NC State University's Policy Landscape

NC Constitution Article IX, Section 8 – the General Assembly

- Shall maintain a public system of higher education
- Selects UNC and constituent trustees and gives them authority
- May enact laws as necessary for maintenance and management

General Statutes and other State Policies

- Chapter 116, Article 1 (Higher Education) defines the roles, powers, duties of the Board of Governors, Boards of Trustees, Constituent Institutions, Chancellors, and UNC President, and other special provisions, programs, and regulations as added from time to time (e.g. Distinguished Professors Endowment Trust Fund is defined in general statute.)
- Other statutes and state policies also apply to us (e.g. State Human Resources Act)

UNC Code

Incorporates the requirements of the NC constitution and General Statutes for the UNC System, as well as UNC Board of Governors bylaws and other highlevel policies.

Chapter V calls for faculty council / senate (see right). Chapter VI addresses Academic Freedom and Tenure.

502 D. Relation of the Chancellor to the Constituent Institution.

(2) The chancellor shall be 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. The chancellor shall be responsible for ensuring 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 general faculty, however, which shall include at least all full-time faculty and appropriate administrators, may function as the council or senate. The faculty shall be served by a chair elected either by the general faculty or by the council or senate. However, the chancellor may attend and preside over all meetings of the council or senate. The council or senate may advise the chancellor on any matters pertaining to the institution that are of interest and concern to the faculty.

In addition to ensuring the establishment of a council or senate, the chancellor shall ensure the establishment of appropriate procedures within the institution to provide members of the faculty the means to give advice with respect to questions of academic policy and institutional governance, with particular emphasis upon matters of curriculum, degree requirements, instructional standards, and grading criteria. The procedures for giving advice may be through the council or senate, standing or special committees or other consultative means.

UNC Policy Manual Provides direction and policies on University System matters, including personnel policies; academic programs; research; student admission and matriculation; tuition and financial aid; athletics; finance and property; and others.

POLICIES

Must do's;
Approved by
UNC BOG

Must do's;
Approved by
UNC President

REGULATIONS GUIDELINES

Guidance; Approved by UNC President

NCSU PRRs

Addresses powers and duties delegated to our Board of Trustees and Chancellor, including authority to establish policies and regulations for efficient and orderly administration of the institution.

POLICIES

Must do's; Approved by NCSU BOT REGULATIONS

Must do's; Approved by Chancellor RULES

Must do's; Approved by Deleg. Auth. Other Influencers



Federal Government



Regional Accreditor (SACSCOC)

SOPs,
Bylaws,
and other
procedures
exist on
campus
but are
considered
invalid if in
conflict
with a PRR.

Where do new or revised PRRs come from?

PRR Authority

Office / Unit

Standing Committee

Task Force or Ad Hoc Comm.

Other...



Typical PRR Approval Flows

ACADEMIC
DEPARTMENT RULES
(RPT, PTR)

Department DVF / Head

College approving body / Dean

PRR Authority

OGC Final Review and Posting UNIVERSITY REGULATIONS

Unit / Committee

Various groups that need to review and/or approve (e.g. Faculty Senate, HRAC, Dean's Council, etc.)

PRR Authority

Cabinet

OGC Final Review and Posting

Things to consider when writing or reviewing PRRs

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Is a PRR needed? (Does it address a requirement of law, regulatory agency, etc.?)

Is it at the appropriate level of response (i.e. will it introduce unnecessary burden based on fear, extreme risk aversion, or incomplete understanding of the issue?)

Is it crafted to stand the test of time (e.g. does it refer to specific dates or events that will need to be updated or removed in short order?)

Is it crafted to be specific and clear enough? (e.g. will the reader understand who the policy does and does not affect?)