

Governing Boards in Higher Education

Presented by

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Southern Association of Colleges and Schools Commission on Colleges

February 7, 2023

Members of Board of Trustees

- Individuals who are appointed or elected to serve an institution or system.
- Representatives from the entire service area, e.g. state, region, country
- Governing body of the institution
 - Seeks best interest of stakeholders
 - Set and support Mission, Policies and Procedures
 - Choose, support and regularly evaluate the CEO
 - Ensure adequate resources (fundraising and friend raising)
 - Engage in strategic planning with the Administration
 - Ensure independence of institution

Duties continued

- Fiduciary responsibility for the institution
 - Duty of loyalty to the institution
 - Attend and participate in meetings
 - Ensure CEO is qualified
 - Carefully review reports and follow-up with questions as necessary
 - Follow all state and federal laws that impact the institution

What A Board Member is NOT!!!

Solver of all problems

One who is able to decide anything alone

One who runs the institution

SACS COC^{TM}

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

COMMISSION ON COLLEGES

Purposes of Accreditation

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Principles of Accreditation

Section 1 - Principle of Integrity

Section 2 - Mission

Section 3 - Basic Eligibility Standard

Section 4 - Governing Board

Section 5 - Administration and Organization

Section 6 - Faculty

Section 7 - Institutional Planning and Effectiveness

Principles of Accreditation cont'd

Section 8 - Student Achievement

Section 9 - Educational Program Structure and Content

Section 10 - Educational Policies, Procedures, and Practices

Section 11 - Library and Learning/Information Resources

Section 12 - Academic and Student Support Services

Section 13 - Financial and Physical Resources

Section 14 - Transparency and Institutional Representation

New Principles

Boards define and regularly evaluate their responsibilities and expectations.

The institution provides information and guidance to help student borrowers understand how to manage their debt and repay their loans.

Roles of the Board

Policy Making Body Hire, Regularly evaluate, and if necessary, fire the CEO Fiduciary Responsibilities

Principles Related to the Governing Board

Α.

Is the legal body with specific Exercises fiduciary oversight of authority over the institution.

Is not controlled by a minority Is not presided over by the chief of board members or by organizations or institutions separate from it.

Ε.

the institution.

executive officer of the

Board)[Section 4.1]

institution. (Characteristics of

<u>C.</u>

Ensures that both the presiding officer of the board and a majority of other voting members of the board are free of any contractual, employment, personal, or familial financial interest in the institution.

The Governing Board ensures the regular review of the institution's mission. (Mission Review) [Section 4.2a]



The governing board ensures a clear and appropriate distinction between the policymaking function of the board and the responsibility of the administration and faculty to administer and implement policy. (Board/administrative distinction)[Section 4.2b]



The governing board selects and regularly evaluates the institution's chief executive officer. (CEO evaluation/selection)[Section 4.2c]



The governing board defines and addresses potential conflicts of interest for its members. (Conflict of interest)[Section 4.2d]



The governing board has appropriate and fair processes for the dismissal of a board member. (Board dismissal)[Section 4.2e]



The governing board protects the institution from undue influence by external persons or bodies. (External influence)[Section 4.2f]



The governing board defines and regularly evaluates its responsibilities and expectations. (Board self-evaluation)[Section 4.2g]



If an institution's governing board does not retain sole legal authority and operating control in a multiple-level governance system, then the institution clearly defines that authority and control for the following areas within its governance structure: (a) institution's mission, (2) fiscal stability of the institution, and (3) institutional policy. (Multilevel governance)[Section 4.3]





THANKS! Any Questions