

Equipping Education Leaders, Advancing Ideas



50-State Analysis

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System/Institutional Governing Boards

| | System/Institutional Governing Boards |
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| Alabama | <p>The state has 2 multicampus governing boards established by the state constitution with powers delineated by the state legislature. The Board of Trustees of the University of Alabama System was established in 1821, is comprised of 17 members, and governs 3 senior institutions. The Board of Trustees of Auburn University was established in 1901, is comprised of 12 members, and governs 2 senior institutions.</p> <p>The Troy University Governing Board was established in 1967 (prior to 1967, Troy was governed by the State Board of Education), is comprised of 12 members, and governs 3 senior institutions. 5 other state universities each have a separate governing board.</p> <p>The governing boards are responsible for the total governance of the institutions under their control other than the regulator functions given to the Commission for program approval and off-campus approval.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">rev. 10/2007</p> |
| Alaska | <p>The University of Alaska is the single, multicampus public institution of postsecondary education in the state governed by the Board of Regents. The community college in Valdez has its own governing board separate from the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska. See the State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency section for additional information.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">rev. 10/2007</p> |
| Arizona | <p>The Arizona Board of Regents governs 3 universities and the State Board of Directors for Community Colleges coordinates 10 community college districts, which consist of 18 campuses. See the State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency section for more information.</p> |
| Arkansas | <p>Arkansas has 6 public senior institutional governing boards whose powers are delineated by statute. The University of Arkansas Board of Trustees was established in 1871 and became a system board with mergers that began in 1969. The Arkansas State University Board of Trustees became a system board in 2001 through separate personnel approvals for a system office. The Southern Arkansas University - Magnolia Board of Trustees acts on behalf of the 2-year college (Southern Arkansas University - Tech) affiliated with the University. The University of Arkansas System and the Arkansas State University System are responsible for multiple campuses. The Southern Arkansas University - Magnolia Board is responsible for 2 campuses. Each of the other boards governs a single institution. The number of members on the governing boards range from 5 to 10, with all appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate.</p> <p>Since 1996, two community colleges (Phillips County Community College renamed Phillips County College-University of Arkansas; Westark College renamed University of Arkansas-Fort Smith) and four technical colleges (Red Hope; Gateway Technical College renamed University of Arkansas Community College-Batesville; Petit Jean Technical College renamed University of Arkansas Community College-Morrilton; Cossatot Technical College renamed Cossatot Community College-University of Arkansas) have merged into the University of Arkansas system. Westark College became a four-year institution as part of the merger. One vocational-technical institute merged with the Arkansas State University System in 2001.</p> <p>Legislation passed in 1995 gave community college boards the choice of being elected or appointed by the governor. The technical colleges each have a local board of seven members appointed by the governor.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">rev. 10/2007</p> |
| California | <p>Institutional governing boards in the state include: (1) the Board of Regents of the University of California comprised of 26 members, was established under Article IX, Section 9 of the California Constitution, 1878 and exercises constitutional powers over 10 public senior colleges, 3 research laboratories and numerous agricultural extension stations; (2) the Board of Trustees of the California State University and Colleges is comprised of 25 members, was established by the Donohoe Higher Education Act of 1960, and exercises statutory authority over 23 public senior colleges; and (3) 72 local community college district boards of trustees responsible for governing the 108 public 2-year colleges with general direction and leadership provided at the state level by the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges.</p> |

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| Colorado | <p>Colorado's public postsecondary education institutions are under the direction of 6 governing boards. The regents of the University of Colorado (the only public elected governing board) are responsible for the operation of the university on its 4 campuses in Boulder, Colorado Springs, Denver (Auraria) and at the Health Sciences Center in Denver. The Board of Agriculture serves as the governing board for Colorado State University, the University of Southern Colorado and Fort Lewis College. The Colorado School of Mines and the University of Northern Colorado each has its own Board of Trustees. The trustees of the state colleges are charged with the governance of 4 institutions: Adams State College, Mesa State College, Metropolitan State College of Denver and Western State College. The 12 institutions comprising the state system of community colleges are under the control of the State Board for Community Colleges and Occupational Education, which also serves as the state's board for vocational education and has oversight for much of the programming of the state's 3 local district colleges and area vocational schools. This board also serves as the state's approving agency for veterans' programs. In addition, a Board of Directors of the Auraria Higher Education Center has certain special responsibilities with respect to nonacademic programming at the University of Colorado at Denver, Metropolitan State College of Denver and the Community College of Denver.</p> |
| Connecticut | <p>There are 4 statutory governing boards in Connecticut: (1) the Board of Trustees of the University of Connecticut, which is comprised of 19 members and is responsible for the state's land-grant university, medical center, law school and 5 branch campuses; (2) the Board of Trustees of the Connecticut State University, which is comprised of 18 members and is responsible for 4 4-year state universities; (3) the Board of Trustees of the Community-Technical Colleges, which is comprised of 24 members and is responsible for 12 2-year colleges; and (4) the Board for State Academic Awards, which is comprised of 9 members and is responsible for a nonteaching institution, empowered to certify credits and grant degrees as Charter Oak State College. These 4 system/institutional governing boards were established simultaneously to the establishment of the Board of Governors in 1983.</p> <p>Subject to the policies and guidelines of the Board of Governors, each board administers their systems; plans for expansion and development of its institutions and submits such plans to the Board of Governors for review and recommendation; appoints and/or removes its Chief Executive Officer and institutional chief executive officers; determines the size of staff, their duties and conditions of employment (subject to Board of Governors guidelines); employs staff; fixes compensation; confers degrees; and makes rules for governance of institutions, admission of students and expenditure of funds.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">rev. 10/2007</p> |
| Delaware | <p>Delaware has 3 institutional governing boards: (1) the Board of Trustees of the University of Delaware comprised of 32 members, was established in 1834, and has statutory responsibility for 1 public senior college; (2) the Board of Trustees of Delaware State University comprised of 12 members, was established in 1890, and has statutory responsibility for 1 public senior college; and (3) the Board of Trustees of Delaware Technical and Community Colleges is comprised of 8 members, was established in 1966, and has statutory authority over 4 public community colleges (1 community college with 4 campuses).</p> <p>The Board of Trustees of the University of Delaware is responsible for the duties set forth in DEL. CODE ANN § 5106. The Board of Trustees of Delaware State University is responsible for the duties set forth in DEL. CODE ANN § 6505. The Board of Trustees of Delaware Technical and Community College is responsible for the duties set forth in DEL. CODE ANN § 9105.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">rev. 10/2007</p> |
| District of Columbia | <p>The University of the District of Columbia Board of Trustees governs the university and the Board of Governors of the District of Columbia School of Law governs the David A. Clarke School of Law.</p> <p>See the State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency section for additional information.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">rev. 10/2007</p> |
| Florida | <p>Effective July 1, 2001, each of the 11 state universities has a governor-appointed 12-member board of trustees. In addition, the student body president serves as a voting member of each board.</p> |
| Georgia | <p>The University System of Georgia's Board of Regents oversees 35 postsecondary institutions. See the State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency section for additional information.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">rev. 10/2007</p> |
| Hawaii | <p>The Board of Regents of the University of Hawaii serves as the constitutional governing board for the University of Hawaii.</p> <p>See the State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency section for additional information.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">rev. 10/2007</p> |
| Idaho | <p>The State Board of Education/Board of Regents of the University of Idaho serves as a single constitutional board for all public education, including elementary, secondary and postsecondary levels. Junior colleges are responsible to locally elected boards of trustees. There are 3 local community college boards with specific oversight of their institutions.</p> <p>See the State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency section for additional information.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">rev. 10/2007</p> |

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| Illinois | <p>Each public university and community college has a governing board of trustees made up of 7 members. The public university governing boards were established in January 1996 and are responsible for adopting budgets, setting institutional policies, establishing tuition and fees, personnel and student admissions.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">rev. 10/2007</p> |
| Indiana | <p>Indiana has eight public institutional governing boards: (1) Ball State University Board of Trustees; (2) Indiana State University Board of Trustees; (3) Ivy Tech State College Board of Trustees with authority over 22 campuses and centers and the newly created Community College of Indiana in partnership with Vincennes University; (4) Indiana University Board of Trustees with authority over seven campuses; (5) IUPUI Ft. Wayne campus administered by Purdue University maintains dual program responsibilities, with some academic units answerable to Purdue and others to Indiana University; (6) Purdue University Board of Trustees responsible for four campuses; (7) Vincennes University Board of Trustees with jurisdiction over the newly created Community College of Indiana in partnership with Ivy Tech State College; and (8) University of Southern Indiana Board of Trustees.</p> |
| Iowa | <p>The State Board of Regents serves as the statutory governing body for all public postsecondary education in the state and the State Board of Education's Bureau of Community Colleges and Workforce Preparation has jurisdiction over the community colleges in Iowa.</p> <p>For additional information, see the State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency section.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">rev. 10/2007</p> |
| Kansas | (See State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency.) |
| Kentucky | <p>There are 8 institutional governing boards for the state-supported universities and a governing board for the Kentucky Community and Technical College System. The University of Kentucky, which was founded in 1865, operates two institutions: the main campus and the separately accredited Lexington Community College. 20 members serve on the University of Kentucky's Board of Trustees. Each of the other 7 boards governs a single institution: the Board of Trustees of the University of Louisville consists of 20 members and was established in 1970; the Board of Regents of Eastern Kentucky University consists of 11 members and was established in 1966; the Board of Regents of Kentucky State University consists of 11 members and was established in 1886; the Board of Regents of Morehead State University consists of 11 members and was established in 1966; the Board of Regents of Murray State University consists of 11 members and was established in 1966; the Board of Regents of Northern Kentucky University consists of 12 members and was established in 1973; and the Board of Regents of Western Kentucky University consists of 11 members and was established in 1966. The dates listed indicate when boards' current legal structure was established. The governing boards are bodies corporate charged with the responsibility for the overall management and control of the institutions. Among those are the appointment of the president and faculty, management of all institutional finances, and responsibility for setting all policies.</p> <p>The Board of Regents for the Kentucky Community College and Technical Colleges System consists of 14 members, was established in 1997 and administer multiple campuses.</p> |
| Louisiana | <p>3 institutional governing boards were created by the 1974 constitution. Each board has 17 members appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate and 1 student member elected by student body presidents. The 3 governing boards are: (1) the Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, governing 2 public junior colleges, 3 public senior colleges, a law center, a medical center and an agricultural science center; (2) the Board of Supervisors of Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, responsible for 1 public junior college and 2 public senior institutions; and (3) the Board of Trustees for the University of Louisiana System, governing 8 public senior institutions and 2 public junior colleges.</p> |
| Maine | <p>The Board of Trustees of the University of Maine System is the system/institutional governing board in the state.</p> |

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| Maryland | <p>Maryland's postsecondary education system consists of 6 segments: University System of Maryland, Morgan State University, St. Mary's College of Maryland, Community Colleges, Independent Colleges and Universities, and Private Career Schools. The Board of Regents of the University System of Maryland governs 11 constituent institutions. St. Mary's College of Maryland and Morgan State University have individual governing boards, as does Baltimore City Community College. Local boards govern the community colleges. The independent colleges and universities have their own governing boards and the private career schools are independently operated.</p> <p>The Board of Regents for the University System of Maryland consists of 17 members and was established in 1988. The board is responsible for managing the system and developing policies, guidelines and plans. The board is also responsible for establishing standards for funding, reviewing, modifying and approving consolidated budget requests with respect to the operating and capital budgets of constituent institutions.</p> <p>The Board of Trustees for St. Mary's College of Maryland consists of 26 members and was established in 1978. The board is responsible for management and control of the college. The board reviews plans for the college, which are prepared by the president, prepares and implements capital and operating budgets, and establishes personnel policy and procedures.</p> <p>The Board of Regents for Morgan State University consists of 15 members and was established in 1999. It is responsible for the management of Morgan State University. It may review and adopt procedures regarding accreditation, programs and functions, actual and potential capabilities, admissions, curricula, graduation, awarding of degrees and general policymaking. It may prepare and submit budgets and establish general standards and guidelines governing the appointment, compensation, advancement, tenure, and termination of all faculty, executive staff, and professional administrative staff and other personnel.</p> <p>The Board of Trustees for Baltimore City Community College consists of 9 members and was established in 1990. The board is responsible for the management and control of the college. In addition, the board establishes fees and tuition, entrance requirements, courses and programs, etc. The board appoints the president of the college and reviews and approves operating and capital budgets.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">rev. 10/2007</p> |
| Massachusetts | <p>Massachusetts has 2 statewide boards with governing authority. The Board of Trustees of the University of Massachusetts is responsible for governing the 5-campus university system. The Board of Higher Education, in addition to its responsibility for overall coordination of all public postsecondary education, has residual governing authority with respect to the state and community colleges. Management responsibility, however, for each of these colleges is vested in institutional boards of trustees for each of these colleges. The state and community college boards of trustees appoint and remove presidents, subject to approval by the Board of Higher Education.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">rev. 10/2007</p> |
| Michigan | <p>All governance is undertaken by separate institutional governing boards which include: (1) 10 boards of control of trustees appointed by the governor for four-year public colleges and universities, each responsible for a single institution; (2) the elected Board of Regents of the University of Michigan, a constitutional board governing three branches of the university; (3) the elected Board of Governors of Wayne State University and the Board of Trustees of Michigan State University, both constitutional boards responsible for a single senior public institution. The 29 public two-year community colleges each have regionally elected governing boards.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">rev. 10/2007</p> |
| Minnesota | <p>The Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota and the Board of Trustees of the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities (MnSCU) serve as the institutional governing boards in the state.</p> |
| Mississippi | <p>The Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning exercises constitutional governing authority over the 8 public institutions in the state. The State Board for Community and Junior Colleges functions as a coordinating agency for the state's 15 public junior colleges.</p> <p>See the <i>State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency</i> section for additional information.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">rev. 10/2007</p> |
| Missouri | <p>Institutional governing boards in the state are: (1) the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri comprised of 9 members, was established in 1839, and has constitutional authority for 4 campuses; (2) the statutory Board of Curators of Lincoln University is comprised of 9 members was established in 1929 with the University being founded in 1879; (3) 7 Boards of Regents of state colleges and universities, exercising authority over 4 public regional universities and 3 public state colleges generally founded in 1939 with boards having either 6 or 7 members; (4) the Board of Governors of Truman State University (formerly Northeast Missouri State University) is comprised of 10 members was established in 1879; (5) the Board of Regents of Linn State Technical College comprised of 8 members was established in 1995; and (6) 12 locally elected Boards of Trustees for the state's 12 community college districts. The Boards of Trustees for the community college districts have 6 members serving on each of the boards and were generally established in 1963.</p> |

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| Montana | <p>The Board of Regents of Higher Education functions as a governing agency for the Montana University System and has supervisory and coordinating authority over the state's community colleges.</p> <p>See the <i>State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency</i> section for additional information.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">rev. 10/2007</p> |
| Nebraska | <p>Two constitutional governing boards for public institutions exist in the state: the Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska responsible for general governance of 4 public senior colleges, including a medical center, and the Board of Trustees of Nebraska State Colleges responsible for general governance of 3 public senior institutions. The Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska is comprised of 8 regents and was established in 1875. The Board of Trustees of Nebraska State Colleges is comprised of 7 trustees and was established in 1920. There are 6 community college areas, each governed by a locally elected board of 11 members.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">rev. 10/2007</p> |
| Nevada | <p>The Board of Regents of the Nevada System of Higher Education functions as the constitutional governing agency for postsecondary education in the state.</p> <p>See the <i>State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency</i> section for additional information.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">rev. 10/2007</p> |
| New Hampshire | <p>The Board of Trustees of the University of New Hampshire System and the Community Technical College System are responsible for postsecondary systems and institutions in the state.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">rev. 10/2007</p> |
| New Jersey | <p>There are 31 governing boards for public institutions in the state of New Jersey. The Board of Governors of Rutgers University comprised of 15 members, was established in 1956 succeeding a Board of Trustees established in 1766, which was retained with certain specific responsibilities for university assets acquired before 1956, and has statutory authority over that multicampus institution, which is the State University of New Jersey. The Board of Trustees of the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey comprised of 12 members, was established in 1970, and has statutory authority over 3 medical schools, a dental school, a graduate school of biomedical sciences and a school of health-related professions. The Board of Trustees of the New Jersey Institute of Technology comprised of 17 members, was established in 1967 and has statutory authority over that institution. In addition, there are 19 individual community college boards and 9 state college/university boards, each governing a single public institution.</p> <p>The governing board of each public institution of higher education is responsible for institutional planning; fulfillment of the institution's mission and of statewide goals; effective management of the institution, including investment of institutional funds and requests for state support; institutional operations, including establishment of tuition and fees and of standards for admission and graduation; and accountability to the public for institutional management and operations.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">rev. 10/2007</p> |
| New Mexico | <p>There are 15 institutional governing boards in the state: the statutory boards of Albuquerque Technical-Vocational Institute, Luna Area Vocational-Technical Institute, Mesa Technical College, New Mexico Junior College, San Juan College, Santa Fe Community College and Clovis Community College; and the constitutional regents of New Mexico Military Institute and Northern New Mexico Community College, each a single public 2-year institution; the University of New Mexico governing 4 public 2-year institutions, 1 public 4-year college and medical center; New Mexico Highlands University, Western New Mexico University, and New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, each with authority over a public 4-year institution; New Mexico State University governing 4 public 2-year institutions and a public 4-year institution; and Eastern New Mexico University governing 2 public 2-year institutions and 1 public 4-year college.</p> <p>There are 7 members on the University of New Mexico Board, 5 members on the other 5 university boards and each of the locally elected community college boards are comprised of 5 members.</p> <p>8 of the governing boards were established in the state constitution in 1912 and the remaining 7 were established at different times since 1980. The functions of these boards is typical of boards nationally.</p> |
| New York | <p>There are 2 statutory public institutional governing boards in the state: the Board of Trustees of the State University of New York (32 2-year institutions and 32 4-year institutions) and the Board of Trustees of the City University of New York (6 2-year and 13 4-year institutions).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">rev. 10/2007</p> |

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| North Carolina | <p>Under the statute creating the Board of Governors, a 13-member board of trustees was created for each of the 16 public senior institutions. The Board of Governors elects 8 members; the governor appoints 4 members; and the student body president serves as an ex-officio, voting member by virtue of the elected office he or she holds. Trustees serve 4-year terms and are responsible for promoting the sound development of the campus and advising the Board of Governors and the chancellor. The Board of Governors has delegated many responsibilities to the trustees. The trustees recommend names of chancellors to the president, who recommends a candidate to the Board of Governors. Similarly, each public 2-year institution is governed by a board of trustees consisting of 12 members and a student body president who serves as an ex-officio member by virtue of the elected office he or she holds. The board is responsible for electing the president of the institution.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">rev. 10/2007</p> |
| North Dakota | <p>The State Board of Higher Education functions as the constitutional governing body for North Dakota's 6 publicly supported universities, 3 2-year branches, and 5 2-year colleges.</p> <p>See the <i>State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency</i> section for additional information.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">rev. 10/2007</p> |
| Ohio | <p>The statutory institutional governing boards in the state are as follows: the Board of Trustees of Bowling Green State University; the Boards of Trustees of the University of Akron and Wright State University, each governing one public branch and one senior university; the Boards of Trustees of Central State University, Cleveland State University, Shawnee State University, the University of Toledo and Youngstown State University, each governing a single senior public institution; the Boards of Trustees of Ohio University and Ohio State University, each responsible for 1 senior institution and 5 public branches; the Board of Trustees of Kent State University with 7 public branches and a single public senior institution; the Boards of Trustees of the University of Cincinnati and Miami University with 2 public branches and a single public senior institution. The number of members of the institutions' governing boards varies. 6 community colleges are governed by boards representing the state and county, 8 technical colleges are governed by boards representing the state-appointed boards of trustees. The Medical College of Ohio at Toledo is an independent institution with a separate governing board and the Northeastern Ohio Universities College of Medicine has a 9-member board of trustees reflecting its consortial nature.</p> <p>The functions of the individual boards for each institutions and/or type of institutions are spelled out in Ohio Revised Code: ORC 3335-3362.</p> |
| Oklahoma | <p>Oklahoma's public higher education institutions are operated by 16 governing boards, 3 are constitutional and 3 govern more than 1 institution. The constitutional boards are: the Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma, comprised of 7 members, was established in 1919, and governs the University of Oklahoma, Cameron University and Rogers State University; the Board of Regents of Oklahoma Colleges, comprised of 9 members, was established in 1947 and previously governed by a different board and governs 6 senior institutions; and the Board of Regents for the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges, comprised of 9 members, was established in 1945 and previously governed by a different board and governs Oklahoma State University, 2 additional public senior colleges and 2 public junior colleges.</p> <p>Other governing boards in Oklahoma include: the Board of Regents of the University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma, established in 1965 and comprised of 7 regents; the Board of Regents of Carl Albert State College, established in 1971 and comprised of 7 regents; the Board of Regents of Eastern Oklahoma State College, established in 1972 and comprised of 7 regents; the Board of Regents of Murray State College, established in 1972 and comprised of 7 regents; the Board of Regents of Northern Oklahoma College, established in 1965 and comprised of 5 regents; the Board of Regents of Oklahoma City Community College, established in 1970 and comprised of 7 regents; the Board of Regents of Redlands Community College, established in 1972 and comprised of 7 regents; the Board of Regents of Rose State College, established in 1968 and comprised of 7 regents; the Board of Regents of Seminole State College, established in 1971 and comprised of 7 regents; the Board of Regents of Tulsa Community College, established in 1969 and comprised of 7 regents; the Board of Regents of Western Oklahoma State College, established in 1971 and comprised of 7 regents; the Board of Trustees of Ardmore Higher Education Program, established in 1985 and comprised of 10 trustees; and the Board of Trustees of McCurtain County Higher Education Program, established in 1985 and comprised of 9 trustees.</p> <p>These institutional governing boards are responsible to: employ and fix compensation and duties of personnel, enter contracts, purchase supplies, materials and equipment, adopt rules and regulations necessary for governance, receive and make disposition of monies, grants, and property and administer same, accept gifts, direct disposition of all state and federal appropriated funds, acquire and take title to real and personal property, institute legal action, supervision and charge of construction, establish and maintain plans for tenure and retirement of employees, maintain inventory of all property, audit all accounts against funds allocated to institution, and do all things necessary and convenient to carry out duties.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">rev. 10/2007</p> |
| Oregon | <p>The Department of Higher Education is charged with the coordination of the Oregon University System, the public postsecondary higher education system in Oregon. The State Board of Education supervises and regulates 17 community colleges, each of which has its own elected governing board. See the <i>State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency</i> section for additional information.</p> |

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| Pennsylvania | <p>The State System of Higher Education is governed by a Board of Governors with a chancellor as chief executive officer. The Board of Governors has fiscal, personnel and education policy control over the system's institutions. Each university in the State System of Higher Education has a council of trustees, which operates in accordance with statute and regulations adopted by the Board of Governors.</p> <p>The Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania State University has authority for the university, its 18 branch campuses and 4 specialized campuses. The Board of Trustees of Temple University, with 1 branch campus, the Board of Trustees of the University of Pittsburgh and the Board of Trustees of Lincoln University have authority for their respective institutions. All other institutions, including the community colleges, have their own governing boards.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">rev. 10/2007</p> |
| Rhode Island | <p>The Board of Governors for Higher Education serves as the governing agency for the Community College of Rhode Island, Rhode Island College and the University of Rhode Island.</p> <p>See the State-Level Coordinating and or Governing Agency section for additional information.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">rev. 10/2007</p> |
| South Carolina | <p>The 11 institutional governing boards include Boards of Trustees for Clemson University, Coastal Carolina University, the College of Charleston, Francis Marion University, Lander University, the Medical University of South Carolina, South Carolina State University, Winthrop University, and the Board of Visitors for the Citadel, each governing a single institution; the Board of Trustees of the University of South Carolina, which governs the main campus, 2 senior and 5 2-year branches; and the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education, which governs 16 2-year technical colleges. The governing boards are responsible for hiring the president, setting tuition and establishing admissions standards.</p> |
| South Dakota | <p>The Board of Regents serves as the constitutional governing body for the 6 public universities, a school for the deaf and a school for the blind and visually impaired. See the State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency section for additional information.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">rev. 10/2007</p> |
| Tennessee | <p>There are 2 public institutional governing boards in the state: (1) the Board of Regents of the State University and Community College System, which exercises statutory responsibility for 6 senior institutions, 12 community colleges, 1 technical institute, and 26 nondegree-granting area technology centers; and (2) the Board of Trustees of the University of Tennessee, which exercises statutory authority for 5 senior institutions, as well as statewide units of extension and public service. The Board of Regents of the State University and Community College System was established in 1972 and is comprised of 19 members. The Board of Trustees of the University of Tennessee was established in 1974 and is comprised of 24 members.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">rev. 10/2007</p> |
| Texas | <p>There are 50 public community college districts in the state and one public technical college system. Of the 10 statutory university governing boards, 6 are responsible for multiple campuses and 4 for a single institution. Governing boards responsible for more than 1 institution, and the number of institutions they govern are: (1) the University of Texas System -- 9 universities, 2 health science centers, 1 medical branch and 2 medical centers; (2) Texas A&M University System -- 8 universities, 1 health science center, 1 upper-level institution and 1 college of marine sciences; (3) Texas State University System -- 5 universities, 1 upper-level center and 3 lower-division state colleges; (5) the University of Houston System -- 2 universities and 2 upper-level institutions; (6) University of North Texas -- 1 university and 1 health science center; and (7) Texas Tech University System -- 1 university and 1 health sciences center. The boards of the following universities govern single institutions: Midwestern State University, Texas Woman's University and Stephen F. Austin State University. The Board of Regents of the Texas State Technical College System was established in 1965 and is responsible for 4 technical colleges.</p> <p>9 members serve on each of the following boards: Midwestern State University Board of Regents established in 1961, Stephen F. Austin State University Board of Regents established in 1969, Texas A&M University System Board of Regents established in 1875, Texas Southern University Board of Regents established in 1971, Texas State University System Board of Regents established in 1949, Texas Tech University System Board of Regents established in 1923, Texas Woman's University Board of Regents established in 1901, University of Houston Board of Regents established in 1945, University of North Texas System Board of Regents established in 1949, and University of Texas System Board of Regents established in 1881.</p> <p>Each board is authorized and directed to govern, operate, support and maintain institutions under its purview.</p> |

| | System/Institutional Governing Boards |
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| Utah | <p>In addition to the State Board of Regents, each of the 10 institutions has a board of trustees, appointed by the governor, with Senate consent. 9 of the institutional governing boards have 10 members and were established in 1969. The Utah College of Applied Technology (UCAT) has a governing board comprised of 15 members and was established in 2001. UCAT also has 10 regional colleges, each of which has a board with representatives of the local school districts and business/industry, ranging in size from 11 to 21. The institutional boards of trustees have specific statutory authority, but derive their principal campus governance powers by delegation from the State Board of Regents.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">rev. 10/2007</p> |
| Vermont | <p>Vermont has 2 institutional governing agencies: (1) the Board of Trustees of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College exercises statutory authority for that single institution; and (2) the Board of Trustees of the Vermont State Colleges exercises statutory authority for 3 senior colleges, a single technical college offering 2- and 4-year degrees and a statewide, open, noncampus community college. The Board of Trustees of Vermont State Colleges is comprised of 15 members -- 4 Legislative trustees who serve 4-year terms and are elected by the state legislature, 9 trustees appointed by the governor who serve 6-year terms, 1 student trustee elected by the Vermont State Colleges Student Association who serves a 1-year term and the governor, who is an ex-officio member by virtue of the elected office that he or she holds. The Vermont State Colleges Board of Trustees was established along with the Vermont State College System in 1961. Each governing board submits its budget and a requested appropriation amount for the upcoming fiscal year to the governor. Recommendations regarding the annual appropriation amounts are submitted to the General Assembly, which makes appropriations for the support of the university and state colleges.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">rev. 10/2007</p> |
| Virginia | <p>The State Board for Community Colleges, comprised of 15 members and established in 1966, has statutory authority for 23 public junior colleges under the council's coordination. There are 14 other institutional governing boards in the state. The governing boards for single senior institutions are: the Board of Visitors of Christopher Newport University, comprised of 17 members, was founded in 1693 and became public in 1906; the Virginia Military Institute was established in 1839, and 16 members serve on the board; George Mason University was established in 1972, and 16 members serve on the board; Longwood College was established in 1964, and 15 members serve on the board; James Madison University was established in 1964, and 15 members serve on the board; Mary Washington College was established in 1972, and 16 members serve on the board; Norfolk State University was established in 1968, and 13 members serve on the board; Old Dominion University was established in 1962, and 17 members serve on the board; Radford University was established in 1964, and 11 members serve on the board; Virginia State University was established in 1964, and 11 members serve on the board; Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University was established in 1964, and 11 members serve on the board; and Virginia Commonwealth University was established in 1968, and 16 members serve on the board. The Board of Visitors of the College of William and Mary, comprised of 17 members, was founded in 1693 and became public in 1906, and has constitutional governing authority for 1 senior and 1 junior public institution. The Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia has statutory authority for 2 senior public institutions. (It should be noted that many of the established dates represent when an institution became its own entity and not tied to another state college or state board.)</p> <p>The governing boards of the public colleges are responsible for providing general policy direction and management oversight of the university, selection of the college presidents, determining the president's duties and setting the admissions policy for each institution. Additionally, the Code of Virginia contains specific roles that can be found in the Additional Information section.</p> |
| Washington | <p>Each 4-year public institution is governed by an individual statutory governing board with 8 trustees serving on the Boards of Trustees of Central Washington (established in 1890), Eastern Washington (established in 1890), Western Washington Universities (established in 1895) and Evergreen State College (established in 1967), and 10 regents serving on the Boards of Regents of the University of Washington (established in 1861) and Washington State University (established in 1891). These governing boards are responsible for operation of the college/university, determination of curricula, awarding of degrees and establishment of local administrative rules and policies. Each of the state-supported colleges also has its own local governing board.</p> |
| West Virginia | <p>The West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission is the state-level coordinating agency for public postsecondary education in West Virginia. Established in 2000, the commission takes the place of the Board of Trustees of the University System of West Virginia and the Board of Directors of the State College System. The commission is composed of 9 members, who serve overlapping terms of 4 years. The governor appoints 7 members, and two ex-officio members – the Secretary of Education and the State Superintendent of Schools – also serve on the commission. The commission is charged with developing, gaining consensus around and overseeing the implementation of a public policy agenda for postsecondary education in West Virginia.</p> |
| Wisconsin | <p>The Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System governs the state's 13 public 4-year universities, 13 freshman-sophomore university centers and university extension. The Wisconsin Technical College System Board functions as the governing board for 16 technical college districts operating 42 campuses. See the State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency section for additional information.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">rev. 10/2007</p> |
| Wyoming | <p>By state constitution, governance of the University of Wyoming, the sole public senior institution in the state, is vested in 12 trustees appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate. A statewide Community College Commission sets overall policy for the 7 community colleges in the state, each of which has a local board.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">rev. 10/2007</p> |

| | System/Institutional Governing Boards |
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| Puerto Rico | The Puerto Rico Council on Higher Education is the coordinating agency for all higher education institutions, public and private. See the State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency section for additional information. |

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