

# Addendum to the Handbook 2001-2002

National Association of Schools of Art and Design  
October 2002

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Action on proposed changes to the Rules of Practice and Procedure was taken by the NASAD Board of Directors on Thursday, October 17, 2002. Action on changes to the Bylaws and Appendices was taken by the Membership during the First General Session on Friday, October 18, 2002.

## NASAD Handbook 2001-2002 – page 12

### Bylaws

#### Article I/Membership

#### Section 2. Special Statuses

#### Item C. Suspension of Accreditation Status

#### *Amend last sentence of paragraph three as follows:*

Failure to move from suspended accreditation status to regular accreditation status within a period not to exceed the earlier of six months or the expiration of the institution's current accreditation period will cause the Commission to consider revocation of Membership.

## NASAD Handbook 2001-2002 – page 17

### Bylaws

#### Article III. Governance

#### Section 3. Board of Directors

#### *Revise Section 3.F.7 as follows:*

7. establish written procedures for hearing an appeal of a decision by the Commission on Accreditation if that decision denies or revokes or terminates accredited institutional Membership;

## NASAD Handbook 2001-2002 – page 33

### Rules of Practice and Procedure

#### Article IV. Association Procedures

#### *Add new Section 6 as follows:*

**Section 6. Procedures If An Institution Closes.** If an institution NASAD accredits closes, NASAD works with the U.S. Department of Education and the appropriate State agency, to the extent feasible, to ensure that students are given reasonable opportunities to complete their education without additional charge.

This expression of intent to provide assistance does not indicate or constitute a financial or educational obligation on the part of NASAD to institutions, students, or their representatives.

*Previous Section 6 becomes Section 7.*

**NASAD Handbook 2001-2002 – page 39**

**Rules of Practice and Procedure**

**Article VIII/Requests for Reconsideration of Actions by the Commission on Accreditation**

**Section 1. Actions Eligible for Reconsideration**

***Add the following:***

In eligible cases, a Request for Reconsideration is not a precondition for filing an Appeal of An Adverse Decision described in Article IX; a Request for Reconsideration may precede but may not follow an Appeal of An Adverse Decision.

**NASAD Handbook 2001-2002 – pages 40-42**

**Rules of Practice and Procedure**

**Article IX. Appeals of Adverse Decisions Concerning Accredited Institutional Membership**

***Amend entire Article as follows:***

**Section 1. Definition.** An adverse decision shall be defined as a decision of the Commission on Accreditation that denies or revokes or terminates accredited institutional Membership. *(For purposes of this statement, “accredited institutional Membership” includes Associate Membership and Membership, both of which carry accreditation status.)*

**Section 2. Procedural Authority.** Consistent with Article III, Section 3.F.7 of the Bylaws, the Board of Directors shall adopt written procedures for the Association to consider the appeal of an adverse decision of the Commission on Accreditation. These procedures shall be consistent with and supportive of all sections of Article IX of the Rules of Practice and Procedure.

**Section 3. Disclosure and Confidentiality.** The appeals process operates under the NASAD Rules of Practice and Procedure statement on Disclosure and Confidentiality. NASAD considers the appeals process to be confidential and, at all times during the course of the appeal, will maintain complete confidentiality of all documents and information supplied or reviewed during the appeal, as well as the deliberations and decision-making process relating to the appeal or the decision under appeal. However, should a potential or actual appellant publicly disclose a pending or actual appeal or appeal decision, or publicly characterize or make misleading or inaccurate representations about the appeals process, the decision that may be, or is subject to, an appeal, or the appeals decision, whether before, during, or after the appeal, NASAD reserves the right to respond immediately and publicly through the appropriate medium or media to correct or clarify such inaccurate or misleading representations or characterizations.

Statements regarding disclosure and confidentiality appearing in the NASAD Rules of Practice and Procedure are consistent with NASAD’s responsibility under law and regulation to inform various governmental authorities when decisions are reached at the conclusion of accreditation or appeals procedures.

**Section 4. Grounds for Appeal.** The grounds on which an institution may appeal a decision of the Commission which denies or revokes or terminates accredited institutional Membership shall be (a) that the Commission’s decision was not supported by substantial evidence in the record upon which the decision was based; and/or (b) that the Commission in making its decision departed significantly from its written procedures.

**Section 5. Meaning of Appeals Decisions.** Decisions on appeals concern only matters outlined in Section 4 (a) and (b) above. After the appeals process is complete, decisions concerning accredited institutional Membership remain the responsibility of the Commission on Accreditation. Decisions on appeals are made only on evidence available at the time of the decision being appealed.

**Section 6. Time of Filing an Appeal.** An institution wishing to appeal a decision of the Commission on Accreditation shall file with the Executive Director of the Association either in person or by certified mail

not later than thirty (30) days following the date of the Commission's action letter a notice of intent to appeal, which shall be the official action of the governing board of the institution, along with the required filing fee determined as policy by the Board of Directors and published in the written procedures for appeals noted in Article IX, Section 2, of the Rules of Practice and Procedure. The institution shall file with the Executive Director of the Association either in person or by certified mail not later than thirty (30) days following the date of its notice of intent to appeal a written appeal document setting forth evidence and argument in support of its appeal. Failure of an institution to file notice of intent to appeal, the required filing fee, or its appeal document in a timely fashion shall void the appeal.

**Section 7. Initial Response.** The Executive Director of NASAD shall ensure that the institution's appeal document meets all preconditions for review by an appeals committee. Immediately upon receiving an appeal document that meets all preconditions for review, the Executive Director shall forward to the Chair of the Commission on Accreditation a copy of the document and shall acknowledge receipt of the document in writing to the art/design executive and the chief executive officer of the institution. Within thirty (30) days of receipt of the appeal documents, the Chair of the Commission shall provide a written response to the appeal stating the reason for the decision. The response shall be sent to the Executive Director, who forwards copies to the art/design executive and the chief executive officer of the institution filing the appeal.

### **Section 8. Appeals Committee**

- A. The Executive Director, with the approval of the President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, shall appoint the chair and members of an appeals committee comprising three persons, none of whom shall be members of the Commission.
- B. Each person invited to participate in the appeals committee shall be asked to consider whether any conflict of interest arises from service on the committee. Conflict of interest includes, but is not limited to, participating in any way in the process leading to the decision being appealed; coming from the same state as the institution appealing; having any prior or projected alumni, employment, or financial relationship, or having any other prior or projected relationship with the appealing institution that could influence or be construed as influencing the outcome of the appeal. If conflict of interest is found, that person may not serve on the appeals committee. In addition, appeals committee members are subject to NASAD policies concerning conflict of interest.
- C. The appeals committee shall receive from the institution making the appeal written materials detailing its appeal and from the Chair of the Commission a written response to the appeal, and will hear in person representatives of the institution and of the Commission who choose to appear.

**Section 9. Decision on an Appeal.** After following procedures established by the Board of Directors (see Section 2 of this Article, above), the appeals committee shall render a final decision, either to (a) deny the appeal and sustain the decision of the Commission or (b) sustain the appeal and remand the decision to the Commission for correction of errors or omissions and for reconsideration. The final decision of the appeals committee shall be distributed to the art/design executive and the chief executive officer of the institution and to the Chair of the Commission on Accreditation.

An institution's continuing disagreement with the final decision of the appeals committee shall be settled by arbitration in accordance with the Rules of the American Arbitration Association. Arbitration considers only items (a) and (b) of the Grounds for Appeal outlined in Section 4 of this article.

**Section 10. Reconsideration by the Commission.** If the appeal is denied, the Commission has no power to consider new evidence produced since the original decision.

If the appeal is sustained and the decision remanded to the Commission, the Commission in making a new decision shall take into account changes made by or occurring in the institution since the original decision. The Commission in its reconsideration shall utilize written materials submitted by the institution, and may utilize a team visit to the institution and such other procedures as are appropriate

in correcting the errors and omissions identified by the appeals committee and in reaching a new decision on the institution's Membership. The institution may be assessed such fees as are established by the Association for such procedures, except that the institution may not be assessed fees for Commission actions taken solely to correct errors and omissions identified by the appeals committee. The institution is responsible, however, for reimbursing the expenses of any NASAD visitors according to NASAD procedures.

**Section 11. Effective Date of Action.** Until the final decision of the appeals committee, the decision under appeal shall not be in effect, and the accredited institutional Membership status of the institution shall remain as it was before the decision under appeal was made.

If the appeal is denied, the Commission decision under appeal shall become effective on the date of final adoption by the appeals committee of the recommendation that the appeal be denied and the decision be sustained.

If the appeal is sustained, the decision being appealed is void, and until the Commission takes a new action, the accredited institutional Membership status of the institution shall remain as it was before the decision under appeal was made.

### **NASAD Handbook 2001-2002 – page 148**

#### **Appendix I.A**

#### **Specific Operational Standards for All Institutions of Higher Education for Which NASAD is the Designated Institutional Accreditor**

##### **I. Standards for Accreditation**

##### **F. Teach-Out Agreements**

##### ***Add new item 3 as follows:***

3. Be articulated with an institution accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency.

### **NASAD Handbook 2001-2002 – pages 149-150**

#### **Appendix I.A**

#### **Specific Operational Standards for All Institutions of Higher Education for Which NASAD is the Designated Institutional Accreditor**

##### **II. Procedural Requirements**

##### **C. Starting a Branch Campus or Similar Entity**

##### ***Revise last paragraph as follows:***

If the institution

- a. has a total of three or fewer additional locations;
- b. has not demonstrated a proven record of effective educational oversight of additional locations; or
- c. has been placed on administrative warning, probation, or show cause, or is subject to some limitation on its accreditation status;

then within six months of the opening of a branch campus or similar entity, the branch must host a team of NASAD visiting evaluators.

**NASAD Handbook 2001-2002 – pages 152-153**

**Appendix I.A**

**Specific Operational Standards for All Institutions of Higher Education  
for Which NASAD is the Designated Institutional Accreditor**

**II. Procedural Requirements**

**F. Policies and Protocols for Institutions Participating in Federal Student Loan Programs**

**5. Rules Concerning Notification of Action by the NASAD Commission on Accreditation**

***Amend first paragraph as follows:***

NASAD will notify the U.S. Secretary of Education, the appropriate State licensing or authorizing agency, the appropriate accrediting agencies, and the public of the following types of decisions, no later than 30 days after a decision is made:

***Insert new item b. as follows:***

- b. A decision to renew accreditation.

*Reletter remaining points.*

***Amend first full paragraph following item f. (formerly item e.) as follows:***

When the final decision is to deny, withdraw, suspend, terminate, or otherwise affect the accreditation status, the U.S. Secretary of Education, the appropriate State licensing or authorizing agency, and the appropriate accrediting agencies will be notified of the decision at the same time as the institution, but no later than 30 days after the decision is made.

***Add new paragraph as follows:***

When the final decision is to deny, withdraw, suspend, terminate, or otherwise affect the accreditation status, the public will be notified of the decision within twenty-four hours.

***Amend last paragraph as follows:***

No later than 60 days after a final decision, NASAD makes available to the U.S. Secretary of Education, the appropriate State licensing or authorizing agency, and the public upon request, a brief statement summarizing the reasons for NASAD's determination to deny, withdraw, suspend, terminate, or otherwise affect the accreditation status, and the comments, if any, that the affected institution may wish to make with regard to that decision.

**NASAD Handbook 2001-2002 – page 163**

***Add a new Appendix II.B as follows:***

**APPENDIX II.B**

**ADVISORY STATEMENT ON UNDERGRADUATE MINORS IN ART AND DESIGN**

NASAD encourages art and design programs in higher education to offer minors in art/design for undergraduate students. Minors enable students to advance and integrate art/design knowledge and skills in a variety of areas and may be especially appropriate for students with substantial interest in art/design, but who intend to pursue careers in other fields.

NASAD does not accredit or list minor programs in its *Directory*, since minors are considered part of an institution's program of art/design in general education. The Association encourages accredited member institutions to organize, manage, and evaluate minors programs with the seriousness of purpose expected of all postsecondary artistic and educational activities. The following advisory points may provide assistance in this regard:

1. A clear relationship should be evident among the mission, goals, and objectives of the institution, the art/design unit, and the art and design minor programs. Mission, goals, and objectives should be considered in artistic, intellectual, educational, and curricular terms.

Minors in art and design require attention to a variety of operational and policy issues. Minors programs are important in overall considerations about size and scope and in managing the art/design unit's relationships among goals and objectives, resources, and program offerings. Each art/design unit is responsible for ensuring that resources are available to support the goals and objectives of minors programs for all students enrolled. Student/faculty FTE ratios deserve careful consideration.

2. Minors programs should have distinct structures, formats, and requirements.
3. Minors programs should have specific curricular objectives. Normally, minors require 15-24 semester hours and involve a range of art and design studies from areas such as studio, analysis, and history. The usual goal is to raise the level of overall proficiency in art/design and to provide a comprehensive overview of the discipline. Requirements in at least two of the three areas previously mentioned are the norm. However, minors in art and design may be especially designed to be integrated with other liberal arts or pre-professional curricula. Whatever the curricular objective, balances between comprehensiveness and focus must be maintained to ensure program integrity.
4. Minors programs may be traditional or innovative in structure, content, and requirements. They may be traditional or innovative in their relationship to the art/design unit and to the institution as a whole. Whatever the approach, administrators and faculty associated with minors programs should seek and evaluate opportunities to broaden the artistic and intellectual development of students. Multi- and interdisciplinary studies; individualized minors under a common goals framework; results-oriented requirements; involvement in upper division courses, electives, and special project opportunities all seem particularly appropriate.
5. Each minors program should have published policies concerning admission, the awarding of grades and credit, retention, and completion consistent with the curricular goals of the program. Requirements for course work, proficiency levels in studio, and any project activity should be clearly stated. Policies should be developed to define relationships between minor and major programs, especially in institutions where declarations of major occur at the end of the freshman or sophomore year.

Scholarship and other financial aid, transfer policies affecting minors, and special fees for non-major enrollments and counseling require delineation and regular attention.

6. The minor in art/design is strongly recommended for individuals preparing to be general elementary school teachers, or liberal arts and sciences teachers at the junior high or high school level. However, the minor in art/design is inappropriate for the preparation of specialist K-12 art/design teachers. To offer such a possibility is inconsistent with NASAD standards. NASAD requirements for specialist teacher preparation are found in the *NASAD Handbook* under "Standards for Degree-Granting Institutions."
7. It is essential that all written and spoken information be clear about the artistic, intellectual, educational, and curricular goals and limits of each minors program. Promotion and recruitment activities for minors programs should be carefully designed to emphasize the advantages of the program without promising or implying undocumentable career results.

NASAD maintains texts addressing issues of content and evaluation that may be useful in developing, maintaining, and amending art and design minors programs. *Handbook* statements concerning artistic and intellectual goals and content for undergraduate degrees and programs in art and design can serve as starting points or guidelines for discussions about content. Self-study, assessment, and future analyses instruments can provide formats for studying results, prospects, and feasibilities.

As overall curriculum offerings and policies are planned, NASAD encourages continued attention to the potentials for art and design inherent in strong minors programs. The minors option provides tremendous

opportunities to develop art/design knowledge and skills at a basic collegiate level among large numbers of educated citizens. Evolving economic, demographic, and technological conditions provide increased incentive for creativity and leadership in the development and operation of art/design minors programs.

*Renumber remaining appendices in this section.*

**NASAD Handbook 2001-2002 – page 181**

**Appendix III.G.**

**Commission Time Guidelines for Interpreting the Continuous Deferral Policy**

***Amend as follows:***

Normally, the total time period for demonstrating compliance with required standards shall not exceed:

1. Twelve months, if the program, or the longest program offered by the institution, is less than one year in length;
2. Eighteen months, if the program, or the longest program offered by the institution, is at least one year, but less than two years, in length; or
3. Two years, if the program, or the longest program offered by the institution, is at least two years in length.

If the institution or program does not bring itself into compliance within the specified period, the Commission must take adverse action unless the Commission extends the period for achieving compliance for good cause.

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