



VANDERBILT
Faculty Senate

Faculty Manual

**Snapshot as of
October 9, 2023**

Vanderbilt University Faculty Manual (October 9, 2023)

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Part I The University and Its Governance (October 9, 2023)

Chapter 1: About Vanderbilt University

A: History

Vanderbilt University is an independent, privately-supported University founded in 1873 through a gift from Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt. Born of modest means and not formally educated, the Commodore, a nickname Vanderbilt received in his youth, built a fortune from steamboat lines and railroads. The endowment of the University was his only major philanthropy, and his hope was that Vanderbilt would "contribute to strengthening the ties that should exist between all geographical sections of our common country."

Bishop Holland N. McTyeire, whose wife was a cousin of Vanderbilt's second wife, Frank Armstrong Crawford, was leading a movement within the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to establish "an institution of learning of the highest order." In 1872, a charter was issued to petitioners representing nine Methodist conferences located in the mid-South for "Central University" in Nashville. However, their efforts failed for lack of financial resources in a region so recently ruined by the Civil War. In early 1873, Bishop McTyeire traveled to New York to seek medical care, and the Vanderbilts offered their hospitality for his convalescence. Prior to the trip, the Bishop had reportedly discussed the possibility of gaining financial support from the Commodore in letters to his wife, Frank Armstrong Crawford. She is credited for laying the groundwork for the gift. During his stay in New York, Bishop McTyeire was able to gain the admiration and financial support of the Commodore in the amount of \$500,000 to found the University. Vanderbilt once said, "Though I never had any education, no man has ever felt the lack more than I have, and no man appreciates the value of it more than I do and believes more than I do what it will do in the future." Soon after the University opened, Vanderbilt sent another \$500,000 for its endowment.

Commodore Vanderbilt, who never visited Nashville himself, entrusted Bishop McTyeire to choose the site for the campus and administer the institution. At that time, Nashville had a population of 40,000, and the future campus was partially covered with cornfields, with a few residences scattered across the site. The Bishop himself planted young trees over the original seventy-five acre campus and supervised the planning and construction of the buildings. Vanderbilt University opened for classes in October 1875 with 307 students enrolled. Since then, the University has grown to 333 acres, with more than 12,000 students enrolled, and it has been designated a national arboretum - a legacy of Bishop McTyeire's early efforts.

B: Colleges and Schools

Vanderbilt University comprises ten schools offering undergraduate programs in the liberal arts and sciences, education and human development, engineering, and music and a full range of graduate and professional degrees. The University is accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and is a member of the Association of American Universities.

The College of Arts and Science, founded in 1875 as the Department of Philosophy, Science, and Literature, offers the Bachelor of Arts

The Blair School of Music, once an independent music school that merged with the University in 1981, offers the Bachelor of Music.

The Divinity School was established in 1875 as the Biblical Department and operated under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, from its opening until May 1914. Since that date, it

has carried on as an ecumenical theological school under the direction of the Vanderbilt Board of Trust, which officially established it as The Divinity School with its own dean and faculty in 1915. The Divinity School offers the Master of Theological Studies and the Master of Divinity.

The School of Engineering, established as a full department in 1886, offers the Bachelor of Engineering, the Bachelor of Science, and the Master of Engineering.

The Graduate School, an early priority of the University which offered doctoral programs within the first ten years of its founding, offers the Master of Arts, Master of Fine Arts, the Master of Liberal Arts and Science, the Master of Science, and the Doctor of Philosophy.

The Law School, founded as one of the original departments of the University, offers the Doctor of Jurisprudence and the Master of Laws.

The Department of Medicine (now School of Medicine) conferred its first diplomas in 1875 as part of an agreement with the University of Nashville Medical Department. Vanderbilt split ties with the University of Nashville in 1895, and moved to the main campus in 1925. The School of Medicine offers the Doctor of Medicine, the Master of Public Health, the Master of Science in Clinical Investigation, the Master of Laboratory Investigation, the Master of Education of the Deaf, the Master of Science of Medical Physics, the Master of Health Professions Education, the Master of Science (Speech Language Pathology), the Master of Science in Applied Clinical Informatics, the Doctor of Audiology, and the Doctor of Medical Physics.

The School of Nursing, has a history dating back to 1909, and began offering the Master of Science in Nursing in 1955. The School offers the Master of Science in Nursing and Doctor of Nursing Practice.

The Owen Graduate School of Management was established in 1969. The Owen School offers the Master of Business Administration, the Master of Science in Finance, the Master of Accountancy, the Master of Marketing, and the Master of Management in Health Care.

Peabody College of Education and Human Development traces its roots to Davidson Academy, organized in 1785, eleven years before the founding of the state of Tennessee. Peabody operated as an independent professional school of education from 1875 until its merger with Vanderbilt in 1979. Peabody offers the Bachelor of Science, the Master of Education, the Master of Public Policy, and the Doctor of Education.

C: Administration

Vanderbilt University is governed by a Board of Trust which appoints the Chancellor as the Chief Officer. The University's other administrative officers serve at the pleasure of the Chancellor and include the Provost and Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, the Vice Chancellor for Investments and Chief Investment Officer, Vice Chancellor for Communications, the Vice Chancellor for Administration, the Vice Chancellor for Finance and Chief Financial Officer, the Vice Chancellor for Public Affairs, the Vice Chancellor for Athletics and University Affairs and Athletics Director, the Vice Chancellor for Development and Alumni Relations, the Vice Chancellor for Information Technology, the Vice Chancellor for Equity, Diversity and Inclusion and Chief Diversity Officer, and the Vice Chancellor,

General Counsel and Secretary. Each of the ten schools of the University, with the exception of the School of Medicine, is led by a dean who reports to the Provost. The Dean of the School of Medicine reports to the Chancellor, while the Dean of Basic Sciences, within the School of Medicine, reports to the Provost.

D: Academic Affiliation between Vanderbilt University and Vanderbilt University Medical Center

Vanderbilt University and Vanderbilt University Medical Center (VUMC) became separate non-profit entities in 2016. They operate under an Academic Affiliation Agreement to support one another and fulfill their related missions. As part of this agreement, based on their roles and appointments, faculty may be employed by the VUMC. These faculty continue to have their faculty appointments with Vanderbilt University and are covered by the Vanderbilt University Faculty Manual. Such faculty render services, and are responsible, to both Vanderbilt University and the VUMC.

Chapter 2: University Governance

Vanderbilt University is committed to a robust model of shared University governance. The Faculty and Administration cooperate and collaborate through a number of University committees and the Faculty Senate. As provided in the *Code of By-Laws of Vanderbilt University*, the Faculty Senate is the representative, deliberative, legislative body of the faculties. It is composed of the Deans of the colleges and schools, elected members, and *ex officio* members, including the Chancellor. *Ex officio* members may participate fully in the deliberations but have no vote.

The Code of By-Laws authorizes the Faculty Senate to review and evaluate the educational policies and practices of the University (including policies and procedures to be applied in cases involving conscience or academic freedom); to make recommendations concerning them to the Chancellor and to the Board of Trust; to discuss and express its views about any matter affecting the University to any individual, faculty, or other group within the University; and to facilitate communication among the faculties, the Chancellor, and assisting officers.

Each Faculty elects its own representatives to serve for a three-year term on the Faculty Senate. Only full-status faculty members with the academic rank of Instructor or above are eligible for election to the Faculty Senate. Upon the expiration of their/her/his first full term, a senator is eligible for reelection to a second subsequent term. All full-status faculty members with the academic rank of Instructor or above, part-time faculty members having full status, and such other part-time faculty members as the full status faculty of a school or college may designate, are eligible to vote for representatives to the Faculty Senate. The Executive Committee of the Faculty Senate, elected by members of the Faculty Senate, consists of the Chair, Vice Chair, the Chair-elect, and the Vice Chair-elect. The immediate past Chair and Vice Chair will serve as *ex officio* members of the committee for one year following their term. The Faculty Senate meets at least four times each academic year. Unless otherwise announced as Senators' only meetings, all meetings of the Faculty Senate are open to full-status faculty members who hold the rank of Instructor or above (including administrative officers who hold faculty appointments) and to part-time faculty members with full status.

The faculties have the power of recommending individuals for degrees or other marks of academic distinction when the conditions prescribed in the departments, colleges, and schools have been fulfilled. No individual may be awarded a degree without the recommendation of the appropriate faculty. None of the regular degrees of the University shall be conferred as honorary degrees, nor shall any honorary degree be conferred by the University except upon recommendation of the Faculty

Senate and with the concurrence of the Board of Trust and the faculties. Each faculty may adopt policies, rules, and procedures necessary or desirable in connection with its internal administration.

The Faculty Assembly consists of the full-time members of the faculties of the several colleges and schools, and those having full status with partial load who hold the rank of Instructor or above (which includes administrative officers who hold faculty appointments). The Code of By-Laws authorizes the Faculty Assembly to adopt a Constitution, setting forth its own regulations and rules of order and also the composition and organization of the Faculty Senate to the extent not defined in the Code of By-Laws, including procedures for changing its composition from time to time. Under the Constitution the Faculty Senate is given power to adopt its own regulations and rules of order, and the Constitution contains provisions for its amendment.

The Code of By-Laws provides that voting membership of the Faculty Assembly consists of the full-time members of the faculties of the several colleges and schools, and those having full status with partial load, who hold the rank of Instructor or above (which includes administrative officers who hold faculty appointments). Part-time members of the faculties not having full status with partial load are non-voting members of the Faculty Assembly.

As provided in the Code of By-Laws of Vanderbilt University, the immediate government of the University is committed to the Chancellor and, through the Chancellor, to the assisting officers and the Faculty in each of the schools and colleges. The Chancellor is designated as the Chief Officer of the University and may delegate authority to assisting officers, to the faculties, and to others within the University. The Chancellor has the authority to suspend the action of any Faculty, the Faculty Senate, or of other individuals or bodies to whom authority has been delegated. In so doing, in the case of any faculty or of the Faculty Senate the Chancellor submits to the relevant body a statement of the action and the reasons, and reports the action to the Board of Trust together with any pertinent statements submitted by the affected body.

The Chancellor is, *ex officio*, chair of the faculty of each school and college, and appoints assisting officers, including general officers and Deans of colleges and schools, who serve at the pleasure of the Chancellor. The appointment of general officers and deans of colleges and schools requires approval by the Board of Trust. Although not specified in the *Code of By-Laws*, the Provost is the chief academic officer for the nine colleges and schools reporting to the Provost and the basic science departments in the School of Medicine. The Dean of the School of Medicine is the chief academic officer of the clinical departments of the School of Medicine.

The *Code of By-Laws* further provides that the faculty of each school or college shall meet at such times as it may appoint, or at the call of the Chancellor or the appropriate Dean. Each faculty may establish its own procedures for calling meetings.

Chapter 3: Administrative Terms of Office

Terms of Office of Department Chairs

For colleges or schools with departments, nominations of chairs of departments are made by the Dean of the college or professional school, acting on the advice of the members of the department holding academic tenure or on the advice of an appropriately constituted search committee appointed by the Dean.

In the School of Medicine, nominations of chairs for the Basic Science Departments are made on the advice of an appropriately constituted search committee appointed by the Provost or the Provost's designee.¹ The nominations of chairs for the Clinical Departments of the School of Medicine are made on the advice of an appropriately constituted search committee appointed by the Dean of the School of Medicine.²

With the exception of the School of Medicine, where such appointments are made for indefinite terms, department chairs are appointed for limited, renewable terms of three, four, or five years. This does not imply a standard practice or policy of rotating chairs. Regardless of the type of terms of appointment, department chairs are subject to continual evaluation and systematic appraisal by the dean and, at the initiative of the dean, by competent, outside professional consultants.

Divisional or interdepartmental chairs are nominated by the Dean for fixed terms on the advice of special faculty committees appointed by the Dean to review such programs and candidates. The Provost nominates chairs in the case of interschool committees. The Provost may confer with the Dean of the School of Medicine when such nominations involve Clinical Departments in the School of Medicine.

Chapter 4: University Committees

University Committees serve Vanderbilt as a whole, in contrast with committees within the schools or certain specialized committees within administrative units.

Invitations to membership on these standing University Committees are extended in writing by the Chancellor.

All committees have at least two categories of membership: faculty and ex officio/administrative. Some have student members, and some have particular requirements, such as alumni representation or citizen members not affiliated with Vanderbilt.

Nominations for faculty positions are made by the Consultative Committee of the Faculty Senate. The Committee calls for faculty volunteers each year and also seeks the advice of Deans, committee chairs, and administrative officers in making its recommendations. The Consultative Committee in submitting nominations for membership to the Chancellor may also recommend faculty for committee chairs when positions are open.

Ex officio/administrative members on University Committees include (a) persons who are automatically members by virtue of the position held, and (b) persons necessary to the committee by

¹ The list of basic science departments in the School of Medicine, which may be amended from time to time, are: Biochemistry, Cell and Developmental Biology, Molecular Physiology and Biophysics, and Pharmacology.

² The list of clinical departments in the School of Medicine, which may be amended from time to time, are: Anesthesiology, Biomedical Informatics, Biostatistics, Dermatology, Emergency Medicine, Health Policy, Hearing and Speech Sciences, Medicine, Neurology, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Ophthalmology, Orthopedic Surgery, Otolaryngology, Pathology, Micro & Immunology, Pediatrics, Physical Medicine. For committees with student members, nominations of undergraduates are submitted to the Chancellor by the Office of the Dean of Students. Nominations of graduate or professional students are solicited by the Office of the Dean of Students from the graduate and professional schools and submitted to the Chancellor.

virtue of special knowledge or experience. In the latter cases, the University officer to whom the committee reports assist the Chancellor by making nominations.

The current committees and their charges are listed in alphabetical order in the following section. Membership requirements and membership lists are on file in the Office of the Chancellor.

University Committees

Athletics

The purpose of this Committee is to give advice, support, and guidance to the Vice Chancellor for Athletics and University Affairs and Athletic Director and to the Chancellor. The Committee has the general advisory responsibility for athletics.

Calendar

The Committee plans for and coordinates the annual academic calendar of the schools within Vanderbilt.

Chemical Safety

This Committee considers issues pertaining to the safe handling, transport, and use of chemicals and recommends the adoption of new or revised policies through Vanderbilt Environmental Health and Safety.

Environmental Advisory

This Committee considers and recommends policies for the purpose of creating of a comprehensive environmental compliance program for Vanderbilt University and to assist the University in meeting regulatory requirements.

Environmental Health and Safety Oversight

This Committee serves as a resource to the University on matters of environmental health and safety compliance. The committee prepares an annual report to the University on the effectiveness of the University's environmental health and safety compliance program.

Faculty and Staff Benefits³

This Committee has responsibility for reviewing and recommending new and proposed changes to the University's benefit program provided to the University's faculty and staff members. The faculty and staff composition is intended to provide multiple perspectives regarding the design of benefit programs.

The Committee develops recommendations based on review and analysis of available utilization data, in consideration of specific program objectives and available financial resources for funding programs.

³ This Committee recommends benefits for faculty and staff who are employees of Vanderbilt University.

Institutional Animal Care

The University will have a designated Institutional Official for the purposes of compliance with administrative and reporting obligations to external entities. Through the Affiliation Agreement with Vanderbilt University Medical Center, animal care will be administered by VUMC with services provided to the University.

Institutional Biosafety

The functions of the Institutional Biosafety Committee are:

To review for compliance with the National Institutes of Health Guidelines all recombinant DNA research to be conducted at or sponsored by Vanderbilt and to approve those research projects that it finds are in conformity with the guidelines. This review includes: (a) an independent assessment of the containment levels required by these guidelines for the proposed research, and (b) an assessment of the facilities, procedures, and practices, and of the training and expertise of personnel engaged in recombinant DNA research or research support.

To authorize the principal investigator to proceed with a project upon receipt of proper funding agency approval or, in certain cases, without prior agency approval.

To review periodically recombinant DNA research being conducted at Vanderbilt, to ensure that the requirements of the guidelines are being fulfilled.

To adopt emergency plans covering accidental spills and possible contamination of persons resulting from such research.

To report within thirty (30) days to the Provost, the Dean of the School of Medicine, and the Chancellor any significant problems or violations of the guidelines and any significant research-related accidents or illnesses.

Federal regulations require that the Institutional Biosafety Committee be selected so that, collectively, its members have expertise in recombinant DNA technology and the capability to assess the safety of recombinant DNA research experiments and any potential risk to public health or the environment. Non-institutional members are also required.

Officer Education Advisory Committee

The Committee considers policy related to the Army and Navy ROTC units, approves selection of instructional staff, reviews course offerings given for credit, and deals with specific issues that may affect the operation of the units in the University community.

Radiation Safety

The responsibilities of the Radiation Safety Committee relate to and include the radiological aspects involved in the safe use and disposal of radioactive isotopes, sources emitting radiation, fissionable materials, fission products, irradiation services, and any and all material or equipment that emits radiation.

The functions of the Radiation Safety Committee are:

To adopt rules and policies on the use of radiation.

To review and act on all proposals for the use of radiation at Vanderbilt University.

To review proposed shielding and operation of all radiation-producing machines and reactors.

To review plans for all new buildings and modifications of existing structures where ionizing radiations are to be used.

To provide technical advice to the Radiation Safety Officer.

To review periodic reports from the Radiation Safety Officer.

To review all instances of alleged infractions of the use of radiation or safety rules with the Radiation Safety Officer and responsible personnel and take necessary steps to correct such infractions.

To ensure that all license obligations and regulations from the federal government and the State of Tennessee are met.

Religious Affairs

The Committee serves as an advisory body to the Office of Religious Life, with responsibility for reviewing policies, appointments, and programs, and making recommendations to the Provost on the chartering of religious organizations that are not affiliated with the Office of Religious Life.

Technology Review

This Committee reviews and monitors the activities of the Center for Technology Transfer and Commercialization on matters relating to the administration of the University Policy on Technology and Literary and Artistic Works in accordance with the provisions of that policy. The committee is chaired by a faculty member, and the majority of members are faculty members without administrative appointments. The Committee is consulted in advance concerning any material changes to the policy.

The Committee serves as an appellate body advisory to the Chancellor in the event a disagreement occurs between inventors or creators and the University concerning the interpretation or application of the University's policy. In cases in which the Committee is unable to resolve the disagreement between the parties, the Committee will forward its recommendation for a resolution to the Chancellor for a final decision.

Traffic and Parking

The main functions of the Traffic and Parking Committee are:

- To reflect various consumer opinions on traffic and transportation within the University community.
- To review general policies and procedures concerning campus traffic and transportation (including parking assignments, plans, and statistics) and advise the Vice Chancellor for Administration. To consult with the Department of Campus Planning and Construction in the

development of comprehensive plans regarding traffic and transportation for submission to the Vice Chancellor for Administration.

- To become familiar with the complex systems and regulations within which the University must operate to maintain compliance with various government ordinances and agencies that ultimately influence the traffic and transportation systems of the campus.
- To support the Office of Traffic and Parking as a regulating body by hearing requests for variances and by reviewing appeals of traffic citations.

Chapter 5: Amendments to Faculty Manual

Revisions to the Faculty Manual are a collaborative process involving the Chancellor, the Provost, and the Faculty Senate. All amendments or proposed amendments to the Faculty Manual are required to pass through Steps 1 to 4 below.

Step 1. Proposal for Changes.

A proposal for a change in the Faculty Manual must be made by the Chancellor, the Provost, or the Chair of the Faculty Senate on behalf of the Senate. The proposal becomes a formal proposal when the official initiating the proposal sends the proposal in writing to the other two officials in the change process. The Chair of the Faculty Senate shall inform the members of the Faculty Senate of any changes to the Faculty Manual that have been proposed since the most recent meeting of the Senate. The Provost may confer with the Deans of the Colleges and Schools about any proposed changes.

Step 2. Deliberations.

After a formal proposal for change is made, the Faculty Senate and the Provost (who may consult with the Deans of the Colleges and Schools), shall have a minimum of thirty days to issue recommendations on the proposed change to the Chancellor. It is likely that many changes that are purely informational will not require discussion. Others will merit extended discussion, including referral to committees of the Faculty Senate or to the Office of the General Counsel. All efforts should be made to conclude deliberations within a reasonable period of time.

Step 3. Approval.

The ultimate decision on any change lies with the Chancellor, who shall inform the Provost and the Chair of the Faculty Senate of the decision within a reasonable period of time.

Step 4. Notification.

The Chair of the Faculty Senate shall inform the members of the Faculty Senate of the final disposition of each proposal. Deans of each College or School shall bring any changes in the Manual to the attention of the faculty members of their college or school. A copy of any changes shall be provided to the Office of the Faculty Senate and to the Provost, who will archive any such changes.

Interim Change

There may be instances in which some almost immediate change is needed due to changes in laws or regulations or funding agency requirements. A change in government regulations might well include a specific compliance date, for instance, and an interim change may be required. If that change involves matters that the Faculty Senate (for instance) wishes to study in more detail or if the

Faculty Senate is not in session, an interim change may be required. In such cases, the Chancellor either may make the change or designate another officer to do so, with an indication on the Faculty Manual website that the matter is under review. The procedure shall then follow as set forth above, beginning with a proposal for change.

Archive of Changes

The Provost's Office of Faculty Affairs is the office of record and the record custodian of the Faculty Manual.

In August of each year, a "snapshot" of the Faculty Manual shall be taken and frozen for that year. This document shall be retained for seven years by the Provost's Office of Faculty Affairs and by the Faculty Senate Office and then sent to the University Archives by the Provost's Office. The final record of changes made each year, prior to the snapshot being taken, shall be retained permanently in the Office of Faculty Affairs and the Faculty Senate Office. Records leading up to final changes are retained for seven years and then destroyed.

Each year a hard copy of the August snapshot shall be preserved as an archived document in the Jean and Alexander Heard Library's Office of Special Collections and University Archives. These copies shall be maintained in such a way that both the archived hard copy and the online snapshot for any given year are conveniently available to faculty members. As changes are made to the Faculty Manual, they shall be documented on the Faculty Senate website and the accumulated changes made during the year shall also be archived along with the snapshot.

Part II Appointment and Tenure

Chapter 1: Academic Titles at Vanderbilt

A: Titles of Tenured Faculty

The titles University Distinguished Professor, Distinguished Professor, University Professor, Professor, and Associate Professor signify tenured positions at Vanderbilt, if so specified at the time of appointment. Except for University Distinguished Professor and University Professor, these faculty titles carry a major field or departmental designator, such as Professor of Linguistics or Professor of Pharmacology. Such designators indicate the major field of work; they may be the name of the department to which the faculty member is attached or a major specialty area associated with the department. At the time of appointment, the faculty member and the Dean of the school recommend an appropriate designator, and the recommendation is reviewed by the Provost, the Chancellor, and, for new appointments to a tenured position, the Board of Trust. Care is taken to avoid titles that might be confused with the areas of study represented in other departments.

Named, Centennial, Chancellor's, University, Distinguished, and Cornelius Vanderbilt Professorships

Certain professorships are named by the Board of Trust for a benefactor, such as Kenan Professor of English, or for someone important in Vanderbilt history, such as Landon C. Garland Professor of Physics. Centennial Professorships were created during the Centennial Campaign (1977-81), and Chancellor's Professorships were created during the Campaign for Vanderbilt (1990-95). Both of these professorships are similar to named chairs in that they are held by faculty members of distinction in their disciplines. Cornelius Vanderbilt Professorships were added in 2002 to recognize outstanding full professors already at Vanderbilt.

For purposes of retention or recruitment, or in recognition of accomplishment or contribution beyond the normal expectations for the rank of Professor, the title of Named, Centennial, Chancellor's, University, Distinguished, or Cornelius Vanderbilt Professor may be conferred on a faculty member. Normally this is done upon the recommendation of the tenured and tenure track faculty of the appropriate department or school. Typically, this is done for faculty who hold the rank of Professor.

University Distinguished Professor

The title University Distinguished Professor is available to those exceptional scholars and teachers who are appointed as Distinguished Professors and whose work extends beyond traditional academic fields and disciplinary lines. University Distinguished Professors will be selected for their record of extraordinary accomplishment in research and teaching and their promise for continued contributions. They will be persons of demonstrated intellectual leadership whose broad vision and scholarly interests are likely to bring together diverse segments of the University in both research and teaching. University Distinguished Professors are therefore expected to work with and tangibly influence the faculty and students of the broader University community rather than primarily those of one school.

Unlike the normal procedure in which a faculty member holds a primary appointment in one school, University Distinguished Professors will hold primary appointments in at least two schools of the University such that the person will have a full-status appointment in each. However, tenure will usually be held in only one school. The Dean of this school will be responsible for normal administrative matters involving the University Distinguished Professor, including salary

recommendations. In the execution of these responsibilities, the Dean will consult with the Deans of other schools in which the University Distinguished Professor has an appointment. Appointment as Distinguished University Professor requires a majority recommendation by the tenured and tenure-track faculty of the sponsoring departments or schools (or, in the School of Medicine, the Executive Faculty) and the Deans of the sponsoring schools.

It is assumed that University Distinguished Professors will participate in the teaching, research, and service missions of each school in which they have a primary appointment. Courses taught by University Distinguished Professors normally will be cross-listed in multiple departments or schools, since they will be of interest to large segments of the University community. Upon receipt of a recommendation for appointment of an individual as a University Distinguished Professor, the Provost or the Dean of the School of Medicine (in the case of faculty with a primary appointment in a Clinical Department in the School of Medicine) may consult with other Distinguished and University Distinguished Professors before making a final determination on the recommendation. If the recommendation is approved by the Provost or for faculty in a Clinical Department of the School of Medicine, the Dean of the School of Medicine, it is forwarded to the Chancellor (and the Board of Trust for new appointments to a tenured position) for concurrence and final action.

A University Distinguished Professorship will normally be associated with an endowed chair.

Distinguished Professor of _____

The University has appointed several extraordinary scholars as Distinguished Professor. The title is equal to University Distinguished Professor and reflects both the distinction of the scholar and the contribution in their/her/his professional area in the University. Appointment as Distinguished Professor requires a majority recommendation by the tenured and tenure-track faculty of the sponsoring department and school (or, in the School of Medicine, the Executive Faculty) and the Dean of the sponsoring school.

Prior to advancing the recommendation of a candidate for the title of Distinguished Professor, the Provost, or for faculty in a Clinical Department of the School of Medicine, the Dean of the School of Medicine, may consult with current Distinguished Professors on the credentials and qualifications of the candidate.

University Professor

The title University Professor is similar to that of University Distinguished Professor, except that the requirements for scholarly distinction are less stringent for University Professor. With respect to other features, such as breadth of contributions, appointments in more than one school, and procedural matters, both titles have identical expectations.

Professor of _____

Associate Professor of _____

Professors and Associate Professors hold academic tenure, if so specified at the time of appointment to that rank. In the Law School, individuals may be promoted from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor without tenure and may later be awarded tenure while remaining at the Associate Professor rank. Individual schools in some cases offer appointments of Associate Professor and Professor

without tenure. The professional standards for tenure appointments and conditions of dismissal for cause are discussed in Part II, Chapter 3.

B: Titles of Non-tenured Faculty

Assistant Professor of _____

Instructor in _____

The titles Assistant Professor and Instructor are term appointments and do not imply tenure. For tenure-track faculty, full-time service in these two ranks is counted in the probationary period leading to mandatory action by the University either promoting the individuals to tenure rank or notifying them that they will not be promoted.¹ Assistant Professors may be appointed for a term of not more than three years at a time. Instructors are appointed from year to year. Procedures for renewal and termination are outlined in Chapters 2 and 3.

In recognition of benefactors who provide endowment to support a non-tenured position, a name designated by the benefactor and the University may be associated with the title. An example would be Mellon Assistant Professor of English.

Lecturer in _____

Senior Lecturer in _____

Principal Senior Lecturer in _____

The titles Lecturer, Senior Lecturer, and Principal Senior Lecturer designate teaching appointments that are not within the normal promotion sequence from Instructor to Professor. Lecturers may be part time or full time and are appointed for terms of no more than one year. Senior Lecturers may hold part-time or full-time teaching positions and may be appointed for terms of no more than three years. Principal Senior Lecturers may hold part-time or full-time teaching positions and may be appointed for terms of no more than five years. Further differences between the three categories may be stipulated by a school with the approval of the Chancellor.

Professor of the Practice of _____

Associate Professor of the Practice of _____

Assistant Professor of the Practice of _____

Instructor in the Practice of _____

¹ A person holding the title of Instructor in the Law School's Legal Research and Writing Program is not considered tenure-track faculty and is not offered opportunities for professional growth and achievement comparable to those enjoyed by tenure track appointees. If such a person subsequently acquires a tenure-track position, time spent as an Instructor in the Law School's Research and Writing Program would not count toward the probationary period leading to mandatory action by the University either promoting the individual to tenure rank or notifying the individual that they/she/he will not be promoted.

The title Professor of the Practice of designates teaching positions that do not involve tenure. Ordinarily these positions are reserved for persons whose responsibility consists of instruction in professional practice activities and do not involve participation in faculty governance of the school. Professors of the Practice and Associate Professors of the Practice of may be appointed for terms of not more than five years. Assistant Professors of the Practice of may be appointed for terms of not more than three years. Instructors in the Practice of are appointed for terms not to exceed one year.

Prefixes: Adjunct, Clinical, Visiting, Research, and Adjoint

Adjunct Professor of _____

Adjunct Associate Professor of _____

Adjunct Assistant Professor of _____

Adjunct Instructor in _____

The title Adjunct Professor with a designation of the school or department in which this title would be used (such as Adjunct Professor of Law) is available to all schools and is limited to part-time faculty members who normally are practitioners in one of the professions. The title is appropriate also for part-time faculty members whose main base is another institution in the Nashville area.

Titles of Non-tenured Faculty in the Blair School of Music

Senior Collegiate Faculty

Professor of _____

Associate Professor of _____

Junior Collegiate Faculty

Assistant Professor of _____

Instructor in _____

These titles are completed with a specialty designator such as Professor of Piano. Persons holding these ranks are afforded the same rights and privileges as for tenured or tenure-track faculty in other Vanderbilt schools, except that in Blair some of these are non-tenured, non-tenure-track appointments.

An Artist Teacher is appointed for a term of not more than three years; a Senior Artist Teacher is appointed for a term of not more than seven years.

Those senior collegiate Blair faculty members who are not tenured normally hold seven-year renewable contracts. Junior collegiate Blair faculty members are governed by the normal University standards in that Assistant Professors may be appointed for a term of not more than three years at a time, and Instructors are appointed from year to year. In the Blair School of Music, full-time service in the rank of Assistant Professor is counted in the period leading to senior status.

Pre-Collegiate Faculty

Artist Teacher of _____

Senior Artist Teacher of _____

These titles are completed with a specialty, such as Artist Teacher of Suzuki Violin or Senior Artist Teacher of Piano. They are held by faculty members who are based primarily in the pre-collegiate program.

An Artist Teacher is appointed for a term of not more than three years; a Senior Artist Teacher is appointed for a term of not more than seven years.

Titles for Faculty who may provide health care services

Under Vanderbilt University's affiliation with the VUMC, credentialed/privileged faculty members may provide health care services. Health care professionals in the VUMC who have medical staff privileges at facilities on the main campus and 100 Oaks are required to have a Vanderbilt faculty appointment.

Professor of _____

Associate Professor of _____

In the School of Medicine these titles may be used to designate faculty members appointed on the Educator track (without tenure) who contribute a significant portion of their professional effort to educational programs.

Clinical Professor of _____

Associate Clinical Professor of _____

Assistant Clinical Professor of _____

Clinical Instructor in _____

The term Clinical within the academic rank designates volunteer faculty members who actively practice their professions together with students for teaching purposes. In the Law School, these ranks designate paid term appointments that do not involve tenure.

Professor of Clinical _____

Associate Professor of Clinical _____

Assistant Professor of Clinical _____

Instructor in Clinical _____

The prefix Clinical when used before the discipline or department name designates a faculty member in the School of Medicine or the School of Nursing who has responsibilities for patient care, but very

limited or no responsibilities in teaching or research, other than those that are incidental to providing health care services.

Special Titles in the Schools of Medicine and Nursing

Assistant in _____

Associate in _____

Senior Associate in _____

These titles are completed with the names of the department to which the persons are appointed, such as Assistant in Pediatrics or Associate in Ophthalmology. They are held by persons whose disciplines are not represented in the organization of departments of the schools of Medicine and Nursing but who participate in service and teaching or clinical research in a particular department. For example, a person with a degree in social work might be an Assistant in Pediatrics.

All are term appointments. An Assistant in is appointed for one year; the title is generally equivalent to that of an Instructor, with parallel requirements and benefits. An Associate in or Senior Associate in is appointed for a term of not more than three years; the titles are generally equivalent to that of an Assistant Professor, with parallel requirements and benefits.

Visiting Professor of _____

Visiting Associate Professor of _____

Visiting Assistant Professor of _____

Instructor in _____

The prefix Visiting designates faculty members who normally are based at other institutions of higher education and who temporarily transfer their main base to Vanderbilt. The titles are applicable for full• time or part-time service at Vanderbilt.

Research Professor of _____

Research Associate Professor of _____

Research Assistant Professor of _____

Research Instructor in _____

The prefix Research applies to a person who is appointed to participate in a time-limited research program. Such persons usually do not have teaching assignments.

Adjoint Professor of _____

Adjoint Associate Professor of _____

Adjoint Assistant Professor of _____

Adjoint Instructor in _____

The prefix Adjoint designates a person who is based at another institution and who contributes to the mission of a school at Vanderbilt. Such persons usually do not have teaching assignments.

Reserve Officers Training Corps Titles

The commanding officers of the Army ROTC and Naval ROTC programs hold the formal titles Director of the Army Officer Education Program and Director of the Naval Officer Education Program, and often the informal titles of Professor of Military Science and Professor of Naval Science. Other teaching personnel in these programs hold the title of Military Instructor, Naval Instructor, or Marine Instructor. The Directors and all Instructors in the two programs have all of the privileges of non-tenured faculty members. Appointment and dismissal procedures are set by the Provost with the advice of the Officer Education Advisory Committee, generally following normal University procedures.

C: Faculty in Residence

The suffix in Residence is preceded by the creative specialty in which the faculty member is engaged e.g., Artist in Residence, Composer in Residence, or Writer in Residence. The purpose of in-residence appointments is to emphasize performance or creative work to the benefit and enhancement of the broad educational goals of the University.

An in-residence appointment may be a tenured or a term appointment. In-residence appointments normally are without tenure and do not lead to tenure. Where tenured or tenure-track appointments are intended, the appointment letter will so state. If the appointment is not full time, the letter of appointment will make clear whether the conditions of full-status partial-load appointments apply.

In-residence faculty members are subject to University regulations and procedures in the Faculty Manual, except that criteria for promotion, where applicable, may be adjusted to the creative activity involved and to the faculty member's assigned duties. In accordance with their specialized knowledge or skills, it is expected that in-residence faculty members will give public performances (recitals, lectures, readings, exhibits, etc.). While the primary responsibility of in-residence faculty members will be the public sharing of their craft, means may be devised to allow them to teach in other ways as well.

D: Emeritus and Emerita

A tenured faculty member who has served the University with distinction over a period of years and who remains upon active status until retirement may, upon the recommendation of the appropriate Dean, the Provost, and the Chancellor, be awarded the title of Emeritus or Emerita by action of the Board of Trust. The title normally follows the regular title, e.g., Professor of Chemistry, Emeritus. In rare cases, Emeritus or Emerita status may be granted for a faculty member or administrative officer who does not hold a tenured faculty rank.

E: Retired

A faculty member who has served the University for an extended period of time, contributed to the mission of the institution, and is in good standing at the time of retirement, may, upon the recommendation of the appropriate Dean and concurrence of the Provost be awarded the title Retired.

The title normally follows the regular title, e.g., Professor of the Practice of Special Education, Retired. A faculty member who is granted the title of Emerita or Emeritus is not eligible for the title of Retired.

F: Multiple Titles at Vanderbilt

A Vanderbilt faculty member with more than one appointment in the University is listed in the Registry and in the school catalogs with all official titles and always in the same sequence: primary title first, secondary second, and so on. Multiple appointments that are truly equal are listed in the sequence that the holder prefers. Ordinarily, tenure is held in the department of primary appointment.

G: Other Academic Titles

Faculty Fellow

Senior Faculty Fellow

The titles Faculty Fellow and Senior Faculty Fellow designate faculty members whose primary appointments are in one department/school of the University and who are actively engaged in research typically funded by grants that come through other programs, e.g., the Vanderbilt Institute for Public Policy Studies, or who are teaching courses as a part of these programs. Ordinarily, the title Faculty Fellow designates non-tenured participants in such programs, while Senior Fellow identifies tenured participants.

Visiting Scholar

Those persons designated Visiting Scholar are visitors to Vanderbilt who have faculty status at other institutions of higher education or are otherwise distinguished, and whose presence on the campus is formally recognized for periods of up to a year in order to use the library, to observe the conduct of a particular course, to consult with a professor or group of faculty members on a matter of common interest, or to pursue some other valid academic purpose. A Visiting Scholar normally does not have formal duties to perform at Vanderbilt and is not a member of the faculty.

A person who wants to be named a Visiting Scholar writes in advance to an individual Professor or Dean of a school at Vanderbilt stating the purposes of the proposed visit, the proposed length of stay, and their/her/his academic qualifications. The Deans may appoint visiting scholars through formal letters of appointment.

Visiting Scholars are entitled to a variety of perquisites, generally associated with matters of convenience associated with their stay on campus. Graduate students from other universities and local college faculty members not on leave are not ordinarily eligible for designation as Visiting Scholars.

Special Postgraduate Titles in the Schools of Medicine and Nursing

Research Fellow

Clinical Fellow

Fellows are not members of the faculty. The title Research Fellow is held by persons with the Ph.D. or professional doctoral degree who are in a postgraduate training program with primary emphasis on research.

The title Clinical Fellow is given to persons in the schools of Medicine and Nursing who are engaged in studies and clinical experience, including the care of patients, beyond graduate training in a specified field of clinical education. Clinical Fellows are appointed on an annual basis by a department in the school; the appointment must be approved by the chair of the department and the Dean. Ordinarily, the Clinical Fellow will have completed one or more years of initial training and education in one of the residency-designated specialties or graduate specialties. The title Clinical Fellow also can be given to persons with master's degrees in the School of Nursing who are engaged in specific areas of clinical study. Such appointments must be approved by the department chair and the Dean.

Chapter 2: General Principles, Rules, and Procedures for Appointment, Reappointment, and Termination

This chapter summarizes the general principles, rules, and procedures for appointment to faculty positions at Vanderbilt. The full range of positions defined is provided in Chapter 1, Academic Titles at Vanderbilt. Positions may carry academic tenure ("tenure appointments") or may exist only for a specified period of time ("term appointments" or "non-tenure appointments"). Term appointments may be on the tenure track, i.e., they offer the possibility of tenure, or not on the tenure track, in which case they do not offer the possibility of tenure. Subject to the approval of the Provost (who will consult with the Dean of the School of Medicine with respect to matters related to the School of Medicine), each school publishes additional policies and procedures relating to appointment, reappointment, promotion, and tenure. These additional policies and procedures are available from the Deans of the schools.

A: Equal Opportunity

Vanderbilt is an Equal Opportunity Employer; therefore, all employment and hiring practices, including those for filling faculty positions, must be in accordance with relevant federal and state statutes and regulations and in accordance with the Affirmative Action Plan of Vanderbilt University (see Part III, Chapter 2, Section E of the Faculty Manual). Deans of the schools and the Equal Employment Opportunity Office have detailed information regarding these requirements.

B: Authorization of Academic Positions

Before a formal search to fill a faculty position may begin, authorization in writing must be obtained from the Provost and the Dean of the relevant school, except in the Clinical Departments of the School of Medicine where department chairs have standing authorization subject to the availability of funds and space. A position is not assumed to be authorized in a given department simply because a faculty member from that department has left the University. Authorizations for faculty positions are terminated (1) when vacated by retirement, resignation, or other reason; and (2) when not filled within the year in which they are budgeted. Positions may be carried over to a new budget year on specific authorization. All position authorizations, including renewals, must be determined in light of school-wide and University-wide priorities. Faculty appointments in the University are made to a school and, where appropriate, to a department.

C: Written Terms of Appointment

The terms and conditions of every appointment to the faculty, including extensions, modifications, and notices incumbent upon either party, are stated in writing, with a copy furnished to both parties. To the fullest extent practicable, all understandings with respect to terms of appointment, including specification of the appropriate kinds of research, scholarship, or creative expression, should be stated in the letter of appointment. The letter of appointment clearly states the term of an appointment and whether it is subject to renewal.

D: Procedures for Initial Term Appointments

In schools organized by departments, all appointments are formally initiated by the department chair in consultation with the Dean, with other members of the department, and with other department chairs in the case of joint or interdepartmental appointments. In the School of Medicine, all faculty appointments in the Clinical Departments are initiated formally by the department chair with the approval of the Dean (or Dean's designee). In the Basic Science Departments of the School of Medicine, faculty appointments are initiated formally by the department chair with the approval of the Provost or Provost's designee, in consultation with the Dean or Dean's designee. Notification of faculty appointments for all School of Medicine departments will be joint and cosigned by the Provost and Dean of the School of Medicine or their designees. In schools organized in divisions or programs of study, appointments are formally initiated by the Dean in consultation with tenured and other appropriate faculty. The Dean of the Graduate School is consulted if the prospective faculty member will be expected to offer graduate courses.

The recommendation for a new appointment should include information and documentation specified by the Provost (or Provost's designee) or in the case of an appointment in a School of Medicine Clinical Department, the Dean of the School of Medicine (or Dean's designee).

After a proposed term appointment is approved by the Dean, the complete file is sent to the Provost for consideration. In the case of appointments in the School of Medicine Clinical Departments, approval is by the Dean of the School of Medicine (or Dean's designee), in consultation with the Provost. The Provost notifies the Dean of the final action, and the Dean informs the department chair, where applicable, and executes the appointment, after which time announcement of term appointments can be made. Initial appointments to tenure-track positions require the approval of the Chancellor (or the Chancellor's designee).

Term appointments are for fixed terms of one year (as is typically the case for Instructors), three years (as is typically the case for Assistant Professors), or other periods not to exceed five years.

E: Standards and Procedures for the Renewal of Term Appointments

Certain faculty members holding term appointments are eligible for reappointment or renewal. Up to the time of a decision on tenure, all faculty holding tenure-track appointments are eligible for reappointment. The procedures for renewing a term appointment generally follow those for initial term appointments. Normally, the successful candidate for reappointment will have received a positive recommendation from their/her/his department or school, as applicable. A positive recommendation of the candidate's Dean is required, as is approval of the Provost, except for faculty reappointments in the School of Medicine Clinical Departments where only the Dean's approval is necessary. The colleges and schools may adopt more detailed procedures for reappointment with the

approval of the Provost or the Dean of the School of Medicine in the case of the School of Medicine Clinical Departments.

Tenure-track faculty members should be recommended for reappointment only if their performance provides a reasonable basis on which to project continued progress that could ultimately enable them to qualify for tenure. The evidence needed becomes more weighty with continued time in rank. Some degree of evidence is needed at each renewal period.

Faculty members holding renewable one-year appointments will normally receive written notices of renewal or nonrenewal by March 1, or, in the case of faculty members not on academic-year appointments, at least four months prior to the expiration of the appointment term. For faculty members who have appointments exceeding one year, written notices of renewal or nonrenewal normally will be made thirteen months prior to the expiration of the appointment term, e.g., by June 1 of the penultimate year of an appointment coinciding with the academic year. In certain circumstances, as when an appointment is dependent on the receipt of outside funds, written notification may be delayed until October 15, when a statement of contingencies must be provided, with the expectation of a final decision by December 15 of the final year. Such delayed notification using similar time intervals may also be used for faculty members with appointments that do not coincide with the academic year.

F: Procedures for New Appointments with Tenure

When a new appointment is made at Vanderbilt that carries with it the concurrent award of tenure, the procedures to be followed are as described in Chapter 3, Section F, "Standards and Procedures for the Award of Tenure from Outside the University."

G: Full-status Partial-load Appointments

Tenure-track appointments may be made for partial-load faculty members, with those members being eligible for promotion through all ranks. Persons with such appointments are designated as having full status with partial load, and the letter of appointment must so state.

These appointments are ordinarily directed toward faculty members who look only to the University for their compensated activity, but whose family commitments or health prevents a full faculty load. They are distinguished from non-tenure-track "part-time" appointments such as lecturer, and from those professorial ranks bearing the prefixes adjunct, clinical, visiting, research, or adjoint, in which the individual ordinarily earns additional compensation apart from University salary. Full-status partial-load appointments must be consistent with the financial and programmatic needs of the individual schools. Partial-load faculty appointments may be reviewed from time to time to determine whether activities of such faculty members outside the University continue to warrant a partial-load appointment.

Professional qualifications expected for partial-load positions are the same as for full-time positions. Appointments and promotions are made in accordance with Chapters 2 and 3, and partial-load faculty members are subject to the provisions of the Faculty Manual.

Partial-load faculty members shall commit an agreed percentage of their time to the University, but not less than 50 percent. The letter of appointment specifies the percentage. Partial-load faculty appointments do not imply future full-load appointments; changes from partial to full load (or the reverse) must be approved by the appropriate Dean and the Provost, except for appointments in the

School of Medicine Clinical Departments where only the approval of the Dean of the School of Medicine is required.

Procedures and criteria for promotion are the same for partial-load as for full-load positions, except that the allowable period for promotion to tenure may be extended to three years beyond the period provided in Chapter 3. Approval by the Dean and by the Provost is required, except for appointments in the School of Medicine Clinical Departments, where only the approval of the Dean of the School of Medicine is required.

Full-status partial-load faculty members are eligible for fringe benefits available to full-load members, except that some benefits will be reduced to correspond to the fraction of the load carried by the faculty member. Such benefits for faculty in the School of Medicine Clinical Departments and School of Nursing faculty employed by VUMC are provided by Vanderbilt University Medical Center. For example, contributions to the retirement plan, the established percentages of contribution are based on a faculty member's base salary. Social Security, group life insurance (employer provided and optional), and disability insurance also are based on salary. Health care coverage may continue as for any other active full-time faculty member or the faculty member may waive the coverage. Full coverage for travel accident insurance, the full discount for athletic tickets, and the tuition benefit are allowed regardless of the percentage of load.

H: Joint Appointments

When a faculty member receives a joint appointment in two departments in the same school of the University, the letter of appointment designates the primary department for administrative purposes. The chair of the primary department will receive the cooperation of chairs of other departments in the assignment of workload and other matters affecting the joint nature of the appointment.

When a faculty member receives a joint appointment in two different schools of the University, the letter of appointment designates the primary department or division for administrative purposes, and the chair of that department-or the Dean, in schools without departments-will carry the same responsibility as though all parts of the appointment were in the same school. The cost of employee benefits will generally be prorated between the schools in proportion to each school's share of the faculty member's salary, although this practice is not common for joint appointments to the schools of Medicine and Nursing.

Cooperative arrangements and joint programs between departments, between schools, or between Vanderbilt and another institution do not necessarily require joint appointments.

When a joint appointment is made between Vanderbilt and another institution, the letter of appointment must specify which institution is to become the primary base of the appointment. This base institution will handle all payroll procedures and employee benefits, billing the joint institution as appropriate with the salary division. The employee benefits to be received under such a joint appointment will normally be those of the base institution. An individual with a joint appointment may hold different academic ranks within the schools at Vanderbilt or at different institutions. In all cases of joint appointments, the letter of appointment must specify any arrangements for tenure or term appointments.

I: Part-time Appointments

The procedure for making part-time term appointments is the same as for any other term appointment. Unless otherwise specified, part-time faculty are subject to the same responsibilities (Part III below),

disciplinary procedures (Part IV below), and renewal and termination procedures (Part II, Chapters 2 and 3) as full-time faculty in the same ranks, and they have recourse to the faculty grievance procedures (Part II, Chapter 3, and Part IV below). Part-time members of the faculties not having full status with partial load are non-voting members of the Faculty Assembly (Part I, Chapter 2 below).

J: Research Professorial Appointments

Research professorial appointments are made for fixed terms, the length of which may depend on the duration of research grants or contracts held by the University. Terms may be renewed without limitation, but no length of service can be expected to lead to automatic tenure. The titles of the research professorships are not to be considered shelters in which tenure decisions on regular faculty can be avoided. Any department may, however, at any time recommend that a person holding a research professorship be appointed to a rank on the normal tenure track of Instructor, Assistant Professor, Associate Professor, and Professor.

Notice of nonrenewal of the appointment will normally be given to the Research Professor at least six months before the end of the appointment. If renewal depends upon obtaining contract or grant funds still in doubt at that time, the notice may be that the University intends not to renew the appointment unless the funds are obtained.

A Research Professor wishing to terminate their/her/his appointment before the end of the fixed term must give six months' notice. Waiver of notice periods may be negotiated by express consent of both parties.

K: Retirement

1. Age of Retirement

There is no mandatory retirement. Issues regarding retirement planning should be addressed to the department chair or Dean.

The Deans of the individual schools with the approval of the Provost may make provision for retirement incentive arrangements for tenured faculty members, including provision for deferred compensation and the continuation of specified fringe benefits. For faculty in the School of Medicine Clinical Departments, the Dean of the School of Medicine will obtain the concurrence of the Vanderbilt University Medical Center Board for any such provisions.

2. Emeritus and Emerita Status for Faculty

The Dean in consultation with the department chair will recommend to the Provost or Provost's designee those retiring members of the faculty (including those in School of Medicine Basic Science Departments) to be awarded Emeritus or Emerita status. For faculty appointed in the School of Medicine Clinical Departments, the recommendation of the Dean of the School of Medicine suffices. The recommendation will be accompanied by a biographical statement of some 200 to 300 words citing the faculty member's contributions to the University and the academic world in teaching, scholarship, and service.

The Provost, or in the case of faculty in the School of Medicine Clinical Departments the Dean of the School of Medicine, may recommend the award of Emeritus or Emerita status to the Chancellor, who may recommend action to the Board of Trust. Emeritus or Emerita actions generally will be made at

the spring meeting of the Board. The action of the Board of Trust is transmitted by the Provost to the Dean, who notifies the department chair and the faculty member. No public announcement may be made until after Board of Trust action. Public recognition of Emeritus or Emerita status is made at Commencement at the end of the academic year.

On occasion, a school may contract with an Emeritus or Emerita Professor to teach as a lecturer a specific course or perform other specific and limited duties.

3. Emeritus or Emerita Status for Administrators

In rare cases, Emeritus or Emerita status will be awarded to an administrative officer of Vanderbilt University who does not hold faculty rank. The procedure for consideration of such status will, insofar as possible, parallel that for tenured faculty, except that consideration for the award of Emeritus or Emerita status must start with the recommendation of the Provost to the Chancellor.

L: Resignation

A faculty member may terminate an appointment effective at the end of an academic year, provided that they/she/he gives notice in writing as early as possible, preferably before March 1. Faculty members not on academic-year appointments should give notice in writing at least four months prior to the date on which they wish their appointment to terminate. Faculty members resigning tenure appointments are expected to give at least six months' notice. Waivers of notice periods may be negotiated by express consent of both parties.

M: Termination

Faculty members may be terminated for cause subject to the procedures described in "Disciplinary Actions".

Chapter 3: Principles, Rules, and Procedures for Promotion and the Award of Tenure

A: Definition of Academic Tenure

"Academic tenure" at Vanderbilt refers to the University's commitment to continue any faculty member appointed as Professor or Associate Professor in that office, unless otherwise specified at the time of appointment, until the faculty member voluntarily terminates the appointment or until retirement or permanent disability, or dismissal for cause. Tenure does not attach to an administrative position. A faculty member holding academic tenure has the right to a hearing, as provided in Part IV, Chapter 1 of the Faculty Manual, prior to dismissal for cause.

B: The Probationary Period

1. Basic Conditions

Tenure-track appointments provide for a probationary period prior to a decision on tenure. Any faculty member becomes ineligible for tenure if they/she/he has not been promoted to a tenured position, or offered a special extension of probation (see 4 below), by the end of seven years of accumulated full-time academic service at Vanderbilt or at other comparable institutions (see 3 below, however), except for the School of Medicine and the School of Nursing where the probationary period is nine years "Full-time academic service" includes both full-status partial-load

appointments and academic leaves (full- or part-time, paid or unpaid) as long as these are of a type to facilitate professional growth and achievement. If a faculty member holds a part-time, tenure-track appointment at the request of Vanderbilt, or if such a part-time appointment is necessitated by other nonacademic duties at Vanderbilt or elsewhere, then they may accumulate all or part of the probationary years in partial increments, on a pro rata basis. Whenever part-time employment justifies a pro rata extension of the probationary period, the letter of appointment or reappointment contract of employment should specify the exact number of years added to it. The probationary period will not be extended in the absence of such a written statement.

2. Term Appointments

Term appointments not on the tenure track do not offer any prospects of eventual tenure. Should a faculty member on such an appointment later shift to a tenure-track position, these prior years at Vanderbilt will normally count toward the probationary period, but only to the extent that the non-tenure-track appointment offered opportunities for professional growth and achievement comparable to those enjoyed by tenure-track appointees. In the schools of Medicine and Nursing, individuals in advanced stages of training may be appointed to the faculty at the level of Instructor not on the tenure track, if they are otherwise qualified. If such individuals subsequently are appointed to the rank of Assistant Professor on the tenure track upon completion of training, prior years at the level of Instructor (non-tenure-track) will be excluded from the probationary period to the extent that the individuals were trainees and not independent investigators. Any prior years exempted from the probationary period must be agreed to by the appropriate Dean, or Provost (or Provost's designee) for the School of Medicine Basic Science departments at the time of the initial tenure-track appointment.

3. Prior Service

Whenever prior service at other institutions has not provided opportunities for professional growth and achievement comparable to those enjoyed by junior faculty at Vanderbilt (e.g., because of higher teaching loads or less research support), then, at the time of the appointment to a tenure-track position at Vanderbilt, the candidate and the Dean, or Provost (or Provost designee) for the School of Medicine Basic Science Departments, must agree on the number of prior years to count toward tenure. Regardless of the number of years of comparable full-time service carried over from other institutions, Vanderbilt retains the option of requiring as many as three probationary years at Vanderbilt before a decision on tenure. Since the exercise of this option may extend the total probationary period, in all such cases the maximum probationary period at Vanderbilt must be clarified in the initial letter of appointment.

4. Exigent Circumstances and Parental Leave

a. Exigent Circumstances

Various exigencies may retard or temporarily interrupt a faculty member's professional career. This means that certain periods during the probationary period should not count as "full-time service." These exigencies include leave required by ill health, unusual requirements for infant care, or by a serious illness or death of immediate family members. Other special circumstances (e.g., accidental destruction of research material, important clinical or patient care responsibilities, and extra teaching assignments) may also retard the development of professional attainments directly related to a favorable tenure decision and thus justify exemptions for one or more periods.

The faculty member and their/her/his department chair (for faculty members in departments) must at the earliest possible moment present to the Dean, or Provost (or Provost designee) for the School of Medicine Basic Science Departments, a request for such an exemption. The request should outline the

amount of time to be exempted from the tenure track. In no case may the total exemptions under this provision exceed two calendar years, and no period exempted shall be less than one semester.

Extensions of the probationary period must be approved by the department chair (for faculty members in departments), the Dean and the Provost, or in the case of faculty in the School of Medicine Clinical Departments only by the Dean of the School of Medicine. No request for an extension can be considered once the tenure evaluation has commenced. The Deans of Schools, other than for the School of Medicine Clinical Departments will consult with the Provost prior to reaching a decision on any request for extension of the probationary period. The standards for an extension of the probationary period are to be applied rigorously such that extensions beyond seven years, or nine years in the School of Medicine or School of Nursing, are granted only in exceptional circumstances. A faculty member who is granted an extension of the probationary period will be judged and evaluated on the same basis and by the same standards as though there had been no extension.

b. Parental Leave

A tenure-track faculty member who takes Parental Leave under Part VI of the Faculty Manual shall receive an extension of the tenure clock. For details about Parental Leave, see Part VI, Faculty Benefits, Chapter 2: Leaves of Absence.

A tenure-track faculty member who takes Parental Leave under this policy shall receive an automatic one-year extension of the tenure clock unless they are in the School of Medicine Clinical Departments (six months extension). In order to opt-out of an automatic extension of the tenure clock, a faculty member must notify the department chair or Dean in writing within six months after the birth or adoption and no later than six months prior to the academic year in which tenure review would occur. If the parental leave occurs during the period when the tenure dossier would be created, then the faculty member may not opt-out of the extension due to their/her/his unavailability to participate in the construction of the dossier. The total of all extensions to the tenure clock cannot exceed two years. In the School of Medicine Clinical Departments, however, there is a maximum of two six-month extensions for parental leave.

5. Failure to Earn Tenure

A failure by a faculty member on the tenure track to earn tenure normally leads to a termination of employment at Vanderbilt, but Vanderbilt guarantees to members on the tenure track who do not receive tenure the fulfillment of existing multi-year appointments or an additional one-year appointment if the adverse decision on tenure is made during a one-year appointment or during the last year of a multi-year appointment.

C: Standards for Promotion and the Award of Tenure

For the award of tenure, Vanderbilt requires (1) excellence in research, scholarship, or creative expression in one's discipline; (2) a high level of effectiveness in teaching; and (3) satisfactory performance in the area of service. From discipline to discipline, the form taken by a candidate's contributions will vary. But, in each case, Vanderbilt expects the level and quality of achievement in these three areas to be equivalent to that required for tenure in leading departments or schools of other major research universities. The three standards are independent; a deficiency in one area cannot be offset because the candidate exceeds the required standard in another.

1. Research, Scholarship, and Creative Expression

Candidates to be considered for tenure are persons who have already achieved and who show promise

of continuing to achieve a level of excellence in their contribution to the research, scholarship, or creative expression appropriate to their discipline or profession and as described in their letter of appointment. Indicators of excellence include originality, logical rigor, distinctiveness of ideas, creativity of expression, independence of thought in identifying projects and framing issues for analysis, advancement of a theoretical viewpoint or a perceptive and balanced criticism of such a viewpoint, and significant and important intellectual impact.

Successful candidates for tenure at Vanderbilt must be active scientists, scholars, critics, or artists. By the time of the tenure review, they must have completed and made available research, scholarship, criticism, or artistic production of such high quality as to gain favorable recognition within their discipline and at a national level. The works may be available through the publication of books and articles, the circulation of manuscripts intended for publication, lectures and presentations, exhibits, or performances. When candidates participate in group research projects, it is their responsibility to provide a means for distinguishing their contributions from those of other members of the group. Both past achievements and future promise, both the quantity and the quality of completed work, determines one's eligibility for tenure.

2. Teaching

Candidates for tenure must accept as career obligations the dissemination of knowledge and the nurturing of a spirit of inquiry. To qualify for tenure, candidates must demonstrate a high overall level of teaching effectiveness, with appropriate weight given to performance in each of the various forms of teaching that are important to the respective programs of their departments or schools.

Command of the subject, clarity in communication, and sensitivity to the needs of students are indispensable assets of effective teachers. Successful candidates for tenure must possess both the skills required to transmit the content of their disciplines and the capacity to motivate an active pursuit of new knowledge or insight. Such skills and capacities spring from the same qualities that lead to successful scholarly inquiry.

3. Service

Faculty members have obligations that go beyond research, scholarship, or creative expression and teaching, particularly in departmental or school activities and University governance. In some disciplines, also of great import is service through University outreach (including patient care at VUMC and other professional services to the University and the community) and contributions to professional and learned societies. Vanderbilt expects its tenure-track faculty to assume a fair share of such service work and to perform it satisfactorily.

4. Specification of Standards and Procedures by Schools

Each school publishes a statement specifying its standards and procedures for the award of tenure and for promotion within the tenured ranks. These statements should relate the standards and procedures to specific disciplines. Any departure in these specifications from any rule of the Faculty Manual must be consistent with the general principles stated herein and be approved by the Provost, or in the case of faculty in the School of Medicine Clinical Departments only by the Dean of the School of Medicine.

At the end of the academic year, the Dean of each school (other than for the Clinical Departments of the School of Medicine) submits to the Provost, a copy of the school's current statement, along with an indication of any proposed revisions. The Provost reviews these statements and informs the schools of any problems prior to the beginning of the next academic year. For the School of

Medicine, the Dean of the School of Medicine will consult with the Provost.

A copy of all documents specifying the requirements and procedures for appointment, tenure, and promotion is available in each Dean's office.

D: Procedures for the Award of Tenure from within the University

As a general rule, no faculty member at Vanderbilt is promoted or awarded tenure without the recommendation of their/her/his senior colleagues in the department or school. That is, in any department or school, an ordinary prerequisite for tenure and promotion is the candidate's endorsement by a majority of the current faculty who hold a primary appointment at or above the rank for which the candidate is being considered and in the same department or school where the candidate's tenure would be based. These colleagues should be convinced that the candidate has those personal and professional qualities that will contribute positively to the work of the University. In the School of Medicine, such endorsement is provided by the Executive Faculty, and no faculty member is appointed or promoted to the title of Associate Professor or Professor, either tenured or non-tenured, without a positive recommendation from the Executive Faculty.

1. Procedures for Schools within the Provost's Areas

In addition to the involvement of the tenured faculty, consideration of appointment to tenure involves (a) the dean of the school, acting in accordance with the standards and procedures of the school; (b) the Promotion and Tenure Review Committee; (c) the Provost; (d) the Chancellor and (e) the Board of Trust. Positive recommendations are ordinarily passed along to the next person or committee.

a. The Decision by the School

The process of awarding tenure ordinarily begins with a positive recommendation by a majority of the tenured faculty members of a department or school (that is, by a majority vote of those faculty members who hold tenure in the same department or school where the candidate's tenure would be based). Both positive and negative recommendations are forwarded to the appropriate Dean, ordinarily within ten business days of the decision, along with the promotion file and an explanation of the basis of the decision. In the event of a negative decision, the candidate must be notified in writing of the decision in a timely manner, ordinarily within one business day. The candidate may then submit a statement for inclusion in the file to be transmitted to the Dean. The Dean may (a) accept the negative faculty decision, thereby ending the matter, or (b) return it to the faculty for reconsideration. If the original negative decision is reaffirmed by the faculty, the Dean, if they/she/he favors tenure, may send a positive recommendation to the Promotion and Tenure Review Committee. If this committee acts favorably, its Recommendation is sent to the Provost. A negative decision under these circumstances by the Promotion and Tenure Review Committee terminates consideration.

A recommendation for tenure transmitted to a Dean by a departmental or school faculty moves forward only with the concurrence of the Dean, except when a department or school appeals a Dean's non-concurrence. A decision to appeal requires the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the department's or school's tenured faculty, must be made within ten business days (not including vacation periods) after receiving a written report from the Dean describing the rationale for the decision and is directed to the Promotion and Tenure Review Committee. Only those faculty members eligible to vote on the original recommendation may participate in the vote on an appeal. The candidate must be informed by the department or school within one business day of the outcome of its decision on whether or not to appeal a Dean's non-concurrence. The appeals procedures limit the committee's review to documentation included in the personnel file at the time of the Dean's decision.

b. Procedures for Review and Assessment by the Faculty

Except as set forth below, the entire contents of the dossier, including all solicited or unsolicited letters regarding appointment, renewal, promotion, or tenure that will be included in the candidate's file for transmittal to the Dean, must be available for review by the eligible faculty members prior to their vote.²

² In schools without departments (Blair, Divinity, Law, Nursing, Owen Graduate School of Management), the entire eligible school faculty votes on the initial tenure recommendation. In schools with departments, the department chair writes the recommendation of the faculty and submits it either to the Dean or to a school-wide tenure and promotion committee. In schools without departments, the voting faculty submits its recommendation directly to the Dean. Only members of the faculty who are eligible to vote will have the opportunity to review the contents of the dossier prior to the vote. Unsolicited letters from faculty members outside the department or

school will be included in the dossier only if they are provided to the department chair or Dean for review by the faculty prior to the vote.

By the end of the second business day after the vote, any faculty member eligible to vote may write a letter to the department chair or Dean for inclusion in the dossier expressing their/her/his views on the deliberations by the faculty. These letters are to be made available to all faculty who are eligible to vote.

The department or school must prepare minutes or a summary of the faculty deliberations that will be appended to the dossier, after first being circulated to the voting members of the faculty. Any faculty member who believes that the minutes or summary does not fairly reflect the deliberations at the meeting may submit a letter to the department chair or Dean before the end of the second working day after distribution of the minutes or summary. All such letters will be made available for review by the faculty eligible to vote and will be included in the dossier.

As the final step in the faculty evaluation process, the department chair or Dean will write a letter of transmittal that reports their/her/his views of the full range of faculty deliberations.

Except as stated above, no faculty member other than the department chair or Dean may add materials to the dossier for consideration at higher levels of review of the faculty decision. It is inappropriate for faculty members, including those outside of the department or school, to attempt to influence the deliberations on renewal, promotion, or tenure that come after the vote of the faculty, except to bring an allegation of professional misconduct. "Professional misconduct" means any conduct on the part of a faculty member that might reasonably lead to disciplinary action under Part IV, Chapter 1 (Disciplinary Actions) of the Faculty Manual. Persons involved in subsequent levels of review should not accept or consider additional unsolicited documents and should discourage any communications that seek to influence their decisions.

c. The Promotion and Tenure Review Committee

All recommendations are reviewed by the Promotion and Tenure Review Committee (PTRC). Members of the committee are appointed by the Chancellor upon the recommendation of the Provost, normally from nominations submitted by the Consultative Committee of the Faculty Senate. As with all University-level committees, the Chancellor has ultimate responsibility regarding the membership of the PTRC.

The PTRC is composed as follows: one representative from each of the three divisions of the College of Arts and Science; one representative each from the School of Engineering, the Divinity School, Peabody College, the Owen Graduate School of Management, and the Law School; and the Dean of the Graduate School. The Provost designates a member of the committee to serve as chair.

Members of the PTRC normally serve three-year staggered terms. The committee reports all its decisions to the Provost and, in the case of a negative decision, to the appropriate Dean.

When tenure is recommended by a Dean, the PTRC evaluates the recommendation on the basis of its consistency with University standards and with the statement of standards and procedures required by the school (see Part II, Chapter 3, Section C, 4 above). Except in unusual cases, review will not consist of a second detailed evaluation of the candidate's qualifications. In unusual cases and in cases presented by appeal, the chair of the PTRC may appoint an ad hoc committee, composed of faculty members in disciplines related to that of the candidate, to make another evaluation of the candidate's record. In selecting members for an ad hoc committee, the chair of the PTRC normally will consult the members of the review committee, the Provost, and the appropriate Dean and department chair. The ad hoc committee reports its findings to the PTRC.

The award of tenure requires a positive recommendation from the PTRC. A negative recommendation by the PTRC may be appealed by the Dean to the Provost, except where the candidacy has reached the PTRC by the Dean's overruling a negative departmental or school recommendation. An appeal by the Dean must be made within thirty (30) business days after receipt of the written report of the PTRC. The final decision should be communicated in writing from the appropriate Dean, or the Provost, to the faculty member.

Those charged with reviewing a recommendation or an appeal under the foregoing procedures may decide to obtain additional information to supplement or clarify the candidate's record. If so, this information should relate to the record as it existed at the time of the faculty's recommendation and not to activities or achievements by the candidate occurring after that time. If such information is obtained, the person or committee obtaining it may ask those who considered the matter at some prior step in the review process to reconsider their decision in light of it. If an ad hoc committee of the PTRC obtains such additional information, that information must be presented to the appropriate Dean and faculty for their reconsideration.

2. Procedures in the School of Medicine

Recommendations for promotion and tenure originate with department chairs, who act with the advice of Departmental Appointments and Promotions Committees. These committees consist of all full-time tenured full professors within a department or in the case of large departments at least six full-time tenured full professors. Recommendations from the chairs are forwarded to the Office of the Dean for administrative review, which forwards them to the School of Medicine's Faculty Appointments and Promotions Committee (FAPC). This committee consists of eleven faculty members at the rank of Professor representing diverse disciplines within the School of Medicine and representing the three major academic tracks (Investigator, Educator, Clinical Practice), selected by the Dean in consultation with the Provost. A favorable recommendation from this committee is forwarded to the Executive Committee of the Executive Faculty (ECEF) of the School of Medicine, which acts on behalf of the Executive Faculty of the School of Medicine in reviewing and either endorsing or not endorsing the recommendation. Positive recommendations from the ECEF for the award of tenure or promotion of tenured faculty are forwarded to the Dean or the Dean's designee for faculty in Clinical Departments, or to the Provost or Provost's designee for faculty in Basic Science Departments. These individuals may return the case to the ECEF for reconsideration. Positive recommendations are sent to the Dean of the School of Medicine for faculty in Clinical Departments or to the Provost for faculty in Basic Science Departments. Favorable recommendations are forwarded

to the Chancellor, who gives final approval on promotion to the rank of Professor and either recommends or does not recommend the award of tenure to the Board of Trust. Appointments to tenure are not official until approved by the Board of Trust. A negative decision at any stage is final. Faculty who wish to appeal a negative decision may use the grievance process described in the Faculty Manual.

3. Procedures in the Blair School of Music

Candidates for tenure or promotion submit their review portfolios to the Dean, who then forwards these materials to the Tenure Review Committee (B-TRC).

The B-TRC evaluates all candidates for the award of tenure and for promotion to Professor. The B-TRC consists of: all full Professors in the Blair School of Music; two full Professors at Vanderbilt from outside the Blair School; and two full Professors of Music outside Vanderbilt University. The B-TRC makes a recommendation to the Dean of the Blair School, who then makes a recommendation to the Provost.

The B-TRC submits to the Dean in writing a notice of the vote of the committee and the recommendation of the committee based upon that vote. The Dean may return either a positive or a negative recommendation to the TRC for reconsideration one time. If the TRC recommendation is negative, the faculty member may appeal to the Dean within two weeks of being notified by the Dean of the B-TRC's negative recommendation.

A positive recommendation by the Dean will be forwarded to the Provost. A negative decision by the Dean may be appealed by the B-TRC to the Provost if two-thirds of the faculty members eligible to vote on the original recommendation support the appeal. In the instance of the Dean's non-concurrence with a positive recommendation from the B-TRC, the candidate may appeal to the Provost if at least two-thirds of the faculty members eligible to vote on the original recommendation support the appeal.

The Provost may return a file to the Dean for reconsideration. A positive recommendation by the Provost is sent to the Chancellor, who gives final approval on faculty actions in Blair.

A candidate for promotion or tenure who wishes to challenge a final negative decision may use the Reappointment, Tenure, and Promotion Grievance Process described in Part IV, Chapter 2 of the Faculty Manual.

E: Procedures for Promotion to Professor

In general, the procedures to be followed for promotion to Professor are the same as those specified above for consideration for the award of tenure. The process ordinarily requires a positive recommendation by a majority of tenured Professors in the department or school. In the School of Medicine, the positive recommendation is from the Executive Committee of the Executive Faculty in lieu of the recommendation from a majority of the tenured Professors in the department or school. Vanderbilt expects the level and quality of achievement in (1) research, scholarship, or creative expression; (2) teaching; and (3) service to be equivalent to that required of Professors in leading departments and schools of other major research universities. The candidate must have attained national or international recognition among leading scholars in their/her/his discipline for sustained and excellent research, must have taught the courses requested by the department or school at a consistently high level of effectiveness, and must have demonstrated a well-developed and recognized record of service both to the University and their discipline.

In the Law School, the award of tenure is normally accompanied by promotion to the rank of

Professor. The standards for promotion are specified by the Law School, with the approval of the Provost, to conform to the expectations for the rank of Professor established at other nationally recognized law schools.

F: Standards and Procedures for the Award of Tenure from Outside the University

Candidates for a tenured appointment from outside the University must meet the standards established for such rank as specified in the Faculty Manual and the statements prepared by the individual schools.

The information that must be obtained on candidates from outside the University for positions carrying tenure is specified by the Provost or, in the case of the Clinical Departments of the School of Medicine, the Dean. It corresponds insofar as possible to the information assembled on behalf of internal candidates for tenure, although inevitably some of this information is not readily available for external candidates.

The appointment from outside the University normally requires a positive recommendation by a majority of department or school faculty members who hold tenure in the same department or school where the candidate's tenure would be based, acting through the department chair or Dean and concurred with by the Dean or the Provost for the Basic Science Departments in the School of Medicine. Normally, for appointments at the rank of Professor, a positive recommendation by a majority of the department or school's tenured Professors is required as well. In the School of Medicine Basic Sciences Departments, appointments to tenured rank from outside the University will be made with approval of the Faculty Appointments and Promotion Committee in lieu of approval by a majority of tenured department or school faculty. In the School of Medicine Clinical Departments, appointments to tenured rank from outside the University will be made with approval of the Faculty Appointments and Promotions Committee followed by approval of the Executive Committee of the Executive Faculty in lieu of approval by a majority of tenured department or school faculty.

The department chair or Dean normally will arrange for each candidate to visit the campus for interviews with members of the department or school, the Dean, and, except in the School of Medicine Clinical Departments, the Provost. Other University officers may be involved in special appointments. The campus visit may be omitted in certain cases.

After the proposed appointment is approved by the Dean, the complete file is sent to the Provost for consideration. In the case of a proposed appointment of a faculty member in a School of Medicine Basic Science Department, the Provost will consult with the Dean of the School of Medicine. The Provost recommends tenured appointments to the Chancellor and the Board of Trust. Tenured appointments from outside the University are not reviewed by the PTRC. For a proposed appointment of a faculty member in a School of Medicine Clinical Department, the Dean of the School of Medicine will make the recommendation to the Chancellor and the Board of Trust.

The action of the Board of Trust is transmitted by the Provost to the Dean. The Dean notifies the department chair and the candidate. In the case of an appointment in a School of Medicine Clinical Department, the Board's action is transmitted to the Dean of the School of Medicine who will notify the department and candidate. No announcement of a proposed tenure appointment is made until the Board has acted and the candidate has been informed.

G: Grievances Arising from Reappointment, Tenure, and Promotion Decisions

A grievance alleging that the University breached an obligation owed to the faculty member in regard to a decision on their/her/his reappointment, tenure, or promotion shall be filed using the process set forth in Part IV, Chapter 2.

Part III University Principles and Policies

Chapter 1: A Statement of Principles

A: Academic Freedom of Expression

Vanderbilt University is dedicated to advancing knowledge and ideas, both of which may contain inherently value-laden components. In pursuit of this goal, Vanderbilt is committed to providing an environment for open inquiry and the vigorous exploration and free expression of ideas. Academic freedom for faculty extends from the university campus (e.g., classrooms, lecture halls, clubs, etc.) to outside its boundaries. As informed citizens and experts in their academic specialties who can speak with accuracy and authority, faculty are often encouraged to express ideas and opinions in the public domain. This activity, which is recognized as an important component of academic endeavor, occurs through a variety of venues not limited to formal publications. Vanderbilt encourages intellectual inquiry, discovery, and exchange of information, and, therefore, fully recognizes and protects freedom of exploration, thought, and expression for its faculty in all these activities.

Vanderbilt strives to promote a diverse community, and the views and ideas of its members will inevitably conflict. As an institution committed to the advancement of knowledge, and as a training ground for the intellectual, social, and ethical leaders of the future, the university is the arena where difficult conversations and seemingly heretical thoughts deserve exploration and protection. It is contrary to the principles of the university to limit the freedom of expression of individuals or to protect individuals from the messages of others which may be deemed disagreeable or possibly even offensive.

At the same time, the university deeply values inclusivity, civility, and mutual respect, and it is incumbent upon all members of the Vanderbilt community to engage in civil and respectful dialog and to resist discourse that aims to suppress the free expression of ideas. The university is and should be a forum in which faculty and students engage the spectrum of ideas in a civil and mutually respectful fashion, where faculty provide a role model for student engagement, and where students hone their abilities to think about and explore diverse perspectives.

When an individual or group deems the ideas of others to be inimical to their own, the response cannot be to suppress or obstruct the speech of others but rather the response should be to engage in discussion, debate, and mutually respectful dialog. A core part of the university's mission is to provide opportunities for intellectual exchanges to take place. Our responsibility as a community is to ensure that all members of the university community have freedom of expression.

Only in narrow circumstances should the university endeavor to limit freedom of expression. Speech that violates the law, such as libel, slander, harassment, or threats; that infringes on legally-protected privacy or confidentiality interests; that directly impedes university activities in a severe and/or pervasive manner; or that intentionally promotes hate of individuals or groups is not protected at Vanderbilt. Because the university is fully committed to the promotion and protection of the free expression and exchange of ideas, these rare exceptions should be understood and applied so as to support rather than undermine full and free expression.

B: Students at Vanderbilt: A Statement of Principles

The community of Vanderbilt University is united by the goals of inquiry and education. Faculty, administration, and students are partners in an enterprise aimed at the enhancement of knowledge and the growth of the individual. All members of this community have both rights and responsibilities and are

expected to observe rules required to maintain the humane order of the University. Each member must respect the rights of others and make responsible contributions to the common life.

The University, in turn, dedicates itself to the support and encouragement of a collegial community. Its dealings with students will be governed, within the limits of its resources, by the principles articulated below. It will take special care that its rules and regulations, through which these principles are implemented, shall adequately reflect and be in accordance with them.

Open Communication

The University is committed to the promotion of collegial relationships among students, faculty, and administration through the creation and maintenance of open channels of communication. The University will publish and disseminate in a timely manner its policies, procedures, and regulations concerning students, including those stating academic requirements and standards of student conduct, as well as any other information that is deemed to be important for the protection of all members of the University community.

Open Inquiry

The University is committed to providing opportunities for the free and open exchange of ideas both inside and outside the classroom. It will safeguard the undisturbed, orderly expression of diverse views and opinions as well as the opportunity for their careful examination.

Governance

The University is committed to the consideration of views expressed by students on matters of student concern, both in support of existing policies and proposals for change. It encourages student involvement in governance at the department, school, college, and University levels. To facilitate that involvement, the University will maintain appropriate processes within which students can communicate their views by formal and informal means, and can, directly or through their representatives, actively contribute to decisions affecting the University community. All involved are expected to participate in these processes in a responsible and thoughtful manner.

Academic Offerings

The University is committed to the provision of resources of high quality for aiding students in the pursuit of their academic and intellectual development, including both varied and complementary curricular offerings, a qualified faculty, and accessible, well-equipped facilities.

Formal Instruction

The University is committed to the pursuit of excellence in the education of its students, whether in the classroom, in the laboratory, or in practical experience. It will strive to create the opportunity for open inquiry, discussion, and challenge of ideas, and to assure students reasonable access to the faculty for continuation of this process outside of class meetings. Instructors will ensure that the objectives of their courses, their expectations for performance, and their methods of evaluation are explained to students. Academic evaluation will be based on fair and relevant standards. Students will be given an opportunity to evaluate the performance of the faculty as teachers and to have those evaluations considered.

Academic Integrity

The University is committed to academic honesty and to the effective and just implementation of a system designed to preserve and protect it.

Counseling

The University is committed to making support and guidance available for its students as they make academic, career, and personal choices and seek to understand themselves and those with whom they live and work.

Fair Procedures

The University is committed to providing students with the opportunity to present complaints about the action of any member of the University community. It will provide fair and appropriate procedures, including the opportunity for appeal, as well as for addressing and resolving complaints. These procedures will be administered in a non-adversarial spirit of openness, fairness, cooperation, and mutual respect among the participants.

Extracurricular Activities

The University is committed to the support and stimulation of the learning experience beyond the boundaries of formal instruction. It will provide opportunities through special personnel, facilities, programs, and services for students to associate with one another on an informal basis for participation in nonacademic activities, including the opportunity to form and join campus organizations.

Privacy

The University is committed to the protection of its members from unreasonable intrusions into their individual privacy. It will also provide considerate, and where appropriate, confidential management of their academic, health, disciplinary, financial, and personal records.

Health and Safety

The University is committed to the physical and mental well-being of its members. Accordingly, it will strive to provide a secure campus, safe facilities, and responsible regulations designed to protect the health and safety of all.

Nondiscrimination

The University is committed not to discriminate on the basis of unlawful criteria in its policies, practices, programs, and activities.

Civility

A goal of Vanderbilt University is to foster an open and diverse society where the rights of all members of the community are respected. The free expression of views in orderly ways is encouraged, but personal vilification of individuals has no place at Vanderbilt. Discouragement of personal vilification includes education and assistance in understanding the differing cultures represented at Vanderbilt, peer disapproval of inconsiderate behavior, and provisions of the Student Handbook regulating abusive or harassing conduct.

The University recognizes that occasions may arise when the amendment of these principles will be necessary. The process of developing, approving, and implementing amendments shall include participation by students, faculty members, and administrators.

Chapter 2: Nondiscrimination

Vanderbilt University has a strong commitment to assuring that every member of the faculty and staff and every student receive fair treatment. A number of policies support this commitment, with some of these reflecting both institutional policy and legal obligation (Title VII provisions relating to employment discrimination, for example), and others reflecting institutionally developed statements of policy considered important within the institutional community (the statement on sexual orientation, for example).

A: Nondiscrimination Statements

Nondiscrimination Statement for University Publications

The following statement on nondiscrimination must appear in all University publications that relate to admissions, the presentation of academic programs, and employment.

In compliance with federal law, including the provisions of Title VI and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Sections 503 and 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990, the ADA Amendments Act of 2008, Executive Order 11246, the Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974 as amended by the Jobs for Veterans Act, and the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act, as amended, and the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008, Vanderbilt University does not discriminate against individuals on the basis of their race, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, color, national or ethnic origin, age, disability, military service, covered veterans status, or genetic information in its administration of educational policies, programs, or activities; admissions policies; scholarship and loan programs; athletic or other university-administered programs; or employment. In addition, the university does not discriminate against individuals on the basis of their gender expression. Requests for information, inquiries or complaints should be directed to these offices:

- Complaints of sexual misconduct, including sexual harassment and related retaliation, should be directed to the Title IX Office. Titleix@vanderbilt.edu; Telephone 615-343-9004
- Student Access receives student requests for disability-related accommodations. studentaccess@vanderbilt.edu; Telephone 615-343-9727
- The Equal Opportunity and Access Office (EOA Office) receives all other complaints of discrimination, harassment, retaliation, and requests for accommodations. eoav@vanderbilt.edu; Telephone: 615-343-9336

B: Laws Imposing Special Obligations

A number of provisions of federal and state law, including those mentioned above, impose special obligations on the University and require particular attention. Among these are:

Titles VII and VIII of the Public Health Service Act

The Equal Pay Act of 1963
Titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended
Executive Order 11246, as amended
The Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, as amended
Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972
The Rehabilitation Act of 1973
The Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Act of 1974
The Age Discrimination Act of 1975
Revenue Procedure 75-50 (1975)
Tennessee Fair Employment Practices Law of 1978
Governor's Code of Fair Practices of 1979
Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
Americans with Disabilities Amendment Act of 2008

C: Individuals with Disabilities

Vanderbilt is committed to equal opportunity and access for people with disabilities. In compliance with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990, Vanderbilt does not exclude qualified persons with disabilities from participating in employment opportunities and University programs and activities.

Questions about accommodations for faculty and staff should be directed to the Equal Opportunity and Access Office (EOA Office) eo@vanderbilt.edu; Telephone 615-343-9336. Student accommodations requests should be addressed to Student Access studentaccess@vanderbilt.edu; Telephone 615-343-9727.

D: Harassment

It is important that Vanderbilt University faculty, staff, and students enjoy an environment free from implicit and explicit behavior used to control, influence, or affect the well-being of any member of our community. Harassment of any individual based on race, sex, sexual orientation, color, religion, national or ethnic origin, age, disability, military status, or genetic information is unacceptable and grounds for disciplinary action, and also constitutes a violation of federal or state law. Equally unacceptable within the University is the harassment of any individual on the basis of gender identity or gender expression.

1. Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment is a form of sex discrimination. It is illegal under state and federal law and is a violation of University policy.

“Sexual harassment” is also a form of sexual misconduct prohibited under the Sexual Misconduct Policy. Sexual Misconduct is a broad term that includes, but is not limited to, the following conduct: Sexual Harassment; Sexual Assault; Dating Violence; Domestic Violence; Stalking; and Retaliation. (All terms are defined in the Sexual Misconduct Policy.)

2. Racial and Other Harassment in the Work Environment

Harassment on the basis of race, color, religion, or national origin is a form of unlawful discrimination and is prohibited under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission explains, in its 1980 “Guidelines on Discrimination Because of Sex,” that the principles for defining sexual harassment in the workplace apply as well to harassment based on race, color, religion, and national origin. Thus where harassment based on race, color, religion, or national origin has the “purpose or

effect of substantially interfering with an individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment" it rises to the level of unlawful discrimination. In addition, the courts have applied these principles to harassment on the basis of age and disability under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act, respectively. Finally, the University applies these principles to harassment on the basis of military status, genetic information, sexual orientation, sexual identity, and gender expression.

3. Complaint Procedure

Any member of the University community who experiences discrimination, harassment, or related retaliation on the basis of sex, race, color, religion, national origin, age, disability, military service, covered veteran's status, genetic information, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression should immediately seek assistance through the Equal Opportunity and Access Office (EOA Office), which addresses complaints raised by faculty, staff, postdoctoral fellows/trainees, and students.

Any member of the University community who experiences sexual misconduct, including sexual harassment or related retaliation, should immediately seek assistance through the Title IX Office, which addresses complaints involving faculty, staff, postdoctoral fellows/trainees, and students.

To the extent that allegations include sexual harassment as defined under Section 106.30 of the USDOE regulations implementing Title IX, resolution will proceed under the procedural requirements set out in the Formal Grievance Protocol.

E: Affirmative Action and Equal Opportunity

The following statements summarize policies on affirmative action and equal employment opportunity.

University officials will base employment decisions on the principles of equal employment opportunity consistent with our intent to achieve the goals outlined in our Affirmative Action Plan.

Vanderbilt University, through responsible officials in compliance with its affirmative action obligations, will recruit, hire, train, and promote persons in all job titles, without regard to race, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, color, national or ethnic origin, age, disability, genetic information, gender expression or gender identity, except where age and sex are bona fide occupational requirements, or where a specific disability constitutes a bona fide occupational disqualification.

University officials will take affirmative action to ensure that promotion decisions are in accord with principles of equal employment opportunity by imposing only valid requirements for promotional opportunities.

University officials will ensure that all personnel actions such as compensation, benefits, transfers, layoffs, returns from layoff, University sponsored training, education, tuition assistance, and social and recreational programs, will be administered without regard to race sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, color, national or ethnic origin, age, disability, military status, genetic information or gender expression.

The Provost and the Vice Chancellors assist the Chancellor in administering the provisions of the Affirmative Action Plan. They are responsible for assuring that the University's policy on affirmative action and equal opportunity is carried out within their respective administrative areas.

The staff of the Equal Employment Opportunity Office monitors the University's compliance with equal opportunity and affirmative action laws and coordinates and implements the provisions of Vanderbilt's Affirmative Action Plan. The office also coordinates services for faculty and staff with disabilities.

Grievance procedures for faculty members are explained in Part IV, Chapter 2. The Office of the General Counsel is also available to assist with application and interpretation of equal opportunity and affirmative action laws.

Chapter 3: Conflict of Interest and Commitment Policy

Article I: Policy Statement

All individual Members of the Vanderbilt University Community (including Trustees, University officials, and all full-time, part-time, temporary, or adjunct faculty and staff of the University) must fulfill the education, research, patient care, and public service missions to which Vanderbilt University is dedicated.

The University's core values include a commitment to the following goals: educating students; protecting academic freedom; advancing and communicating knowledge about the world; protecting the safety of patients and of research participants; protecting the integrity and objectivity of research and instruction; supporting the ideals of goodwill, fair play, and transparency; and encouraging public service.

Accordingly, all individuals in the University community have a clear obligation to make decisions and conduct the affairs of the University based upon the desire to promote the best interests of the University in a manner consistent with those goals. Trustees and members of senior administration are fiduciaries and owe special duties of care and loyalty to the University as a whole and must keep the University's interests paramount to all others.

The relationships between Vanderbilt University, the individual members of the University community, private industry, federal and state governments, and the non-profit sector have grown increasingly complex. As a result, there are opportunities for professional interactions and development that may benefit the University community and its individual members, but which may also present the potential for or the appearance of conflicting loyalties and responsibilities for the individuals within the University community. The purpose of the Vanderbilt University Conflict of Interest and Commitment Policy is to set forth a policy statement regarding Conflicts of Interest and Commitment and to provide guidelines to protect the University and its mission.

A Conflict of Interest refers to a situation in which an individual's financial, professional, or other personal considerations may directly or indirectly affect, or have the appearance of affecting, an individual's professional judgment in exercising any University duty or responsibility, including the conduct or reporting of research. Typically, a Conflict of Interest may arise when an individual has the opportunity or appears to have the opportunity to influence the University's business, administrative, academic, patient care, research, or other decisions in ways that could lead to financial, professional, or personal gain or advantage of any kind, whether or not the value is readily ascertainable.

A Conflict of Commitment refers to a situation where an individual engages in external activities, either paid or unpaid, that interferes with his/her primary obligation and commitment to the University. Individuals in the University community should evaluate and arrange their external interests in order to avoid compromising their ability to carry out their primary obligations to the University, and most conflicts of interest or commitment should generally be avoided or resolved through the exercise of personal judgment or discretion.

All individual members of the University community are expected to (i) abide by the Conflict of Interest and Commitment Policy and standards set forth in this Policy (including any specific procedures adopted by specific schools or departments pursuant to or in furtherance of this policy), (ii) fully and continually

disclose professional and relevant personal activities and relationships that create a Conflict of Interest or Commitment or have the appearance of creating a Conflict of Interest or Commitment as required by the University, (iii) remedy Conflicts of Interest or Commitment or comply with any management or monitoring plan prescribed by the University, (iv) remain aware of the potential for Conflicts of Interest and Commitment, and (v) take initiative to manage, disclose, or resolve Conflicts of Interest or Commitment as appropriate. All senior administrators have the responsibility to understand and implement this policy, including, as necessary, the adoption of specific procedures for their respective schools and departments in furtherance of and in accordance with this policy.

Article II: Conflict of Interest Guidelines

Conflicts of interest can arise under many situations. These guidelines set forth principles for members of the University community to follow. Disclosure and approval are required before engaging in activities that are inconsistent with these guidelines.

A. University Administration

The internal administration of the University can present the potential for conflicts of interest. Members of the University community with administrative responsibilities must take particular care to avoid relationships in which Financial Interests or other personal interests intersect with the University's interests and have the potential for inappropriate factors to be considered in administrative decisions, including hiring decisions. In particular, individuals who have University duties involving the procurement, exchange, receipt of gifts, or sale of goods, services, or other assets; the negotiation or formation of contracts or other commitments affecting the assets or interests of the University; the handling of confidential or privileged information; the provision of patient care; the conduct of sponsored research and the handling of any research results or resulting transfer of technology; or the rendition of professional advice to the University must be particularly conscious of potential conflicts of interest or the appearance of conflicts of interest.

B. Business Relationships

In general, when individual members of the University community or their Family Members have Financial Interests in a business or are involved in a Business as an owner, operator, or as an executive officer, they must be alert to the possibility that a Conflict of Interest may arise, if the Business has a relationship with the University. If the enterprise does business with the University, or proposes to do business with the University, the individual is expected to disclose that fact. Generally, there will be no Conflict of Interest if the individual is not in a position to influence the University with respect to the Business in which the individual or Family member has an interest. Members of the University community may not review, approve, or administratively control contracts or business relationships when the contract or business relationship is between the University and a Business in which the individual or a Family Member has a Financial Interest or when the individual or a Family Member is an employee of the Business and is directly involved with activities pertaining to the University. This section is not intended to apply to the adoption of textbooks, software, or other teaching aids written by faculty members or their Family Members for use in their own course of instruction, although such use must have prior approval from the faculty member's department chair or dean, must be related to the faculty member's or such faculty member's Family applicable rules and regulations of the University.

C. Gifts and Contributions

No gifts or accommodations of any nature, including unrestricted grants, may be accepted by **the University or individual members of the University community** when to do so would place them in a prejudicial or compromising position, interfere in any way with the impartial discharge of their duties to the

University, or reflect adversely on their integrity or that of the University. All gifts given in support of an institutional mission must be directed through the Development offices.

NO GIFTS, of any amount, may be accepted by individuals **from suppliers of pharmaceuticals, medical equipment and devices, or medical service vendors** (hereafter referred to as the Health Care Industry) or their agents. This includes, but is not limited to, companies currently engaged in or proposing to do business with Vanderbilt, a list of which is provided at this link.¹ One exception to this is funds from Health Care Industry sources given as unrestricted gifts towards meals and refreshments at on-campus, regularly scheduled meetings, which further the operational unit's missions, and which are elected to be used by department chairs, division chiefs, center directors, institute directors, and CEOs (or their designees) for this purpose. These gifts are normally tax exempt, and as such may only be accepted through the VUMC Development Office.

Individuals may, however, accept gifts, meals, entertainment, and other normal social amenities no greater in value than \$300 per year from a single source, whether an individual or a Business, provided that the source is **not** a Health Care Industry entity or its agent as noted above and such amenities are not otherwise extravagant under the circumstances.

Types of activities and items viewed as gifts include:

- (1) food – except meals offered at national meetings linked to educational, scientific, or consultative events.
- (2) travel – except travel expenses related to necessary education or training regarding equipment, products, or other medical devices purchased previously by Vanderbilt. If this travel is necessary, specific language should be included in the vendor contract, noting the party responsible for incurring these travel and training expenses.

Note: Under no circumstance, may Vanderbilt personnel accept offers from the Health Care Industry to pay for travel, meals, or other expenses which are related to procurement activities by Vanderbilt personnel.

- (3) tickets – to entertainment events.
- (4) ghost-writing services.
- (5) promotional items – which incorporate or display Health Care Industry supplier or product logos.

Exceptions are:

1. Items purchased by Vanderbilt
2. Materials which have been reviewed and approved by leadership in a clinical practice area for use in education
3. Branded educational manuals which are intended to promote safe and appropriate use of a medication or medical device are permissible so long as there has already been a clinical judgment that the particular product or device is best for the care of an individual patient
4. Materials presented at approved vendor fairs which allow University personnel to compare and contrast products/services from more than one vendor
5. Logos appearing on products in public areas which have been approved for on-site sale to the

¹ To determine whether a vendor qualifies as a Health Care Industry Supplier contact coi@vanderbilt.edu.

public or for special pre-approved charitable or philanthropic events

6. Logos from non-profit and/or professional organizations which promote missions consistent with the missions of the University

D. Use and Appropriation of University Assets

The University possesses both tangible and intangible assets. These assets include buildings, personnel, equipment, patents, copyrights, technology, and work products, as well as the University's reputation and prestige. As custodian of these assets, members of the University community owe a fiduciary duty to the University to act in accordance with applicable University procedures regarding the proper expenditure of the University's funds, as well as the use and control of University assets, including confidential and privileged information. Where specific procedures regarding the disposition and control of University assets do not exist, individuals are expected to protect the best interests of the University in its tangible and intangible assets. Conduct constituting the misappropriation or unauthorized use of University assets in connection with any external activity is prohibited (including implying sponsorship or endorsement by the University or otherwise trading on the reputation or goodwill of the University). Mere identification of the University as one's employer and of one's position at the University is permitted, provided that such identification is not used to imply University sponsorship or endorsement.

E. Research Activities

1. General

Conflicts of interest in research involve situations in which financial, professional, or other personal considerations may compromise, or have the appearance of compromising an individual's judgment in the design, conduct, or reporting of research. The bias which may result from such conflicts of interest may impact not only the collection, analysis, and interpretation of data, but also the hiring of staff, procurement of materials, subcontracting, clinical referrals, sharing of results, choice of protocol, the use of statistical methods, the use of human participants, or otherwise influence the course of a research project.

Individual members of the University community may not review, approve, or administratively control contracts, grants, clinical trials, or other research collaborations when such contract, grant, clinical trial, or other collaboration pertains to a research project involving the University and a business or intellectual property in which the individual or a family member has a Significant Financial Interest or when the individual or a family member is an employee of the business and directly involved with activities pertaining to the research project. Absent compelling circumstances, individuals may not participate in research involving human research subjects if they have a Significant Financial Interest in the sponsor of the research or any technology that could be affected by the outcome of the research. This presumption against human subjects' research by financially interested individuals may be rebutted by compelling circumstances that are reviewed in advance by appropriate University officials. No research with human subjects that involves a conflict of interest may receive final approval from the Institutional Review Board until the conflict of interest is addressed under this policy. Every individual participating or involved in University research is responsible for learning and complying with all other applicable policies and procedures.

All individual members of the Vanderbilt University community are expected to comply with any applicable Federal requirements pertaining to conflict of interest in their research activities. Additional policies and procedures related specifically to conflicts of interest in sponsored research and projects are required by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Public Health Service (PHS). The complete PHS Conflict of Interest Regulations are available at 42 CFR Part 50 and 45 CFR Part 94. All University research must comply with this subsection E.1, regardless of any funding source, in addition to the

requirements of any funding source or sponsor. For purposes of University research funded or proposed for funding by PHS, the following subsection E.2 shall also apply.

For research regulated by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), there are conflict of interest requirements that apply to both the sponsor of the study, as well as the investigators. The individual members of the University community are expected to comply with all applicable FDA requirements pertaining to conflict of interest whether the individual is the investigator or the sponsor or both.

2. Additional Requirements Applicable Only to PHS-Funded Research:

While the conditions of section E.1. apply to all research, the Public Health Service (PHS) also requires for research that it funds that the University obtain disclosures, from all Investigators, of any Significant Financial Interests and determine whether each Investigator's Significant Financial Interest could be affected by the Investigator's PHS-funded Research, and if so, whether the Significant Financial Interest constitutes a Financial Conflict of Interest in Research. All Investigators who receive or apply for funding from PHS must comply with the requirements of this subsection E.2.

At the time of submitting a proposal for PHS funding to the University, each Investigator participating in the design, conduct or reporting of the Research in the proposal is required to certify that they/she/he has disclosed any Significant Financial Interests to the appropriate University officials and must have completed required University training. Updated disclosures must be provided at least annually and within thirty (30) days of the creation of a new Significant Financial Interest.

Before the expenditure of any funds from a PHS grant award for which a Financial Conflict of Interest in Research exists, the University will either eliminate the Financial Conflict of Interest in Research or report to the PHS Awarding Component the existence of the Financial Conflict of Interest in Research. The report will include required information about the management plan for that Financial Conflict of Interest in Research. If, after review, the University determines that a subsequent Financial Conflict of Interest in Research develops or exists, a report of the University's management plan for that Financial Conflict of Interest in Research will be submitted to the PHS Awarding Component within sixty days of the identification of the new Financial Conflict of Interest in Research.

In situations where the University conducts PHS funded Research with or through other entities such as subgrantees, subcontractors or collaborators (collectively, "Subrecipients"), the University will take reasonable steps to ensure that Investigators working for Subrecipients comply with the PHS Conflict of Interest Regulations. Subrecipients of University Research that are funded by PHS shall be required to report identified financial conflicts of interest to the University in accordance with the PHS Conflict of Interest Regulations. In turn, the University will report to PHS the existence of any financial conflicts of interest reported to the University by any Subrecipients and obtain necessary information for purposes of such report, as well as assurances that the conflict of interest has been managed prior to the expenditure of funds and within sixty days of any subsequently identified conflict of interest.

In the event of a failure by an Investigator to comply with this University policy or an applicable management plan, the University will promptly complete a retrospective review of the Investigator's activities and the PHS-funded Research project to determine whether any portion of the PHS-funded Research was biased in the design, conduct or reporting of such Research and notify the PHS Awarding Component of the corrective action taken or to be taken, including but not limited to the submission of a mitigation report. The University will also submit required reports on an annual basis to the PHS Awarding Component regarding the status of all Financial Conflicts of Interest in Research related to PHS funding and any changes to the management plan, for the duration of the related PHS-funded Research.

For purposes of this Subsection E.2, PHS-funded Investigators must disclose reimbursed or sponsored travel

paid on behalf of or by reimbursement to the Member of the University Community, and which is not funded through the University when related to Institutional Responsibilities. Exempted from such disclosure is travel reimbursed or sponsored by a Federal, state, or local government agency, an institution of higher education as defined at 20 USC 1001(a), an academic teaching hospital, a medical center, or a research institute that is affiliated with an institution of higher education is excluded from this requirement. Any disclosure of reimbursed or sponsored travel must include, at a minimum, the purpose of the trip, the identity of the sponsor/organizer, the destination, and the duration and a statement from the traveler indicating whether or not the travel and accommodations provided were reasonable, customary, and similar to what would be acceptable under Vanderbilt travel policies for travel expenses paid by Vanderbilt.

Disclosure to the public of Financial Conflicts of Interest in Research shall be required upon request for all Financial Conflicts of Interest in Research that are related to PHS-funded Research if they are held by Key Personnel. The University will ensure that all Members of the University Community who require training under the PHS-funded regulations complete such training upon employment and every four years thereafter.

For purposes of this Section E.2, Financial Conflicts of Interest in Research shall include instances in which:

- (1) a research or research contracts, grants, clinical trials, or other research projects or collaborations (“Research Project”) pertains to any research involving the University and a Business or Intellectual Property in which the Member of the University Community has a Significant Financial Interest,
- (2) the outcomes of such research or Research Project could reasonably be expected to affect the Significant Financial Interest held by the Member of the University Community or to affect a Business or Intellectual Property in which the Member of the University Community has a Significant Financial Interest,
- (3) the Member of the University Community or a Family Member is, whether or not compensated, an (i) officer or director of a Business involved in the research or Research Project, or an (ii) employee, consultant, faculty member (or similar appointment), or advisor for the Business or otherwise affiliated with the Business and directly involved with activities pertaining to the research or Research Project, or
- (4) the appropriate University officials reasonably determine that the Investigator’s Significant Financial Interest could directly and significantly affect the design, conduct, or reporting of the research.

For purpose of this Section E.2, Key Personnel shall be defined as: any Member of the University Community named as the Principal Investigator, project director, or otherwise identified as senior/key personnel by the University in a grant application, progress report, or any other report submitted to the PHS by the University.

For purposes of this Section E.2, Significant Financial Interest shall be defined as: a financial interest consisting of one or more of the following interests of the Investigator (and those of the Investigator’s family members) that reasonably appears to be related to the Investigator’s Institutional Responsibilities:

- (1) with regard to any publicly traded entity, a Significant Financial Interest exists if the value of any remuneration received from the entity in the twelve months preceding the disclosure and the value of any equity interest in the entity as of the date of disclosure, when aggregated, exceeds \$5,000. For purposes of this definition, remuneration includes salary and any payment for services not otherwise identified as salary (e.g., consulting fees, honoraria, paid authorship); equity interest includes any stock,

stock option, or other ownership interest, as determined through reference to public prices or other reasonable measures of fair market value;

- (2) with regard to any non-publicly traded entity, a Significant Financial Interest exists if the value of any remuneration received from the entity in the twelve months preceding the disclosure, when aggregated, exceeds \$5,000, or when the Investigator (or the Investigator's family members) holds any equity interest (*e.g.*, stock, stock option, or other ownership interest). For purposes of this definition, remuneration includes salary and any payment for services not otherwise identified as salary received from the non-publicly traded entity (*e.g.* consulting fees, honoraria, paid authorship); or
- (3) intellectual property rights and interests not paid by Vanderbilt (*e.g.*, patents, copyrights), upon receipt of income related to such rights and interests.

F. Healthcare Industry Sponsored Activities

Conflicts of interest in Healthcare Industry Sponsored Activities involve situations in which financial, professional, or other personal considerations may compromise, or have the appearance of compromising an individual's judgment in the provision of patient care, procurement, or other professional activities. The bias which may result from such conflicts of interest may impact not only the collection, analysis, and interpretation of data, but also the hiring of staff, procurement of materials, clinical referrals, sharing of results, choice of treatment, or otherwise influence the provision of patient care or the execution of one's professional duties.

Personnel may not receive compensation or consulting payments of a guaranteed amount:

- (1) For talks supported directly by **suppliers of pharmaceuticals, medical equipment and devices, or medical service vendors** (hereafter referred to as the Health Care Industry) or their agents, a list of which is provided at <http://vanderbilt.edu/compliance/vendors.php> if:
 - a. the selection of speaker, topic, and/or audience is determined by an entity which provides speakers only for events supported or sponsored by the Health Care Industry,
 - b. the content of the lectures given is subject to any form of prior review or approval by either representatives of the Health Care Industry or event planners contracted by the Health Care industry,
 - c. the content of the presentation is not based on a balanced review of the best available scientific evidence, or
 - d. the discussant refers predominantly to or promotes a specific drug, device, or service which is manufactured and/or marketed by the sponsor of the talk or its affiliate. In essence, the lecturer is expected to determine the lecture's content, including slides and written material, and to provide a balanced assessment of therapeutic options.
- (2) for Health Care Industry sponsored promotions or lectures on the use of drugs or devices for unapproved indications (off-label), not approved by the FDA, and sold by the same Healthcare Industry vendor.
- (3) For grants or contracts to conduct Health Care Industry sponsored Research on unapproved indications (off-label) of drugs or devices while receiving payments for lecturing and/or consulting from the same Healthcare Industry company.

- (4) for listening to sales talks or simply attending a CME or other activity.
- (5) for prescribing medications or changing a patient's prescription.
- (6) without associated duties. All consulting or service activities must follow University guidelines relating to consulting and may accept only fair market compensation for specific, legitimate services provided to industry with payment commensurate with time and effort.

G. Activities Related to Students

An individual Member of the University Community may not assign students, postdoctoral fellows, or other trainees to University projects sponsored by any Business if the individual or a Family Member has a Financial Interest in the Business. An individual also may not assign students or permit students to participate in any consulting relationship in which the individual or a Family Member has a Financial Interest.

Deans and department chairs have the responsibility for protecting the interests of students, fellows, and trainees who may be directly or indirectly involved in a Conflict of Interest situation related to a Member of the University Community or a Family Member with a Financial Interest in the situation. Students and trainees should not be permitted to participate in consulting activities if the terms and conditions of those activities would prevent the students or trainees from meeting applicable University degree or training requirements. Students, postdoctoral fellows, and trainees involved in any Conflict of Interest situation should be informed that the Conflict of Interest situation exists; and that their concerns, if any, can be discussed with the appropriate University official or, if applicable, the monitor or monitoring panel.

Additionally, deans or their designees and department chairs must meet regularly (at least annually) with any students, post-doctoral fellows, or trainees involved in a Conflict of Interest situation. Deans and department chairs may also consider assigning an observer to the Research advisory committee/theses or dissertation committee of any student involved in a Conflict of Interest situation.

H. Activities Related to Family Members

Members of the University community may not participate in the hiring process or any employment-related decisions pertaining to their Family Members. Likewise, they may not be in a position to supervise a Family Member as an employee of the University or otherwise review or participate in reviewing a Family Member's work as an employee of the University.

Article III: Conflict of Commitment Guidelines

One type of Conflict of Interest is Conflict of Commitment. A Conflict of Commitment relates to an individual's distribution of effort between University employment or faculty appointment and commitment to external business activities or employment, external professional activities, or personal activities. It is possible to have a Conflict of Commitment even if the individual does not receive compensation for the external activity. External activities may include employment outside the university, involvement with professional societies, participation related to review panels, education meetings, community service, conferences, consulting, other professional activities, and business activities related to outside entities including start-up companies.

A Conflict of Commitment can arise when the external activities burden or interfere with the University member's primary obligations and commitments to the University. It is the policy of the University that all full-time faculty and staff members are expected to devote their primary professional loyalty, time,

and energy to their position at Vanderbilt.

Although a specific work-week is not defined for faculty, senior administration and full-time exempt staff, it is expected that such positions constitute a full-time obligation and that, with the exceptions explicitly permitted by University policies on external activities, they will not engage in other employment. Accordingly, external activities must be arranged so as not to interfere with the primary commitments.

A. Faculty-specific Guidelines

External activities conducted by a faculty member should be of such nature as to improve effectiveness as a teacher or contribute to scholarly attainments, or should in some manner serve the interests of the University or of the community. External activities must not distract significantly from primary responsibilities and must not require such extensive absence as to cause the faculty member to neglect course obligations or become unavailable to students and colleagues. External activities must be of such nature and conducted in such manner as will not bring discredit to the University and must not compromise any Intellectual Property owned by the University.

Accordingly, the maximum expenditure of time spent on external activities by a full-time faculty member appointed on a nine-month basis should not exceed forty days during the academic year, including holidays.

For those full-time faculty members appointed on a twelve-month basis, time spent on external activities should not exceed fifty days per year, including holidays. For those academic year faculty receiving external funding during the summer months (currently May 16 through August 15), the policy for full-time faculty appointed on a twelve-month basis will apply – i.e., no more than fifty days per year, including holidays. It is expected that half-days will be accumulated into full days and that time traveling to and from activities or engagements and preparing for them also will be accumulated and counted in the total. Individual schools and departments may implement more specific procedures and require additional information in furtherance of this policy. Faculty members should periodically re-examine the nature and extent of their external activities and conscientiously avoid engaging in activities that constitute conflicts of commitment. The Provost or Dean may grant exceptions in extraordinary cases upon recommendation of the appropriate Dean.

B. Conflict of Commitment Guideline Regarding Non-Vanderbilt Online Teaching²

1. General Standard:

For faculty who are members of the Faculty Assembly (“faculty”), teaching outside the University presents issues that require special attention because it has the potential to compete with the University’s own offerings. In judging the appropriateness of any online course outside the educational mission of the University, faculty should consider the time commitment and the potential impact of these activities on the fulfillment of their commitments to the University as per Part III, Chapter 3, Article III of the Faculty Manual.

In addition, the following special considerations and procedures apply to online courses offered, or reasonably expected to be offered, for academic credit and to online courses providing certifications:

² For faculty in the School of Medicine Clinical Departments, the Dean of the SOM (or Dean’s designee) will confer with the Provost; for faculty in the School of Medicine Basic Science Departments, the Provost (or Provost’s designee) will serve the role of the Dean and will confer with the Dean of the School of Medicine.

In determining whether to grant such permission or as guidance for reviewing potential conflicts, the Dean

(or Dean's designee) and faculty should consider whether such an online course will impair the instructional offerings of the faculty member's School or other Schools at Vanderbilt University. In making this impairment determination, the following factors (among others) may be useful to consider, with affirmative answers counting against approval, but no set number of affirmative answers being conclusive: Is the faculty member one of the primary instructors or a course director in the online course?

2. Special Provision for Online Courses for Academic

Faculty are not permitted to offer online courses for undergraduate, graduate, or professional degree credit for another education institution or venture except with permission of the faculty member's Dean (or Dean's designee).

Is the online course comparable to any current course at Vanderbilt? Is the online course among the courses that Vanderbilt plans to include in its own offerings in the next two academic years? Is the online course likely, in fact, to require the instructor to commit to teaching the content exclusively with the online vendor or other institution and not to provide any similar content in another online format?

3. Special Provision for Online Courses Providing Certifications:

Faculty must disclose their plan to teach in online courses that offer certifications to their Dean (or Dean's designee) prior to undertaking such teaching.

C. Staff-specific Guidelines

Employment outside Vanderbilt or other activities that could create a Conflict of Commitment, or the appearance of a Conflict of Commitment, should be disclosed as outlined in this policy and discussed with the staff member's supervisor to ensure it will not create a Conflict of Commitment. Hourly paid staff, or part-time exempt staff, should also disclose and discuss external obligations with their supervisors so that a Conflict of Commitment does not arise.

Accordingly, external activities must be arranged so as not to interfere with a staff member's primary commitments. External activities must be of such a nature and conducted in such a manner as will not bring discredit to the University and must not compromise any Intellectual Property owned by the University.

Staff members should periodically re-examine the nature and extent of their external activities and conscientiously avoid engaging in activities that constitute conflicts of commitment. The Vice Chancellors may grant exceptions to this policy in extraordinary cases upon recommendation of the University Conflicts Committee.

Article IV: Disclosure

A. Duty to Disclose (Other than specifically outlined under PHS-Funded Research Section E.2. above)

In order to identify and review Conflicts of Interest or Commitment, and the appearance of Conflicts of Interest or Commitment, Members of the University Community must disclose in advance all Significant Financial Interests and outside activities and Financial Interests that create or have the appearance of creating Conflicts of Interest to the appropriate University officials as follows: the initial disclosure is reviewed by supervisors, deans, and/or department chairs with a secondary review performed by the School of Medicine Office of Faculty Affairs and/or the Office of Conflict of Interest and Commitment Management. These University officials will review the disclosures to determine whether a Conflict of Interest exists and what conditions or restrictions, if any, should be imposed in order to manage, reduce or

eliminate the Conflict of Interest.

Such disclosures shall be sufficiently detailed and timely as to allow accurate and objective evaluation prior to making commitments or initiating activities that create conflicts of interest or commitment. The information must be accurate and not false, erroneous, misleading, or incomplete. Each Member of the University Community has an obligation to cooperate fully in the review of the pertinent facts and circumstances. Individual schools and departments may implement more specific procedures and require additional information in furtherance of this policy.

Certain University activities will involve more specific procedures with respect to conflicts of interest either because of governmental requirements or corporate fiduciary duty. Trustees and General Officers, as well as anyone involved with sponsored Research or the development and licensing of Intellectual Property under the auspices of the University, is responsible for complying with all applicable procedures.

Disclosure required by any governmental, accreditation, or other self-regulatory agency, such as the PHS, FDA, or NSF or the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations regulations, should be made to the appropriate University official, on the required forms before grant application submission. Additionally, disclosure should be made to publications and journal editors when Research manuscripts are submitted and to the audience during any oral presentation of Research if the presenter has a Conflict of Interest.

The Office of Conflict of Interest and Commitment Management is available as a resource for questions involving University policies and procedures and for guidance on any issues related to the disclosure process.

B. Annual Disclosure Process

In addition to the duty of advance disclosure discussed above, all Members of the University Community are required to provide a disclosure of all Significant Financial Interest or situations or relationships that create or have the appearance of creating a Conflict of Interest or Commitment upon initial employment and annually thereafter. Updated disclosures must also be provided throughout the year if changes in circumstances that arise that either (a) create a new Conflict of Interest or Commitment or (b) change or eliminate a Conflict of Interest or Commitment previously disclosed. All disclosure statements and management plans are official records and will be maintained according to an appropriate retention schedule. The disclosure statements contain information that may have a direct bearing on an individual's employment. The disclosure statements will be considered confidential, however, the information may be released in accordance with and as required by federal, state, or local law or court order.

Article V: University Conflicts Committee

A. Composition

There shall be established a University Conflicts Committee which shall be a University resource on Conflict of Interest matters and Conflict of Commitment matters. The Committee shall have representatives from relevant areas across the University, appointed by the Chancellor, including faculty, audit, Research, legal, administrative, and compliance. At least one representative on the Committee

shall be a person from outside the University community. The University's General Counsel shall serve as the chair of the Committee, and the representatives on the Committee shall serve for a renewable three-year term.

B. Duties and Responsibilities

1. The Committee's primary responsibility is to serve as a resource to the University on Conflict of Interest and Conflict of Commitment matters in which the University's mission, philosophy, and overall purpose could be compromised by the University's relationships with the individual members of its community.
2. The Committee is responsible for reviewing all Conflict of Interest cases involving the University as a party or an institutional Conflict of Interest. The Committee will also review all cases where a management plan is being proposed and the individual has a Significant Financial Interest, as well as cases where the initial review committee cannot reach a decision. The Committee may also review appeals from adverse decisions and cases that may be referred to it. The Committee will conduct a thorough review of each case and will either approve or deny the proposed activity, management plan, and/or monitoring plan.
3. In the event of an appeal, the Committee shall be provided with a copy of any disclosure statement which reveals a real or apparent Conflict of Interest, together with a recommendation from the appropriate University official. The Committee must provide individuals the opportunity to appear before the Committee and/or submit written comments regarding the recommendation. The response of the individual will become an official part of the Conflict of Interest review record.
4. The Committee shall maintain oversight of the annual and periodic disclosures from all faculty and staff that address conflicts of interest. The Office of Conflict of Interest and Commitment Management shall provide the Committee with such summaries, reports, or disclosure statements as it may require.
5. With respect to Research and activities supported by PHS or NSF funding, the University shall maintain records of all financial disclosures and all actions taken by the Institution with respect to each Conflict of Interest disclosed pursuant to this policy for at least three years from the date of submission of the final expenditures report or until the resolution of any governmental or University action involving those records unless other dates are specified by applicable law.
6. The Committee shall maintain an ongoing awareness of procedures, practices, and standards with regard to conflicts of interest with a view to assuring consistency with the terms of this policy. It shall carry on whatever dialogue is necessary with college deans and directors or administrative officers to ensure that its knowledge is sufficiently current and complete. It shall also insure that a proper balance is maintained between confidentiality and its operations and standards.
7. The Committee shall maintain an awareness of externally imposed Conflict of Interest requirements.
8. The Committee shall review this policy periodically and may make amendments to the policy, in consultation with the Faculty Senate, the Office of Conflict of Interest and Commitment Management, the Office of Compliance, and the Office of General Counsel, by a majority vote of all current Committee members.
9. Upon request, the Committee shall make recommendations relating to the enforcement of this policy and any disciplinary action.
10. The Committee shall perform such additional functions as may be assigned from time to time by the Chair of the Committee.
11. The Committee will report semiannually to the Audit Committee of the Board of Trust on matters within its scope of responsibility. At the discretion of the chair of the Committee, conflicts of interest

or commitment involving the Chancellor or other General Officers of the University may be referred to the Audit Committee of the Board of Trust for review and approval.

C. Procedures

The Committee shall establish procedures to implement this policy, in cooperation with the University's schools and other departments, and may make use of subcommittees to carry out its various functions. The Committee shall maintain confidential minutes of its deliberations. In the case of Research or other activities subject to applicable governmental regulations on conflicts of interest, the requirements of such governmental regulations shall apply and supplement and/or, to the extent inconsistent with this policy, supersede the provisions of this policy. In that event, applicable reporting procedures and other substantive and procedural requirements will be followed.

Article VI: Oversight

The Office of Conflict of Interest and Commitment Management is responsible for overseeing the implementation of this policy. They will review all violations of this policy, including: (a) failure to comply with the disclosure process (by refusal to respond, by deliberately responding with incomplete, inaccurate, or misleading information, or otherwise); (b) failure to remedy conflicts of interest; and (c) failure to comply with a prescribed management or monitoring plan. Such cases may be forwarded to the University Conflicts Committee for review and recommendations by the Office of Conflict of Interest and Commitment Management.

Penalties for deliberate violations of this policy will be adjudicated in accordance with applicable disciplinary policies and procedures of the Human Resources Staff Guidelines or the Faculty Manual, as applicable. Possible penalties include reimbursement to the University for misused resources; formal admonition; inclusion in a staff member's file of a letter from their dean or supervisor indicating that the individual's good standing has been called into question; ineligibility to participate in grant applications, Institutional Review Board approval, or working with graduate students; performance improvement counseling, up to and including dismissal from employment consistent with the Staff Guidelines.

Any Member of the University Community may report a situation involving a Conflict of Interest or commitment or a violation of this policy to:

- (1) an appropriate University official
- (2) the Office of Compliance anonymous helpline at (844) 814-5935
- (3) the Vanderbilt University Medical Center Confidential 24-Hours Integrity line at (866) 783-2287
- (4) or the Office of Conflict of Interest and Commitment Management at (615) 322-2401. The University will make every effort to protect anyone who reports a violation from reprisal.

General questions about the policy or disclosure requirements should be directed to the Office of Conflict of Interest and Commitment Management at (615) 322-2401.

Definitions

Business: Any company or corporation, any partnership, sole proprietorship, firm, franchise, association, organization, holding company, joint stock company, receivership, trust (business, real estate, estate planning, or otherwise), enterprise, or any legal entity whether organized for profit or not-for-profit, including any entity controlled by, controlling, or under common control with any such entity, but excluding

the University.

Family or Family Member: Spouse, child, stepchild, parent, or sibling of a Member of the University Community. For purposes of the employment of Family Members at Vanderbilt University, grandparent, grandchild, father-in-law, and mother-in-law are also included.

FDA: The Food and Drug Administration. The FDA evaluates clinical studies submitted in marketing applications, required by law, for new human drugs and biological products and marketing applications and reclassification petitions for medical devices. The FDA policy on conflicts of interest can be found at:³

<http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfcfr/CFRSearch.cfm?CFRPart=54&showFR=1>

Financial Interest: Anything of monetary value, whether or not the value is readily ascertainable.

Examples of Financial Interests:

Salary or other payments for services (including fees, honoraria, “gifts,” or other “in kind” compensation whether for consulting, membership on a board of directors or advisory board, or any other purpose such as partial, interim, or milestone payments).

Intellectual Property rights (including patents, copyrights, and royalty income or the right to receive future royalties under a patent or other Intellectual Property rights, whether pursuant to a license or otherwise).

Ownership and equity interests or entitlement to such interests in a publicly or non-publicly traded Business (including stock, stock options, partnership interests, and convertible debt but excluding interests in publicly-traded diversified mutual funds where the individual investor has no control over the selection of holdings).

Institutional Responsibilities: For purposes of the disclosure and assessment of potential Conflicts of Interest and Conflicts of Commitment, the definition of Institutional Responsibilities shall be defined as a Member of the University Community’s activities and duties on behalf of the University or which fall within the scope of employment by the University: (e.g., such as research, consultation related to the scope of Vanderbilt employment, teaching, professional practice, institutional committee memberships, and service on panels at Vanderbilt or as assigned by Vanderbilt.).

Intellectual Property: Patents, copyrights, trademarks, trade secrets, technology (whether or not reduced to practice), databases, software, and any other tangible or intangible intellectual property.

Investigator: The project director, Principal Investigator and any other person regardless of title or position who is responsible for the design, conduct or reporting of Research including sponsored Research or proposed sponsored Research.

Member of the University Community: Trustees, University officials, full-time, part-time, temporary, or adjunct faculty and staff.

³ The complete FDA regulation on Conflict of Interest can be found at <http://www.fda.gov/RegulatoryInformation/Guidances/ucm126832.htm>

policy on conflicts of interest can be found at <http://www.nsf.gov/pubs/manuals/manual15.pdf>.

PHS: The Public Health Service, an operating division of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and any components of the PHS to which the authority involved may be delegated. The PHS regulation on conflicts of interest can be found at (<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2011-08-25/pdf/2011-21633.pdf>) (“PHS Conflict of Interest Regulations”).

PHS Awarding Component: The organizational unit of the PHS that funds a specific Research project.

Research: A systematic investigation, study or experiment designed to develop or contribute to generalizable knowledge. The term encompasses basic and applied Research and product development.

Significant Financial Interest: a Financial Interest consisting of one or more of the following interests of the Member of the University Community (and those of the Member of the University Community’s spouse and dependent children):

(1) With regard to any publicly traded entity, a Significant Financial Interest exists if the value of any payments or any remuneration received from the publicly traded entity received in the twelve months preceding the disclosure and the value of any equity interest in the entity as of the date of disclosure, when aggregated, exceed \$5,000. For purposes of this definition, remuneration includes salary and any payment for services not otherwise identified as salary, received from the publicly traded entity (e.g. consulting fees, honoraria, paid authorship); equity interest includes any stock, stock option, or other ownership interest, as determined through reference to public prices or other reasonable measures of market value.

(2) With regard to any non-publicly traded entities, a Significant Financial Interest exists if the value of any payments or any remuneration received from the non-publicly traded entity in the twelve months preceding the disclosure, when aggregated, exceed \$5,000 or when the Member of the University Community (or the Member of the University Community’s spouse or dependent children) holds any amount of equity interest (e.g., stock, stock option, or other ownership interest). For purposes of this definition, remuneration includes salary and any payment for services not otherwise identified as salary received from the non-publicly traded entity (e.g. consulting fees, honoraria, paid authorship)

(3) Intellectual property rights with payments that when aggregated for the investigator and the investigator’s spouse and dependent children are expected to equal or exceed \$5,000 annually (e.g. patents, copyrights and royalties from such rights).

All other definitions not set forth in this section shall be as defined in the body of the policy.

See Frequently Asked Questions at: <http://www.vanderbilt.edu/compliance/files/COIFAQ.pdf>

Chapter 4: Policy on Technology and Literary and Artistic Works

A. General

Covered Persons. This policy governs the ownership, protection, and transfer of Technology (as defined below) and works of authorship, including Literary and Artistic Works, created or authored by University faculty, staff, students, other persons receiving financial support from or through the University for their research or creative work, and Vanderbilt University Medical Center ("VUMC") employees ("Covered Persons"). Some Covered Persons may perform some or all of their work at VUMC, and may be employed by VUMC or receive some or all of their compensation from or through

VUMC. This policy applies to Covered Persons with VUMC affiliations with the same force and effect as it does to Covered Persons affiliated solely with the University.

Purpose. It is the purpose of this policy to encourage, support, and reward scientific research and scholarship, and to recognize the rights and interests of (a) Covered Persons who contribute to the creation or invention of Technology ("Inventors") or works of authorship, including Literary and Artistic Works ("Creators"); (b) the public; (c) the external sponsors of research and scholarship; and (d) the University and VUMC. The University's commitment to teaching and research is primary, and this policy does not diminish the right and obligation of faculty members to disseminate research results for scholarly purposes, which is considered by the University to take precedence over the commercialization of Technology and works of authorship. This policy is intended to be consistent with the University's commitment to academic freedom, faculty involvement in policy development, and the Policy Guidelines for Sponsored Research as provided in the Faculty Manual. In addition, it is intended that application of this policy will take into consideration principles of open and full disclosure; overall equity; fairness to Inventors, Creators, the University, and VUMC; the need for understanding and goodwill among the parties who have an interest in Technology or works of authorship; and reasonableness in the negotiation of licensing agreements.

An In-Depth Review of the Vanderbilt University Patent Policy and Recommendations for Its Replacement by a Policy on Technology and Literary and Artistic Works, a report prepared by the Patent Review Committee, dated January 1993 (Second Revised Edition), contains the history of this policy and provides general principles and hypothetical examples. Issues not directly addressed in this policy, including disagreements concerning its application or interpretation, will be addressed and resolved consistent with these general principles and hypothetical examples.

Relationship to VUMC; CTTC. While the University and VUMC have been separate institutions since 2016, they cooperate closely with respect to the protection and commercialization of intellectual property, particularly in the medical and life sciences fields. By agreement between the institutions, all Technology made by Covered Persons is owned by the University and managed by the University's Center for Technology Transfer & Commercialization ("CTTC"). The institutions, Inventors, and Creators share in any net income in accordance with this policy. Under the agreement between the institutions, Covered Persons who are employed by VUMC assign ownership rights in their inventions to the University, and such inventions are managed by CTTC.

Effect of Policy. This policy is a material term of every University faculty appointment, offer of employment, student admission, and offer of financial support for research, and of every VUMC offer of employment. The transfers of future intellectual property and allocations of rights in intellectual property made by this policy are effective immediately upon acceptance of appointment, employment, admission, or support, prior to the creation of the subject Technology (as defined below) or works of authorship.

Effective Date. This policy is effective as of April 30, 2016 and supersedes the policy previously in effect. This policy will apply to all new Technology, Literary and Creative Works, and other works of authorship created after the Effective Date, as well as Technology licensed after the Effective Date regardless of the date of creation.

B. Rights in Literary and Artistic Works and Technology

Literary and Artistic Works

All rights in (a) scholarly works of any kind, including books, articles, dissertations, and publications, (b) artistic, literary, film, tape, musical works (except any commissioned by the University), and (c) any

works of authorship not created within the scope of employment as a University or VUMC employee (a, b, and c, collectively, "Literary and Artistic Works") created by Covered Persons are owned by their Creators. Literary and Artistic Works includes texts that have been stored on computer media, but excludes computer programs or computer software or databases that are neither accessory to nor an electronic expression of a scholarly text. All rights in works of authorship, other than Literary and Artistic Works, that are created with the use of University funds or facilities, or that capitalize on an affiliation with the University, or are created within the Covered Person's scope of employment, are hereby assigned to the University, and shall be handled in the same manner as Technology. Commercial use of the University's name and marks requires prior University approval.

Technology

All rights in Technology created by Covered Persons with the use of University or VUMC facilities or funds administered by the University or VUMC, or within the scope of employment by the University or VUMC are hereby assigned to the University, with income to be distributed in accordance with this policy. The term "Technology" includes inventions, discoveries, and other innovations, whether or not reduced to practice, and research outcomes whether or not patentable or copyrightable. These inventions and research outcomes include, for example and without limitation, computer programs and applications (including apps for personal or other electronic devices), circuits, industrial designs, new and useful processes and devices, databases, data, research results, technical drawings, authored works for hire, trademarks, trade dresses, composition of matter, biological materials, chemical compounds, drugs, cell lines and organisms, medical devices, research tools, novel uses of existing inventions, and other technical creations. Faculty members working with students on research projects must inform those students in advance of the terms of this policy and of any burdens of nondisclosure or confidentiality deemed necessary by the faculty member to protect resulting technology.

Exceptions. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the University generally will assert no ownership rights or interests in Technology created by Covered Persons without the use of University or VUMC facilities or funds if either of the following two (2) exceptions applies:

1. *Consulting.* Technology to be assigned to an outside entity by a Covered Person under a consulting agreement that is consistent with applicable University, VUMC, and school policies, including the Conflicts of Interest and Commitment policies, and that was disclosed in writing to the Covered Person's Dean (or the Dean's designee) or, in the case of VUMC employees, to the VUMC Chief Research Officer ("CRO") (or the CRO's designee), in advance of execution of the agreement by the Covered Person.
2. *Independent Research.* Technology to be created pursuant to independent research or other outside activity that is consistent with University, VUMC, and school policies, including the Conflicts of Interest and Commitment policies, and that was disclosed in writing to the Covered Person's Dean (or the Dean's designee) or VUMC CRO (or the CRO's designee), as applicable, at the beginning phase of this research or activity. Acknowledgment in writing is to be obtained from the faculty member's Dean or VUMC CRO (or their designee).

For purposes of this policy, factors considered in determining the scope of a faculty member's employment normally would include the relationship of the Technology to that faculty member's recent teaching, research, and other University or VUMC activities, as well as activities stipulated in any appointment contract. Disagreements concerning ownership and other matters regarding this policy can be appealed to the Technology Review Committee in accordance with this policy.

For exceptions (1) and (2) above (i.e., consulting and independent research), it is the responsibility of the Covered Person to disclose and resolve in advance with the Dean or VUMC CRO, as applicable, any

potential conflict of interest or overlap in claims of ownership of Technology. If no potential conflict of interest or overlap in claims to Technology is, or reasonably should be, apparent, the Covered Person need only include in the disclosure the name of the company, if any, for whom the work is being done, the subject area of the work, the expected level of effort, and a statement that no potential conflict or overlap exists in claims of ownership of Technology. In order to maintain a spirit of collegiality, Inventors have the responsibility for full and open disclosure to the Dean, VUMC CRO (or their designee) concerning all matters relating to the commercialization of Technology in which the University has an interest.

Technology created as a specific requirement of University or VUMC employment or as an assigned University or VUMC duty is hereby assigned to the University with no right or interest vesting in the Inventor. Works of authorship created as a specific requirement of University employment or as an assigned University duty are works for hire owned by the University with no right or interest vesting in the Creator.

C. Governance

University Chancellor

The Chancellor of the University is ultimately responsible for matters of policy relating to Technology transfer and commercialization, and the University's relations with Inventors, governments, private research sponsors, industry, and the public. The Chancellor is also responsible for final resolution of disagreements that the Technology Review Committee ("TRC") is unable to resolve subject, as applicable, to the dispute resolution process between the University and VUMC.

Administration

CTTC is responsible for administration of this policy, including the evaluation of patentability or other forms of protection, the filing of patents, licensing activities, and pursuit of infringement actions, consistent with the terms of this policy. These responsibilities are carried out in coordination with the Provost and the Office of the General Counsel.

Technology Review Committee

The Technology Review Committee (TRC) is appointed by the Chancellor with nominations for faculty positions being made by the Consultative Committee of the Faculty Senate. The TRC is chaired by a faculty member and the majority of members are faculty members without administrative appointments. The committee reviews and monitors the activities of CTTC on matters relating to the administration of this policy. The committee must be consulted in advance concerning any material changes to the policy and participate fully in the future development of the policy. Faculty employed by VUMC will constitute at least 40% of the total membership.

The TRC serves as an appellate body advisory to the Chancellor (or the Chancellor's designee) in the event a disagreement occurs among Inventors or Creators or between Inventors or Creators and the University concerning the interpretation or application of this policy, and advisory to the Chancellor and the CEO of VUMC (or their respective designees) on disputes involving apportionment of ownership interests or relative shares of net income between the University and VUMC. In cases in which the TRC is unable to resolve the disagreement between the parties, the TRC will forward its recommendation for a resolution to the Chancellor (or the Chancellor's designee) for final decision, or as applicable, to the persons responsible for the dispute resolution process between the University and VUMC.

CTTC Annual Report. Promptly after the beginning of each fiscal year, CTTC will submit to the TRC and the Provost an annual report of the patent and licensing activities of the preceding twelve (12) months, including an annual accounting statement of income and expenses from Technology in

which the University has an interest.

Disclosure and Assignment

Technology created by Vanderbilt faculty members, staff members, or students with the use of University facilities or funds administered by the University, or within the Inventor's or Creator's scope of employment, must be disclosed in writing to CTTC. These disclosures will be maintained in strict confidence. Inventors are obliged to execute any documents that the University deems Necessary or appropriate to document or to perfect the University's title or rights in Technology in accordance with this policy. This obligation continues indefinitely, even after the Inventor ceases to be associated with the University.

Licensing

The Inventor or Creator will cooperate with CTTC in its protection of University interests in disclosed Technology or works of authorship, including executing appropriate assignments to perfect legal rights. It is anticipated that the Inventor or Creator will be an active participant in the licensing process and will be consulted prior to licensing decisions.

Inventors or Creators having an interest in a potential licensee may request that the potential licensee be given the right of first negotiation, consistent with University policy on Conflicts of Interest and Commitment and any other applicable school or departmental policies. Normally such a request will be granted.

If CTTC, in consultation with the Provost (or the Provost's designee), determines not to file for a patent or actively pursue the transfer of particular Technology, the University will at the Inventor's or Creator's request assign ownership of the Technology/authored work to the Inventor or Creator, consistent with any existing governmental and contractual rights. These decisions normally will be made within one year of the date of disclosure.

D. Income from Technology

General Principle

This policy is intended to direct income from income-producing discoveries toward Inventors or Creators, assure the transfer and development of those discoveries for the public benefit, and provide for the funding of future research by faculty of the University.

Definition of Terms

For purposes of this policy, "income" is defined as royalties or return received from the transfer or licensing of Technology or a work of authorship. Net income is defined as the balance of income remaining after the recovery of (1) total University expenses directly related to generating and securing income from a specific Technology, and (2) any advance payment for a special project by the school or other organizational unit of the University or VUMC. These institutional expenses will consist of expenses such as legal fees; application, issuance, and maintenance fees for patents; legal fees and other direct expenses concerning licensing or transferring that Technology; and direct marketing and patent promotion costs for that Technology. Special project advances from the school or other organizational unit of the University or VUMC will be designated in writing at the time the advance is made. Only net income will be allocated to Inventors, Creators, and schools. Upon request, CTTC will provide an Inventor or Creator with a listing of expenses incurred to date on their/her/his Technology.

Allocation of Income from Technology

Net income from the transfer or licensing of Technology will be allocated according to the percentages in the following schedule. The intent of this schedule is that small discoveries will primarily aid Inventors and Creators and their research efforts, while large inventions will aid the school proportionally more.

Net Income Distribution Schedule

Net Income	Inventor(s)/Creator(s)	Primary Department/ Center ^{4,5}	School	University
Up to \$100,000 per University fiscal year	50%	20%	20%	10%
Above \$100,000 per University fiscal year	40%	20%	25%	15%

The University overhead allocation, calculated as a percentage of the gross revenue from Technology, shall be deducted from all shares of Net Income other than the Inventors' share,⁶ in proportion to each such other share.

For multiple co-Inventors,⁷ the Inventors will collectively agree in writing to the apportionment of the Inventors' share among them, consistent with the applicable Schedule as provided above. Disagreements concerning apportionment of royalties may be appealed to the TRC. If there are Inventors with primary appointments in different departments or centers, the departmental share will be allocated to such departments and centers in proportion to the aggregate inventorship attributed to the Inventors assigned to each such department or center. Similarly, if there are The Inventor/Creator share shall be paid directly to the Inventor or Creator. In any case of Technology or a work of authorship commissioned by the University (such as software written at the University's request), the Inventor/Creator share in the schedule above shall be added to the department/center share rather than paid to individuals. Funds designated for departments and schools are to be used primarily for funding research by the faculty.

Inventors with primary appointments in different departments or centers, the departmental share will be allocated to such departments and centers in proportion to the aggregate inventorship attributed to the Inventors assigned to each such department or center.

⁴ In the case of faculty in the School of Medicine clinical departments, the departmental share is paid to VUMC. If an invention disclosure identifies more than one University or VUMC department or center that supported the work, the departmental share will be apportioned according to the percentages indicated in the disclosure.

⁵ The apportionment between Department and Center (for total share of 20%) will be determined and specified in each new licensing agreement based on the relative support provided to enable the intellectual property.

⁶ References to the "Inventors' share" mean the Inventors' or Creators' share, as applicable.

⁷ References in this section to "Co-Inventors" and "Inventors" apply equally in the case of multiple creators.

Similarly, if there are The Inventor/Creator share shall be paid directly to the Inventor or Creator. In any case of Technology or a work of authorship commissioned by the University (such as software written at the University's request), the Inventor/Creator share in the schedule above shall be added to the department/center share rather than paid to individuals. Funds designated for departments and schools are to be used primarily for funding research by the faculty.

In exceptional circumstances with the approval of the appropriate Dean and the Provost, the net income distribution for Technology may be adjusted subject to negotiations between the University and the Inventor or Creator.

Inventors with primary appointments at different Schools, the School share is allocated in proportion to the aggregate inventorship attributed to the Inventors assigned to each School. For purposes of allocating the School share, inventorship of both faculty and non-faculty employees of VUMC is attributed to the School of Medicine.

E. Periodic Review

At least every fourth year, the Technology Review Committee shall review the provisions of this policy and their efficacy in meeting the interests of members of the University community and the University.

Chapter 5: Policy Guidelines for Sponsored Research

The following general principles govern University research sponsored in whole or in part by outside entities, including industry or government. University research is defined as any research activity using University facilities or with support from funds administered by the University. Excluded from the definition of University research is personal research not supported from external funds administered by the University and that does not require the use of University facilities or equipment to fulfill an external contractual or consulting obligation.

1. University research must be conducted only for purposes that are consistent with the University's principal missions of the preservation, pursuit, dissemination, and application of knowledge. In particular, classified research projects or projects that otherwise prohibit or limit publication of research results are inconsistent with University missions. Publication is considered to include, but is not limited to, journal publications, proceedings of meetings and conferences, student dissertations and theses, and book manuscripts.
2. Prompt publication of results is the normal and expected outcome of a research project. A delay not to exceed ninety (90) days in submission for publication may be requested by a sponsor who wishes to preview research results. In cases in which a sponsor has been afforded the right to prepare a patent application, or the University wishes to prepare a patent application, it may be agreed that submission for publication may be delayed for up to an additional six months. The research agreement governing any project should specify at the outset of the program whether the sponsor reserves the right to request a delay for either of these reasons.
3. In those research projects in which proprietary information is provided by the sponsor prior to or during the course of the project, any limitations on the disposition of that information must be described in writing prior to the time the information is made available and any requirements of confidentiality or other limitations must be documented, provided to, and approved by the Office of Research for the Medical Center or the Office of the Vice Provost for Research for the University, whichever is

appropriate. Knowledge developed by Vanderbilt researchers on the basis of proprietary information is to be governed by these research guidelines unless otherwise governed by terms of an authorized research agreement. Proprietary information may be kept confidential between the sponsor and University researchers. Any requirements of confidentiality should be limited, however, especially as they apply to graduate and professional students, when those provisions inhibit in any material way the free flow and exchange of ideas important to University missions. Any participation by graduate and professional students in research that limits or restricts communication must be approved in advance by the appropriate Dean.

4. Consistent with the provisions of the Policy on Technology and Literary and Artistic Works, the University retains ownership of patent rights and software copyrights issued on the basis of any University research. In exceptional circumstances, deviations from this policy may be approved by the Provost or, for the clinical departments in the School of Medicine, the Dean of the School of Medicine, as appropriate, on terms that become provisions of the sponsored research agreement.
5. Researchers are obligated to inform their department chairs, Deans, and the appropriate Sponsored Research office in writing in advance of project sponsorship of any special relationship that they have or intend to have with a sponsor. This disclosure should detail fully the nature and purpose of the relationship but normally need not provide specific amounts of financial reimbursement figures except when necessary to determine the existence of conflicts of interest, allocation of effort, or other University interests defined by the Provost or the Dean of the School of Medicine, as appropriate. This provision applies to all participants in a project, including faculty members, research associates, members of the staff, and students. It is expected that sponsors may inquire whether a researcher is receiving support from a competitor and whether safeguards are in place to protect proprietary information from being misused. To avoid conflicts of interest, researchers should be especially cautious when accepting support from competitor sponsors who are providing proprietary information.
6. A faculty member who serves as principal investigator on a sponsored project is responsible for justifying the appropriateness of direct costs budgeted and charged on that project in accordance with overall government regulations, sponsoring agency guidelines, conditions made as a part of an individual award, and Vanderbilt policies and guidelines. Faculty members are also responsible and accountable to University officials for the proper conduct of the project or program, including, for example, compliance with policies and procedures concerning the use of human subjects or animals in research activities, and environmental safety.

Chapter 6: Acceptable Use of Information Technology

I. Introduction

The mission of Vanderbilt University is to be a center of scholarly research, informed and creative teaching, and service to the community and society at large. The University upholds the highest standards and is a leader in the quest for new knowledge through scholarship, dissemination of knowledge through teaching and outreach, and creative experimentation of ideas and concepts. In pursuit of these goals, Vanderbilt values most highly intellectual freedom that supports open inquiry, and equality, compassion, and excellence in all endeavors.

To achieve its mission, the University applies substantial financial and personnel assets toward operating a reliable, available, and secure network computing infrastructure. The mass adoption of digital technologies in the everyday lives of members of our community requires that Vanderbilt establish clear policies that guide how community members may use the University's information technology resources. This Acceptable Use Policy (AUP) communicates the respective policies associated with our role in the

Vanderbilt community as students, faculty, staff or other authorized users.

The guiding purpose of the AUP is to ensure that the University's information technology resources are used to promote the core mission of Vanderbilt in education, research and scholarship, patient care, and service, either directly or through the various administrative entities and services that enable Vanderbilt's core mission. To that end, the policy has the following goals:

1. First and foremost, that information technology resources are used for their intended purposes
2. that the use of information technology resources is consistent with the principles and values that govern use of other University facilities and services; and
3. that the integrity, reliability, availability and performance of information technology resources are protected.

II. Scope

This policy applies to all Vanderbilt University students, faculty and staff and to all others granted use of Vanderbilt's information technology (IT) resources whether individually controlled or shared, stand-alone or networked. It applies to all computer and communication facilities owned, leased, operated, or contracted for by Vanderbilt University. Information technology resources include but are not limited to Vanderbilt's Internet 1, Internet 2, private networks, telephone, fax, voice mail, electronic mail, instant messaging, electronic collaboration, content management, or other applications that attach, utilize, or otherwise interface with Vanderbilt's data and voice network computing infrastructure. Electronic communications include but are not limited to any information—data, text, graphics, audio, video, or other artifact—that can be sent or received via an electronic system or manipulated or transferred via the network computing infrastructure or an attached device or peripheral.

III. Policies

A: Privacy, Integrity and Operational Security

The privacy of all users and the integrity and operational security of Vanderbilt's information technology system must be respected by all. Vanderbilt's IT resources must not be used by anyone to gain or attempt to gain unauthorized access to private information, even if that information is not securely protected or is otherwise available. The fact that an individual account and its data may be unprotected does not confer either an ethical or legal right to access it.

Investigations of misuse, unauthorized use, or illegal activity, compliance with federal, state or local laws or regulations, as well as routine or emergency maintenance of the IT system, may require observation of electronic information by appropriate and authorized University officials, employees, or their authorized agents. Such activities are not in violation of this principle so long as these activities are conducted by authorized individuals on behalf of Vanderbilt University and are governed by professional IT forensic protocols. Vanderbilt uses automated systems to monitor data transmissions entering and leaving the Vanderbilt networks to detect the presence of viruses, malicious software, or privileged information.

Consistent with the University's commitment to academic freedom (see "A Statement of Principles," Part III, Chapter 1), specific safeguards protect the privacy and academic freedom of the Vanderbilt faculty in the event that a faculty member's electronic communications or records must be inspected without their/her/his express consent:

1. Conditions

The University shall inspect electronic communications or records of a faculty member only in response to an external legal process (a judicial or administrative subpoena, or a document request from a governmental agency, e.g. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission or U.S. Department of Labor, in regard to a complaint filed with the agency to which the University would be responding) or to investigate a specific allegation of a violation of an internal University policy. Except as may be required by law, the scope of the inspection shall be limited to the specific legal complaint or specific policy violation and access to electronic communications shall be granted only to those who must have access to complete their University duties ("need to know").

2. Authorized Parties

Only the Chancellor, the University General Counsel, the Provost and Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, or for the clinical department in the School of Medicine, the Dean of the School of Medicine may authorize inspection of a faculty member's electronic communications or records. Unauthorized inspections are in violation of this policy.

3. Reporting

The University shall provide to the Faculty Senate an annual report recording the number and general nature of such inspections concluded in the previous fiscal year.

Unauthorized access to private information constitutes a violation of this policy, and may result in disciplinary actions under the Faculty Manual, Student Handbook, HR policies, or other applicable policy statements. Violation of this principle may also constitute a violation of state or federal law.

B: Use

Use of Vanderbilt's network computing and electronic communications infrastructure comes with certain responsibilities and obligations.

1. Unlawful Use

Tennessee and federal laws provide for civil and criminal penalties for violations of the law of systems use. Examples of unlawful actions include, but are not limited to, defamatory remarks, destruction of Vanderbilt University data or equipment, unauthorized copying of copyrighted material and the transportation of obscene materials across state lines. Any use of Vanderbilt network computing assets by anyone in the organization that violates state, federal, or local laws is prohibited.

2. Violation of Institutional Policies

Vanderbilt University's academic departments, clinical operations, and administrative areas maintain policies that govern and inform our day-to-day lives in the conduct of our Vanderbilt experience. Any use of Vanderbilt network computing assets that violates applicable institutional policies is prohibited.

3. Violation of Student Honor and Conduct Codes

Vanderbilt University maintains high standards for its students and various codes and policies govern and inform a student's day-to-day life in the conduct of their/her/his Vanderbilt experience. Students are

prohibited from using the Vanderbilt network computing assets for activities that violate the conduct code, the honor code, or other policies and regulations delineated by the Student Handbook.

C: Fiduciary Responsibilities

1. Vanderbilt Community Members

Members of the Vanderbilt community possess a great personal responsibility to themselves and to other community members to utilize technology while maintaining their fiduciary responsibilities. These responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

- Being responsible for the security of one's personal information
- Protecting personal and private information of others
- Taking care to minimize risks of various undesirable events, such as disclosure of sensitive personal information, identify theft, and even threats to personal safety when using Vanderbilt information technology assets.

2. Information Technology Professionals

Vanderbilt IT personnel are granted elevated or privileged access to Vanderbilt University's information and information systems. This privileged access places the Vanderbilt IT professional in a higher level of trust. To maintain this level of trust, Vanderbilt IT professionals must develop, maintain, and continually enhance their skills and abilities on behalf of those they serve. IT professionals employed by Vanderbilt University must strive to be trusted and highly skilled custodians through:

- Preserving confidentiality
- Protecting data and information integrity
- Establishing and maintaining availability of information systems
- Educating those around them about IT and social risks related to information systems
- Enhancing and maintaining technical skills
- Demonstrating an understanding of the areas they serve

D: Intellectual Property

At the heart of any academic or research endeavor resides the concept of intellectual property. All copyrighted information (text, images, icons, programs, video, audio, etc.) retrieved from computer or network resources must be used in compliance with applicable copyright and other law. Copied material must be properly attributed. Plagiarism of digital information is subject to the same sanctions as apply to plagiarism in any other media. Acquiring or sharing copyrighted materials without obtaining the appropriate licenses or permissions may be unlawful.

E: Publication or Distribution of Unauthorized Recordings, Photos, Images, Text or Video

With the availability of low cost cameras, smart phones, and consumer electronics, it is possible for

someone to acquire voice, video images, still images, multimedia, or text in non-public situations without the knowledge or consent of all parties. Vanderbilt network computing assets must not be used by anyone in the organization to publish or distribute this type of material without the expressed consent of all involved parties.

F: Right to Copy and Inspect for Legal and University Process

Vanderbilt University is committed to protecting the privacy of faculty, students, staff, patients, and other users of its IT resources, and their electronic communications. However, because Vanderbilt operates subject to compliance with various federal and state laws and regulations and must be able to enforce its own policies, Vanderbilt must occasionally inspect, preserve, and produce records to fulfill legal obligations and to carry out internal investigations. Vanderbilt University reserves the right to obtain copy and convey to outside persons any records or electronic transactions completed using Vanderbilt University information systems in the event it is required by law or institutional policy to do so. Vanderbilt University may also in its reasonable discretion, when circumstances require, obtain and review any records relevant to an internal investigation concerning compliance with Vanderbilt University rules or policies applicable to students, faculty, staff, or all others granted use of Vanderbilt's information technology resources. Users therefore should not expect that records created, stored, or communicated with Vanderbilt information technology or in the conduct of Vanderbilt's business will necessarily be private. Vanderbilt University reserves its right to any work product generated in the conduct of its business.

G: Locally Specific Policies

Individual units within the University may create additional policies for information resources under their control. These policies may include additional detail, guidelines, and further restrictions but must be consistent with principles stated in this policy document. Individual units adopting more specific policies are responsible for establishing, publicizing, and enforcing such policies, as well as any rules governing the authorized and appropriate use of equipment for which those units are responsible.

All members of the Vanderbilt University community are given notice of this policy by virtue of its publication and are subject to it on the same basis. Ignorance of this policy does not relieve any user of their/her/his responsibilities under the policy. All users are expected to familiarize themselves with the contents of this policy and act in conformance with these principles regarding any use of the University's IT resources.

Due to the rapid nature of change in both information technologies and their applications, the University may amend this policy whenever deemed necessary or appropriate. Users are encouraged to periodically review this policy in order to understand their rights and responsibilities under it.

Chapter 7: Consensual Relationships

Vanderbilt University is committed to maintaining an academic environment in which members of the University community can freely work together, both in and out of the classroom, to further education and research. When members of the faculty are entrusted with advising and teaching students/trainees/housestaff, evaluating scholarly and professional progress, and recommending students/trainees/housestaff to other colleagues, they are in a delicate relationship of influence, authority, trust and power. A variety of students exist across the campus, and these terms are intended to include faculty's interactions with *all* individuals at Vanderbilt University or at training, clinical affiliation, or other educational sites for the specific purpose of training/education.

In their relationships with students/trainees/housestaff, members of the faculty are expected to be aware of their professional responsibilities and to avoid apparent or actual conflict of interest, favoritism, bias, or other issues of professional ethics.

A: Prohibited Relationships and Disclosures

To ensure that the teaching, evaluation and supervision of students remain unbiased and professional, consensual romantic and/or sexual relationships between faculty and any pre-Baccalaureate students are prohibited and should not be initiated. If such a relationship predates the academic relationship this relationship must be disclosed to: 1) the Department Chair or Dean of the Faculty member's school and; 2) the Provost (or Provost designee), or for faculty with primary appointments in a clinical department within the School of Medicine, the Dean of the School of Medicine (or Dean-SOM designee).

Consensual romantic and/or sexual relationships between a post-Baccalaureate (graduate or professional) student/trainee/housestaff and a faculty member who is *in a position to exercise influence, power or authority over that student/trainee/housestaff* are prohibited and should not be initiated. If such a relationship predates the academic relationship this relationship must be disclosed to: 1) the Department Chair or Dean of the Faculty member's school and; 2) the Provost (or Provost designee), or for faculty with primary appointments in a clinical department within the School of Medicine, the Dean of the School of Medicine (or Dean-SOM designee).

Consensual romantic and/or sexual relationships between a faculty member and an employee⁸ when the faculty member is *in a position to exercise influence, power or authority* over the employee requires disclosure prior to initiation to the Department Chair or Dean of the appropriate school(s). Consensual romantic and/or sexual relationships between faculty members when either of the faculty members is *in a position to exercise influence, power or authority* over the other also requires disclosure prior to initiation to the Department Chair or Dean of the appropriate school(s).

B: Family Relationships and Disclosure

To ensure that the teaching, evaluation and supervision of students/trainees/housestaff remain unbiased, it is also necessary that family relationships between student/trainee/housestaff and faculty be disclosed in advance to the Department Chair or Dean. Here, "Family" is as defined in Part III, Chapter 3, for purposes of Vanderbilt employment.

C: Review of Disclosures and Development of Management Plans

Conflict of interest and the *exercise influence, power or authority* may potentially arise from a relationship between a faculty member and a student/trainee/housestaff, employee, or between faculty members.

⁸ Such relationships require disclosure regardless of whether the University or the Vanderbilt University Medical Center is the employer.

Accordingly, all required disclosures described in this policy will result in a review by the Department Chair or Dean, and, where necessary and possible, development of a management plan by the Department Chair or Dean which must be approved by the Dean of the faculty member's school. Such management plans must require effective steps being taken to ensure unbiased evaluation and supervision of students/trainees/housestaff and employees as well as protection for a vulnerable population. Faculty members are responsible for assuring all personal relationships do not result in a conflict of interest or raise other issues of professional ethics. To best assist the faculty member, any questions or concerns should be proactively addressed with the Dean or Chair and the Provost (or Provost designee). Nothing in this policy shall abrogate a faculty member's responsibility to comply with the Conflict of Interest policy and process in Part III, Chapter 3.

D: Discipline

Any violation of the **Consensual and Familial Interpersonal Relationships** policy outlined above may be grounds for disciplinary action as provided for in Chapter 1, Part IV of the Faculty Manual.

Chapter 8: Drug and Alcohol Policies

In compliance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act and the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act, Vanderbilt University prohibits the unlawful possession, use, manufacture, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students, faculty members, and staff members on its property or as part of any University-sponsored activities. This prohibition extends to off-campus professional activities of Vanderbilt faculty and staff members, including attendance at professional conferences and participation in student programs abroad, when those activities are sponsored by the University. If a faculty member is convicted of any drug-related criminal violation on University premises or while conducting University business off the premises, that faculty member must notify their/her/his Dean no later than five days following the conviction.

Vanderbilt University will impose disciplinary sanctions on students, faculty members, and staff members, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution, for violation of this prohibition. A condition of continuance may include the completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program. These sanctions will be imposed consistent with disciplinary standards and procedures found in the Faculty Manual, the University and Medical Center Substance Abuse Policy (Policy #HR-035), the Vanderbilt University Medical Center Alcohol and Drug Use Policy (OP 30-08), and any applicable union contract.

Counseling and treatment for drug or alcohol abuse and addiction are available through on-campus programs. In addition, many local community organizations offer rehabilitation programs. Faculty and staff members should contact the Employee Assistance Program, 615-936-1327, for information about available services and referrals.

Chapter 9: Honor System

The Vanderbilt Honor System was instituted in 1875 with the first final examination administered by the University. A student's personal integrity then, as now, was presumed to be sufficient assurance that in academic matters one did one's own work without unauthorized help from any other source. The Honor System presumes that all work submitted as part of academic requirements is the product of the student

submitting it unless credit is given with proper footnoting and bibliographic technique or as prescribed by the course instructor. The Honor System is not a panacea for all acts of academic dishonesty, nor does it automatically ensure the honorable behavior of all students in academic matters. It is a spirit—an ideal—that permeates the entire educational process at Vanderbilt University. As Chancellor Emeritus Alexander Heard has noted, the Honor System represents the deliberate choice of the University to value Honor integrity (honesty, accuracy, logic)—over learning, over skill, over understanding.

The Honor System is administered by the Honor Councils. The Undergraduate Honor Council has jurisdiction over all undergraduates, while the Graduate School and each of the professional schools have their own Honor Councils to administer the Honor System for their respective students.

Faculty members have an important role in the Honor System at Vanderbilt. Although the Honor Councils undertake each year to educate students in the meaning of the Honor System, it falls to the faculty to make the Honor System an integral part of the academic life of the University. Faculty members can accomplish this in four ways:

1. At the start of the semester's work in a course, a statement demonstrating the faculty member's support of the Honor System is most beneficial. In this statement, the faculty member should explain what constitutes a violation of the Honor Code in the course, including the limits on collaboration with other students and the use of outside sources. If such matters are stated explicitly, misunderstanding about assignments may be reduced.
2. The faculty member should remind students of the Honor System throughout the semester, especially before assignments and tests.
3. Although the primary responsibility for academic honesty is in the hands of each student, the faculty member is expected to make every effort to provide a classroom atmosphere that is conducive to effective operation of the Honor System. For example, during a test, it is quite in the spirit of the System to seat students in a manner that minimizes the possibility of a student's accidentally seeing another's paper. Likewise, faculty members might avoid giving identical examinations to different sections of a course, thus decreasing the opportunities for passing information either intentionally or unintentionally.
4. Faculty members can help to keep the Honor System uppermost in their students' minds by requiring them to sign the Pledge on every assignment. The pledge states, "I pledge on my honor that I have neither given nor received unauthorized aid on this assignment."

Honor System Violations

In spite of these precautions, violations may occur. A faculty member should neither punish nor excuse Honor Code violations. If a faculty member has reason to believe that the Honor Code has been breached, they/she/he is obligated to take action in one of the following ways:

1. Issue a personal warning to the student(s) suspected of academic dishonesty that, unless the action which led to the suspicion ceases, the incident will be reported to the Honor Council,

OR

2. Report the incident to the appropriate Honor Council.

The flagrancy of the violation determines which course of action the faculty member is expected to follow. The option of warning the student personally is open to the faculty member only in the event of a minor suspicion or if evidence is not available. If suspicion is strong or if evidence is available, the

faculty member is obligated to report the incident to the appropriate Honor Council. It should be understood, however, that the faculty member need not have evidence in hand before notifying the Council—just suspicion well founded. The Council will investigate all cases.

To report a violation in the schools with undergraduates, the faculty member should notify the president or the advisor of the Honor Council. To report a violation in the graduate and professional schools, the faculty member should notify the applicable Honor Council through its president, chair, or other appropriate person designated in the school. An investigating committee from the Council will then call on the faculty member, discuss the case, and receive whatever evidence is available. The investigators will then interview the accused and make arrangements for a hearing.

The faculty member need not consult or discuss the matter with the accused either before or after the Council has been notified. Vanderbilt students recognize the Honor Council as the judicial branch of the Honor System. It handles all matters pertaining to a case, including, if the instructor wishes, the notification of the accused student.

Additional information concerning procedures may be obtained from Honor Council members or from the advisor. Additional information is also provided by a booklet, *Role of the Faculty in the Honor System of Vanderbilt University*, on file with department chairs. Faculty members may wish to call students' attention to the chapter on the Honor System in the Student Handbook, *Policies and Procedures in Co-Curricular Matters*. The chapter includes a definition of and examples of plagiarism in the section titled, "The Honor Code Applied to Preparation of Papers."

Chapter 10: Privacy Rights of Students

Student Records (Buckley Amendment)

Faculty members must respect the privacy rights accorded students under the federal law known as the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (the Buckley Amendment). This law affords students' rights of access to their education records and generally prohibits the University from releasing or disclosing those records to third parties.

Education records protected under the Act include any personally identifiable student information, such as grades, exam scores, or student ID numbers. In compliance with the Act, the University does not disclose any such information from the education records of a student without that student's written consent. One exception to the disclosure prohibition permits the University to make available "directory information" pertaining to students unless the students have previously requested the University not to make directory information available. Vanderbilt University has designated the following information as "directory information": the student's name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, date and place of birth, major field of study, school, classification, participation in officially recognized activities and sports, the weights and heights of members of athletic teams, dates of attendance, degrees and awards received, the most recent previous education institution attended by the student, and other similar information.

The administrative officials of Vanderbilt University who have access to the education records of students include the Chancellor and other general officers of the University, the Deans of each school and college, the University Registrar, the Director of Financial Aid, the Associate Provost for Academic Affairs, the Associate Vice Chancellor for Student Life, and the designees of each such official, for purposes reasonably believed to facilitate actions within such officers' areas of responsibility. Members of the faculty and any others who instruct students as well as those who advise students, either formally or informally, will have access to student education records for purposes of facilitating their evaluation

of student performance and assisting them in the guidance of students in matters such as the choice of a major and other academic areas of concentration, the choice of courses, and career guidance. Members of the faculty and others who instruct students will also have access to education records for the purpose of providing recommendations for students. Committees, groups, boards, and organizations, such as the Honor Councils, which are officially recognized by the University, will have access to student records for the purpose of carrying out their assigned responsibilities.

Chapter 11: Political Activity and Lobbying

A: Political Activity

Vanderbilt is subject to restrictions concerning activities of a political nature. In particular, the Internal Revenue Code imposes on tax-exempt organizations such as Vanderbilt limitations relating to attempts to influence legislation and participation or intervention in political campaigns on behalf of candidates for public office.

The American Council on Education has taken the initiative in preparing a statement of guidelines for use by universities in their efforts to comply with the applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. This statement has been reviewed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who found the guidelines “fair and reasonable” from the standpoint of the Internal Revenue Service. Faculty are expected to abide by the following principles as stated in the guidelines:

Educational institutions traditionally have recognized and provided facilities on an impartial basis to various activities on the college campuses, even those activities that have a partisan political bent, such as, for example, Republican, Democratic, and other political clubs. This presents no problem. However, to the extent that such organizations extend their activities beyond the campus, and intervene or participate in campaigns on behalf of candidates for public office, or permit nonmembers of the University community to avail themselves of University facilities or services, an institution should in good faith make certain that proper and appropriate charges are made and collected for all facilities and services provided. Extraordinary or prolonged use of facilities, particularly by nonmembers of the University community, even with reimbursement, might raise questions. Such organizations should be prohibited from soliciting in the name of the University funds to be used in such off-campus intervention or participation.

Every member of the academic community has a right to participate or not, as he sees fit, in the election process. On the other hand, no member of that community should speak or act in the name of the institution in a political campaign.

In another paragraph, a statement is made concerning the reduction of the regular responsibilities of faculty and staff:

In that case, the question might be raised whether releasing faculty and staff members from normal duties, with pay, to participate in the (election) process represents an indirect participation by the institution itself in a political campaign on behalf of a candidate for public office.

All members of the Vanderbilt University community should observe these principles in planning and engaging in political activities that might either directly or indirectly involve the University. Questions concerning the application of these points should be addressed to the Office of the General Counsel.

B: Lobbying Regulations

The Byrd Amendment to the 1990 Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act bars the use of appropriated federal funds to influence or attempt to influence the awarding of specific federal grants, contracts, and loans. Rules issued pursuant to the Byrd Amendment define “influencing or attempting to influence” as making, with the intent to influence, any communication to an officer or employee of any federal agency or Congress in connection with a specific federal contract or grant. The “use of appropriated federal funds” may include the payment of compensation to a University faculty member if that faculty member engages in the prohibited lobbying activities. Communications with agency representatives or members of Congress may be unallowable when they occur after formal solicitation and concern a specific grant or contract. Faculty members may obtain a copy of the regulations from the Office of Sponsored Research or the Office of the General Counsel.

Chapter 12: Fund Raising

The Development Office is responsible for coordinating all fund raising in the private sector, with the exception of private contract grants. Support is sought from individuals, corporations, foundations, and other private sources. All efforts to seek philanthropic support from these sources must be approved by, and coordinated through, the Development Office.

Each of the University’s schools, the Jean and Alexander Heard Library, and the Vanderbilt Institute for Public Policy Studies have a development officer to coordinate and direct the development program. These officers provide access to general services within the Development Office, including research, proposal writing, recording and acknowledging gifts, and assistance with corporate and foundation relations.

Faculty members who wish to seek non-contract funding from the private sector should do the following:

1. Prepare a brief written summary of the program or project for which funding is needed and include an estimate of budget or item costs.
2. Obtain approval of the project from the appropriate department chair.
3. Obtain approval from the appropriate Dean.
4. Seek approval of the budget from the Office of Sponsored Research.
5. Consult the development officer of the school for approval to approach the specific prospect or prospects, suggestions of appropriate prospects for the project, assistance in proposal writing, or other services that may be required.
6. Send copies of proposals, correspondence, and other relevant documents to the school development officer. The development officer will place these documents in permanent central files for future reference.

From time to time, faculty members receive checks that are gifts to University programs. Checks and relevant correspondence should be delivered promptly to the Gift Records Office, 301 University Plaza. This will ensure proper crediting of the monies on both the Gift and University accounting systems. It will also initiate acknowledgments by University officers as appropriate.

Chapter 13: Community and Charitable Contributions

A: Community Contributions

Vanderbilt University is dedicated to participating in the life of the community in meaningful ways. The University makes financial and in-kind contributions to valuable nonprofit programs that benefit the community, such as special programs and events, community and neighborhood projects, and charitable fund-raising dinners and luncheons. Funds used for these contributions come from Vanderbilt's commercial ventures. The actual dollar amount of the University's contributions in these cases is small, and the University seeks to use the limited funds available in its community contributions fund to the greatest possible benefit.

Contribution requests should be directed to the Office of Community, Neighborhood, and Government Relations, which oversees the contributions fund. Requests for contributions for health-related programs are referred to the Office the Dean of the School of Medicine or Dean of the School of Nursing, as appropriate.

B: Memorial Donations

At times, University offices will remember the life of a friend or supporter by making a charitable donation in lieu of sending flowers. These donations may not exceed \$50.00.

Chapter 14: Commencement

Commencement attendance by faculty members is governed by guidelines adopted by the Faculty Senate. The resolution of the Faculty Senate reads:

Be it resolved that the Faculty Senate endorses in principle the idea that a representative number of the faculty (about one-fourth), including representatives of all departments, attend Commencement exercises annually.

Recognizing that this endorsement of principle may be most conveniently and efficiently acted upon by the Deans and the chairs of academic departments, be it further resolved that the Faculty Senate convey their endorsement to such officers for proper implementation. Of primary importance is early invitation to faculty and readily available information concerning rental of caps and gowns.

Thus the individual faculty member should see their/her/his minimal responsibility for attending Commencement exercises as at least once every four years.

Deadlines for renting regalia are announced in the Vanderbilt Register.

Part IV Disciplinary Actions and Grievances

Chapter 1: Disciplinary Actions

A: Grounds for Disciplinary Actions

The faculty of the University¹ is a community characterized by personal interaction and mutual trust. Standards for faculty conduct are derived from tradition and evolve with contemporary practice. Accordingly, grounds for discipline for members of the faculty of a University are usually not made the subject of precise statement; when commonly held standards of conduct are broken, however, disciplinary action must be taken if the community is to be sustained.

At Vanderbilt, the Deans of the schools are responsible for assuring that the University's and VUMC's standards for faculty conduct are observed. Accordingly, Deans will, in cases in which there is a pattern of activity by a faculty member that appears questionable, advise the faculty member at the earliest reasonable date and counsel the faculty member concerning applicable standards of performance. In serious cases, a single instance of unacceptable activity by a faculty member may be significant enough to warrant discipline in addition to counseling. In other cases, the continued pursuit of a course of unacceptable activity after counseling by the Dean may warrant discipline.

Disciplinary actions against faculty members may include, but are not limited to, a reprimand, a probationary period with specified conditions, suspension (with or without pay), or dismissal for cause. The grounds for cause include:

- (1) professionally incompetent performance or neglect of duty;
- (2) gross personal misconduct rendering the person unfit for association with students or colleagues;
- (3) misconduct in research; and
- (4) conduct employing unlawful means to obstruct the orderly functioning of the University or Vanderbilt University Medical Center or to violate rights of other members of the University or Vanderbilt University Medical Center community.

The severity of any discipline shall not exceed a level that is reasonably commensurate with the seriousness of the cause.

To the extent that allegations include sexual harassment as defined under Section 106.30 of the USDOE regulations implementing Title IX, resolution will proceed under the procedural requirements set out in the Formal Grievance Protocol.

Misconduct in research is considered to be a special case of deviation from standards of conduct established by the University or other practices that seriously deviate from those that are commonly accepted within the scholarly community for proposing, conducting, or reporting research. Misconduct in the pursuit of truth is inimical to the goals of this community and represents a breach in the

¹ Faculty employed by the Vanderbilt University Medical Center will be subject to the standards of conduct adopted by the Vanderbilt University Medical Center, in addition to the standards of conduct adopted by the University, including those set forth in the Faculty Manual. Disciplinary and grievance actions for faculty

members will be in accordance with the Faculty Manual. Vanderbilt University and Vanderbilt University Medical Center will coordinate actions whenever matters affecting both are involved.

commonly held standards of conduct of the community. The University defines misconduct by individuals involved in research or research training as:

- 1) falsification, fabrication, or theft of data or samples;
- 2) plagiarism;
- 3) unauthorized use of privileged information;
- 4) abuse of authorship; or
- 5) significant failure to comply with federal, state, University, as or Vanderbilt University Medical Center rules governing research (or with appropriate professional or international rules when research is conducted outside the United States): examples include rules involving human subjects, animals, recombinant DNA, new drugs, new devices, radioactive materials, and preservation of antiquities and natural resources.

The intent of the University with respect to allegations of misconduct in research is to:

- 1) recognize that honest error in judgment or interpretation of data does not constitute misconduct;
- 2) establish fair procedures for dealing with allegations of misconduct;
- 3) ensure that policies and procedures are made known to faculty and staff members; and
- 4) initiate confidential preliminary inquiries promptly after receiving an allegation of misconduct to determine whether a formal investigation is necessary.

A tenured faculty member may not be finally dismissed for cause prior to an opportunity for a hearing as provided in Part IV, Chapter 1, Section B. In cases where in the judgment of the Dean, the Provost, or the Chancellor, and after consultation with at least one other of these officers, immediate action against a tenured or non-tenured faculty member is necessary to prevent harm to the faculty member or others, the faculty member may be suspended pending a hearing. Any suspension is presumptively with pay; a decision to suspend a faculty member without pay requires a documented finding of exceptional circumstances by two officers (two among the Dean, Provost, and Chancellor) who authorize the suspension. See the remainder of this chapter as well as Part IV, Chapter 2, Section B, for further information about dismissal for cause.

B: Procedures²

In reaching a decision to discipline a faculty member, the Dean of the relevant school, hereinafter referred to as “the Dean,” shall afford that faculty member, hereinafter referred to as “the Respondent”, appropriate procedural protections to assure that the decision is fully

² In the case of allegations concerning misconduct in research sponsored by the U.S. Public Health Service, the procedures shall apply found in the following Policy shall apply: The Vanderbilt University Policy for Responding to Allegations of Research Misconduct in Research Sponsored by the US Public Health Service.

informed and fair. To that end, the following general procedures shall apply in all cases of alleged faculty misconduct, or misconduct by a staff member participating in a research project.

1. Any allegation of misconduct should immediately be brought in written form to the attention of the Dean of the relevant school, who in turn will notify the Provost of the existence of the allegations.³ Initial allegations of misconduct that are found to be false and maliciously motivated may themselves become the basis of a disciplinary action. But no allegations made in good faith, however incorrect, will be the basis for discipline against a complainant, and efforts will be made to assure that no retaliatory actions occur over the good faith reporting of alleged misconduct.
2. Upon receiving a report of misconduct, the Dean may conduct an initial inquiry to determine whether the allegations have merit and whether a formal investigation is warranted. Such an initial inquiry will be completed as expeditiously as possible with a goal of completing it within sixty (60) days. The Dean, at their/her/his discretion, may appoint one or more persons, including an *ad hoc* committee, to conduct the initial inquiry and make a recommendation to the Dean. The initial inquiry is not a formal hearing, but a gathering and reviewing of facts to determine whether a full investigation is warranted or, alternatively, whether the facts do not sufficiently support the need for a full investigation.

As soon as possible after they are received, but within thirty days, the Respondent will be given written notice of the allegations, including references to the time, place, others present, etc..., when the alleged acts occurred. This notice must reasonably inform the Respondent of the specific activity that is the basis of the allegations. The Respondent will be afforded confidential treatment to the maximum extent possible. It is normally expected that persons having or reasonably believed to have direct knowledge or information about the activity that is the basis of the allegations will be consulted and that those consulted will maintain the confidence of the consultation. The person or persons bringing allegations of misconduct may request that their identity be withheld during this stage of the initial inquiry, but their identity must be disclosed to the Respondent should the process proceed to the stage of formal investigation. The Dean will notify the Provost of the outcome of this initial inquiry. Where the initial inquiry involves allegations of misconduct in research, the records of the inquiry will be kept for at least three years and may be provided to authorized funding agency personnel.

3. Regardless of whether the Dean decides to conduct an initial inquiry, the accused faculty member will be invited to make a response in writing to the Dean regarding the allegations of misconduct. At their/her/his option, the accused faculty member may also respond in person.
4. Based on the allegations, the initial inquiry (if any), and the response of the accused, the Dean shall make a decision falling into one of two categories:
 - a. That insufficient grounds have been presented to warrant further pursuit of the allegation and, therefore, that the accused will be subject to no discipline or that grounds exist only for minor discipline. The Dean will maintain sufficiently detailed documentation of inquiries to permit a later assessment, if necessary, of the reasons for determining that an investigation was not warranted.

³ In the case of faculty in School of Medicine Basic Science Departments, the Provost or Provost's designee will fulfill the functions of the Dean.

b. That there is presumptive evidence for major discipline and that a formal investigation is warranted. If so, the Dean will notify the Respondent in writing, summarizing the evidence received, relevant interviews, and the conclusions of the initial inquiry, if any.

5. If, in the previous step, the Dean determines that minor discipline is warranted, the final disciplinary action will be taken by the Dean at that point with the matter being subject to the grievance process set forth in Part IV, Chapter 2, Section B.

If, in the previous step, the Dean concludes that grounds for major discipline may exist, the Dean will so notify the faculty member and will appoint and convene an *ad hoc* faculty committee, hereinafter referred to as “the Investigative Committee,” generally within thirty days to carry out an investigation.

6. If federal regulations require, as in the case of alleged misconduct in research, the Dean will, on or before the date the investigation begins, notify the Office of Research Integrity (ORI), within the Department of Health and Human Services, or other appropriate agency, of the circumstances and of plans to conduct an investigation. Similarly, the Dean will notify the ORI or other appropriate agency during any stage of the inquiry, and may take appropriate interim measures, if it appears that any of the following conditions exist:

a. there is an immediate health hazard involved;

b. there is an immediate need to protect federal funds or equipment or there is a need to protect the funding agency's resources, reputation, or other interests;

c. there is an immediate need to protect the interests of the person(s) making the allegations of the individual(s) who is the subject of the allegations (as well as their/her/his co-investigators and associates, if any) or of third persons, such as other faculty, students, staff and patients;

d. it is probable that the alleged incident is going to be reported publicly;

e. the scientific community or the public should be informed;

f. there is a reasonable indication of possible criminal violation. In that instance, the University will inform, if applicable, the ORI or other research oversight agency, as well as the appropriate law enforcement agency, within 24 hours of obtaining that information.

If thought necessary by the Dean, they/she/he may elect to suspend research in the relevant program(s) pending the outcome of the investigation.

7. The purpose of the Investigative Committee investigation is to explore further the allegations in order to determine whether misconduct has actually occurred. In appointing the Investigative Committee, the Dean will include individuals with knowledge and background appropriate to carry out the investigation. The Dean will also take precautions against real or apparent conflicts of interest on the part of members of the Investigative Committee. Such conflicts of interest may include: administrative dependency, close personal relationships, collaborative relationships, financial interest, or scientific bias. The committee members will be expected to state in writing that they have no conflicts of interest.

The Investigative Committee will be given the notice of the allegations as provided to the Respondent and will be charged to investigate the matter. The Investigative Committee will be expected to talk with witnesses and review documentary evidence within sixty (60) days. The Investigative

Committee will secure necessary and appropriate expertise to carry out a thorough and authoritative evaluation of the relevant evidence, advise the Respondent of the evidence against them/her/him, and offer the Respondent a reasonable opportunity to respond and present evidence. As in the initial inquiry stage, it is normally expected that persons having or reasonably believed to have direct knowledge or information about the activity that is the basis for the allegations will be consulted, and that those consulted will maintain the confidence of the consultations.

Complete summaries of committee interviews with witnesses shall be prepared, provided to the interviewed party for comment or revision, and included as a part of the investigatory file. Detailed minutes of the investigation will be kept.

Attorneys may not appear with or on behalf of the Respondent or any witness in proceedings before the Investigative Committee. The Respondent and other witnesses may rely on their own legal counsel in the preparation of any documents or the collection of any evidence to be presented to the Investigative Committee.

During the formal proceedings before the Investigative Committee, the Respondent shall have full access to all evidence that may form the basis of discipline within a reasonable time to allow the Respondent to respond to the evidence, including knowledge of the person or persons alleging misconduct. Only with such full access is the Respondent afforded an adequate opportunity to refute or explain the evidence. Thus, evidence normally must be acquired by the Dean or Investigative Committee for use in the investigation with no assurances of confidentiality of sources. If such an assurance of confidentiality must be given to facilitate investigation, the evidence obtained under that assurance may not be used as a basis of disciplinary action. The Investigative Committee will allow the Respondent to submit a written response to the evidence that may form the basis for discipline before the Investigative Committee writes its report to the Dean.

The Investigative Committee will reach findings of fact in regard to the Dean's charge. If the committee finds facts that appear to constitute a breach of relevant University or scholarly standards of performance or conduct, the committee's report shall state the nature of the breach and assess the seriousness of the breach. A written report containing the methods of procedure, how and from whom the information was obtained, including the views of those found to have been engaged in misconduct, conclusions, and recommendations of the committee will be submitted to the Dean with a copy to the Respondent at the end of the investigation. All records of the investigation will be maintained under the control of the Dean.

8. After receiving the report with findings of fact from the Investigative Committee, the Dean will reach a decision and determine the disciplinary action and the appropriate sanctions to be taken against the Respondent. The severity of the discipline will not exceed a level that is reasonably commensurate with the seriousness of the cause. The disciplinary actions or sanctions may include, but are not limited to, any of the following:

- a) reprimand;
- b) a requirement to correct or retract publications affected by the findings of the investigation;
- c) a special program for monitoring future research activities;
- d) removal from a project;
- e) probation;
- f) suspension;

- g) reduction in salary and/or rank; or
- h) termination of employment.

The Dean will notify the Provost⁴ and, if appropriate, will provide a full report to the ORI or any other appropriate agencies concerning the final outcome of the investigation. The Dean of the School of Medicine- for VUMC-employed faculty in clinical departments will notify the Chancellor.

9. The process of a formal misconduct investigation will be conducted as expeditiously as possible with a goal of being completed within one hundred and twenty (120) days. This period includes conducting the investigation, preparing the report of findings, making that report available for comment by the subjects of the investigation, and submitting the report to the Dean for decision and submission to the ORI or any other appropriate agency.

All of the foregoing procedures should be carried out promptly and in confidence so that the risk to the reputation of the Respondent is minimized. Diligent efforts will be made to restore reputations of persons alleged to have engaged in misconduct when allegations are found not to be supported.

10. A person who has been disciplined may file a grievance with the appropriate University committee in accordance with the grievance process set forth in Part IV, Chapter 2, Section B (“Faculty Grievances”). After a final decision is reached, the University may, at its discretion, provide notice of the outcome to those persons who were informed about the investigation, may have been affected by the misconduct, or otherwise have a professional need for such information.

Chapter 2: Faculty Grievances

A faculty member who believes that the University, acting through any representative, has breached an obligation owed to them/her/him may file a Grievance.ⁱ All references to days in Chapter 2 refer to calendar days.

A grievance alleging that the University breached an obligation owed to the faculty member in regard to a decision on reappointment, tenure, or promotion shall be filed using the process set forth in Section A, below.

A grievance alleging that the University breached an obligation owed to the faculty member, in situations other than those arising out of a decision on reappointment, tenure or promotion, shall be filed with the Senate’s Grievances Committee utilizing procedures set forth in Section B below.

Faculty members may file a grievance under Section A or Section Bⁱⁱ, but not both. Where the claims arising under Section A and Section B involve a common or overlapping set of factual circumstances, a grievant shall set forth all such claims and proceed under Section A. A faculty member should review the sections below to understand the deadlines applicable to the faculty member’s grievance, as the deadlines differ. To the extent that allegations include sexual harassment as defined under Section 106.30 of the USDOE regulations implementing Title IX, resolution will proceed under the procedural requirements set out in the Formal Grievance Protocol (as required by the U.S. Department of Education Title IX Regulations).

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106.30 of the USDOE regulations implementing Title IX, resolution will proceed under the procedural requirements set out in the Formal Grievance Protocol (as required by the U.S. Department of Education Title IX Regulations).

A potential grievant is encouraged to contact the chair of the Faculty Senate to determine whether the grievance would fall under Section A or Section B. If the chair of the Faculty Senate position is vacant then the Senate Executive Committee shall appoint another current member of the Senate Executive Committee to fulfill all duties ascribed to the chair of the Faculty Senate in Part IV, Chapter 2 of the Faculty Manual related to new or pending grievances. The individual appointed will retain their current Executive Committee title. This appointment shall remain in force only until such time as a new chair of the Faculty Senate is duly elected by a quorum of the voting members of the Senate.

Such election shall be held as soon as possible, but not more than ninety (90) calendar days after the appointment is made. After the Chair is elected, all new and pending grievances will be handled by the newly elected Chair of the Faculty Senate.

In addition to, and not exclusive of, the grievance procedures noted above and detailed below, faculty members may direct complaints of discrimination, harassment, or retaliation in violation of Vanderbilt's nondiscrimination or Sexual Misconduct policies (including those that are subject to the Formal Grievance Protocol) to the Title IX Office or the Vanderbilt Equal Opportunity and Access Office, as appropriate. Use of the grievance procedures is not mutually exclusive with the filing of a civil action, although faculty members are encouraged to attempt to resolve grievances internally whenever possible.

A: Grievances Arising from Reappointment, Tenure, and Promotion Decisions

The Reappointment, Tenure, and Promotion Grievance Process is available to a faculty member who believes that a decision on their/her/his reappointment, tenure or promotion raises (a) issues of professional ethics and academic freedom; (b) allegations of a failure by the University or those acting for it to follow stated or reasonable procedures; (c) complaints of discrimination, harassment, or retaliation in violation of the University's nondiscrimination and Sexual Misconduct policies (other than those that are subject to the Formal Grievance Protocol); or (d) allegations of the University's failure to adhere to express or implied terms of the faculty member's contract, including relevant portions of the Faculty Manual.

The Chair of the Faculty Senate is the initial point of contact for the grievant. The Reappointment, Tenure, and Promotion Grievance Process utilizes ad hoc committees appointed to handle individual grievances. The Reappointment, Tenure, and Promotion Grievance Process is headed by the Process Chair who serves a two-year term and is appointed by the chair of the Faculty Senate in consultation with, and with the concurrence of, the Provost. The Process Chair, who must be tenured and hold the rank of Professor, is the reference point for the filing of Type A grievances and serves as a voting member of all ad hoc faculty grievance committees. If the Process Chair believes that a potential conflict of interest exists with respect to a particular grievance, a substitute Process Chair will be appointed through the same process.

Prior to Filing a Grievance

Prior to filing a grievance, a potential grievant may consult informally with the Process Chair concerning the Reappointment, Tenure, and Promotion Grievance Process and possible alternative approaches to the resolution of the matter giving rise to the grievance. Some disputes may be resolved satisfactorily at this informal consultation stage. The informal consultation process, however, does not relieve a potential grievant from the time requirements set forth below for filing a grievance.

Filing a Grievance

A grievance arising from a decision on reappointment, tenure, or promotion cannot be considered unless a written notice of intention to file a grievance is submitted within sixty (60) days after a faculty member is notified in writing of the completion of the full review process for reappointment, tenure, or promotion. Such notices are filed with the Process Chair, must identify the person(s), the title of the person(s), the position held by the person(s), or the committee(s) against whom the grievance will be directed (the "Respondents"), and must include a summary of the basis of the grievance. The complete grievance must be filed in writing with the Process Chair within ninety (90) days of the written notification of the faculty member that the full review process for reappointment, tenure, or promotion has been completed. The Process Chair will transmit copies of the notice and of the full grievance to the person(s) against whom the grievance is directed.

Ad Hoc Grievance Committee Composition

Upon receiving such a notice, the Process Chair will inform the Chair of the Faculty Senate, who will then initiate the process for forming an Ad Hoc Grievance Committee appropriate to the grievance. The Chair of the Faculty Senate in consultation with, and with the concurrence of, the Provost or, in the case of faculty in the School of Medicine-Clinical Departments, the Dean of the School of Medicine, depending on the school of the grievant, will name four members of the faculty to serve as an Ad Hoc Grievance Committee for that grievance, in addition to the Process Chair. One of these four members will be selected through the same process to serve as Chair of the Ad Hoc Grievance Committee. The Process Chair serves as a voting member of the Ad Hoc Grievance Committee and the Ad Hoc Grievance Committee Chair, who must be tenured and hold the rank of Professor, is the point of contact for the grievance until its conclusion. Faculty members appointed to the Ad Hoc Grievance Committee must:

- a) be tenured and hold a higher rank than that of the grievant (or the same rank, if the grievant has the rank of Professor), and
- b) have been tenured faculty members for at least four years, at least two of which were at Vanderbilt.

Individuals who have had prior involvement in the case (for example, as a member of the grievant's department or as a member of a school promotion review committee) or who otherwise have a conflict of interest will not be appointed. At least two, but not more than three, which may include the Process Chair, shall be drawn from a pool consisting of faculty members who have previously served on the Promotion and Tenure Review Committee. For a grievance against the Provost or the Dean of the School of Medicine, the Chancellor in consultation with the Chair of the Faculty Senate will designate an appropriate substitute to serve in this selection process.

Members selected for this Ad Hoc Grievance Committee should sign a statement indicating that they can serve impartially and are aware of no conflict of interest with respect to that grievance. The signed statements are submitted to the Chair of the Faculty Senate and, together with all other collected documentation, shall be kept on file in the Faculty Senate office. After the committee has been selected, the Chair of the Faculty Senate will notify the grievant and those charged (the "parties") of its membership. If any of the parties is concerned about the impartiality or conflict of interest of one or more members, this concern may be brought to the attention of the Chair of the Faculty Senate in writing. The Chair of the Faculty Senate in consultation with and with the concurrence of, the Provost or, in the case of faculty in the School of Medicine Clinical Departments, the Dean of the School of Medicine, determine whether any member should be replaced.

Ad Hoc Grievance Committee Deliberations

The Ad Hoc Grievance Committee will initially review a grievance to determine whether it was filed in a timely manner and whether it states one or more of the enumerated grounds that may be considered through the Reappointment, Tenure, and Promotion Grievance Process. A grievance failing to meet either of these tests will be dismissed. If the grievance is not dismissed, the Ad Hoc Grievance Committee will then determine whether the allegations, under the assumption that they are true, support a claim within one or more of the grounds that may be considered through the Reappointment, Tenure, and Promotion Grievance Process. If they do not, the grievance will be dismissed. Upon dismissing a grievance, the Ad Hoc Grievance Committee Chair will inform the parties in writing of the grounds for dismissal.

If the grievance is accepted for consideration, the Ad Hoc Grievance Committee will inform the person or persons against whom the grievance is filed (the “respondent(s)”) that a response is to be submitted to the Ad Hoc Grievance Committee Chair. The response should be submitted as soon as reasonably practical, but not later than sixty (60) days after the response has been requested. The Ad Hoc Grievance Committee Chair shall provide a copy of the response(s) to the grievant. If a response includes confidential information, the Ad Hoc Grievance Committee will provide the grievant with a summary of that information.

The Ad Hoc Grievance Committee will invite the parties to meet separately with it for the purpose of clarifying or adding to the written statements or to respond to questions. Attorneys may not appear with or on behalf of the grievant, witnesses, or the University in proceedings before the committee. It is assumed that either party may rely on legal counsel in the preparation of any documents or the collection of any evidence to be presented to the committee.

The Ad Hoc Grievance Committee shall have full access to the grievant's reappointment, tenure, or promotion file. It may, in confidence, seek information from other persons or request other documents. It will not routinely be provided with access to the personnel files of other faculty members. If the Ad Hoc Grievance Committee believes that access to such files would be likely to aid materially in the resolution of the grievance, it may request access to specific files from the Provost or, in the case of faculty in the School of Medicine-Clinical Departments, the Dean of the School of Medicine. The designated files will be provided unless the Provost or the Dean of the School of Medicine determines that the information in the files is not relevant because it would not materially aid in the resolution of the grievance. If the decision is made not to provide the requested files, the decision and the reasons for the decision will be communicated in writing to the Ad Hoc Grievance Committee Chair. If the Provost or the Dean of the School of Medicine is charged in the grievance, the Chancellor will designate a substitute to make this determination.

Ad Hoc Grievance Committee Decision and Report

The Ad Hoc Grievance Committee will maintain a record of its proceedings, including written summaries of relevant information and testimony. Prior to writing its report, the Ad Hoc Grievance Committee will submit to the parties a list of all individuals who provided testimony or other information to the Committee. These parties may submit written comments on this list within seven days. The Ad Hoc Grievance Committee will then write preliminary findings of fact and submit them to the parties, who will be given fourteen (14) days in which to submit written responses. After considering the responses, the Ad Hoc Grievance Committee may continue its review or render a final report. The final report to be submitted to the Chancellor will include (1) a statement of the findings of fact, (2) conclusions as to how those findings of fact relate to one or more of the four grievance criteria, and (3) recommendations. (See Part IV, Chapter 2, Section C on procedures following submission of a Grievance Committee's final report to the Chancellor.) A record of all proceedings shall be kept on file in the Faculty Senate office.

B: Grievances Other Than Those Arising From Reappointment, Tenure, and Promotion

Decisions

The grievance process through the Faculty Senate Committee on Grievances (“Grievances Committee”) is available to a faculty member who believes that the University has breached an obligation owed to the faculty member, including but not limited to an obligation to adhere to: (a) express or implied terms of a faculty member's contract, including relevant portions of the Faculty Manual; (b) commonly accepted norms of professional responsibility and academic freedom; (c) stated or commonly understood standards of fair and reasonable procedures; and (d) the University's nondiscrimination and Sexual Misconduct policies (other than those that are subject to the Formal Grievance Protocol).

A faculty member may not be finally dismissed for cause prior to the disposition of any grievance arising from the dismissal. Potential grievants are encouraged to consult informally with the chair of the Grievances Committee concerning common understandings about the University's obligations, standards of review applied by the Grievances Committee in prior grievance cases, and possible alternative approaches to the resolution of the dispute. Some disputes may be resolved satisfactorily at this stage outside the formal grievance process by informal mediation.

Filing Process

If a faculty member chooses to file a formal grievance, the grievance must be transmitted in writing to the chair of the Grievances Committee within sixty (60) days after the grievant becomes aware of the action forming the basis of the grievance. At the time a grievance is filed, the grievant must transmit a copy of the grievance and all supporting documents to the Chair of the Grievances Committee, who will notify the appropriate University representative(s) whose actions form the basis of the grievance (the “Respondents”), and transmit a copy of the grievance documents to the Respondents. Copies of any supplemental statements later filed by the grievant further to explain the complaint also must be transmitted by the grievant, at the time of filing, to the University representative(s) whose actions form the basis of the complaint.

Membership of the Grievances Committee

The grievant and respondent(s) will be informed in writing of the membership of the Grievances Committee with specific identification of the Committee Chair. If a grievant or respondent believes that any member of the Grievances Committee will not view the grievance with sufficient impartiality, they may file with the Committee a written request that said member recuse themselves/herself/himself from the hearing and disposition of the grievance. If either the member or the Chair of the Faculty Senate agrees that the member's objectivity or impartiality is subject to question, then the member shall be removed from the hearing and disposition of that grievance. If two or more members of the Grievances Committee are recused with respect to a particular grievance, the Chair of the Faculty Senate shall appoint an equal number of Committee members to the number of those recused in their places with respect to that grievance.

Grievances Committee Deliberations

On receipt of a grievance, the Grievances Committee will convene to determine whether the grievance presents a good faith, nonspurious claim of breach of obligation by the University or its representatives. In reaching its determination, the Grievances Committee may rely on the written request of the faculty member and the supporting documents, or may decide to hold a preliminary meeting to explore the matter further. The Grievances Committee, at this stage, will consider the statements or allegations of the faculty member in their most favorable light in order to determine whether the statements or allegations, if proven in a hearing, would establish a breach by the University of an obligation owed to the grievant.

The Grievances Committee will apply the following standard in making an initial determination about whether the grievant has presented a good faith, nonspurious claim: "Under the procedures adopted by the Grievances Committee, in implementation of its duties under the Faculty Manual, the Committee must determine at the threshold, first, whether allegations in the grievance taken in their most favorable light, if proven, would constitute a breach of an obligation owed to a faculty member as described in the Faculty Manual. If the answer to that question is yes, then the Grievances Committee must next determine, from the evidence presented, whether the grievant has a reasonable prospect of being able to prove the allegations made in the grievance. If the answer to both questions is yes, the Grievances Committee will establish a process for a further investigation of the grievance."

The faculty member presenting a grievance and respondent(s) shall have a written reply by the chair of the Grievances Committee within a reasonably prompt time, which outlines the Committee's plan of action.

The Grievances Committee shall review the case to assure that the University's actions were procedurally and substantively sound. The University representative(s) whose actions form the basis of the complaint shall be asked to respond to the grievance in writing, briefly explaining their/her/his position on each major element of the complaint. In addition, the University representative shall be asked to supply in a timely manner any supporting documents not previously filed by the grievant. The Grievances Committee Chair shall provide a copy of the response(s) to the grievant. Each party to the grievance shall be asked to indicate whether they/she/he wishes to appear before the Grievances Committee to add to or explain the written record in the case. If such an appearance is requested, it will be scheduled at an appropriate point in the Grievances Committee's inquiry. In addition, the Grievances Committee may on its own initiative request that either party appear to answer questions and may request the testimony of witnesses.

Attorneys may not appear with or on behalf of the grievant, witnesses, or the University in proceedings before the Senate Committee on Grievances. It is assumed that either party may rely on legal counsel in the preparation of any documents or the collection of any evidence to be presented to the Committee.

Record of Proceedings and Initial Report

The Grievances Committee will maintain a record of its proceedings, including written summaries of relevant information and testimony. Prior to writing its report, the Grievances Committee will submit to the parties a list of all individuals who provided testimony or other information to the Committee. These parties may submit written comments on this list within seven (7) days. The Grievances Committee will then write preliminary findings of fact and submit them to the parties, who will be given fourteen (14) days in which to submit written responses. After considering the responses, the Grievances Committee may continue its review or render a Final Report.

C: Final Reports

A Grievance Committee, whether the Faculty Senate Committee on Grievances (Grievances Committee) or one appointed through the Reappointment, Tenure, and Promotion Grievance Process (i.e., an Ad Hoc Committee), shall submit the final report of its decision to the Chancellor. As stated above, the final report will be in writing, and shall include findings of fact, conclusions, and recommendations. A copy of this report shall be made available to the grievant and to the respondent

University representative(s) whose actions formed the basis of the complaint. If the Chancellor elects not to concur with the report, the Chancellor and the relevant Grievance Committee shall meet in an effort to reach agreement.

In any case concerning the dismissal of a faculty member for cause or raising significant issues of conscience or academic freedom in which the Chancellor does not concur with the decision or the recommendation of the Grievance Committee, the Chancellor shall submit a full written report to the next meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trust specifying the reasons for the action. In any other case in which the Chancellor does not concur with the recommendation of the Grievance Committee, the Chancellor will ask the General Counsel to review the file and submit a written report to the next meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trust stating the fact of that disagreement and the issue, or issues, on which the Chancellor disagreed. Copies of the Chancellor's report (or the General Counsel's report) shall also be transmitted to the chair of the Faculty Senate, to the chair of the Grievance Committee, and to the grievant and respondent(s).

A record of all proceedings under this Chapter shall be kept on file in the Faculty Senate office.

D: Confidentiality and Other Matters

Except as disclosures are reasonably necessary in the investigation, meetings, hearing(s), and final disposition of a grievance, the grievant, members of the Ad Hoc Grievance Committee or the Grievances Committee, and others having knowledge of a grievance are expected to preserve the confidentiality of the grievance, provided that any individuals accused in a grievance of misconduct shall be informed of the grievance and given the opportunity to respond to the charges.

The fact that a grievance is pending may not be used as grounds for delaying consideration of promotion or tenure beyond the time that such consideration is required by University rules.

A grievance may be withdrawn by the faculty member at any time prior to the issuance of the final report of the Ad Hoc Grievance Committee or the Grievances Committee. The withdrawal of a grievance shall not preclude the Dean or the Chancellor from investigating the charges contained in the grievance or related matters.

It is understood that there are legal requirements relating to the time limitations when one may file a charge of discrimination with federal or state human rights agencies. Should the grievant elect to file a charge with a governmental agency, this will not prejudice the grievance process.

Part V Faculty Awards

Faculty are at the core of what makes universities exceptional – our research, teaching, advising, mentoring, healing and service form the essential intellectual energy of Vanderbilt. Recognizing profound faculty contributions across these domains is an important aspect of our University’s culture and traditions.

The faculty awards described here are University-wide, or across schools in the case of the teaching awards. Other faculty awards are made within individual schools and colleges.

The Harvie Branscomb Distinguished Professor Award

The Harvie Branscomb Distinguished Professor Award is made to a full-time, regular faculty member without restriction as to age, rank, or school, for distinguished accomplishment in furthering the aims of Vanderbilt University.

In defining the character of the award, the original committee stated:

The purpose of the award should be to recognize, and thereby to encourage in others, that combination of talents and achievements that we identify as desirable in the University faculty member: creative scholarship, including accomplishment in the creative arts and artistic performance; stimulating and inspiring teaching that results in learning of a high order; and service to students, colleagues, the University at large, and society at large. The award should be made for the total contribution and not solely for notable accomplishment in any single or narrow aspect of University endeavor. Neither shall long service nor promise of future accomplishment be a prime factor in the selection.

The award was established in 1963 to honor retiring Chancellor Harvie Branscomb. It is endowed with funds contributed by members of the faculty. The winner receives a cash award of \$5,000 an engraved silver tray, and official designation as Harvie Branscomb Distinguished Professor for one academic year. Announcement is made at the Spring Faculty Assembly. Members of the faculty are invited to submit nominations to the Faculty Senate. The Faculty Senate Consultative Committee reviews the nominations and makes recommendations to the Provost. Final selection is made by the Chancellor in consultation with the Provost.

The Alexander Heard Distinguished Service Professor Award

The Alexander Heard Distinguished Service Professor Award was created on the occasion of the retirement of Chancellor Heard in 1982. It is endowed with funds contributed by faculty, staff, and others.

The title is conferred upon a full-time faculty member, regardless of rank or school, for distinctive contributions to the understanding of problems of contemporary society. The purpose of the award is to encourage, recognize, and honor faculty members’ contributions to the analysis and solution of contemporary social problems, broadly construed. Contributions may take the form of teaching, writing, basic or applied research, and consultative or other forms of service. Announcement is made at the Spring Faculty Assembly.

The recipient carries for one year the title Alexander Heard Distinguished Service Professor, and receives a \$5,000 cash award and an engraved silver tray. Members of the faculty are invited to submit nominations to the Faculty Senate. The Faculty Senate Consultative Committee reviews the nominations

and makes recommendations to the Provost. Final selection is made by the Chancellor in consultation with the Provost.

The Madison Sarratt Prize for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching
The Ellen Gregg Ingalls Award for Excellence in Classroom Teaching

Two teaching awards are made annually at the Spring Faculty Assembly. They are the Madison Sarratt Prize for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching and the Ellen Gregg Ingalls Award for Excellence in Classroom Teaching. Each recipient receives a prize of \$5,000 and an engraved pewter Washington Camp Cup. Names of winners of the Madison Sarratt Prize are mounted on a permanent plaque in the Sarratt Student Center.

The Madison Sarratt Prize for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching was established by the Board of Trust in 1964 and is supported by Living Endowment funds contributed by alumni. The Ellen Gregg Ingalls Award for Excellence in Classroom Teaching was endowed by the Ingalls Foundation of Birmingham, Alabama, in 1965.

Final selection for both awards is made by the Chancellor on the basis of nominations made online by undergraduates of all schools and colleges. Students are asked to rate a nominee according to the nominee's concern for an individual student's learning, the organization and engagement of classroom presentation, the clarity and fairness of criteria for awarding grades, and accessibility and helpfulness outside of class.

The Thomas Jefferson Award

The Thomas Jefferson Award is made annually "for distinguished service to Vanderbilt through extraordinary contributions as a member of the faculty in the councils and government of the University."

The award is presented by the Chancellor at the first meeting of the Fall Faculty Assembly, which officially begins each academic year. The prize carries with it an engraved pewter goblet and \$5,000.

The recipient is named by the Chancellor on the basis of nomination of the Consultative Committee of the Faculty Senate. Faculty members in all schools are eligible. The Thomas Jefferson Award is endowed at several universities by the Robert Earl McConnell Foundation. It was first established at the University of Virginia in honor of that institution's founder. It has been presented at Vanderbilt since 1967.

The Earl Sutherland Prize for Achievement in Research

The Earl Sutherland Prize for Achievement in Research was established by approval of the Board of Trust at its spring meeting of 1976.

The recipient is chosen annually by the Chancellor in consultation with the Provost, on the basis of nomination of the Faculty Research Awards Review Committee. The competition is University-wide. The prize consists of \$10,000 and an engraved pewter julep cup, and the winner's name added to a silver bowl following a famous design by Paul Revere. The recipient keeps the bowl for a year. Announcement is made during the Fall Faculty Assembly.

Joseph A. Johnson, Jr., Distinguished Leadership Award

The Joseph A. Johnson, Jr., Distinguished Leadership Professor Award recognizes faculty leadership in equity, diversity, and inclusion. It is awarded at the Spring Faculty Assembly to full-time, regular faculty member for distinguished leadership at Vanderbilt University. In 1954, Johnson became the first African American to earn a Vanderbilt degree, the bachelor of divinity. He also was the first African American to earn a doctoral degree, the Ph.D., in 1958. Established in 2016 by Chancellor Nicholas S. Zeppos, the Johnson Award recognizes a faculty member whose contributions to the university have enhanced equity, diversity, and inclusion in the university's academic endeavors. It recognizes, and thereby inspires in others, initiatives related to diversity and inclusion in the university community, and efforts to support equity for faculty, students, staff, and alumni. The winner will receive a cash award of \$5,000, an engraved silver tray, and official designation as Joseph A. Johnson, Jr., Distinguished Leadership Professor for one academic year.

Members of the Faculty are invited to submit nominations to the Faculty Senate. The Consultative Committee will review nominations and make recommendations to the Provost and the Vice Chancellor for Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion. Final selection will be made by the Chancellor in consultation with the Provost and the Vice Chancellor for Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion. The announcement will be made at during the Spring Faculty Assembly.

The Chancellor's Cup

The Chancellor's Cup is given annually for "the greatest contribution outside the classroom to undergraduate student-faculty relationships in the recent past." The faculty member's contribution "shall be one of educational importance, relevant to the central purpose of the University."

Established by the Nashville Vanderbilt Club in 1963, the award is presented by the President of the Club during the Homecoming activities in the fall. The award consists of a cash prize of \$2,500 contributed by the Club, an engraved pewter julep cup as a permanent trophy, and one year's custody of a silver bowl by Tiffany bearing the names of all recipients since 1963.

Full-time faculty in all schools who are actively engaged in undergraduate teaching are eligible. Selection is made by the Chancellor on the basis of recommendations submitted by Mortar Board, Omicron Delta Kappa, deans of the undergraduate schools, and administrators in the Office of the Dean of Students.

The Alumni Education Award

The Alumni Education Award is given each year to a faculty member who has contributed substantially to developing or participating in those programs of the Vanderbilt Alumni Association that further the education of alumni. Any full-time faculty member actively engaged in teaching in any of the schools or colleges is eligible.

Final selection is made by the Chancellor on the basis of a recommendation from the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association. The Education Committee of the Association is responsible for initiating the nomination. Nominations are solicited through the Vanderbilt Magazine, through Vanderbilt clubs, and from various active participants in alumni programs.

The award consists of a prize of \$2,500 and an engraved julep cup. It is presented at the spring meeting of the Alumni Association Board of Directors. The first recipient was named in 1982.

The Chancellor's Awards for Research

The Chancellor's Awards for Research recognize excellence on the part of faculty for published research, scholarship, or creative expression. The awards will be given for works presented or published in the preceding three calendar years. Up to five of these prizes may be awarded each year. Unlike the Sutherland Prize, which is awarded for lifetime achievement in research, the Chancellor's Awards for Research recognize excellence for research published during a given year. All full-time faculty members are eligible for these research prizes. Works by research teams (two or more faculty) at Vanderbilt are also eligible for consideration. The team would be a single nomination and would share the award.

The Faculty Research Awards Review Committee, chaired by the Vice Provost for Academic and Strategic Affairs, will review all nominations and then make recommendations to the Provost who in turn will forward final recommendations to the Chancellor. The award consists of a prize of \$ 2,000 and an engraved pewter julep cup. It is presented during Fall Assembly.

The Chancellor's Awards for Research on Equity, Diversity and Inclusion

These Chancellor's Awards for Research will recognize excellence in research, scholarship, or creative expression that advance our understanding of equity, diversity and inclusion. The awards will be given for works presented or published on these topics in the preceding three calendar years. All full-time faculty are eligible for consideration. Furthermore, research teams (two or more faculty) at Vanderbilt are also eligible for consideration. The team would be a single nomination and would share the award.

The Faculty Research Awards Review Committee, chaired by the Vice Provost for Academic and Strategic Affairs, will review all nominations and then make recommendations to the Provost who in turn will forward final recommendations to the Chancellor. The award consists of a cash prize of \$ 2,000 and an engraved pewter julep cup. It is presented during Fall Assembly. The first recipients were named in 2016.

Joe B. Wyatt Distinguished University Professor Award

The Joe B. Wyatt Distinguished University Professor Award was created to honor Chancellor Wyatt upon his retirement in 2000. The award is intended to recognize accomplishments that span multiple academic disciplines.

The title is conferred upon a full-time faculty member, regardless of rank or school, for the development of significant new knowledge from research or exemplary innovations in teaching. The announcement is made at the Spring Faculty Assembly.

The recipient carries for one year the title Joe B. Wyatt Distinguished University Professor and receives a \$5,000 award and an engraved silver tray. Members of the Faculty are invited to submit nominations to the Faculty Senate. The Faculty Senate Consultative Committee reviews the nominations and makes recommendations to the Provost. Final selection is made by the Chancellor in consultation with the Provost.

Part VI Faculty Benefits^{1,2}

- [Chapter 1: Benefits](#)
- [Chapter 2: Leaves of Absence](#)

Vanderbilt University (VU) and Vanderbilt University Medical Center (VUMC) offer a comprehensive benefits package for eligible faculty whom they employ. Eligible faculty include full-time faculty who hold one of the titles listed in Part II, Chapter 1, sections A (“Titles of Tenured Faculty”), B (“Titles of Non-tenured Faculty”), and C (“Faculty in Residence”), excluding adjoint, adjunct, emerita/emeritus, Reserve Officers Training Corps, retired, and visiting appointments and excluding all academic titles listed in Chapter 1, Section G. Benefits for full-status partial-load faculty are explained in Part II, Chapter 2, Section G of the Faculty Manual.

For a full listing and complete information on the comprehensive benefits package, including current terms and conditions, faculty should visit the employer’s HR website: [Vanderbilt University Human Resources](#) for faculty employed by Vanderbilt University or [VUMC Human Resources](#) for faculty employed by Vanderbilt University Medical Center. Statutory benefits are also explained on the relevant employer’s HR website. All benefits not required by law are subject to change by the employer.

Chapter 1: Benefits

A: Salary Supplement

Eligible full-status Vanderbilt University faculty, whether employed by VU or VUMC, receive a taxable salary supplement equal to five percent (5%) of their salary, up to \$10,500.

The salary supplement is a benefit intended for retirement planning purposes. This supplement is not considered a part of the base salary, and no other fringe benefits will be attached to the supplement. The salary supplement must be treated as taxable income, unless the participant elects to defer all or a portion of the salary supplement through a salary reduction agreement.

B: Faculty Home Purchase Plan

Vanderbilt University and Vanderbilt University Medical Center assist eligible employees in their purchase of a principal place of residence in the Nashville area. Those eligible for this benefit include tenured and tenure-track faculty whose appointments began on or after September 1, 2000.

¹ Any descriptions of employee benefits in the Faculty Manual are general and do not serve as a contract. Any inconsistencies between these general descriptions and the terms of the plan documents are governed by the plan documents.

² All benefits are subject to change at the discretion of the University or Vanderbilt University Medical Center as appropriate.

Their eligibility extends for eight years following the date of initial faculty appointment at Vanderbilt.

The University or Medical Center will provide one-time funding of up to one-half of one percent of the value of the mortgage for eligible employees. The University's or Medical Center's contribution is limited to a payment of no more than \$2,500 (a mortgage of \$500,000), except as noted below:

A. The University or Medical Center will contribute an additional one-half of one percent of the value of the mortgage (limited to a payment of no more than \$2,500) to eligible employees who purchase a principal place of residence in the West End-Hillsboro-Belmont neighborhood. This is the area enclosed by a path along West End Avenue from 31st Avenue to the I-440 Interstate, then eastward to Belmont Boulevard, then to the north, along Belmont Boulevard and around Belmont University to Wedgewood/Blakemore, and then westward to the intersection of Blakemore/31st Avenue and West End Avenue.

B. If both partners of a marriage are eligible employees and they jointly purchase a principal place of residence under this plan, Vanderbilt University's or Medical Center's contribution of one-half of one percent of the value of the mortgage will be available to each of the partners. The total onetime payment is limited to no more than \$2,500 for each of the partners. If the principal place of residence purchased by these eligible partners is located within the geographic area (as defined above in section (A)), an additional one-half of one percent of the value of the mortgage will be available for each of the partners (limited to a payment of no more than \$2,500 for each of them) and will be contributed by the University or Medical Center.

The one-time payments described in the previous section will be made by the school or division that is the primary base of the borrower. In the event that two eligible partners (as described in section (B), above) jointly purchase a principal place of residence under this plan and they are based in different schools or divisions, the one-time payments will be divided equally between those schools or divisions. These one-time payments will be made no more than once during the lifetime of any eligible employee.

Such benefits shall be subject to all appropriate taxes, including income and employment taxes, and the tax liability shall be reported to the eligible employee on their/her/his Form W-2, Wage and Income Statement, or an equivalent form.

The provisions of the home purchase plan are reviewed from time to time and are subject to change by the Board of Trust.

C. Tuition Benefit Programs

For complete information on the Tuition Benefit Programs, faculty should visit the employer's HR website: [Vanderbilt HR Tuition Benefits](#) for faculty employed by Vanderbilt University or [VUMC Employee Tuition Benefit](#) for faculty employed by Vanderbilt University Medical Center.

Chapter 2: Leaves of Absence

A: Scholarly Leaves of Absence

Scholarly leaves of absence may be granted at the discretion of the Provost upon the recommendation of the appropriate dean or, in the case of faculty in the School of Medicine Clinical Departments, granted at the discretion of the Dean of the School of Medicine. Such leaves are for the purpose of advancing scholarship to the benefit of the faculty member and the University. They are granted in recognition of the productivity of the faculty member and are not an entitlement such as may exist in other institutions that have sabbatical leaves. A paid leave of absence may be granted to a faculty member by the Provost, or the Dean of the School of Medicine for faculty in the School of Medicine Clinical Departments, for research or other academic pursuits by the faculty member. Such research can consist of special projects, including out-of-town research, study, writing for publication, or some other activity consistent with a scholarly purpose.

Each college and school should provide a statement of principles and procedures regarding its leave policy. The granting of leaves is determined after taking into consideration department and school staffing requirements, availability of funds from all sources, and other factors, such as scholarly productivity (including publications) and the outcome of previous research leaves.

In some cases, leave may be granted to pursue appropriate scholarly activities that may benefit the faculty member and a third party, such as collaboration in a research project with a colleague at another institution or appointment to service for a governmental agency for a defined period. Such leaves may be paid or unpaid, depending on the specific activity and on whether outside funds are available to support the faculty member. When granted, such leave does not normally affect eligibility for salary raises or promotion.

As a matter of University policy, requests for scholarly leaves of absence are generally not granted more frequently than once every four years, and a longer minimum interval may apply in individual schools and programs. Leaves will not be provided to tenure-track faculty members if the leave would be taken in the terminal year. The period between leaves begins with the first full academic year after the leave.

Generally, a faculty member on a scholarly leave is granted by the employer half-salary and full benefits for a full year or full salary and full benefits for a half-year. All faculty members returning from research leaves are expected to submit to the dean a report of their scholarly activities and accomplishments. Unless waived in writing by the Provost or, for the clinical departments in the School of Medicine, the Dean of the School of Medicine, a faculty member who is granted a scholarly leave is obligated to return to active status for at least an equivalent period immediately following such leave.

Scholarly leaves are not cumulative. If more than four years have passed between leaves of absence, that fact will not shorten the required interval between subsequent leaves or allow a full year's paid leave instead of one semester.

Procedures for Requesting Scholarly Leave

Requests for leaves of absence are acted upon by the department chair or division director. Any recommendation to grant the leave request will be reviewed by the appropriate dean and, if that dean concurs, the request is reviewed by the Provost or, in the case of faculty in the School of Medicine Clinical Departments, only by the Dean of the School of Medicine. The decision of the Provost or the Dean of the School of Medicine is final.

B: Parental Leave

1. Availability of Parental Leave

When a Vanderbilt University-employed full-time faculty member (or see VUMC policy in number 11 below) who is tenured or tenure-track, or a full-time faculty member who is non-tenure track and on a renewable, multi-year appointment, or that faculty member's spouse, becomes the parent of a child, either by childbirth or by adoption of a pre-school-aged child, the faculty member shall, upon written request to their/her/his department chair or dean or in the School of Nursing, the program director and appropriate senior associate dean, be entitled to a parental leave of one semester at full pay for purposes of serving as the child's primary caregiver. If a faculty member and their/her/his spouse would otherwise both be eligible for parental leave under this policy, either one, but not both, may take this parental leave.

The benefits afforded faculty under this policy are intended to be consistent with and not in conflict with rights afforded under the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) and the Tennessee Maternity Leave Act (TMLA). Any leave taken under this policy, to the extent that it also qualifies for FMLA or TMLA leave, will count as FMLA or TMLA leave, will run concurrently with that leave, and the written agreement should clearly state that intention. Faculty should visit the HR website for the faculty member's employer for further information on FMLA and TMLA.

2. Notification

In order to minimize the administrative burden of ensuring adequate coverage of responsibilities, an eligible faculty member must give their/her/his department chair or dean at least three (3) months' written notice of their/her/his intention to take parental leave, the anticipated date of departure and the expected date of return to full-time work. Medical emergencies or the uncertainties of adoption that prevent the giving of three months' notice will not disqualify an eligible faculty member from obtaining parental leave.

3. Agreement

Any agreement for a parental leave under this policy shall be in writing. The agreement shall include each of the following:

- a. certification by the faculty member that the purpose of the leave will be to serve as the primary caregiver for that child during the period of leave or for faculty on nine-month

appointments to recapture time spent as the primary caregiver during the preceding summer;

- b. certification that the leave period will not be used to actively pursue other employment opportunities or to work full- or part time for another employer;
- c. the anticipated start and end of the leave period;
- d. a commitment to return to active status for at least an equivalent period immediately following the paid parental leave; and
- e. for tenure-track faculty, the revised schedule of intermediate and major promotion and tenure reviews.

4. Salary, Benefits, and Responsibilities During Leave

A faculty member who takes parental leave under this policy shall receive the same salary and benefits that they/she/he would have received that semester if not on leave, and shall be relieved of their normal duties and responsibilities during the period of leave as follows:

a. Teaching.

The faculty member shall be relieved of the obligation to teach during the semester in which the leave is taken. If the semester during which leave is taken is one in which the faculty member would otherwise have taught more than half of their/her/his normal annual teaching load, the faculty member may be required to teach one additional course in another semester to be agreed upon by the faculty member and their department chair or dean.

b. Research and Scholarship.

The faculty member shall be relieved of research and scholarship expectations for one semester.

c. Service.

The faculty member shall be relieved of all faculty service responsibilities, including committee work and student advising, for one semester.

5. When Taken

At the option of the faculty member, the parental leave provided by this policy may be taken during the semester in which the child is born or placed for adoption, or during any subsequent semester that begins no later than six months after the birth or adoption placement. For purposes of this policy, each semester shall run from the first day of classes to the last day of examinations. Unless waived in writing by the Provost, or by the Dean for faculty members in the clinical departments of the School of Medicine, a faculty member who takes a parental leave is obligated to return to active status for at least an equivalent period immediately following such leave in order to retain the benefits of the leave including salary paid.

6. Effect on Probationary Period

For the effect of parental leave on the tenure probationary period, please refer to Part II, Chapter 3,

Section B of the Faculty Manual.

7. Additional Leave

This policy is intended to describe the minimum level of benefits available for faculty members to whom it applies. This policy is not intended to constrain the faculty member and department chair or dean from developing other arrangements that meet the spirit of this policy and its minimum level of benefits and that fulfill the needs of all involved in some other manner. The dean of a school or college may establish policies extending these benefits to other categories of faculty. Any parental leave taken under this policy shall be in addition to any leave granted because of medical incapacitation (as described in Section D below). As noted above, these leaves run concurrent to any leave approved under FMLA or TMLA.

8. Limitations

The parental leave benefit may be used once per child and no more than three times during a faculty member's employment at Vanderbilt University.

9. Multiple Births/Adoptions

For purposes of this policy, parental leave in the case of multiple birth (twins, triplets, etc.) or simultaneous adoption of multiple children shall count as one leave event, resulting automatically in the availability of one semester of paid leave. Thus, the birth of triplets would not use up the faculty member's eligibility for parental leave for future births or adoptions nor would it necessarily entitle the faculty member to three consecutive semesters of paid leave. In such unusual circumstances, the faculty member and their/her/his chair or dean are encouraged to devise an arrangement suitable to the unique needs of such a situation and consistent with the spirit of this policy.

10. Benefit Beyond Three Children

If, after obtaining this benefit three times, a faculty member gives birth to or adopts an additional child(ren), that faculty member shall only be entitled to FMLA or TMLA leave (both unpaid and subject to the eligibility requirements for those leaves) unless the leave is for short-term illness or other incapacities, in which case it may qualify as a paid leave (see Section D, below). The medical condition of the faculty member, as evidenced by the written statement of the faculty member's physician, will establish the length of leave for short-term illness. Normally, unless unusual medical complications exist, the leave for short-term illness related to childbirth does not exceed six weeks. Additional personal leave (unpaid) may be requested. The duration of personal leave must be negotiated between the faculty member and their/her/his dean and must be consistent with the FMLA and the TMLA.

11. Faculty employed by VUMC

A VUMC-employed full-time faculty member who becomes the parent of a child, or whose spouse becomes the parent of a child, either by childbirth or through adoption of a minor child, shall be entitled to a leave of up to twelve weeks. If a faculty member and their/her/his spouse

would otherwise both be eligible for parental leave under this policy, both may take this parental leave, but not simultaneously and not for more than a combined total of twelve (12) weeks.

The request for this leave should be in writing to their/her/his department chair in the Clinical Departments of the School of Medicine. A copy of the agreement shall be submitted to the dean of the school. The agreement shall include a letter from the faculty member indicating that the purpose of the leave will be to serve as a primary caregiver for that child during the period of leave. The request should be made as soon as reasonably possible after the need for a leave becomes known in order to minimize the administrative burden of ensuring adequate coverage. The parental leave will ordinarily be taken in the perinatal period or near the time the child is placed for adoption. Special circumstances may be agreed upon with the approval of the department chair in the Clinical Departments of the School of Medicine. Such special circumstances must also receive endorsement from the dean of the school. The faculty member will be relieved of their/her/his normal duties and responsibilities during the period of leave. A faculty member who takes a parental leave is expected to return to active status.

The benefits afforded faculty under this policy are intended to be consistent and not in conflict with the rights afforded under the Federal Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) and Tennessee Maternity Leave Act (TMLA). Any leave taken under this policy is intended to count as and run concurrent with FMLA and TMLA leave.

A VUMC-employed faculty member who takes parental leave under this policy shall receive salary and benefits for up to six (6) weeks. For faculty on variable or performance salaries, the salary to be paid will be the average of the salary paid during the four months prior to the effective date of the leave. If additional weeks of leave are requested, full benefits but not salary will be maintained for up to a maximum of an additional ten weeks.

For purposes of this policy, parental leave in the case of multiple birth or simultaneous placement for adoption of multiple children counts as one leave event.

For the effect of parental leave on the tenure probationary period, please refer to Part II, Chapter 3, Section B of the Faculty Manual.

C: Family Leave (FMLA and TMLA)

Eligible faculty receive job protected leave in accordance with federal and state laws, including the federal Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) and the Tennessee Maternity Leave Act (TMLA). In certain cases, FMLA may be taken on an intermittent basis rather than all at once, or the faculty member may be entitled to work a part-time schedule. Except to the extent that a faculty member is entitled to pay on account of the faculty member's employer's parental leave policy (see section B) or under the short-term medical leave policy (see section D), FMLA and/or TMLA leave is unpaid. More information on eligibility and leaves under FMLA and TMLA may be found at on the Human Resources websites for [Vanderbilt University](#) and [Vanderbilt University Medical Center](#).

For Vanderbilt University-employed faculty members on academic-year appointments, if the

expiration of the period of FMLA or TMLA leave occurs between the spring and fall semesters, the faculty member will not be required to return to work until the start of the fall semester.

D: Other Nonacademic Leave with Pay

1. Illness or Other Incapacities of Short Duration (Medical Leave)

When a faculty member must be absent from their/her/his duties because of their own illness or incapacity of short duration (six months or less), other members of the faculty, with knowledge of the department chair or division director and the dean, customarily assume their duties on a temporary basis. If the illness becomes extended so that this is no longer feasible, other arrangements are made by the department chair in consultation with the Dean and the Provost or the Dean of the School of Medicine in the case of faculty in the School of Medicine Clinical Departments. The period of illness or incapacity runs concurrently with leave under FMLA and/or TMLA. However, this leave status provides for paid status up to the maximum of six months.

In the case of pregnancy and childbirth, the medical condition of the faculty member will establish the length of leave for short-term illness/medical leave. Normally, unless the faculty member's physician advises that additional time is required, the leave for short-term illness due to childbirth does not exceed six weeks.

2. Jury Duty

A faculty member is asked to notify the department chair (or dean, in schools without departments) as soon as they/she/he is called by a court of law for jury duty to determine whether arrangements can be made to handle academic responsibilities during this absence.

E: Nonacademic Leave Without Pay

1. Personal Reasons

Requests for leave for personal reasons (including family-related matters) are considered on an individual basis and should be submitted to the department chair (or dean, in schools without departments) as far in advance of the proposed absence as possible, so that neither instruction nor research programs will be unnecessarily interrupted. Specific dates for the leave should be stated in the request. Such leaves usually do not extend beyond one year. If approved by the Dean, the request for leave for personal reasons is handled in the same way as academic leave, going to the Provost for review and approval. The Dean of the School of Medicine will consider and approve such leaves for VUMC-employed faculty.

2. Military Duty

Certain faculty members may have rights under the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act ("USERRA"). USERRA protects the job rights of individuals who voluntarily or involuntarily leave employment to undertake military service or certain types of service in the National Disaster Medical System. USERRA prohibits employers from discriminating against past and present members of the uniformed services and applicants to the

uniformed services. If a faculty member has questions about their/her/his rights relating to military obligations, they should communicate with the dean of their school.

Part VII Financial Procedures¹

Chapter 1: Payment and Annual Notification of Salary

Whether employed by Vanderbilt University and/or by Vanderbilt University Medical Center, each year a faculty member is informed of the salary for the forthcoming year in a letter that is accompanied by a detailed statement of compensation. Changes in compensation generally are effective on September 1 for faculty members performing academic-year duties and on July 1 for those performing duties over the fiscal year.

Faculty members are paid on the last business day of each month, and checks are generally delivered through departmental offices. Paychecks can be deposited directly to a personal checking account if the faculty member elects to do so.

Compensation and fringe benefits for faculty in the School of Medicine Clinical Departments will be provided by VUMC.

The gross earnings on monthly salary represent one-twelfth of the stated salary. A statement of sources of income and withholdings is available on the employer's Human Resources web site.

When statements of compensation are issued any discrepancies or disagreements should be referred to the dean of the school in which the appointment is held (that is the school of the primary appointment, in the case of joint appointments).

The employer reserves the right to deduct amounts from paychecks for financial obligations to the University or Medical Center such as unpaid fines for Vanderbilt Parking Services violation, returned checks, and legally imposed levies and garnishments made against salaries. Vanderbilt University and

Vanderbilt University Medical Center require all debts to be satisfied at the time that a member of the faculty leaves the employ of the University and/or Medical Center.

Chapter 2: Summer Employment

The University assigns academic year appointees to duties that span the academic year and fiscal year appointees to duties that span the twelve-month calendar year.

Academic year duties include all duties and responsibilities associated with the academic-year calendar (from the beginning of the fall semester through the end of the spring semester), as determined by the Dean and/or department chair. Fiscal-year duties include all duties and responsibilities associated with the University's fiscal year (July 1 through June 30).

Each of the colleges and schools establishes its own formula for compensating academic-year appointees who perform duties between the end of one academic year and the beginning of the next.

¹ Vanderbilt faculty who are employees of VUMC should consult the VUMC Human Resources office for information on financial procedures. When such a compensation formula is some percentage of the academic-year salary, the academic year referenced to calculate payment is the previous academic year, not the forthcoming. The statement of compensation gives the stated salary. It also shows total compensation when the salary supplement and the University's contribution to retirement are taken into account.

Salary paid through the University and earned between the close of one academic year and the beginning of the next is not included in the retirement contribution plan. However, a faculty member receiving such compensation may contribute to the retirement plan by an agreed reduction of their/her/his salary, even though there is no matching contribution from the University. Faculty members should consult the Benefits Office of Human Resources for details.

The limit of additional salary that academic-year appointees may receive from unrestricted University funds is two-ninths of the academic-year salary. Exceptions must be approved by the Provost. Academic-year appointees may earn as much as three-ninths of salary during the period between academic years if the additional funds are provided by outside support and if the arrangement has been approved in the regular grants approval procedure. Fiscal-year appointees are not paid additional salary in lieu of vacation.

For academic-year appointees, compensation for teaching, research, or duties during the period that is not part of the academic year must be authorized in advance. Faculty members should consult the office of their dean for payment processes and calendar.

Part VIII Vanderbilt University Compliance Program and Standards of Conduct

A: Introduction

Vanderbilt University is committed to the highest standards of ethics, honesty, and integrity in pursuit of its mission of education, research, public service, and in supporting health care through its affiliation with Vanderbilt University Medical Center (VUMC). All members of the Board of Trust, the Chancellor, general officers, the executive administration, administrative officers, members of the faculty and staff, and others representing Vanderbilt University are expected to adhere to these Standards of Conduct in the discharge of their duties. The Vanderbilt University Standards of Conduct demonstrates the University's commitment to ethical conduct and compliance by setting forth guidelines for conduct designed to prevent and detect violations of law, uphold accreditation standards, comply with University policies, and encourage reporting of compliance concerns.

Faculty members employed by VUMC will be responsible in the conduct of their work for complying with the standards of conduct adopted by VUMC as well as the standards of conduct adopted by Vanderbilt University.

It is of paramount importance that all University faculty and staff in supervisory positions ensure that they and those they supervise adhere to the Standards of Conduct. The deans of the schools/colleges are responsible for ensuring that the Standards of Conduct are observed by faculty and staff within their schools/colleges. Staff and other University representatives are responsible for the conduct of those employees under their supervision. All members of the University community are responsible for reading and adhering to the Standards of Conduct. The following Standards of Conduct are also published at www.vanderbilt.edu/compliance.

B. Respecting Others

Vanderbilt is committed to fostering equity, diversity, and inclusion. By embracing these values, we nurture an environment of mutual respect, civility, and dignity. Embracing these values also enables us to promote freedom of inquiry and freedom to question, to criticize, and to dissent. We hold ourselves to this standard and we do not tolerate behavior that harasses, mistreats, or belittles or any other action that may harm another person. This is the foundation of ethical behavior at Vanderbilt and the basis of civil discourse within our academic community.

C. Compliance with the Law and University Policies

Vanderbilt University is committed to compliance with all applicable laws, rules, regulations, and University policies. It is the responsibility of each member of the University community, including staff, faculty, agents, representatives, contractors, and vendors, to follow, in the course and scope of their work for Vanderbilt University, all applicable laws, rules, regulations and University policies, and to maintain an educational, research, and business environment that is committed to integrity and ethical conduct. All questions and concerns about the legality or propriety of any action, or failure to take action by or on behalf of the University should be referred to the relevant supervisor, the Office of the General Counsel, or the Office of Audit, Risk and Compliance.

D. Responsible Reporting of Suspected Violations

Vanderbilt employees are obligated to report in good faith all violations of law or Vanderbilt policies or any concern that a compliance violation may have occurred. Retaliation against employees for such reporting is prohibited and will result in disciplinary action. Members of the Vanderbilt community are expected to report violations and concerns as quickly as practical by contacting their immediate supervisor, the applicable compliance lead, the University Compliance Officer, or Audit, Risk and Compliance. Vanderbilt will take no adverse action against persons for making such reports in good faith, even if the report turns out to be incorrect. False accusations made with the intent of harming or retaliating against another person can subject the accuser to disciplinary action.

Vanderbilt prohibits retaliation against individuals for filing or encouraging another to file a complaint or report of violations of law, regulation or University policy, or for participating in an investigation of any such violation. Retaliation and adverse actions include the following: discharge, demotion, suspension, harassment, denial of promotion, transfer, or in any other manner discriminating or threatening to discriminate against an employee in the terms and conditions of that individual's employment. Any person who believes that he or she has been subjected to, or affected by, retaliatory conduct should report such retaliation to the Equal Employment Opportunity Office (EEOO). <https://www.vanderbilt.edu/eoo/>.

All persons making reports of compliance concerns are assured that such reports will be treated as confidential to the extent permitted by law. Such reports will be shared with others only on a bona fide need-to-know basis. In making reports to the Vanderbilt University Compliance Reporting Hotline, the caller may remain anonymous. The Compliance Reporting Hotline is administered by an outside vendor and has no call identification or number recognition capability. Vanderbilt University Compliance Reporting Hotline: (844) 814-5935 or www.vanderbiltcompliancehotline.ethicspoint.com.

E. Research and Scientific Integrity

Vanderbilt University is committed to compliance with applicable law in the conduct of research and health care services. In particular, Vanderbilt is committed to protecting health, safety, and welfare of human and animal research subjects and to conducting research with scientific integrity. Vanderbilt has adopted policies and procedures designed to foster the responsible conduct of research. It is essential that the conduct of research activities and the delivery of health care services be accurately documented as required by applicable laws, rules, and regulations. Federal regulations relating to effort reporting and appropriate expenditure of funds must also be followed. In the interest of maintaining the highest standards of scientific integrity, researchers must familiarize themselves with all applicable and relevant federal and state laws governing their activities, and with University policies and procedures relating to misconduct in research (<http://research.vanderbilt.edu/>). Matters involving faculty employed by VUMC will be referred to the VUMC compliance officer with the expectation that the University and VUMC will work cooperatively to handle such compliance matters.

F. False Claims Act

Vanderbilt University requires all faculty and staff to report all known or suspected violations of the Federal False Claims Act (FFCA) or the Tennessee False Claims Act (TFCA) (collectively referred to as FCA). A person violates the FCA by knowingly submitting, or causing another to submit false claims for payment of government funds; making or using a false record or statement to get a claim paid; or engaging in conduct in order to procure anything of value from the state or any political subdivision. In addition, a person is liable under the FCA if they/she/he is a beneficiary of an inadvertent submission of a false claim and, after discovering

the claim's falsity, fails to disclose it within a reasonable time.

False Claims Act and Whistleblower Protection Policy:

<http://hr.vanderbilt.edu/policies/whistleblower-protection.php>.

G. Protection of Minors

Vanderbilt University is committed to the protection of minors. Protecting minors is the responsibility of all members of our campus community. All University faculty, staff, students, and volunteers in Vanderbilt programs or operations who interact with individuals under the age of eighteen will be thoroughly screened, complete a background check, training, and adhere to the University's Code of Conduct When Interacting with Minors. Leaders and managers of programs and operations involving minors will ensure personnel are in compliance with the provisions of the Protection of Minors policy prior to scheduled activities. All members of the University are expected to follow Tennessee mandatory child abuse reporting laws, assess and screen internally for risk to minors, and uphold best practices to maintain a safe environment for minors participating in VU programs or under their care.

Protection of Minors Policy, information, forms, and registration:

<https://www.vanderbilt.edu/riskmanagement/protectionofminorslanding%20page.php>

Vanderbilt University Code of Conduct When Interacting with Minors:

<https://www.vanderbilt.edu/riskmanagement/pomcodeofconduct.php>

H. Vendor Relations, Antitrust, Anti-Kickback, and Foreign Corrupt Practices Act

Vanderbilt University is committed to complying with state and federal antitrust, anti-kickback, bribery, and fraud laws and regulations. Vanderbilt employees are expected to avoid activities that would give the appearance of preferential treatment toward any vendor. Vanderbilt policies and business practices prohibit setting charges in collusion with competitors, giving or receiving kickbacks, entering into certain exclusive arrangements with vendors, and sharing confidential information with competitors. Except where specifically authorized, faculty, staff, and students are prohibited from making commitments or negotiating on behalf of the University or acting as its agent in procurement or contract matters. When someone who can influence purchasing decisions made at the University takes money or anything of value from a vendor, it can be considered a kickback, which is illegal. No gifts or accommodations of any nature, including unrestricted grants, may be accepted by the University or individual members of the University community when to do so would place them in a prejudicial or compromising position, interfere in any way with the impartial discharge of their duties to the University, or reflect adversely on their integrity or that of the University.

In addition, the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) prohibits the payment of bribes to officials of foreign governments. Specifically, the FCPA prohibits providing or promising to provide, directly or indirectly, any payment or item of value to a foreign official in order to influence that foreign official to act in violation of their lawful duty or to secure any improper advantage in order to assist in obtaining or retaining business. Faculty, officials, or other employees of a foreign government-controlled university could be considered "foreign officials" for purposes of the FCPA.

I. Conflicts of Interest and Commitment

Vanderbilt University is committed to managing potential conflicts of interest and

commitment. Integrity and objectivity are essential qualities for University community members in carrying out the varied missions of Vanderbilt. All University faculty, staff, and representatives should avoid potential or perceived conflicts of interest and commitment. Individual conflicts of interest refer to situations in which an individual's or family member's financial, professional, or other personal considerations may directly or indirectly affect, or have the appearance of affecting, an individual's professional judgment in exercising any university duty or responsibility, including the conduct or reporting of research.

All members of the University are required to disclose all outside activities and financial interests that might be, or have the appearance of being, conflicts of interest or commitment upon initial employment, and annually thereafter. An updated disclosure must also be submitted if changes in circumstances arise that may give rise to a potential conflict of interest. For more information or to submit a disclosure: <http://www.vanderbilt.edu/compliance/>.

Any concerns about a proposed transaction that may involve inducements offered by a vendor or supplier or a business relationship with a company that is connected with the employee or a family member, should be discussed with the appropriate dean, supervisor, or the Office of Conflict of Interest and Commitment Management.

Vanderbilt University Conflict of Interest and Commitment Policy: <https://www.vanderbilt.edu/compliance/includes/CurrentCOIPolicy.pdf>; also published in Part III of the Faculty Manual at <http://vanderbilt.edu/faculty-manual/part-iii-universityprinciples-and-policies/ch3-conflict-of-interest-and-conflict-of-commitment-policy/>

VUMC Conflict of Interest and Commitment Policy and information regarding that policy can be found at <https://vanderbilt.policytech.com/dotNet/documents/?docid=10927>.

J. Environment

Vanderbilt University is committed to complying with all applicable environmental laws and to maintaining all necessary environmental permits and approvals. Environmental compliance includes the proper handling, storage, use, shipment, and disposal of all materials that are regulated under any applicable environmental law. If any employee has actual knowledge that a spill, release, or discharge of any material regulated pursuant to an applicable environmental law has occurred, such employee must immediately report such event to their/her/his immediate supervisor so that necessary action may be taken. Necessary action may include evacuating employees, reporting such event to governmental authorities, and containing and cleaning up any such spill, release, or discharge. Employees with actual knowledge of any other potential violations of environmental laws that could endanger the health and safety of others also should report the matter to either the Environmental Health and Safety Office or the Workplace Safety Office: <https://www.vumc.org/safety/> and <https://www.vanderbilt.edu/workplace-safety/>.

K. Confidentiality

Vanderbilt University is committed to protecting confidential information. Many faculty and staff have access to various forms of sensitive, confidential, financial, or proprietary information. Federal law and University policies prohibit the unauthorized seeking, disclosing or giving of such information, including confidential information contained in health care records, student educational records, and employee records. All members of the University community are required to know and comply with laws and University policies related to information privacy and security.

FERPA: <http://registrar.vanderbilt.edu/ferpa/>

Payment Card Information: <https://www4.vanderbilt.edu/pcicompliance>

L. Electronic Communications and Information Technology Resources

Vanderbilt University prohibits the misuse of information technology resources. Vanderbilt's policies balance its commitment to intellectual freedom and open inquiry with its obligations to protect the security of private, sensitive, or proprietary information and the respect of others' intellectual property. Vanderbilt's network computing and electronic resources, including electronic mail, should be used in a manner consistent with the university's core missions and may not be used in a manner that violates laws, institutional policies, or principles of academic and research integrity. Members of the Vanderbilt community have a fiduciary responsibility to protect information from disclosure by refraining from accessing private or sensitive information without a legitimate business or educational purpose, by refraining from sharing their system passwords, and by following all other policies relating to protecting the security of information.

Acceptable Use Policy: <http://www.vanderbilt.edu/info/computing-aup/>;
Electronic Communications and Information Technology Resources Policy:
<http://hr.vanderbilt.edu/policies/electronic-communications.php>;

Social Media Handbook: <https://social.vanderbilt.edu/handbook/index.php>;

Faculty Manual: <http://vanderbilt.edu/faculty-manual/part-iii-university-principles-and-policies/ch6-acceptable-use-of-information-technology/>;

PCI Compliance: <https://www4.vanderbilt.edu/pcicompliance/>

M. Controlled Substances

Vanderbilt University is committed to providing a drug-free workplace. In accordance with the University's Drug-Free Workplace policy, Vanderbilt prohibits the unlawful possession, use, manufacture or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on its property or as part of any University-sponsored activity. Additionally, members of the University community, including those who maintain Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) registration, must comply with all federal and state laws regulating controlled substances. Federal law may impose sentences of up to twenty years in prison and fines of up to \$1,000,000 for violation of criminal drug laws.

Drugs and Alcohol Policy: <http://hr.vanderbilt.edu/policies/drug-alcohol.php>

Substance Abuse Policy: <http://hr.vanderbilt.edu/policies/substance-abuse.php>

N. Discrimination

As stated in Vanderbilt University's Equal Opportunity, Non-discrimination, and Affirmative Action policies, Vanderbilt University is committed to the principles of equal opportunity and affirmative action. Vanderbilt does not discriminate against individuals on the basis of their race, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, religion, color, national or ethnic origin, age, disability, military service, covered veteran status, or genetic information in

its administration of educational policies, programs, or activities; admissions policies; scholarship and loan programs; athletic or other University-administered programs; or employment. Any faculty or staff member who experiences harassment or discrimination on grounds protected by the University's nondiscrimination policy should immediately seek assistance through the Equal Employment Opportunity Office. Vanderbilt prohibits retaliation against faculty or staff members who utilize the EEOO in good faith to make complaints of harassing or discriminatory conduct.

EEOO: <https://www.vanderbilt.edu/eoo/>

EEO/AA Laws: <https://www.vanderbilt.edu/eoo/obligations/laws.php>

Equal Opportunity, Non-Discrimination and Affirmative Action Policy:
<http://hr.vanderbilt.edu/policies/equal-opportunity.php>

Anti-Harassment Policy: <http://hr.vanderbilt.edu/policies/anti-harassment.php>

O. Sexual Harassment and Misconduct

Vanderbilt University is committed to the principles of equal opportunity and seeks to establish and maintain a safe and healthy environment for all members of the University community, guests, and visitors. The University provides programs, activities, and a campus environment that foster courtesy and respect. The University seeks to eliminate and prohibits all forms of sexual misconduct. Sexual misconduct, as defined by University Policy, includes sexual harassment, sexual assault, and other intimate partner violence, which includes dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. Under federal law, including Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the Violence Against Women Act, and the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, Vanderbilt has a duty to prevent and redress sexual misconduct and intimate partner violence. Such conduct is contrary to Vanderbilt's values, represents socially irresponsible behavior, and will not be tolerated. Vanderbilt encourages reporting of violations, will take prompt and effective action to address allegations of sexual misconduct and intimate partner violence, and will resolve complaints in a timely and fair manner. For further information on mandatory reporting of sexual misconduct and harassment, see the policies below.

EEOO: <https://www.vanderbilt.edu/eoo/>

Title IX Office: <https://www.vanderbilt.edu/title-ix/>

Anti-Harassment Policy: <http://hr.vanderbilt.edu/policies/anti-harassment.php>

Sexual Misconduct and Intimate Partner Violence Policy (cases involving students):
http://www.vanderbilt.edu/student_handbook/sexual-misconduct/

Sexual Assault, Stalking, Dating and Domestic Violence Policy in Cases Not Involving Students (Campus SaVE Act Policy): <https://hr.vanderbilt.edu/policies/save-act.php>

P. Responding to Investigation

Vanderbilt University is committed to cooperating with all government investigations as required by law. If an employee receives a subpoena, search warrant, or other similar document, before taking any action, the employee must immediately contact the Office of the

General Counsel. The Office of the General Counsel is responsible for authorizing the release or copying of documents. If a government investigator, agent, or auditor comes to an employee's University office or laboratory, the employee must contact a supervisor, the Office of Audit, Risk and Compliance, or the Office of the General Counsel before an employee discusses any matters with such investigator, agent, or auditor.

Q. Enforcement of the Standards of Conduct

Vanderbilt University is committed to ensuring its employees abide by the Standards. Employees who fail to abide by these standards of conduct will be disciplined in accordance with the severity of the transgression up to and including termination. Discipline will be applied under the process applicable to the individual's employee type. It is the intent of the University to enforce discipline consistently across the organization.

R. Conclusion

Vanderbilt University is committed to following local, state and federal laws, rules and regulations. To assist the University with its commitment to appropriate conduct, all faculty, staff, and representatives are required to report violations of any law, policy, or Vanderbilt job-related criminal conduct to a supervisor, the University Compliance Officer, the Office of the General Counsel, or the Office of Audit, Risk and Compliance. Similarly, any known Vanderbilt job-related situations that may endanger the health and safety of any individual should be reported to one of the above offices or to the Vanderbilt University Police Department. All persons making such reports are assured that such reports will be treated as confidential and will be shared with others only on a bona fide need-to-know basis. Vanderbilt will take no adverse action against persons making such reports and prohibits retaliation against persons who make such reports in good faith.

Faculty and staff wanting to make a report of a violation or a potential problem may contact the University Compliance Officer at (615) 322-5162, or call the anonymous, confidential hotline at (844) 814-5935 (www.vanderbiltcompliancehotline.ethicspoint.com). In addition, relevant Human Resource Policies are available at <http://hr.vanderbilt.edu/policies/index.htm>.

Following these Standards of Conduct will help every member of the Vanderbilt Community do the right thing. It will also protect each member of the Vanderbilt community. Talking with the appropriate supervisor, manager, and colleagues is encouraged if something is not clear and, of course, the following offices are always available.

University Compliance Officer, Office of Audit, Risk, and Compliance

110 21st Avenue, Suite 1130

Nashville, Tennessee 37203

615-322-5162

<https://www.vanderbilt.edu/compliance/>

Office of the General Counsel

Office of Conflict of Interest and Commitment Management

2100 West End Avenue, Suite 750

Nashville, Tennessee 37203

615-322-5155

Office of Audit, Risk, and Compliance

110 21st Avenue, Suite 1130

Nashville, Tennessee 37203
615-343-6660

For Anonymous Reporting:
Vanderbilt Compliance Reporting Hotline
<http://www.vanderbiltcompliancehotline.ethicspoint.com/>
Or call toll-free: 844-814-593

Appendix A: Abbreviations

The complete term is used the first time it appears. It is noted below if the relevant term is specific to one part of the university, such as the School of Medicine.

ACC: Administrative Compliance Committee

AUP: Acceptable Use Policy

B-TRC: Tenure Review Committee (Blair)

CTTC: Center for Technology Transfer and Commercialization

CRO: Chief Research Officer (Vanderbilt University Medical Center)

ECEF: Executive Committee of the Executive Faculty (School of Medicine)

EF: Executive Faculty (School of Medicine)

FAPC: Faculty Appointments and Promotions Committee (School of Medicine)

FCA: Both the Federal False Claims Act and the Tennessee False Claims Act

FDA: Food and Drug Administration

FERPA: Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (aka the Buckley Amendment)

FFCA: Federal False Claims Act

FSA: Flexible Spending Account

FMLA: Family and Medical Leave Act

IT: Information Technology

NSF: National Science Foundation

ORI: Office of Research Integrity

SOM: Vanderbilt University School of Medicine

PHS: Public Health Service

PRTC: Promotion and Tenure Review Committee

TFCA: Tennessee False Claims Act

TMLA: Tennessee Maternity Leave Act

TRC: Technology Review Committee

USERRA: Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act

VUMC: Vanderbilt University Medical Center

Appendix B: Gender Pronouns

Gender pronouns are a way to refer to individuals without using names. Using the correct gender pronoun is an important part of recognizing a faculty colleague. Historically, singular gender pronoun usage of she/her/hers and he/him/his conform to and reify a binary classification of man and woman. Other pronouns, however, do not fit into this binary, including, but are not limited to, they/them/theirs and ze/hir/hirs. (See <https://perma.cc/9GXJ-K4FE>.) So as not to misrecognize any faculty member by reifying the she-he gender binary, the faculty manual deploys they/she/he and their/her/his pronouns, or, where readability recommends it, the universal singular “they.”

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