board of Higher
Education (NEBHE)
45 Temple Place
Boston, MA 02111
617.533.9524 • sdoran@nebhe.org
www.nebhe.org/sara

Mary A. Larson, M.Ed.
Director, S-SARA
Southern Regional Education Board (SREB)
592 10th Street N.W.
Atlanta, GA 30318-5776
404.875.9211 ext. 219 • mary.larson@sreb.org
www.sreb.org/sara

John Lopez, Ph.D.
Director, W-SARA
Western Interstate Commission
for Higher Education (WICHE)
3005 Center Green Drive, Suite 130
Boulder, CO 80301
303.541.0277 • jlopez@wiche.edu
www.wiche.edu/sara

Jennifer L. Parks, M.A.
Director, M-SARA
Midwestern Higher Education Compact (MHEC)
105 Fifth Avenue South, Suite 450
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612.287.5131 • jennyp@mhec.org
www.mhec.org/sara



National Council for State Authorization Reciprocity Agreements

*A voluntary, regional approach
to state oversight of distance education*