

SECTION 203. POWERS AND DUTIES.

203 A. Statutory Powers and Duties.^[3]

(1) The Board of Governors shall plan and develop a coordinated system of higher education in North Carolina. To this end it shall govern the constituent institutions, subject to such powers and responsibilities as may be conferred by statute on or delegated by the Board of Governors to the boards of trustees of the constituent institutions, and to this end it shall maintain close liaison with the State Board of Education, the State Board of Community Colleges, and the private colleges and universities of the state. The board, in consultation with representatives of the State Board of Education and of the private colleges and universities, shall prepare and from time to time revise a long-range plan for a coordinated system of higher education, supplying copies thereof to the governor, members of the General Assembly, the Advisory Budget Commission, and the constituent institutions. State-wide federal or state programs that provide aid to institutions or students of post-secondary education through a state agency, except those related exclusively to the community college system, shall be administered by the board pursuant to any requirement of state or federal statute in order to ensure that all activities are consonant with the state's long-range plan for higher education. [See G.S. 116-11(1)]

(2) The Board of Governors shall be responsible for the general determination, control, supervision, management, and governance of all affairs of the constituent institutions. For this purpose the board may adopt such policies and regulations as it may deem wise. ^[4]

(3) The Board of Governors shall determine the functions, educational activities, and academic programs of the constituent institutions. The board shall also determine the type of degrees to be awarded by each constituent institution. The powers of the board as established by law are not restricted by any other provision of law assigning specific functions or responsibilities to designated institutions, the powers of the board superseding any such provisions of law.^[5] The board, after giving adequate notice to the affected institutional board of trustees and affording it an opportunity to be heard, shall have authority to withdraw approval of any existing program if it appears that the program is unproductive, excessively costly, or unnecessarily duplicative. [See G.S. 116-11(3)]

(4) The Board of Governors shall approve the establishment of any new publicly supported institution above the community college level. [See G.S. 116-11(6)]

(5) The Board of Governors shall set enrollment levels of the constituent institutions. [See G.S. 116-11(8)]

(6) The Board of Governors shall collect and disseminate data concerning higher education in the state. To this end it shall work cooperatively with the North Carolina System of Community Colleges and shall seek the assistance of the private colleges and universities. It may prescribe for the constituent institutions such uniform reporting practices and policies as it may deem desirable. [See G.S. 116-11(10)]

(7) The Board of Governors, with the cooperation of other concerned organizations, shall establish, as a function of the board, an Educational Opportunities Information Center to provide information and assistance to prospective college and university students and to the several institutions, both public and private, on matters regarding

student admissions, transfers, and enrollments. The public institutions shall cooperate with the center by furnishing such nonconfidential information as may assist the center in the performance of its duties. Similar cooperation shall be requested of the private institutions in the state. An applicant for admission to an institution who is not offered admission may request that the institution send to the center appropriate nonconfidential information concerning the application. The center may, at its discretion and with permission of the applicant, direct the attention of the applicant to other institutions and the attention of other institutions to the applicant. The center is authorized to conduct such studies and analyses of admissions, transfers, and enrollments as may be deemed appropriate. [See G.S. 116-18]

(8) The Board of Governors shall give advice and recommendations concerning higher education to the governor, the General Assembly, the Advisory Budget Commission, and the boards of trustees of the constituent institutions. [See G.S. 116-11(12)]

(9) The Board of Governors may delegate any part of its authority over the affairs of any constituent institution to the board of trustees or, through the president of the University, to the chancellor of the institution in any case where such delegation appears necessary or prudent to enable the institution to function in a proper and expeditious manner. Any delegation of authority may be rescinded by the board at any time in whole or in part. [See G.S. 116-11(13)]

[3] Other statutory powers and duties are set forth in Chapters I, IV, V, VII, VIII and IX of this *Code*.

[4] All policies, rules, and regulations adopted and actions taken prior to July 1, 1972, by the former boards of trustees of the constituent institutions shall be effective on and after July 1, 1972, as to the respective institutions, except as modified by this *Code* or by other action of the Board of Governors or by the institutional boards of trustees. [Session Laws 1972, Ch. 124, Sec. 18]

[5] See G.S. 116-40.4. See also G.S. 116-63 through -69.

203 B. Other Powers and Duties.

(1) Whenever the Board of Governors finds that there may be a need for the creation of a new campus of the University, the board shall direct that a study be made of the relevant educational needs of the state, such study to take particular account of the relevant educational needs of the area or areas of the state designated by the Board of Governors. The board shall give careful consideration to the report of the aforementioned study of educational needs, and if the board finds

(a) that sufficient educational needs exist to justify the establishment of an additional campus of the University, and

(b) that it appears probable that sufficient additional funds can be made available to establish and maintain such additional campus without impairing the quality and extent of the instructional and research programs at the existing campuses of the University, the Board of Governors may recommend to the General Assembly that appropriate legislation creating or adding such campus be enacted.

(2) Whenever the Board of Governors finds that there may be a need for the creation of a branch campus by a constituent institution, the board shall direct that a study be made of the relevant educational needs of the state, such study to take particular account of the

relevant educational needs of the area or areas of the state designated by the Board of Governors. The board shall give careful consideration to the report of the aforementioned study of educational needs, and if the board finds.

(a) that sufficient educational needs exist to justify the establishment of an additional campus of the University, and

(b) that it appears probable that sufficient additional funds can be made available to establish and maintain such branch campus without impairing the quality and extent of the instructional and research programs at the constituent institution or at other constituent institutions, the Board of Governors may approve the creation of a branch campus.

3. The University will use as its definition of a branch campus the one adopted by the Commission on colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. A branch campus is *defined as a location of an institution that is geographically apart and independent of the main campus of the institution. A location is independent of the main campus if the location is (1) permanent in nature, (2) offers courses in educational programs leading to a degree, certificate or other recognized educational credential, (3) has its own faculty and administrative or supervisory organization, and (4) has its own budgetary and hiring authority.*

4. Apart from new or branch campuses, the President is authorized to initiate other facilities arrangements for delivery of off-site programs such as use of community college space, multiple-use facilities among campuses, joint use facilities with community colleges, and rental space, following general university academic and budgetary procedures for relevant Board approval or reporting to the Board.

5. The North Carolina Community College System shall be consulted in the process of assessing the need for a new campus, a branch campus or other facilities for off-site educational delivery.

(6) The Board of Governors shall have such other powers and duties as may be prescribed by law or as may be set forth elsewhere in this Code.

203 C. Reservation of Powers.

The Board of Governors shall possess all powers not specifically given to institutional boards of trustees. [See G.S. 116-11(14)]