AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

NAME: Academic and Student Affairs	DATE: January 29, 2025
TITLE: Proposed Amendment to Board Policy 3. Accreditation (Second Reading)	43
□ Action	☐ Review and Discussion
□ This item is required by policy	

PRESENTERS

Satasha Green-Stephen, Senior Vice Chancellor for Academic and Student Affairs

PURPOSE

Board Policy 1A.1 Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Organization and Administration, Part 6. Board Policies and System Procedures requires board review and approval of proposed board policy changes and that each board policy is reviewed at least once every five years.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The proposed amendment consists of deleting outdated background information and the term "regional" throughout the policy, replacing the definition for Higher Learning Commission, and clarifying "program accreditation" in Part 4, Subp. B.

RECOMMENDED ACTION (SECOND READING DRAFT)

The Academic and Student Affairs Committee recommends that the Board of Trustees approve the proposed amendment to Policy 3.43.

Date Presented to the ASA Committee: 11/19/24

Date Presented to the Board of Trustees: Second reading – action taken.

Date of Implementation: TBD

PROPOSED CHANGES (FIRST READING DRAFT)

Single underlining represents proposed new language.

Strikeouts represent existing language proposed to be removed.

3.43 Accreditation

- Part 1. Purpose
- To establish accreditation requirements for colleges and universities.

Part 2. Background

Higher education institutions demonstrate that <u>the college or university they</u> and their educational programs meet minimum standards through accreditation. Accreditation can be attained at the institutional or programmatic level. Once achieved, accreditation must be <u>reaffirmedrenewed</u> periodically to ensure that the quality of the institution and educational programs is maintained.

In order for students to receive federal student aid from the U.S. Department of Education for postsecondary study, the institution must be accredited by a federally recognized accreditor.

While there are both regional and national accreditors, regional accreditation uses more stringent standards of quality. Credits earned from regionally accredited institutions are more widely accepted and more easily transferable than credits earned at nationally accredited or non-accredited institutions.

Part 3. Definitions

Accreditation

A process and a status that assures higher education institutions and programs meet a set of standards developed by peers.

a. Institutional accreditation

 Accreditation of an college or university entire institution is determined by institutional accreditors (formerly regional or national accreditors), indicating that each of the college or university an institution's parts is achieving contributing to the achievement of the institution's its mission, and objectives, and the accreditor's standards.

b. Program/specialized accreditation

 Accreditation of an institution's college or university programs that involves examination of the individual academic units, programs, or disciplinary offerings to ensure they are providing students with a quality education in a particular area of study. Programmatic accreditation may be required in some fields for graduates to seek licensure or certification. Programmatic accreditation in other fields serves to provide a recognition of quality.

Higher Learning Commission (HLC)

An institutional accreditor recognized by the U.S. Department of Education. HLC accredits degree-granting institutions of higher education in the United States. The Higher Learning Commission (HLC) is an independent corporation that is one of the regional institutional accreditors in the United States. HLC accredits degree granting post secondary educational

institutions in the North Central region (including Minnesota) and is recognized as a regional accreditor by the Secretary of Education.

Regional accreditation

The accreditation process used or status granted by one the federally recognized regional accreditors in the United States.

Part 4. Accreditation

Subpart A. Regional Institutional Aaccreditation

 Colleges and universities shall achieve and retain regional accreditation through the Higher Learning Commission. Any college or university that does not maintain accredited status with the Higher Learning Commission may be subject to loss of degree granting authority.

Subpart B. Program Aaccreditation

For programs that have an accreditation and for which people working in that field must be licensed or certified for employment, colleges and universities shall achieve and maintain accreditation for those programs (i.e.g., law enforcementpeace officer, nursing, dental hygiene, etc.).

For fields that do not require licensure or certification, Colleges and universities may obtain are encouraged, though not required, to obtain voluntary program accreditation where appropriate and aligned with the mission of the college or university (i.e.g., automotive technician, business, chemistry, etc.).

Part 5. Report to the Board of Trustees

The chancellor shall provide an annual report to the Board of Trustees on the status of the regional accreditation for each college and university. College and university presidents shall submit an annual update to the chancellor, or chancellor's designee, on the status of their regional accreditation.

Related Documents:

- Board Policy 3.36 Academic Programs
- System Procedure 3.36.1 Academic Programs

Policy History:

Date of Adoption:1/29/20Date of Implementation:1/29/20Date of Last Review:n/a

Date & Subject of Revisions: n/a

XX/XX/2024 – <u>Full review, deleted the following: outdated background information, the term "regional" throughout the policy, replaced the definition for Higher Learning Commission, and clarified program accreditation in Part 4, Subp. B.</u>