PART II
UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

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University Organization

I. The Organization of the University of North Carolina

In North Carolina, all the public educational institutions that grant baccalaureate degrees are part of The University of North Carolina. East Carolina University is one of seventeen constituent institutions of the multi-campus state university.

The University of North Carolina, chartered by the NC General Assembly in 1789, was the first public university in the United States to open its doors and the only one to graduate students in the eighteenth century. The first class was admitted in Chapel Hill in 1795. For the next 136 years, the only campus of The University of North Carolina was at Chapel Hill.

In 1877, the NC General Assembly began sponsoring additional institutions of higher education, diverse in origin and purpose. Five were historically black institutions, and another was founded to educate American Indians. Several were created to prepare teachers for the public schools. Others had a technological emphasis. One is a training school for performing artists.

In 1931, the NC General Assembly redefined The University of North Carolina to include three state-supported institutions: the campus at Chapel Hill (now the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), North Carolina State College (now North Carolina State University at Raleigh), and Woman's College (now the University of North Carolina at Greensboro). The new multi-campus University operated with one board of trustees and one president. By 1969, three additional campuses had joined the University through legislative action: the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, the University of North Carolina at Asheville, and the University of North Carolina at Wilmington.

In 1971, the General Assembly passed legislation bringing into The University of North Carolina the state's ten remaining public senior institutions, each of which had until then been legally separate: Appalachian State University, East Carolina University, Elizabeth City State University, Fayetteville State University, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University, North Carolina Central University, The North Carolina School of the Arts, Pembroke State University (now the University of North Carolina at Pembroke), Western Carolina University, and Winston-Salem State University. This action created the original sixteen-campus University. (In 1985, the North Carolina School of Science and Mathematics, a residential high school for gifted students, was declared an affiliated school of The University; in July 2007 NCSSM by legislative action became a constituent institution of the University of North Carolina [http://www.northcarolina.edu/about/mission.htm], making it the seventeenth campus of the University of North Carolina.)
The University of North Carolina Board of Governors is the policy-making body legally charged with the general determination, control, supervision, management, and governance of all affairs of the constituent institutions. It elects the president, who administers The University (https://www.northcarolina.edu/policy/index.php ). The thirty-two voting members of the board of governors are elected by the General Assembly for four-year terms. Former board chairs and board members who are former governors of North Carolina may continue to serve for limited periods as emeritus nonvoting members. The president of The UNC Association of Student Governments, or that student's designee, is also a nonvoting member.

Each of the seventeen constituent institutions is headed by a chancellor, who is chosen by the board of governors on the president's nomination and is responsible to the president. Each institution has a board of trustees, consisting of eight members elected by the board of governors, four appointed by the governor, and the president of the student body, who serves ex-officio. (The NC School of the Arts has two additional ex-officio members.) Each board of trustees holds extensive powers over academic and other operations of its institution on delegation from the board of governors.

University of North Carolina General Administration http://www.northcarolina.edu/

Board of Governors for the University of North Carolina http://www.northcarolina.edu/bog/index.htm

Constituent Institutions of the University of North Carolina http://www.northcarolina.edu/campus_profiles/index.php

(FS Resolution #12-04, January 2012)

II. Vision, Mission Statement, and Strategic Directions of East Carolina University
The effective formulation of East Carolina University’s vision and mission demands the broadest possible exchange of information and opinion among the Board of Trustees, the Chancellor, Administration, and the Faculty. Each should have a voice in the determination of ECU’s vision and mission. Therefore, because of their educational, research, service, clinical, and other functions, the faculty should participate in the creation of ECU’s vision, mission, and other strategic planning documents.

(FS Resolution #11-101, December 2011)

III. Vetting of Administrative Policies, Rules, and Regulations (PRRs) in matters relating to Faculty
The following outlines the internal Faculty Senate process for obtaining Formal Faculty Advice on Administrative Policies, Rules, and Regulations (PRRs).

Based on the East Carolina University Policy Manual, the official repository of all approved PRRs at East Carolina University, the following process has been established for the solicitation and provision of faculty advice on matters involving faculty in the areas of academic policies, faculty welfare, and university governance (ECU Regulation for Policy Development 01.15.01).

When the need for an administrative PRR is determined which pertains to faculty, the appropriate authority (Chancellor) or delegated authority (e.g. Provost, Academic Council) will inform the Chair of the Faculty. The appropriate delegated authority provides the Chair of the Faculty with a draft of the proposed administrative policy. The Chair of the Faculty asks the appropriate university academic/appellate committee to review and provide feedback and recommendations to the Faculty Senate within a specific time frame, as designated by the Chancellor or issuing authority.

Following committee review and vetting, the committee will submit the recommendation to the Faculty Senate as a means of formal faculty advice on the proposed PRR. The Faculty Senate will vote on
the recommendation of the university committee as formal advice for the proposed PRR. The formal advice will be documented following the same recordkeeping process as all other Faculty Senate actions and resolutions.

If the formal advice on the PRR is approved by the Faculty Senate, the formal advice will be submitted to the Chancellor following the normal established approval/review process, in addition to the appropriate delegated authority for the PRR (e.g. Provost, Academic Council). The Chancellor will act according to the established process and notify the Chair of the Faculty that the faculty’s formal advice has been received.

The Chair of the Faculty and the Faculty Senate will receive formal notification from the appropriate authority (Chancellor) or delegated authority (e.g. Provost, Academic Council) following approval of the proposed administrative policy. A history of the Faculty Senate recommendation/formal advice will be maintained in the Faculty Senate office in the same manner as all other Senate actions and resolutions and maintained as feedback to the PRR policy when published in the University Policy Manual.

(FS Resolution #12-66, April 2012)

IV. Academic Policy
The faculty organization of East Carolina University comprises the general faculty. As provided in Section 502D of The Code of UNC, the BOG requires the Chancellor to ensure that there exists in the institution a faculty council or senate, a majority of whose members are elected by and from the members of the faculty. The Faculty Senate is the legislative and advisory body which represents the general faculty and provides the means by which faculty are enabled to fulfill their function with respect to faculty welfare and academic and educational policies exclusive of graduate programs. The Faculty Senate acts upon reports and recommendations of its standing academic committees (and ad-hoc committees). Please refer to the ECU Faculty Manual, Faculty Constitution and By-Laws of East Carolina University for the detailed list of responsibilities and activities of the Faculty Senate. Graduate faculty governance and organizational matters are also outlined in the ECU Faculty Manual.

According to ECU Regulation 01.15.01 regarding recommendations for new PRRs or Changes to Existing PRRs, the Faculty Senate, the Graduate Council, Staff Senate, Student Government Association, any standing or ad hoc committee of East Carolina University or any administrative or academic officer, including Executive Officers, may recommend new PRRs or changes to existing PRRs. Any member of the University Community may forward recommendations for new or revised PRRs to any of the above entities/individuals. At East Carolina University, the general faculty are the general electorate and the Faculty Senate is the legislative and advisory body representing the general faculty. The Chancellor and the Chair of the Faculty facilitate communication that enables continuing and effective faculty participation in all aspects of the University community. The Chancellor is a member of all faculties and other academic bodies of the institution and shall have the right to preside over the deliberations of any legislative bodies of the faculties of the institution.

Academic policies pertaining to faculty shall be housed in the Faculty Manual, in particular matters relating to tenure and promotion, curriculum, degree requirements, instructional standards and grading, and faculty welfare. In the spirit of shared governance, before the Chancellor either adopts with revisions a regulation or recommends to the Board of Trustees a proposed policy that differs from a recommendation of the Faculty Senate regarding matters of tenure and promotion, curriculum, degree requirements, instruction standards, and grading, the Chancellor will seek additional advice from the Faculty Senate to be provided within a period the Chancellor establishes in the best interest of the University.

(FS Resolution #12-67, April 2012)
V. Administrative Policy

Administrative policy, as distinct from academic policy, is determined by the chancellor in consultation with other administrative officers. Administrative committees are appointed by the chancellor (or the Chancellor’s designee) and report to the chancellor or to his or her designee. These committees, councils, and boards are not responsible to the Faculty Senate because of their jurisdictions and functions; however, the chair of the faculty (or an appointed representative) serves as an ex-officio member on most of the administrative committees. The complete list of current standing University administrative committees will be linked here once available.

(FS Resolution #12-06, January 2012)