

Vanderbilt University Faculty Manual (Snapshot as of September 14th, 2015)

Part I The University and Its Governance

Chapter 1: About Vanderbilt University

Section 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, Commodore Vanderbilt 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 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 one million dollars to endow Vanderbilt University. Himself unschooled, 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.”

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 campus was part cornfield with a few residences scattered on 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 of 1875 with 192 students enrolled. Since then, the University has grown to 316 acres with more than 10,000 students, and it has been designated a national arboretum—a legacy of Bishop McTyeire’s early efforts.

Section 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 1873, offers the Bachelor of Arts and the Bachelor of Science.

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, who in 1915 officially established it as The Divinity School with its own dean and faculty. 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, the Master of Arts in Teaching, 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.

The School of Medicine conferred its first diplomas in 1875 as part of an agreement with the University of Nashville Medical School. It continued to use the University of Nashville facilities until moving to Vanderbilt's main campus area in 1925. The School of Medicine offers the Doctor of Medicine, the Master of Public Health, and the Master of Clinical Investigation.

The School of Nursing, with a history dating to 1909, offers the Master of Science in Nursing.

The Owen Graduate School of Management, established in 1969, offers the Master of Business Administration.

Peabody College traces its roots to Davidson Academy, organized in 1785, eleven years before the founding of the state of Tennessee. It operated as an independent professional school of education from 1875 until its merger with Vanderbilt in 1979. The Peabody College of

Education and Human Development offers the Bachelor of Science, the Master of Education, the Master of Public Policy, and the Doctor of Education.

Section 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 Health Affairs, the Vice Chancellor for Investments and Treasurer, the Vice Chancellor for Administration and Chief Financial Officer, the Vice Chancellor for Public Affairs, and the Vice Chancellor for Student Life and University Affairs and General Counsel. Each of the ten schools of the university is led by a Dean who reports to the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs in the case of the School of Medicine and the School of Nursing or to the Provost in all other cases.

Chapter 2: University Governance

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 several 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 body concerned 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. Although not specified in the *Code of By-Laws*, the Provost and the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs are the chief academic officers for their respective schools and colleges.

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.

The faculties have the power of recommending individuals for degrees or other marks of academic distinction when the conditions prescribed in the several departments, colleges, and schools have been fulfilled. No individual may be awarded a degree without the recommendation of the appropriate faculty. Each faculty may adopt policies, rules, and procedures necessary or desirable in connection with its internal administration.

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, 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. Each faculty elects its own representatives to serve for a three-year term. 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 his or her 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 Faculty Senate meets at least four times each academic year. 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 Faculty Assembly is authorized 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. The Faculty Senate is given power under the Constitution to adopt its own regulations and rules of order, and the Constitution contains provisions for its amendment.

The Constitution of the Faculty Assembly 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, through the Chancellor, 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.

Chapter 3: Administrative Terms of Office

TERMS OF OFFICE OF DEPARTMENT CHAIRS

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 of departments are made on the advice of an appropriately constituted search committee appointed by the Dean and with the approval of the Vice

Chancellor for Health Affairs. The nominations are reviewed by the Provost or, as appropriate, by the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs.

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, and the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs is involved when appropriate.

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.

For committees with student members, nominations of undergraduates are submitted to the Chancellor by the Student Government Association. Nominations of graduate or professional students are submitted by the Graduate Student Council, by the student professional organization in the school, or, in the School of Medicine, by the senior class. These groups share the responsibility for making nominations.

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 virtue of special knowledge or experience. In the latter cases, the University officer to whom the committee reports assists 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 University Affairs and Athletics and to the Chancellor. The Committee has the general advisory responsibility for athletics.

Calendar

The Committee addresses plans for and coordination of 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 Benefits

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.

Institutional Animal Care

The University Committee on Institutional Animal Care is responsible for the establishment and periodic review of University policy and procedures to ensure the humane care and use of

animals in experimentation or educational projects. These policies require the committee to review and approve all research or instructional projects using vertebrate animals, regardless of the funding source.

The Committee makes such recommendations to the Chancellor as are necessary to ensure that University policies are in accordance with prevailing federal, state, and local laws and guidelines.

The Committee considers in its establishment of policy for animal care the applicability of those guidelines in situations peculiar or unique to Vanderbilt as well as compliance with general standards for compliance with government regulations. It is also concerned that the policies established will lead to a standard of quality that will enhance the overall quality of scientific investigation in the University.

The Committee is responsible for the establishment of such review procedures as are necessary and appropriate to ensure that all animal care and use in the University are in compliance with federal, state, and local laws and University policies.

The Committee is not involved in direct administration of any animal facility. The committee is free to consult with and take recommendations to the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs, the Provost, and the Deans of the several schools of the University in its function of formulating and reviewing animal care policy.

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 Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs, 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. Noninstitutional 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 disposition 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 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.
- (The Clinical Radiation Committee of the Medical Center shall review proposals for human use.)
- 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 for 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 Office of Technology Transfer 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. In addition, the committee approves recommended allocations between the Technology Promotion Fund and the Technology Research Fund.

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 University Relations.

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 University Relations.

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 is 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

Section A

Titles of Tenured Faculty

The titles University Distinguished Professor, Distinguished Professor, University Professor, Professor, and Associate Professor (except in the Blair School of Music) 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 or the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs, the Chancellor, and the Board of Trust (for new appointments to a tenured position). 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, and 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 Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs 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 Vice Chancellor, 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 his or her 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 Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs 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, except in the Blair School of Music, 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](#).

Section 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. 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 nontenured 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.

Titles 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 these are non-tenured, non-tenure-track appointments.

Senior collegiate Blair faculty members normally hold five-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 ranks of Assistant Professor and Instructor 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.

All are term appointments. An Artist Teacher is appointed for a term of not more than two years; a Senior Artist Teacher is appointed for a term of not more than three years.

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.

Research Associate in _____
Senior Research Associate in _____

The titles Research Associate and Senior Research Associate designate research appointments outside the normal promotion sequence from Instructor to Professor. Research Associates may be part time or full time and are appointed for terms of no more than one year. Senior Research Associates hold full-time research positions and may be appointed for terms of no more than three years.

In the schools of Medicine and Nursing, Research Associates and Senior Research Associates are not members of the faculty unless designated as such in the letter of appointment.

In the Vanderbilt Institute for Public Policy Studies, these titles are used with a designation identifying the association, e.g., Research Associate in VIPPS.

Professor of the Practice of _____
Associate Professor of the Practice of _____
Assistant Professor of the Practice of _____
Instructor in the Practice of _____

The title Professor of the Practice of _____ designates full-time 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.

Clinical Professor of _____
Associate Clinical Professor of _____
Assistant Clinical Professor of _____
Clinical Instructor in _____

The prefix **Clinical** designates faculty members who actively practice their professions together with students for teaching purposes.

In the Medical Center, a faculty appointment is required of all health professionals who have clinical privileges. There, the prefix **Clinical** designates a practicing health professional who has responsibilities in teaching, research, or patient care.

Professor of Clinical _____
Associate Professor of Clinical _____
Assistant Professor of Clinical _____
Instructor in Clinical _____

The title Professor of Clinical _____ designates a faculty member in the Medical Center who has responsibilities for patient care, but very limited or no responsibilities in teaching or research.

Visiting Professor of _____
Visiting Associate Professor of _____
Visiting Assistant Professor of _____
Visiting 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.

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.

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.

Section 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, 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.

Section 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 or Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs, 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.

Section E

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.

Section F

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 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 his or her 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.

Student Titles in the Graduate School

Fellow

Trainee

These titles signify that the graduate student holds a service-free award, with no specific duties assigned other than those required for all students. The Fellow holds a University Fellowship, which is awarded to an individual to support specific training that will enhance his or her competence in a particular area. The Trainee holds an award made to individuals from training grants and National Research Service Awards at either the predoctoral or postdoctoral level of study.

Graduate Teaching Assistant

Graduate Teaching Scholar

Graduate Research Assistant

These titles signify a form of employment with payment for duties performed. The Graduate Teaching Assistant holds an assistantship related to teaching but without primary responsibility for instruction and grading. The Graduate Teaching Scholar, who holds a Graduate Teaching Scholarship, is an assistant who has overall responsibility for instruction in a course or courses, including the assignment of grades. The Graduate Research Assistant holds an assistantship with required duties in research. The full title, Graduate Research Assistant, should be used to distinguish the position from the staff classification of Research Assistant.

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 or the Vice-Chancellor for Health Affairs, 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.

Section 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 statutes 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 Opportunity, Affirmative Action, and Disability Services Department have detailed information regarding these requirements.

Section 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 or the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs and the Dean of the school, except in 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.

Section 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.

Section 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 holding tenure rank, and with other department chairs in the case of joint or interdepartmental appointments. In the School of Medicine, all clinical faculty appointments are initiated formally by the department chair in consultation with the Dean. 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 the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs.

After a proposed term appointment is approved by the Dean, the complete file is sent to the Provost or the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs for consideration. The Provost or the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs 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.

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.

Section 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 his or her department or school, as applicable. A positive recommendation of the candidate's Dean is required, as is approval of the Provost or the Vice-Chancellor for Health Affairs. The colleges and schools may adopt more detailed

procedures for reappointment with the approval of the Provost or the Vice-Chancellor for Health Affairs.

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.

Section 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.”

Section G

Full-status Partial-load Appointments

Tenure-track appointments or Blair collegiate faculty 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 to the University for their only 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 or the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs.

Procedures and criteria for promotion are the same for partial- as for fullload 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 or the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs 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. For the retirement plan, the established percentages of contribution are applied to salary. Social Security, group life insurance (University 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.

Section 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 work load 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 nondepartmental schools—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.

Section 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).

Section 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 his or her 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.

Section 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 in consultation with the Provost or Vice Chancellor may make provision for retirement incentive arrangements for tenured faculty members, including provision for deferred compensation and the continuation of specified fringe benefits.

2. Emeritus and Emerita Status for Faculty

The Dean in consultation with the department chair will recommend to the Provost or the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs those retiring members of the faculty to be awarded emeritus or emerita status. 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 the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs 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 or the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs 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 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 or Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs to the Chancellor.

Section L

Resignation

A faculty member may terminate an appointment effective at the end of an academic year, provided that he or she 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.

Section M

Termination

Faculty members may be terminated for cause subject to the procedures described in "Disciplinary Actions," [Part IV, Chapter 1](#).

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

Section 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.

Section B

The Probationary Period

1. Tenure-track appointments provide for a probationary period prior to a decision on tenure. Any faculty member becomes ineligible for tenure if he or she 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). “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 he or she may accumulate all or part of the seven probationary years in partial increments, on a pro rata basis. Whenever part-time employment justifies a pro rata extension of the probationary period, the 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 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 of seven years, 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 at the time of the initial tenure-track appointment.

3. 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 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 beyond seven years, in all such cases the maximum probationary period at Vanderbilt must be clarified in the initial letter of appointment.

4. 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, by childbearing or 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, 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 his or her department chair (for faculty members in departments) must at the earliest possible moment present to the Dean 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. Faculty members who give birth during the probationary period are entitled to an automatic one-semester extension of the probationary period, up to a maximum of two extensions. In order to avail herself of such an extension, a faculty member need only notify her department chair or Dean of her decision, within four months after the birth, on whether she wishes to take the extension.

Extensions of the probationary period must be approved by the department chair (for faculty members in departments), the Dean, and the Provost or the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs. No request for an extension can be considered once the tenure evaluation has commenced. The Dean will consult with the Provost or the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs 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 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.

5. 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.

Section 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, determine 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 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 at least 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 the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs, as appropriate.

At the end of the academic year, the Dean of each school submits to the Provost or to the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs, as appropriate, a copy of the school's current statement, along with an indication of any proposed revisions. The Provost and the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs review these statements and inform the schools of any problems prior to the beginning of the next academic year.

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

Section 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 his or her 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. While the support of one's senior colleagues is not sufficient for tenure, it is in all cases necessary. 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. In addition to the involvement of 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 appropriate University Promotion and Tenure Review Committee;¹ (c) the Provost or the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs; (d) the Chancellor; and (e) the Board of Trust. Positive recommendations are ordinarily passed along to the next person or committee. Variations are described below.

1. The Decision by the School²

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 he or she favors tenure, may send a positive recommendation to the appropriate University Promotion and Tenure Review Committee. If this committee acts favorably, its recommendation is sent to the Provost, or, in the School of Nursing, to the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs. 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 nonconcurrence. 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 appropriate University 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 appeals procedures limit the committee's review to documentation included in the personnel file at the time of the Dean's decision.

2. 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.³ 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 his or her 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 which 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 his or her 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.

3. The Promotion and Tenure Review Committee

All recommendations are reviewed by one of the two standing University Promotion and Tenure Review Committees. Both committees are appointed by the Chancellor upon the recommendation of the Provost or the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs, 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 two Promotion and Tenure Review Committees.

The Promotion and Tenure Review Committee reporting to the Provost 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.

The Promotion and Tenure Review Committee reporting to the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs is composed of six representatives from the School of Medicine, three representatives from the School of Nursing, and the Dean of the Graduate School. The Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs designates a member of the committee to serve as chair.

Members of both University Promotion and Tenure Review Committees normally serve three-year staggered terms. The committees report all their decisions to the Provost or the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs and, in the case of a negative decision, to the appropriate Dean.

When tenure is recommended by a Dean, the University Promotion and Tenure Review Committee 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 [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 Promotion and Tenure Review Committee 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 Promotion and Tenure Review Committee normally will consult the members of the review committee, the Provost or the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs, and the appropriate Dean and department

chair. The ad hoc committee reports its findings to the appropriate University Promotion and Tenure Review Committee.

The award of tenure requires a positive recommendation from the appropriate University Promotion and Tenure Review Committee. A negative recommendation by the Promotion and Tenure Review Committee may be appealed by the Dean to the Provost or the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs, as appropriate, except where the candidacy has reached the Promotion and Tenure Review Committee by the Dean's overruling a negative departmental or school recommendation. An appeal by the Dean must be made within thirty business days after receipt of the written report of the Promotion and Tenure Review Committee. The final decision should be communicated in writing from the appropriate Dean, the Provost, or the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs 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 Promotion and Tenure Review Committee obtains such additional information, that information must be presented to the appropriate Dean and faculty for their reconsideration.

1. One Promotion and Tenure Review Committee considers candidates from the schools of Nursing and Medicine and reports to the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs. Another Promotion and Tenure Review Committee considers candidates from all other schools and reports to the Provost.

2. The procedures described in this and the following section, "Procedures for Review and Assessment by the Faculty," do not apply to the School of Medicine, whose alternative procedures are published on the School's web site at <https://medschool.vanderbilt.edu/faculty/appointments-promotions>.

3. In schools without departments (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.

Section 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 a majority of the tenured Professors on

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 his or her 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 his or her 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.

Section 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 the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs. 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. 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, appointments to tenured rank from outside the University will be made with approval of a majority 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 the Provost or the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs. 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 or the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs for consideration. The Provost or the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs recommends tenured appointments to the Chancellor and the Board of Trust.

Tenured appointments from outside the University are not reviewed by the Promotion and Tenure Review Committee.

The action of the Board of Trust is transmitted by the Provost or the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs to the Dean. The Dean notifies the department chair and the candidate. No announcement of a proposed tenure appointment is made until the Board has acted and the candidate has been informed.

Section 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 his or her reappointment, tenure, or promotion shall be filed using the process set forth in [Part IV, Chapter 2](#).

Part III University Principles and Policies

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

Section 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.

Section 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

Section 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 of the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs.

Section 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 fifty dollars (\$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 his or her minimal responsibility for attending Commencement exercises as at least once every four years.

Deadlines for renting regalia are announced in the Vanderbilt Register.

Chapter 1: A Statement of Principles

Section A

Academic Freedom and Responsibility

“Academic freedom” in the traditional sense refers to the University’s continuing policy of maintaining conditions of free inquiry, thought, and discussion for every member of the faculty in professional activities of research, teaching, public speaking, and publication. These conditions are regarded as necessary rights accruing to appointment on the faculty. Faculty members have the correlative obligation to speak and write with accuracy, with due respect for the opinions of others, and with proper care to specify that they speak on the authority of their own work and reputation, not as special pleaders for any social group or as purporting to represent the University. Such rights and obligations presuppose that faculty members adequately perform other academic duties and that they do not accept pecuniary return for activities outside of the University without a proper understanding with University authorities.

Some persons broaden the meaning of academic freedom beyond individual rights and duties to include faculty participation in determination of University policy. At Vanderbilt, the faculties of the College of Arts and Science, the Graduate School, and the professional schools (the Executive Faculty in the School of Medicine) determine the requirements and recommend all candidates for degrees. Through their collegial bodies and their elected representatives in the Faculty Senate, the faculties are free at any time to examine, debate, and make recommendations concerning any educational policy, program, or practice of the University.

“Academic responsibility” means adherence to the following values and standards of conduct (adapted from the Beach Report on Issues of Conscience and Academic Freedom, 1960):

Vanderbilt University is a community of men and women devoted to the search for truth. A self-governing institution, it professes freedom from both internal and external interference which hinders accomplishment of that purpose. It is an institution that transcends, as much as it challenges and accepts, the customs and values of society. It has its own standards of excellence

and responsibility that do not always conform to those of the persons and groups who support it. The University is also part of the civic community in which it exists. Its members, both faculty and students, are entitled to exercise the rights of citizens and are subject to the responsibilities of citizens. A member of the Vanderbilt community gives thoughtful consideration to the image of the University reflected in his or her public behavior.

Members of the Vanderbilt community share a due regard and respect for law. In the event that one of its members is in jeopardy before the law, either for the sake of conscience or for the purpose of testing the validity of particular provisions of law through deliberate violation, the University will not seek to protect him or her from due process of law. Regardless of the action of the courts, however, the University reserves the right to determine whether a faculty member is fit to retain membership in the academic community, and maintains its own procedures for taking action upon, hearing, and deciding complaints against one of its members.

Section 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, for addressing and resolving complaints. These procedures will be administered in a nonadversarial 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).

Section 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 VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Education Amendment 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 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, religion, color, national or ethnic origin, age, disability, military service, 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 sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression. Inquiries or complaints should be directed to Director; the Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action, and Disability Services Department; Baker Building, PMB 401809, 2301 Vanderbilt Place; Nashville, TN 37240-1809. Telephone 615-322-4705 (V/TDD); FAX 615-343-4969.

Section 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

Section 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 should be directed to the Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action, and Disability Services Department.

Section 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 sex, race, color, religion, national origin, age, or disability is unacceptable and grounds for disciplinary action, and also constitutes a violation of federal law. Equally unacceptable within the University is the harassment of any individual on the basis of sexual orientation.

A. 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 prohibited under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. In 1980, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission amended its sex discrimination guidelines under Title VII to include sexual harassment, defining the term as follows: “Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature constitute sexual harassment when 1) submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual’s employment; 2) submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting such individual; 3) such conduct has the purpose or effect of substantially interfering with an individual’s work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment.”

The Office of Civil Rights of the Department of Education issued a policy statement on August 31, 1982, defining sexual harassment under Title IX and setting forth procedures for handling sexual harassment complaints. According to this policy statement, sexual harassment “consists of verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature, imposed on the basis of sex, by an employee or agent of a recipient [of federal funds] that denies, limits, provides different, or conditions the provision of aid, benefits, services, or treatment protected under Title IX.”

B. 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, through its “Sexual Orientation Nondiscrimination Statement,” applies these principles to harassment on the basis of sexual orientation.

C. Complaint Procedure

Any member of the University community who experiences harassment on the basis of sex, race, color, religion, national origin, age, disability, or sexual orientation should immediately seek assistance through the Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action, and Disability Services Department (EAD), 322-4705. The EAD receives all complaints of unlawful discrimination raised within the University community and, where possible, assists in the resolution of those complaints.

Section 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 and consistent with the University nondiscrimination policy with respect to sexual orientation.

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, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, handicap, or status as a disabled veteran or veteran of the Vietnam Era, 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, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, or status as a disabled veteran or veteran of the Vietnam era.

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 Opportunity, Affirmative Action, and Disability Services Department 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 Department also coordinates services for persons 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

Effective August 24, 2012

Vanderbilt University

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 viewed as gifts include:

- **Food** – Except meals offered at national meetings linked to educational, scientific, or consultative events.
- **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.
- **Tickets** – to entertainment events
- **Ghost-writing services**
- **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 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 he or she 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:

(a) 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,

(b) 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,

(c) 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

(d) 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:

(a) 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;

(b) 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

(c) 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.

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 spend 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 Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs may grant exceptions in extraordinary cases upon recommendation of the appropriate Dean.

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 with their supervisors external obligations 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 insure 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 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 an appropriate University official, the Office of Compliance anonymous helpline at 322-1033, the Medical Center Compliance Office anonymous helpline at 343-0135, or the Office of Conflict of Interest and Commitment Management at 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 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, sibling, or domestic partner (individual not related by blood or marriage, but currently in a committed relationship and residing in a common household sharing joint responsibility for the household) 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: <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.

NSF: The National Science Foundation. The National Science Foundation (NSF) is an independent Federal agency created by the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended (42 USC 1861-75). The NSF 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>

[1]

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

[2]

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

Chapter 4: Policy on Technology and Literary and Artistic Works

Section A

General

The policy governs the ownership, protection, and transfer of Technology (Inventions, Discoveries, and other Innovations) and Literary and Artistic Works created or authored by University faculty members, staff members, or students.

It is the purpose of this policy to encourage, support, and reward scientific research and scholarship, and to recognize the rights and interests of the creator, author, inventor, or innovator (“Inventor or Creator”); the public; the sponsor; and the University. 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 Literary and Artistic Works. 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 the Inventor or Creator and the University, the need for understanding and goodwill among the parties who have an interest in Technology or Literary and Artistic Works, 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.

Section B

Rights in Technology

Literary and Artistic Works

All rights in scholarly books, articles and other publications, artistic, literary, film, tape, and musical works (“Literary and Artistic Works”) are granted to the faculty, staff, and students who are the authors. 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 non-scholarly Literary and Artistic Works created with the use of University funds or facilities, or that capitalize on an affiliation with the University, are granted to the University, and income distribution 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 Vanderbilt faculty members, staff members, or students with the use of University facilities or funds administered by the University are granted to the University, with income to be distributed in accordance with this policy. The terms “Inventions, Discoveries, and Other Innovations” and “Technology” include tangible or intangible inventions, in the patent sense, whether or not reduced to practice, and tangible research results whether or not patentable or copyrightable. These research results include, for example, computer programs, integrated circuit designs, industrial designs, databases, technical drawings, biogenic materials, 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.

All rights in technology created by Vanderbilt faculty members, staff members, or students without the use of University facilities or funds administered by the University, but which fall within the Inventor’s or Creator’s scope of employment, are granted to the University, with income to be distributed in accordance with this policy, subject to the following two (2) exceptions in which the University generally will assert no ownership rights or interests:

1. Technology assigned to an outside entity by a faculty member under a consulting agreement that is consistent with University and school policies, including Conflicts of Interest policies, and that was disclosed in writing to the faculty member’s Dean and Chair in advance of execution of the agreement by the faculty member.
2. Technology created pursuant to independent research or other outside activity that is consistent with University and school policies, including Conflicts of Interest policies, and that was disclosed in writing to the faculty member’s Dean and Chair at the beginning phase of this research or activity. Acknowledgment in writing is to be obtained from the faculty member’s Dean and Chair.

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 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 faculty member to disclose and resolve in advance with the Dean and Chair 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 faculty member 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 or Creators have the responsibility for full and open disclosure to the Dean and Chair concerning all matters relating to the commercialization of technology in which the University has an interest. In the Medical Center, such disclosures must be copied to the appropriate officer in the Office of the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs.

Works-for-Hire and Employee Inventions

This policy does not apply to works-for-hire or employee inventions that are created as a specific requirement of University employment or as an assigned University duty. All rights in these works are owned by the University with no right or interest vesting in the Inventor or Creator.

Section C

Governance

Administration

The Chancellor of the University is responsible for matters of policy relating to Technology Transfer and affecting the University's relations with Inventors or Creators, governments, private research sponsors, industry, and the public. The Office of Technology Transfer 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, the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs, and the Office of the General Counsel.

Technology Review Committee

A Technology Review Committee is appointed by the Chancellor with nominations for faculty positions being made by the Consultative Committee of the Faculty Senate. The Technology Review Committee ("committee") 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 the Office of Technology Transfer 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. In addition, the committee approves recommended allocations between the Technology Promotion Fund and the Technology Research Fund.

The committee serves as an appellate body advisory to the Chancellor 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. 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 final decision.

At the beginning of each academic year, the Office of Technology Transfer submits to the committee, the Provost, and the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs 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 and an accounting of income and disbursements of the Technology Promotion Fund and Technology Research Fund. Status reports are provided at subsequent committee meetings upon request of the committee.

Disclosures

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 the Office of Technology

Transfer and sent to the Provost or the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs. These disclosures will be maintained in strict confidence.

Licensing

The Inventor or Creator will cooperate with the Office of Technology Transfer in its protection of University interests in disclosed technology 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 any other applicable school or departmental policies. Normally such a request will be granted.

If the Office of Technology Transfer, in consultation with the Provost or the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs, 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 to the Inventor consistent with any existing governmental rights. These decisions normally will be made within one year of the date of disclosure.

Section D

Income

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 Vanderbilt University.

Definition of Terms

For purposes of this policy, "income" is defined as royalties or return received from the transfer or licensing of technology. 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. These University 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 will be designated in writing at the time the advance is made. Only net income will be allocated to the Inventors and schools. Upon request, the Office of Technology Transfer will provide an Inventor or Creator with a listing of expenses incurred to date on his or her 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.

**Schedule
Net Income**

Net Revenue for Distribution	Inventor/Author Share	Department/Center Share	School Share	University Share
First \$100,000 (per fiscal year)	50%	20%	20%	10%
Above \$100,000 (per fiscal per year)	40%	20%	25%	15%

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

For multiple co-inventors/creators, the shares will be apportioned consistent with this schedule.

The Inventor’s or Creator’s share shall be paid directly to the Inventor. 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 or the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs, the royalty split for technology may be adjusted subject to negotiations between the University and the Inventor and Creator.

Section E

The Vanderbilt Research and Development Corporation

The Vanderbilt Research and Development Corporation (VRDC), a not-for-profit corporation controlled by Vanderbilt University, was chartered in December 1986 to facilitate patent management and transfer of technology arising from research conducted at Vanderbilt. Any income derived from VRDC investment will be distributed according to the provisions of the funding from the VRDC.

The VRDC serves as a vehicle to attract and solicit venture capital funds, which may be combined with Vanderbilt University funds and invested in selected projects with development potential. It is expected that these projects will be in an advanced phase of research. The VRDC does not replace any of the University’s processes that play a role in the research or Technology Transfer process.

Projects involving technology that meet the above criteria should be submitted to VRDC, 102 Alumni Hall.

Section F

Patent and Trademark Depository Library

Vanderbilt University is designated a Patent and Trademark Depository Library by the Patent and Trademark Office of the United States Department of Commerce. The patent collection is housed in the Sarah Shannon Stevenson Science and Engineering Library and is readily available for patent and trademark searches.

Section G

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 Biomedical Sciences for the Medical Center or the Division of Sponsored 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 the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs, 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 Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs, 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:

- a) First and foremost, that information technology resources are used for their intended purposes;
- b) That the use of information technology resources is consistent with the principles and values that govern use of other university facilities and services; and
- c) 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 his or her express consent:

1. 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. Only the Chancellor, the University General Counsel, the Provost and Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, or the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs may authorize inspection of a faculty member's electronic communications or records. Unauthorized inspections are in violation of this policy.
3. 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.

I. *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.

II. 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.

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 his or her 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

I. 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.

II. 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 his or her 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 and administrative staff are entrusted with advising and teaching students, evaluating students' papers and course work, and recommending students to other colleagues, they are in a delicate relationship of trust and power. This relationship must not be jeopardized by the appearance of either favoritism or unfairness in the exercise of professional judgment.

In their relationships with students, members of the faculty and administrative staff are expected to be aware of their professional responsibilities and to avoid apparent or actual conflict of interest, favoritism, or bias.

Consensual sexual relationships are prohibited between a student and any faculty member, teaching assistant, or administrative staff member who teaches, supervises, evaluates, or otherwise is in a position to exercise power or authority over that student. Efforts by members of the faculty, teaching assistants, or administrative staff members to initiate these relationships are also prohibited. If a prohibited relationship arises, effective steps must be taken to ensure unbiased evaluation or supervision of the student. Violation of this policy may be grounds for discipline as provided for in [Part IV, Chapter 1](#).

Consensual sexual relationships between a student and any faculty member, teaching assistant, or administrative staff member who is not in a position to exercise direct power or authority over that student (e.g., when the student is in a different school or department) may also be inappropriate because of a perception of power or influence. Any faculty member, teaching assistant, or administrative staff member who engages in such a relationship must accept responsibility for assuring that it does not result in a conflict of interest or raise other issues of professional ethics. In cases of doubt, advice and counsel should be sought from the Dean, department chair, or administrative supervisor.

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 his or her 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, 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."

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, he or she 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."

Part IV Disciplinary Actions and Grievances

Chapter 1: Disciplinary Actions

Section A

Standards of Conduct

The faculty of the University 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 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 serious 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: (a) professionally incompetent performance or neglect of

duty; (b) gross personal misconduct rendering the person unfit for association with students or colleagues; (c) misconduct in research; and (d) conduct employing unlawful means to obstruct the orderly functioning of the University or to violate rights of other members of the University community. The severity of any discipline shall not exceed a level that is reasonably commensurate with the seriousness of the cause.

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 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; and 5) significant failure to comply with federal, state, or University 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 this section, below. In cases where in the judgment of the Dean, the Provost, the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs, or the Chancellor, and after consultation with at least one other of these officers, immediate action against a member of the faculty is necessary to prevent harm to the faculty member or others, the faculty member may be suspended pending a hearing.

Section B Procedures*

In reaching a decision to discipline a faculty member, the Dean shall afford that faculty member appropriate procedural protections to assure that the decision is fully 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 or the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs of the existence of the allegations. 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 his or her 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.

The individual for whom disciplinary action is being considered 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 individual of the specific activity that is the basis of the allegations. The accused individual 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 accused should the process proceed to the stage of formal investigation. The Dean will notify the Provost or the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs 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 his or her 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 only 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.

b. That there is presumptive evidence for major discipline and that a formal investigation is warranted. If so, the Dean will notify the accused 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 appeal to the Faculty Senate Committee on Grievances.

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 refer the matter to a school committee within thirty days for 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 Scientific Integrity (OSI), 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 OSI 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 or of the individual(s) who is the subject of the allegations as well as his/her co-investigators and associates, if any;
- 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 OSI 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, he or she may elect to suspend research in the relevant program(s) pending the outcome of the investigation.

7. The purpose of the formal 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.

This committee will be given the notice of the allegations as provided the accused, and will be charged to investigate the matter. In its investigation, the committee will be expected to talk with witnesses and review documentary evidence, secure necessary and appropriate expertise to carry out a thorough and authoritative evaluation of the relevant evidence, advise the accused of the evidence against him or her, and offer the accused 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 accused or any witness in proceedings before the committee. The accused 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 committee.

During the formal proceedings before the committee, the accused shall have full access to all evidence that may form the basis of discipline within a reasonable time to respond to the evidence, including knowledge of the person or persons alleging misconduct. Only with such full access is the accused afforded an adequate opportunity to refute or explain the evidence. Thus, evidence normally must be acquired by the Dean or school committee for use in the formal 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 committee will allow the accused to submit a written response to the evidence that may form the basis for discipline before the committee writes its report to the dean.

The 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 accused 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 committee, the Dean will reach a decision and determine the disciplinary action and the appropriate sanctions to be taken against the accused. 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 Provost or the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs and, if appropriate, will provide a full report to the OSI or other agency concerning the final outcome of the investigation.

9. The process of a formal misconduct investigation will be conducted as expeditiously as possible with a goal of being completed within 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 OSI or 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 person under investigation 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 within sixty (60) days after notification of the discipline. After a final decision is reached, the University may, in 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. ([See “Faculty Grievances,” Part IV, Chapter 2](#)).

*Effective as of December 1, 2003, in the case of allegations concerning misconduct in research sponsored by the U.S. Public Health Service, these procedures shall apply <https://wp0.its.vanderbilt.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/64/VU-Policy-for-Responding-to-Allegations-of-Research-Misconduct.pdf>.

Chapter 2: Faculty Grievances

A faculty member who believes that the University, acting through any representative, has breached an obligation owed to him or her may file a grievance.

A grievance alleging that the University breached an obligation owed to the faculty member in regard to a decision on his or her 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. In the School of Medicine, in situations other than those arising out of a decision on the faculty member’s reappointment, tenure or promotion, a faculty member may, as an alternative, file a grievance with the Faculty Advisory Council.

Faculty members may file a grievance under [Section A](#) or [Section B](#), but not both. Faculty members in the School of Medicine may file a grievance with the Faculty Advisory Council or under [Section B](#), but not both. Where the claims arising under [Section A](#) and [Section B](#) involve a common or overlapping set of of factual circumstances, a grievant shall set forth all such claims and proceed under [Section A](#). A potential grievant is encouraged to contact the chair of the Faculty Senate to determine where the grievance is best filed.

In addition to, and not exclusive of, the grievance procedures noted above and detailed below, faculty members may direct complaints of unlawful discrimination to the Vanderbilt Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action, and Disability Services Department. 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.

Section 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 his or her 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 a civil rights nature, including those of race or sex discrimination; 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 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, both the Provost and the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs. The Process Chair, who must be tenured and hold the rank of Professor, is the reference point for the filing of 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, 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.

When a grievance is filed, the chair of the Faculty Senate in consultation with, and with the concurrence of, the Provost or the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs, depending on the school of the grievant, will name five members of the faculty to serve as an ad hoc Grievance Committee for that grievance. One of the five members will be selected through the same process to serve as chair of the Grievance Committee. 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 be tenured and hold a higher rank than that of the grievant (or the same rank, if the grievant has the rank of Professor). All ad hoc Grievance Committee members must 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 a Promotion and Tenure Review Committee. For a grievance against the Provost or the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs, the Chancellor in consultation with the chair of the Faculty Senate will designate an appropriate substitute to serve in this selection process.

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 thirty 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 chair of the Reappointment, Tenure, and Promotion Grievance Process (i.e., the Process Chair), must identify the person or persons against whom the grievance will be directed, and must include a summary of the basis of the grievance. The complete grievance must be filed in writing with the Process Chair within sixty days of the written notification of the faculty member that the full review process for appointment, tenure, or promotion has been completed. The Process Chair will transmit copies of the notice and of the full grievance to the person or persons against whom the grievance is directed.

Upon receiving such a notice, the Process Chair will inform the chair of the Faculty Senate who will then initiate the process for forming a Grievance Committee appropriate to the grievance. 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 the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs shall determine whether any member should be replaced.

The 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 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 that a response is to be submitted to the ad hoc Grievance Committee chair. The response should be filed as soon as reasonably practical, but not later than sixty 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 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 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 the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs. The designated files will be provided unless the Provost or the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs 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 Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs is charged in the grievance, the Chancellor will designate a substitute to make this determination.

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 committee will then write preliminary findings of fact and submit them to the parties, who will be given fourteen days in which to submit written responses. After considering the responses, the 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 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.

Section B

Grievances Other Than Those Arising From Reappointment, Tenure, and Promotion Decisions

The grievance process through the Senate Committee on Grievances 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) legal obligations with respect to nondiscriminatory treatment on the basis of race, sex, or other prohibited factors.

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 by informal mediation. 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 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 University representative(s) whose actions form the basis of the complaint. 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. 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 hearing 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 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 Committee will establish a process for a further investigation of the grievance."

The faculty member presenting a grievance shall have a written reply by the chair of the Grievances Committee within a reasonably prompt time, in which the Grievances Committee's plan of action shall be outlined.

The Grievances Committee shall review the case to assure that the University's actions were procedurally and substantively sound. The University representative whose actions form the basis of the complaint shall be asked to respond to the grievance in writing, briefly explaining his or her 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 he or she 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 presence 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.

If a grievant feels that any member of the Grievances Committee will not view the grievance with sufficient impartiality, the grievant may file with the Committee a written request that said member recuse himself or herself from the hearing and disposition of that grievance. In the event that a member of the Grievances Committee feels that his or her objectivity and impartiality with respect to a particular grievance is subject to question, that member shall recuse himself or herself from the hearing and disposition of that grievance. If two or more members of the Grievances Committee recuse themselves with respect to a particular grievance, the chair of the Faculty Senate shall appoint ad hoc members in their places with respect to that grievance.

Section C

Final Reports

A grievance committee, whether the Senate Committee on Grievances 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. The 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 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. A record of all proceedings shall be kept on file in the Faculty Senate office.

Section D

Confidentiality and Other Matters

Except as disclosures are reasonably necessary in the investigation, hearing, and final disposition of a grievance, the grievant, members of hearing bodies, 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 a decision of a Grievance 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 this deadline arrive prior to the completion of the grievance process, and should the grievant elect to file a charge with a governmental agency, this will not prejudice the grievance process.

Part V Faculty Awards

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 \$2,500, an engraved silver tray, and official designation as Harvie Branscomb Distinguished Professor for one academic year. Announcement is made during the spring meeting of the Board of Trust.

Selection is made by the Chancellor, who receives nominations from the Consultative Committee of the Faculty Senate. Members of the Faculty Senate are asked to submit suggestions to the Consultative Committee.

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 during the spring meeting of the Board of Trust.

The recipient carries for one year the title Alexander Heard Distinguished Service Professor, and receives a \$2,500 cash award and an engraved silver tray. Selection is made by the Chancellor, upon recommendation by the Provost, who requests nominations from the faculty councils or executive committees of the various schools and the Faculty Senate. The Executive Committee of the Faculty Senate has the responsibility of reviewing the nominations and proposing nominees to 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 during the spring meeting of the Board of Trust. 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 cash prize of \$2,500 and an engraved pewter julep 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 by graduating seniors of the undergraduate schools and colleges and with advice of the designated honor societies. In addition, chairs of departments with top-ranking candidates are asked to summarize student evaluations of undergraduate courses taught by these candidates.

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 Faculty Assembly, which officially begins each academic year. The prize carries with it an engraved pewter goblet and \$2,500 cash. 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 Earll 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 on the basis of nomination of the University Research Council. The competition is University-wide. The prize consists of \$5,000 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 meeting of the Board of Trust.

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 teaching are eligible. Selection is made by the Chancellor on the basis of recommendations submitted by Mortar Board, Omicron Delta Kappa, Deans of schools with undergraduates, the Associate Provost for Student Affairs, the Dean of Students, and Deans in Student Affairs.

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 cash prize of \$2,500 and an engraved julep cup. It is presented during Reunion Weekend. 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. The award carries a stipend of \$1,000. All faculty members who are tenured or on the tenure track are eligible for these research prizes. As many as 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.

Part VI Faculty Benefits

Full-status members of the faculty (excluding those with the prefixes "adjunct," "adjoint," or the suffixes "emeritus," "emerita," or "in-residence"), general officers, members of the executive administration, and senior exempt staff are eligible for insurance, benefit, and retirement coverage under various plans administered by the university, although in some instances there are waiting periods (see pages following). Benefit arrangements for coverage of faculty with full-status partial-load appointments are explained in [Part II, Chapter 2, Section G](#).

Benefit programs administered through the Benefits Office of Human Resources are health care plan, retirement plan, dental insurance, vision insurance, group life insurance, accidental death and dismemberment insurance, long-term disability insurance, and flexible spending accounts. For details, faculty members should contact the Benefits Office of Human Resources and may view information provided by insurance carriers about the various plans and benefits on the HR Web site (<http://hr.vanderbilt.edu/forms>). Costs quoted may change from time to time.

Other benefits offered include Social Security, Workers' Compensation, salary supplement, liability insurance and travel accident insurance. For more information on these benefits, contact your department.

The following descriptions 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.

Chapter 1: Insurance Programs

Section A

Health Care Coverage

Vanderbilt offers extensive health care options. These plans compare favorably in rates and benefits with those offered by most other institutions. New full-time faculty members should complete a Benefits Enrollment Form within 30 days from their appointment date (the date their employment by Vanderbilt begins). These forms are available on the Human Resources Website (<http://hr.vanderbilt.edu/forms>). Health care coverage is effective on the appointment date. For additional information, see the summary plan description on the HR Web site or on file in the Benefits Office of Human Resources. Faculty who continue full-time employment beyond the age of 65 remain in the Vanderbilt health care plan. Upon attaining age 65, faculty members should enroll in Medicare. Vanderbilt's active plan health care benefits continue and will be coordinated with benefits from Medicare. The local office of Social Security should be notified several months in advance of age 65. A faculty member retiring from Vanderbilt at age 65 or older may enroll in a Medicare Supplement Plan. Supplemental plan enrollment forms may be obtained directly from the applicable insurance plan.

Section B

Group Life Insurance

Vanderbilt's term life insurance plan offers a benefit equal to four times the base annual rate of pay, up to a maximum of \$500,000 with no medical underwriting. The plan begins for a full-time faculty member immediately on the appointment date. Vanderbilt pays the basic benefit equal to the base annual salary. The voluntary part of the plan offers the faculty member the option to purchase an additional one, two, or three times the base annual salary up to a maximum of \$500,000 (or \$1,000,000 if evidence of insurability is provided and salary allows). The faculty member pays the cost for the voluntary portion elected.

The plan also provides, at university cost, \$5,000 in life insurance for the faculty member's spouse or certified domestic partner and \$2,500 for each dependent child. Dependent children are covered from 0 days to age 19 (to age 23 if a full-time student). When both husband and wife are employed at Vanderbilt and eligible for dependent life benefits, the dependent life benefits are provided to each.

The premium changes as age and salary advance for the faculty member. Benefits increase automatically with salary increments. However, active employees ages 65 and older will have coverage equal to a prorated percent of the amount of coverage elected.

Term insurance terminates upon retirement and it has no cash value. Life insurance after retirement is provided for faculty members who were enrolled in the group life program before May 1, 1971. Faculty members who qualify for this insurance can obtain specific provisions from the Benefits Office of Human Resources.

In order to take advantage of the waiver of a health statement or physical examination, new faculty must apply for group life insurance within 30 days after the appointment date.

If the individual should decide to cancel participation in the voluntary part or to enroll at a later date, the change should be made in writing to the Benefits Office of Human Resources. For enrollment after 30 days past appointment date, evidence of insurability is required.

Faculty members who leave Vanderbilt may convert the group life term insurance to another type of individual insurance without questionnaire or medical examination, if application is made with Metropolitan Life Insurance Company within 31 days of leaving the employ of the university. Faculty members who under an earlier plan converted term coverage to whole life may continue that coverage after leaving Vanderbilt.

For additional information, see the summary plan description on the HR Web site or on file in the Benefits Office of Human Resources.

Section C

Long-term Disability Insurance

Each full-status member of the faculty of Vanderbilt University is eligible for disability insurance after one year of employment. The plan covers continuous, total disability, caused by sickness or injury incurred while actively employed. The existence of “continuous, total disability” is determined by the insurer.

Benefits begin on the first day of the month following six months of continuous, total disability. Compensation from Vanderbilt University will not, in any event, continue beyond that time. Benefits are paid so long as the faculty member remains totally disabled in accordance with policy provisions or until attainment of age 65. However, for a period of total disability beginning after attainment of age 60, benefits continue during the total disability for a prorated period of up to five years.

For additional information, see the summary plan description on the HR Web site or on file in the Benefits Office of Human Resources.

Section D

Accidental Death and Dismemberment Insurance

Accidental death and dismemberment insurance is available to all full-time faculty members for a reasonable premium.

For additional information, see the summary plan description on the HR Web site or contact the Benefits Office of Human Resources.

Section E

Workers’ Compensation

Faculty members, as well as other employees at Vanderbilt, are covered by the Workers’ Compensation Law of Tennessee. The Workers’ Compensation Act covers accidental injuries and occupational diseases that arise from and in the course of employment at Vanderbilt. A copy of the Workers’ Compensation Law is available from the Workers’ Compensation Division, Department of Labor, State of Tennessee.

Any disease or injury that may be covered by the Workers' Compensation Law should be reported immediately to the office of the department chair or dean. Failure to report the injury or disease in a timely manner may render one ineligible for workers' compensation benefits. Within 24 hours of this report, the department should send the Employer's First Report of Work Injury form to the Risk and Insurance Management Office, 610 Oxford House, by campus mail. This form may be obtained through the Purchasing Department. The form must be completed and signed by the supervisor or department chair, not by the injured person. The supervisor or department chair should keep a copy of the form.

Additional information is available from the Office of Risk and Insurance Management or the Workers' Compensation Division, Department of Labor, State of Tennessee.

Section F

Liability Insurance

Members of the faculty with specific questions about liability insurance, including for injury or damage arising out of use of automobiles on university business, should consult the Office of Risk and Insurance Management.

Section G

Travel Accident Insurance

Faculty members traveling on business of the university are covered by business travel accident insurance purchased by Vanderbilt. This applies to travel to and from any point inside or outside Davidson County, Tennessee (or the county where one is assigned to work). Commuting to work is not covered. Since the coverage is restricted to business travel, faculty members should have on file an approved Travel Authorization Form prior to any business trip to a location outside Davidson County.

Restrictions exist on the use of private or chartered aircraft, with details available from the Office of Risk and Insurance Management.

Chapter 2: Retirement Programs

Section A

Retirement Plan **Effective January 1, 2009**

The Vanderbilt Retirement Plan offers a choice of funding through TIAA-CREF (Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America – College Retirement Equities Fund), Vanguard, VALIC (Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company), and Fidelity Investments.

The following are selected excerpts and paraphrases from the Vanderbilt University Retirement Plan and the Vanderbilt University Retirement Plan for New Faculty, which set forth the provisions of the retirement plan.

Eligibility

With the following exceptions (members of the faculty with the prefixes “adjunct,” “adjoint,” “visiting,” or the suffixes “emeritus,” “emerita,” or “in-residence” in their titles or the title “research associate” or “senior research associate”), all full-status members of the faculty, general officers, members of the Executive Administration, and senior exempt staff who do not meet the Internal Revenue Service definition of “highly compensated” employee are eligible at the time of their employment with the university to receive university matching contributions as described below. Full-status faculty members with the title of research associate or senior research associate become eligible for the university matching contribution after 12 months of full-time employment. Most newly hired faculty will not meet the IRS definition and therefore will be eligible on the date of their employment to receive the university matching contributions. Even if a particular faculty member is treated as “highly compensated” under this definition, he or she will be eligible to receive the matching contribution on the first day of the month after the date of completion of 12 months of full-time employment with Vanderbilt.

Under Internal Revenue Service definition, a faculty member is “highly compensated” for a particular calendar year (the “determination year”) if in the year preceding or in the determination year the faculty member received compensation from Vanderbilt in excess of a specified index amount (\$110,000 in 2009). The gross compensation paid during the determination year is counted. Faculty members seeking more specific information regarding their own situations or wishing to review the plan document should contact the Benefits Office of Human Resources.

Plan Contributions

Contributions under this retirement plan will be made on a monthly basis during years of participation, except for months in which no salary is paid.

Participation in the Vanderbilt retirement plan is mandatory. For all faculty members except those who participate in the Vanderbilt Medical Group, the mandatory contribution amount is three percent of salary. VMG members should consult the Benefits Office of Human Resources for the current amount of their mandatory contribution. Contributions will be made on a tax deferred basis under an agreement with the university for salary reduction to reduce a participant’s salary by an amount not less than \$200 in a plan year nor more than the limit allowed under the Internal Revenue Code (excluding from this calculation the salary supplement, described in Section B, below). No elective deferrals may be made to the Vanderbilt plan in excess of the annual limit imposed by the Internal Revenue Code, which in 2009 is \$16,500. Only an election for Roth contributions may be made to this plan on an after-tax basis.

Subject to the eligibility requirements described above, the university will make matching contributions to the plan for each participant equal to at least three percent (3%) of his or her salary. An additional elective two percent (2%) may be made and will be matched. (The term “salary” means the amount of base salary during the plan year paid to the participant, excluding

such items as bonuses, overtime pay, and any salary supplement paid to a faculty participant. “Salary” includes a participant’s elective deferrals and elective contributions to Flexible Spending Accounts.) The matching contributions are also capped by the recognizable pay limits of Internal Revenue Code section 401(a)(17)(\$245,000 in 2009).

It may be necessary to distribute each year to faculty members who are “highly compensated” under the Internal Revenue Service definition a portion of the university matching contribution (including investment earnings). Any such distribution must be treated as taxable income.

Faculty members should consult the Benefits Office of Human Resources for more information.

Investment of Contributions

Plan contributions will be forwarded to TIAA-CREF, Vanguard, VALIC, and/or Fidelity to be applied to premiums on regular retirement annuity contracts or deposits for mutual fund shares in any proportion elected by the participant. Matching contributions on behalf of a participant will be divided in the same manner as the respective designations by such participant for the first three percent (3%) and the first additional two percent (2%) of his or her elective deferrals.

Administrator

The associate vice chancellor for human resources of the university is the administrator of this plan and is responsible for enrolling participants, sending plan contributions for each participant as premiums to annuity contracts issued on the participant’s life, and for performing other duties required for the operation of the plan. The administrator may designate in writing other persons to carry out duties under this plan.

Section B

Salary Supplement

Subject to the conditions stated in [Section A](#), above, Investment of Contributions, the following will receive a taxable salary supplement equal to five percent (5%) of their salary, up to \$10,500: professors, associate professors, assistant professors, professors of the practice, lecturers, senior lecturers, principal senior lecturers, and instructors; collegiate and pre-collegiate faculty members in the Blair School of Music; research professors, research associate professors, research assistant professors, and research instructors; School of Medicine ranks designated by the words “assistant in,” “associate in,” and “senior associate in,” each followed by a departmental designation; general officers, members of the Executive Administration, and senior exempt staff.

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.

Chapter 3: Other Benefits

Section A

Flexible Spending Accounts

Vanderbilt offers two Flexible Spending Accounts (FSAs): a medical account and a dependent care account. The accounts are funded by contributions made by the faculty member through a salary reduction agreement. These accounts provide tax-free reimbursement (to the extent allowed by law) of eligible medical and/or dependent care expenses. Funding limits are established each year within federal guidelines. Faculty members are eligible to participate in the FSAs on the first of the month after three months following their appointment date. For additional information, see the summary plan description on the HR Web site or on file in the Benefits Office of Human Resources.

Section B

Social Security

Deductions for Social Security are required by law, except for exchange visitors from foreign countries and Vanderbilt students. The amount of such deductions is recorded on individual pay statements. Benefits are paid for death, total disability, and retirement, provided the person has been covered by Social Security long enough to be eligible.

Section C

Moving Expenses

Each school or college has its own policy for determining eligibility of new faculty for moving expenses. The letter of appointment will state whether the faculty member is or is not eligible and, when eligible, the amount that will be provided.

Section D

Faculty Home Purchase Plan

Vanderbilt University assists 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 and members of the executive administration whose appointments begin on or after September 1, 2000. Their eligibility extends for eight years following the date of initial appointment at Vanderbilt. Additionally, faculty members who are tenured or on the tenure track, and members of the Executive Administration appointed before September 1, 2000, are eligible for this benefit if they have not purchased a home under the previous Faculty Home Purchase Plan. Their eligibility extends through August 31, 2008.

The university 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 contribution is limited to a payment of no more than \$2,500 (a mortgage of \$500,000), except as noted below:

A. The university 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 Avenue and West End Avenue.

B. If both partners of a marriage or of a registered same sex domestic partner relationship (as documented to and approved by the Office of Human Resources), are eligible employees and they jointly purchase a principal place of residence under this plan, Vanderbilt University'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.

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.

In addition, and as a courtesy to Vanderbilt, SunTrust Bank Corporation offers loans to eligible members of the faculty at market rates, with options that include floating rate mortgages. Although SunTrust Bank normally charges one percent of the value of the mortgage as a front-end point charge, the bank has agreed to reduce this charge to one-half of one percent of the value of the mortgage for eligible Vanderbilt employees.

The university's contribution, as described above, is not contingent on the use of the SunTrust Bank as the lender. The one-time contribution will apply to loans for the purchase of a principal place of residence made by any commercial mortgage lender to an 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 his or her Form W-2, Wage and Income Statement, or an equivalent form.

Until September 1, 2003, either (but not both) the plan described above and the former Faculty Home Purchase Plan (described in detail in the Faculty Manual published in 1999) will be available to faculty members with tenure and members of the Executive Administration. Those employees eligible for the benefit under both the former and current plans must elect from which plan they will seek the benefit.

The provisions of the home purchase plan are reviewed from time to time and are subject to change by the Board of Trust. Further details are available from the Provost's Office of Finance and Administration who is responsible for administering the plan.

Section E
Tuition Discounts

Children

The policy behind the Tuition Benefit Plan For Dependent Children is based upon the premise that Vanderbilt's educational resources and facilities should be available to those children of certain full-time faculty and staff who would qualify as their dependents for tax purposes, and that those qualifying children who do not attend Vanderbilt should receive comparable support toward the first baccalaureate degree at an accredited college or university of their choice.

The following descriptions are general and do not serve as a contract. Any inconsistencies between the general descriptions and the terms of the plan documents are governed by the plan documents, which are on file in the office of the Provost.

A. Eligibility

Children of full-time faculty who would qualify as dependents for tax purposes are eligible to receive the tuition benefit commencing with the first semester after the date that the faculty member has completed five continuous years of service at Vanderbilt or another accredited college or university, with no breaks in service greater than three months' duration (other than an authorized leave of absence). If there occurs such a break in service, all previous years of service will be disregarded.

A qualifying child of a former member of the faculty whose service with Vanderbilt was terminated by permanent disability or death within five (5) years before the child is enrolled in an accredited college or university is eligible to receive the tuition benefit, subject to the limitations and conditions applicable to all participants. In no other instance will a child be eligible to receive the tuition benefit after the parent/faculty member terminates service with Vanderbilt.

B. Amount of Benefit (see also <http://hr.vanderbilt.edu/policies/dependent-tuition-assistance.php>)

For faculty employed prior to 9/1/2012: A dependent child who is enrolled at Vanderbilt is entitled each semester to a discount of 70 percent of the standard tuition at Vanderbilt. Such child enrolled at another accredited college or university whose tuition is above a specified semester threshold amount is entitled each semester to a benefit equal to 70 percent of the other college's or university's tuition. The benefit may be as high as 100 percent of the other college's or university's tuition for accredited colleges or universities whose tuition is below the threshold amount for that year; however, the amount of the benefit in any case cannot exceed 70 percent of the tuition at Vanderbilt.

For faculty employed on or after 9/1/2012: A dependent child who is enrolled at Vanderbilt is entitled each semester to a discount of 55 percent of the standard tuition at Vanderbilt. Such child enrolled at another accredited college or university whose tuition is above a specified

semester threshold amount is entitled each semester to a benefit equal to 55 percent of the other college's or university's tuition. The benefit may be as high as 100 percent of the other college's or university's tuition for accredited colleges or universities whose tuition is below the threshold amount for that year; however, the amount of the benefit in any case cannot exceed 55 percent of the tuition at Vanderbilt.

C. Restrictions on Participation

1. The benefits to each member of the faculty cannot exceed a total of 24 semesters for all of his or her children, and no one child can receive benefits for more than 8 semesters. The term "semester" includes the fall, spring, and summer sessions at Vanderbilt or the equivalent thereof at another eligible institution.
2. Any scholarship that is granted to the qualifying child and that is applied by the terms of the scholarship toward tuition will not be considered in determining the amount of the tuition benefit otherwise available; provided, however, that the sum of all scholarships applied by their terms toward tuition plus the tuition benefit received under this plan in any semester by the child will not exceed the tuition charged for that semester.
3. Benefits are confined to undergraduate courses leading to the first baccalaureate degree. The continuation of the benefit is contingent upon the parent's continued employment at Vanderbilt.
4. At another institution, tuition is the charge defined as such in the catalog, and would generally exclude deposits, mandatory fees, or other special fees. The conditions of continued support are the same as for a student enrolled at Vanderbilt.
5. Faculty members who wish to apply for the tuition benefit for their children should go to the Forms and Documents page of the HR Web site to print the "Tuition Benefit for My Child" form.

Spouses (Spouse is used here as defined in the Human Resources Policy: anyone legally married to, or a same-sex domestic partner of, a faculty member
<http://hr.vanderbilt.edu/benefits/domesticpartner.php>)

Spouses of full-status faculty members are eligible for a discount of 47 percent of Vanderbilt's advertised tuition on one course per semester when enrolled in any of the schools or colleges of the university. For these purposes, the entire summer session is considered one semester. The discount applies to no more than three credit hours per semester, except for four-hour courses with a required laboratory. The recipient may be enrolled part time or full time, subject to the regulations of the particular school or college. Spouses may audit one course per semester without charge, with permission of the instructor.

If the spouse is an undergraduate, the Admissions Office, in cooperation with the schools and colleges, is responsible for determining eligibility for enrollment in courses at Vanderbilt, based on the spouse's prior academic record. Part-time enrollment for undergraduate credit is handled by the Division of Unclassified Studies. Enrollment for credit in the Graduate School and the professional schools is decided by the particular school. In order for Human Resources to

process the tuition discount, the spouse must file an application for a tuition discount on a form available on the Forms and Documents page of the HR Web site.

Faculty

Full-status faculty may audit or enroll in courses at Vanderbilt and are eligible for a discount of 47 percent of Vanderbilt's advertised tuition and fees on one course per semester when enrolled in any of the schools or colleges of the university. For these purposes, the entire summer session is considered one semester. The discount applies to no more than three credit hours per semester, except for four-hour courses with a required laboratory. In the case of a Vanderbilt program consisting of modules rather than semesters, the discount applies to the modules and the benefit will apply to one 2-credit course per module, up to six modules per year for a maximum of 12 credits per year. Before enrolling, the faculty member should consult with his or her department chair or division director (or dean in schools without departments). Similarly, full-status faculty may make use of the faculty tuition benefit for courses taken at another accredited university when the coursework relates to and either enhances or maintains current skills needed by the faculty member to render employment services to Vanderbilt in accordance with applicable federal income tax exclusion criteria in Internal Revenue Code Section 132. The benefit is 47 percent of tuition for courses taken, limited to one three-credit course per semester (or four-credit course in the case of labs), including summers, for a total of 3 courses per year, provided that the amount of the benefit in any case cannot exceed 47 percent of the comparable tuition charged at Vanderbilt. Use of the benefit for courses taken at universities other than Vanderbilt will require approval of the faculty member's dean and the provost.

Interpretation of Policy on Tuition Discounts

The interpretation of policy resides in the Office of the Provost.

Chapter 4: Leaves of Absence

Section A

Scholarly Leaves of Absence[\[1\]](#)

Scholarly leaves of absence may be granted at the discretion of the Provost or Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs upon the recommendation of the appropriate dean. 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 tenure-track and tenured faculty by the provost or vice chancellor for health affairs for research 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 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 the vice chancellor for health affairs, 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 he or she concurs, by the provost or the vice chancellor for health affairs. The decision of the provost or the vice chancellor for health affairs is final.

[\[1\]](#) Throughout Chapter 4 references are made to the Family and Medical Leave Act (commonly referred to as “FMLA”). FMLA is a federal law with multiple applications. It provides for job protected, unpaid leave for qualified employees, including faculty, for up to 12 weeks in a 12-month period, for the following reasons: (1) the employee has a serious health condition; (2) to care for a spouse, dependent child, or parent with a serious health care condition; (3) in the case of adoption, pregnancy, childbirth, or nursing an infant; (4) on account of a qualifying event arising out of an employee’s spouse, child, or parent being on or being called to active military service; or (5) to care for an injured member of the uniformed services (in this last case, the leave may be up to 26 weeks). FMLA is a job-protection statute and does not require that an employee be paid while on an FMLA leave. Under certain circumstances, however, the university provides for such a leave to be with pay and with certain other benefits. FMLA may also apply concurrently with the Tennessee Maternity Leave Act (“TMLA”). Read this entire chapter to determine the interplay of FMLA, TMLA, and the university’s and medical center’s policies on parental leave.

Section B

Parental Leave[\[2\]](#)

Availability of Parental Leave

When a full-time faculty member who is tenured or tenure-track, or that faculty member's spouse or declared domestic partner, 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 his or her department chair or 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 his or her spouse or domestic partner would otherwise both be eligible for parental leave under this policy, either one, but not both, may take this parental leave.

Notification

In order to minimize the administrative burden of ensuring adequate coverage of responsibilities, an eligible faculty member must give her or his department chair or dean at least three (3) months' written notice of her or 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.

Agreement

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

1. 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;
2. 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;
3. the anticipated start and end of the leave period;
4. a commitment to return to active status for at least an equivalent period immediately following the paid parental leave; and
5. for tenure-track faculty, the revised schedule of intermediate and major promotion and tenure reviews.

Salary, Benefits, and Responsibilities During Leave

A faculty member who takes parental leave under this policy shall receive the same salary and benefits that he or she would have received that semester if not on leave, and shall be relieved of his or her 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 his or her 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 his or her 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.

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, 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.

Effect on Probationary Period

A tenure-track faculty member who takes parental leave under this policy shall receive an automatic one-year extension of the tenure clock. In order to take advantage of all or part of such an extension, a faculty member need only notify his or her department chair or dean of the decision, within six months after the birth or placement for adoption, to take the extension. The total of all extensions to the tenure clock cannot exceed two years.

Family and Medical Leave Act (“FMLA”) and Tennessee Maternity Leave Act, as amended (“TMLA”)

The benefits afforded faculty under this policy are intended to be consistent and not in conflict with rights afforded under the FMLA and the 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, and the written agreement should clearly state that intention. (See Sections C and E, below, for further discussions of FMLA and TMLA.)

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 C below).

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.

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 his or her 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.

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) 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 her 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 child birth 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 her dean and must be consistent with the FMLA and the TMLA.

Schools of Medicine and Nursing

A full-time faculty member who becomes the parent of a child, or whose spouse or domestic partner 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 his or her spouse or domestic partner 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 his or her department chair or, in the School of Nursing, the program director and appropriate associate dean. 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 or, in the School of Nursing, the program director and appropriate dean. Such special circumstances must also receive endorsement from the dean of the school. The faculty member will be relieved of his or her 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). Any leave taken under this policy is intended to count as and run concurrent with FMLA leave, and the

written agreement should clearly state that intention. Under the Tennessee Maternity Leave Act (TMLA), faculty who give birth may request up to four weeks of additional leave beyond the twelve weeks defined by this policy.

A 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.

[2] VUMC Faculty Parental Leave Policy can be found in the last subsection of Section B.

Section C

Family Leave (FMLA and TMLA)

The Federal statute known as the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) and the Tennessee Maternity Leave Act, as amended (TMLA) provide for leaves of absence for periods of time on account of adoption, pregnancy, childbirth, and nursing of an infant.[3]

Because conditions of eligibility and lengths of leaves of absence are different under these laws, they will be discussed separately in this section. Neither FMLA nor TMLA requires that the person taking leave for infant care be the primary caregiver.

Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA)

Pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act (29 U.S.C. 2601, et seq.), a faculty member who has been employed at Vanderbilt for at least twelve (12) months and who has worked at least 1,250 hours within the immediately preceding twelve (12)-month period, may be entitled to family leave related to adoption, pregnancy, childbirth, and nursing an infant for a period of up to three (3) months. This three (3)-month period of leave may be taken at any time during the first twelve (12) months following the date of birth or, in the case of adoption, custody of the child.[4] Unlike the TMLA, if a faculty member and his or her spouse or domestic partner would otherwise both be eligible for parental leave under this policy, the combined period of parental leave may not exceed twelve (12) weeks. Except to the extent that a faculty member is entitled to pay on account of the university's parental leave policy or under the short-term medical leave policy, FMLA leave is unpaid. Any medical leave (under Section D below) that a faculty member takes that would qualify as permissible leave under the FMLA will automatically count as part of the twelve (12) weeks of leave allowed under the FMLA. However, if a faculty member wishes, he or she may seek to take leave under the Tennessee Maternity Leave Act, as well as under the FMLA. This will allow the faculty member an additional thirty (30) days' leave over and above the twelve (12) weeks of leave under the FMLA. The additional thirty (30) days

provided under the Tennessee Maternity Leave Act is unpaid, and, unlike the case with leave taken under the FMLA, Vanderbilt normally will not continue to contribute toward the health insurance coverage of the faculty member during this period. For more information about these acts, contact the faculty member's dean.

Tennessee Maternity Leave Act, as amended (TMLA)

Pursuant to the Tennessee Maternity Leave Act (Tennessee Code Annotated §4-21-408, et seq.), full-time faculty members with at least twelve (12) months of continuous employment at Vanderbilt may be entitled to obtain parental leave related to adoption, pregnancy, childbirth, and nursing an infant for a period of up to four (4)-months. In the case of adoption, the four (4) month period begins with the date the faculty member receives custody of the child. Unlike the university's parental leave policy, described in the preceding section, if a faculty member and his or her spouse or domestic partner would otherwise both be eligible for parental leave under this policy, they may both take this parental leave but the benefits of the university's parental leave policy (e.g., compensation and extension of the tenure clock) are available to only one of the faculty members. Except to the extent that a faculty member is entitled to pay on account of the university's parental leave policy or under the shortterm medical leave policy, TMLA leave is unpaid.

An eligible faculty member must give his or her department chair or division director (or dean if there is no departmental organization) at least three (3) months' written notice of his or her intention to take TMLA leave, the anticipated date of departure and the expected date of return to full-time work. A medical emergency that prevents the giving of three months' notice will not disqualify an eligible faculty member from obtaining TMLA leave. However, the faculty member should state in writing, as soon as possible, his or her intention to be on TMLA leave for a specified period and his or her intention to return to full-time work by a designated date within four months. For faculty members on academic-year appointments, if the expiration of the period of 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.

A faculty member on TMLA leave must not use the period of TMLA leave to pursue actively other employment opportunities or to work full- or part time for another employer.

The period of TMLA leave for faculty members will generally be composed of leave for short-term illness (paid) and personal leave (unpaid), with the division determined by the appropriate Dean. In the case of pregnancy and childbirth, the medical condition of the faculty member, as evidenced by a completed Certification of Health Care Provider form submitted to Occupational Health, will establish the length of leave for short-term illness. Normally, unless unusual medical complications exist, the leave for short-term illness does not exceed six weeks.

After an eligible faculty member has given notice of his or her intention to take TMLA leave, the appropriate department chair or division director, or dean will begin efforts to cover temporarily the responsibilities of the faculty member while on TMLA leave. If, after reasonable efforts, a temporary replacement cannot be found, the faculty member may be notified that his or her position has been determined to be unique and, for that reason, his or her TMLA leave is limited

to a specified period of less than four months, i.e. the faculty member may be required to return to work in less than four months.

[3] This section addresses matters related to adoption, pregnancy, childbirth and nursing of an infant. FMLA matters related to medical care for a serious health conditions are addressed in Sections D and E, below.

[4] This is unlike the TMLA which, in the case of an adoption, requires that the TMLA leave commence on the date the faculty member takes custody of the adopted child.

Section D

Other Nonacademic Leave with Pay

Illness or Other Incapacities of Short Duration (Medical Leave)

When a faculty member must be absent from his or her duties because of his or her 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 his or her 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 vice chancellor for health affairs. Like family leave, the period of illness or incapacity runs concurrently with leave under FMLA, and Occupational Health must receive a Certification of Health Care Provider form.

Intermittent Leave

In certain cases, FLMA 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. Intermittent leave requires Occupational Health to determine from a Certification of Health Care Provider form that a qualifying medical condition necessitates the requested schedule. The faculty member must provide medical certification and advance leave notice. Leave may be denied if these requirements are not met. The faculty member ordinarily must provide thirty days' advance notice when the leave is foreseeable. Additional information is available from Occupational Health or the dean's office.

Jury Duty

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

Section E

Nonacademic Leave Without Pay

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 or the vice chancellor for health affairs for review.

Faculty members must confirm with Human Resource Services in advance of the leave whether they want benefits to continue, and, if so, make arrangements to pay for them.

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 his or her rights relating to military obligations, he or she should communicate with the dean of his or her school.

Medical Leave for Care of Family Members

As required by the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA), Vanderbilt provides up to twelve weeks of unpaid,^[5] job-protected leave to eligible faculty members for care of a faculty member’s seriously ill spouse, dependent child, or parent.^[6] Faculty members are eligible if they have worked for the university for at least one year and for 1,250 hours during the previous twelve months.

Unpaid leave is granted for any of the following reasons: to care for the faculty member’s newborn child after birth or placement for adoption or foster care, and to care for the faculty member’s spouse, son or daughter, or parent who has a serious health condition, as documented by a Certification of Health Care Provider form submitted to Occupational Health.

FMLA Leave Relating to Military Obligations

A faculty member may be entitled to take up to twenty-six (26) weeks of leave to care for a service member injured in the line of duty. Occupational Health assists in determining if this leave applies. In addition, a faculty member may be entitled to up to twelve (12) weeks of unpaid leave because of a qualifying exigency arising out of the fact that the faculty member’s spouse, child, or parent is a covered military member on active duty (or has been notified of an impending call or order to active duty) in support of a contingency operation.

^[5] FMLA is a job-protection statute, not a pay statute and, therefore, FMLA does not require that a faculty member be paid while on FMLA leave. However, a faculty member may be entitled to pay while on FMLA medical leave if the faculty member’s medical leave is covered as an illness or other incapacity for a short duration, as addressed in Section D of this chapter or

if such leave falls under the University's or Medical Center's Parental Leave policies (Section B, above).

[6] The 12 weeks of FMLA medical leave discussed in this section run concurrently with, and are not in addition to, the 12 weeks of FMLA family leave addressed in Section C of this chapter.

Section F

Pay During Leaves of Absence

A faculty member on an academic-year appointment on a paid leave of absence for one-half of the year under current practice receives pay in six equal payments from September through February, or March through August, according to the period in which he or she works. If work is in the spring semester, eight equal checks, beginning in January, may be requested. A faculty member on leave for an entire year at full pay or some fraction of stated salary receives the salary in twelve (12) equal payments on the regular monthly pay schedule. Since there are a number of options on employee benefits for persons on paid leave, the faculty member should consult with Human Resources before beginning the leave. Faculty members granted leaves of absence without pay must confirm with the Office of Human Resources Direct Billing before beginning the leave whether or not they want to arrange continued benefit coverage. If full benefits are to remain in force, the faculty members on leave must pay their share of the costs of continued benefits as scheduled.

Part VII Financial Procedures

Chapter 1: Payment and Annual Notification of Salary

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 indicates that election on an Address and Check Distribution Form, which is completed for Human Resource Services by new faculty members; those who elect to use this option will receive a "deposit advice" that shows itemized deductions. If a faculty member wishes to change his or her address, number of exemptions, or method of check delivery, forms may be secured in the Office of Human Resource Records Management.

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.

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.

The gross earnings on a monthly salary check represent one-twelfth of the stated salary. There is no indication on the salary check of the University's contribution to the Retirement Plan; however, there is a separate line item listing for the salary supplement.

In the School of Medicine, faculty members in the clinical departments may receive additional compensation through the Vanderbilt Medical Group (VMG). Since the details of VMG compensation vary among the departments, the faculty member should consult the department chair for provisions.

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

Vanderbilt reserves the right to deduct amounts from paychecks for financial obligations to the University such as unpaid fines for Vanderbilt Traffic and Parking violations, returned checks, and legally imposed levies and garnishments made against salaries. Vanderbilt University requires all debts to the University to be satisfied at the time that a member of the faculty leaves the employ of the University.

Chapter 2: Summer Employment

The University assigns some faculty members to duties that span the academic year only (academic-year appointees) and others to duties that span the twelve-month calendar year (fiscal-year appointees). 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. When such a compensation formula is some percentage of the academic-year salary, the academic year referenced to calculate payment is the previous, not the forthcoming, academic year.

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 TIAA-CREF, Vanguard, Fidelity, or VALIC programs by an agreed reduction of his or her salary, even though there is no matching contribution through the University. Faculty members should consult the Benefits Office of Human Resource Services 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, a Summer Faculty Pay Form is required to authorize compensation for teaching, research, or other duties during the period that is not part of the academic year. Payment dates, which vary depending on the summer calendar, are announced by the Office of Accounting in the Vanderbilt Register late in the spring semester. No salaries will be paid in advance of the announced pay dates. Forms received by the Payroll Office after the announced deadline will be paid on the next established summer pay date.

Print

Vanderbilt University Compliance Program and Standards of Conduct

A Message from the Chancellor

Dear Faculty and Staff:

At Vanderbilt University, patients, students, parents, and society at large have placed their faith and trust in the faculty and staff who compose this great institution. In carrying forward our noble mission of educating, healing, and advancing scientific research, it is vital that we hold a deep commitment to the highest levels of ethical standards and lawful conduct.

The Vanderbilt University Compliance Program articulates specifically what is expected of us, and reviewing the Standards of Conduct will ensure that you have a thorough understanding of institutional standards of integrity and honesty, as well as the laws, rules, and regulations specific to your profession. I urge you to read the information in the *Faculty Manual* carefully and to ingrain these important principles into your daily work. Through our individual efforts to uphold these practices and obey the laws, we collectively help Vanderbilt achieve its promise as an academic and health care leader.

Sincerely,
Nicholas S. Zeppos
Chancellor

Introduction

Vanderbilt University is committed to the highest standards of ethics, honesty, and integrity in pursuit of its mission of education, research, patient care, and public service. All members of the Board of Trust, the chancellor, general officers, members of 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 Compliance Program 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 compliance by providing support, training, and educational resources. The Compliance Program is designed to assist the university in fulfilling its compliance responsibilities by creating an operational structure and process to monitor the university's compliance efforts and is designed to work in conjunction with other university offices and compliance programs. For more details, the Vanderbilt Compliance Program Plan is available [here](#).

Compliance Program

Vanderbilt University has two compliance committees which have direct oversight responsibility for the compliance activities of Vanderbilt and which assist the Vanderbilt community in fulfilling its legal compliance obligations. The Compliance and Corporate Integrity Committee (the "VUMC Compliance Committee") provides oversight and support for Vanderbilt University Medical Center ("VUMC") functions and all institution-wide research activities. The Administrative Compliance Committee (the "ACC") provides oversight and support for University Central operations and institution-wide administrative activities. The committees oversee the following areas of compliance activity:

1. Informing, training, and educating the Vanderbilt community about the Standards of Conduct and ethical obligations under those Standards;
2. Monitoring compliance activities, including policies and procedures and training and education programs;
3. Serving as a resource to Vanderbilt on matters of compliance and legal and regulatory changes, and assessing and identifying areas of risk;
4. Maintaining a reporting helpline for compliance matters;
5. Assisting operational units in developing corrective action plans;
6. Reporting on compliance activities to the Audit Committee of the Board of Trust through the Compliance Officers.

Each compliance committee is supported and assisted in its oversight responsibilities by a compliance officer. Each compliance officer is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the compliance program as it relates to each compliance officer's areas of responsibility. Their responsibilities include employee training on the Standards of Conduct, routine monitoring of compliance activities, assisting with corrective action plans, monitoring emerging issues in the field of compliance, maintaining and responding to calls made to their respective reporting helplines, coordinating interdepartmental compliance efforts, providing staff support for the committees' operational activities, and submitting biannual reports to the Audit Committee on the activities of the Compliance Program.

Compliance and Corporate Integrity Committee

Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs

Associate Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs and VUMC Chief Compliance Officer

VUMC Assistant Vice Chancellor for Compliance and Corporate Integrity

Confidential Compliance Hotline

1-866-783-2287

Administrative Compliance Committee

Vice-Chancellor for Administration

Vice Chancellor for University Affairs and Athletics, General Counsel, and Secretary of the University

Manager of Compliance, University Compliance Office

Confidential Compliance Hotline

1-866-783-2287

Standards of Conduct

Consistent with the Faculty Manual and Human Resources policies, the Vanderbilt University Standards of Conduct provide the guiding standards of conduct for the university's faculty, staff, and others representing the university and set forth the university's commitment to good practices and following the law. The deans of the schools are responsible for assuring that the Standards of Conduct are observed by faculty. Staff and other university representatives are responsible for those employees under their supervision. All members of the university community are responsible for reading and understanding the Standards of Conduct. See <http://www.vanderbilt.edu/compliance/html/standards.pdf>.

Compliance with the Law

Vanderbilt University is committed to compliance with all applicable laws, rules, and regulations. It is the responsibility of each member of the university community, including staff, faculty, health care professionals with hospital privileges, agents, representatives, contractors, and vendors, to follow, in the course and scope of their work at Vanderbilt, all applicable laws, rules, regulations, and university policies, and to maintain an educational, health care, and business environment that is committed to integrity and ethical conduct.

Research and Health Care Services

Vanderbilt University is committed to compliance with applicable law in the conduct of research and health care services. In particular, Vanderbilt is committed to the protection of the health, safety, and welfare of human and animal research subjects and the conduct of research with scientific integrity. Vanderbilt has adopted policies and procedures designed to foster the responsible conduct of research, and 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 grant funds must also be followed. Additionally, members of the medical center community,

including physicians, billing representatives, and independent contractors, must follow laws and regulations governing financial and billing transactions, and all medical center clinicians must follow the Medicare and Medicaid documentation requirements. Questions concerning Medicare and Medicaid billing rules should be directed to the VUMC Compliance Office at 343-2777. For assistance with budget development, research contract negotiation, and grant applications, contact the Office of Grants and Contracts Management at 322-2631.

False Claims Act and Whistleblower Protection

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. Examples of violations of a FCA are (i) submission of a claim to Medicare for payment for services not rendered, or (ii) falsification of a time and effort report in connection with a claim for reimbursement from government grant. Vanderbilt University does not allow retaliation against persons reporting such suspected violations (sometimes referred to as “whistleblowers”) for making such reports in good faith.

Report any known or suspected violation of either the FFCA or the TFCA to the appropriate supervisor, department head or chair, the University Compliance Officer, the Medical Center Compliance Officer, or the 24-hour Confidential Help Line for the university at (615) 322-0133, or the Medical Center Confidential Help Line at (615) 343-0135. In making reports to either confidential help line, the caller may make a report anonymously. The compliance helplines have no call identification or number recognition capability.

Faculty and staff may also report known or suspected violations of the FFCA to the following Federal hotline, (800) 447-8477, or by email at HHSTips@oig.hhs.gov.

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. Vanderbilt prohibits retaliation and will take no adverse action against persons who make such reports in good faith (“whistleblowers), even if the report turns out not to be correct. Any faculty or staff member who believes that he or she has been subjected to or affected by retaliatory conduct for reporting a suspected violation of an FCA or for refusing to engage in activity that would be a violation of an FCA should report such retaliation to the university compliance officer or medical center compliance officer.

Kickbacks

It is against university policy for any person acting on behalf of the university to accept or pay a kickback. 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.

Additionally, it is illegal for the medical center or anyone acting on behalf of the medical center to provide gifts or other remuneration in exchange for referrals of patients covered by Medicare, TennCare, Medicaid or other federal health care programs, such as CHAMPUS and the Railroad Retirement Board. It is also illegal to accept a kickback in return for purchasing, leasing, ordering, or recommending the purchase, lease, or ordering of any goods, facilities, services, or items reimbursable under the Medicare, TennCare, or Medicaid programs.

Antitrust Laws and Regulations

Vanderbilt University is committed to complying with state and federal antitrust (monopolies) laws and regulations. University policy and business practices prohibit setting charges in collusion with competitors, certain exclusive arrangements with vendors, and joint ventures that are in restraint of trade or which attempt to monopolize any part of interstate trade or commerce. The sharing of confidential information such as salaries or charges for services with competitors is also prohibited.

Conflicts of Interest and Commitment

Vanderbilt University is committed to following and enforcing its conflict of interest and commitment policies. All university faculty, staff, and representatives should avoid potential or perceived conflicts of interest and/or commitment. 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 you or a family member, should be discussed with the appropriate dean, supervisor, or compliance officer. Vanderbilt conflict of interest policies and commitment policies are found on the Vanderbilt Compliance Web site at www.vanderbilt.edu/compliance/, the Vanderbilt University Medical Center Compliance Web site at www.mc.vanderbilt.edu/compliance/, the Human Resource Services Web site at www.vanderbilt.edu/HRS, and in the hospital policy manual.

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 his or her immediate supervisor so that necessary action may be taken. Necessary action may include evacuating employees, reporting such event to a governmental authority if required pursuant to any environmental law, and containing and cleaning up any such spill, release, or discharge. Employees should also report any other violations of applicable environmental law of which they have actual knowledge that could endanger the health and safety of other individuals. Questions

concerning environmental regulations should be directed to Vanderbilt Environmental Health and Safety at 322-2057.

Confidentiality

Vanderbilt University is committed to the appropriate protection of confidential information. Many faculty and staff have access to various types of sensitive, confidential, and proprietary information. Vanderbilt prohibits the unauthorized seeking, disclosing, or selling of such information, including confidential information contained in patient medical records, student educational records, and employment records. See VUMC Addendum below for more information about the confidentiality of patient information.

Controlled Substances

In accordance with the university's Drug-Free Workplace policy, Vanderbilt and its medical center prohibit the unlawful manufacture, distribution, possession, or use of a controlled substance by any member of the university community in the workplace or while conducting university business off the university's premises. 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. Additionally, if the medical center or any of its employees are convicted under federal or state law of unlawfully manufacturing, distributing, prescribing, or dispensing a controlled substance, the medical center can be excluded from participation in the Medicare, TennCare, and Medicaid programs. For more information, see the Vanderbilt Compliance Program Plan at <http://www.vanderbilt.edu/compliance/plan.php>.

Non-Discrimination

Vanderbilt University is committed to the principles of equal opportunity and affirmative action. Vanderbilt does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national or ethnic origin, age, disability, sexual orientation, or military service in administration of its educational policies, programs or activities; its admission policies; scholarship and loan programs; athletic or other institution-administered programs; or employment. The Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action, and Disability Services Department (EAD) has responsibility for monitoring Vanderbilt's Affirmative Action Plan and assisting with the application and interpretation of laws that impose special obligations on Vanderbilt. The EAD also assists with compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and with providing accommodation to students, faculty, and staff.

The EAD receives complaints regarding unlawful discrimination within the university community and, where possible, assists in the resolution of those complaints. Any faculty or staff member who experiences harassment or inappropriate discrimination should immediately seek assistance through the EAD by calling 322-4705. Vanderbilt prohibits retaliation against persons who utilize the EAD in good faith to voice complaints of harassing or discriminatory conduct. Other employment concerns related to personnel issues or human resources, such as salary, promotion, or hiring, should initially be directed to Human Resource Services at 322-8330.

Response to Investigation

Vanderbilt University is committed to cooperating with government investigators 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 University Central or the Vanderbilt University Medical Center, a supervisor, the Office of the General Counsel, or the hospital administrator on-call should be contacted before an employee discusses any matters with such investigator, agent, or auditor.

Compliance Training

Vanderbilt University is committed to providing training and education to the university community about compliance with applicable laws, rules, and regulations. In addition to employee orientation, the VUMC Safety Fair, and the Hearts and Minds Medical Center Orientation, ongoing training and education is available on the university Web site with the Institutional Review Board, Office of Grants and Contracts Management, Research Support Services, and other relevant departments. Also, the compliance officers are always available to assist and coordinate specific education and training efforts.

Conclusion

Vanderbilt University is committed to following local, state, and federal laws, rules, and regulations. The compliance officers maintain help and reporting phone lines to enable faculty, staff, and other university representatives to report violations and to discuss any questions. To assist the university with its commitment to appropriate conduct, all faculty, staff, and representatives are encouraged to report violations of any law or policy to a supervisor, a department head or chair, or a compliance officer. It is the duty of all faculty, staff, and university representatives to report Vanderbilt job-related criminal conduct of which they have actual knowledge or Vanderbilt-job-related situations that endanger the health and safety of any individual. All persons making such reports 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. Vanderbilt will take no adverse action against persons making such reports in good faith. Vanderbilt prohibits retaliation against persons who make such reports in good faith.

University Central faculty and staff wanting to make a report of a violation or a potential problem may contact the University Central Compliance Officer at 322-5162, or call the anonymous, confidential helpline at 322-1033. Members of the medical center community may contact the VUMC Compliance Office at 343-7266. Concerns can also be reported confidentially and anonymously on VUMC's confidential helpline at 343-0135. For more information, see the [Vanderbilt Compliance Program Plan](#). In addition, relevant Human Resource Policies are available at <http://hr.vanderbilt.edu/policies/index.htm>.

Standards of Conduct Addendum: Medical Center Only

These additional Standards of Conduct apply exclusively to members of the Vanderbilt University Medical Center community, which includes medical center staff or faculty, and any person who provides services at the medical center, including health care professionals with hospital privileges.

Billing and Claims

Vanderbilt University is committed to charging, billing, documenting, and submitting claims for reimbursement for hospital and professional services in the manner required by applicable laws, rules, and regulations. All of our faculty/staff should know and carefully follow the applicable rules for submission of bills and claims for reimbursement on behalf of the medical center. If you know or suspect that a bill or claim for reimbursement is incorrect, you are required to report it immediately to your supervisor or to the medical center compliance officer.

Patient Referrals

Vanderbilt University is committed to the lawful referral of patients to services outside the medical center for the delivery of appropriate patient care. If a referring physician, or his or her immediate family member, has an ownership or investment interest in or a compensation arrangement with the entity to which a patient is referred, and payment for the referred services will be made from a federal or state health care program, such as Medicare, Medicaid, or TennCare, a federal law, commonly referred to as the “Stark Law,” may prohibit the referral. No medical center physician shall refer a patient for services in violation of the law. If a physician has questions about referrals, he/she should consult with the medical center compliance officer or the Office of the General Counsel.

Emergency Treatment for Patients and Women in Labor and Patient Transfers

Vanderbilt University is committed to following state and federal laws and regulations with respect to the evaluation, admission, and treatment of patients with emergency medical conditions and pregnant women who are in labor, regardless of a patient’s financial or insurance status. As the health care arm of the university, the medical center conducts its activities in furtherance of the university’s charitable mission in the areas of education, research, and patient care. Emergency services are available to all persons in need of those services without regard to their financial or insurance status. If any individual comes to the Emergency Department of the hospital for examination or treatment of a medical condition, then the medical center must provide the individual with an appropriate medical screening examination to determine if an emergency medical condition exists, and, if one does, it must stabilize the emergency medical condition within its capabilities. A woman in active labor is deemed to have an emergency medical condition. Additionally, the medical center must accept for transfer from another hospital an individual requiring specialized capabilities of the medical center if the medical center has the capacity and capability to treat the individual. The medical center’s commitment to patients is reflected in our willingness to help anyone in need and not be influenced by race, creed, ethnicity, or sex. To ensure that these factors do not affect staff and faculty decisions, all

people will be given emergency treatment and be discharged and referred without discrimination. It is also important for medical center staff and faculty to keep all patients' medical information confidential.

Discharge Planning and Ancillary Service Referrals

Vanderbilt University is committed to appropriate discharge planning and the lawful referral of patients for ancillary health care services. The medical center recognizes that the discharge of a patient to a residence or post-hospitalization provider is an important decision. In developing and implementing discharge plans, medical center faculty and staff shall act in the best interest of the patient, in the judgment of the health care provider. This includes the involvement and consent of the patient or patient's legal representative.

Disciplinary Action

All medical center faculty, staff, and representatives, as well as those who hold professional staff privileges, must carry out their duties for the medical center as stated in these policies, and, as required by law, report violations of local, state, or federal laws, rules, or regulations to a supervisor or the Medical Center Compliance Officer. If any faculty, staff, or representative does not report violations, knowing that such a failure violates a clear legal obligation, the individual may be subject to disciplinary action and may be terminated from employment. Such disciplinary conduct must abide by all substantive and procedural protections applicable to discipline in the Faculty Manual or, for staff, in the Human Resource Services Staff Guidelines. Disciplinary action may apply to a supervisor who knowingly directs or approves a person's improper actions, or is aware of those improper actions but does not act appropriately and within the supervisor's scope of authority to correct them, or who, by knowingly violating a clear legal or professional duty, otherwise fails to exercise appropriate supervision.