

SECTION 502.**CHANCELLORS OF CONSTITUENT INSTITUTIONS.**

502 A. General Authority. The administrative and executive head of each constituent institution shall be the chancellor, who shall exercise complete executive authority therein, subject to the direction of the president. The chancellor shall be responsible for carrying out policies of the Board of Governors and of the board of trustees. [See G.S. 116-34(a)]

502 B. Relation of the Chancellor to the Board of Governors and the President.

(1) It shall be the duty of the chancellor to keep the president, and through the president the Board of Governors, fully informed concerning the operations and needs of the institution. Upon request, the chancellor shall be available to confer with the president or with the Board of Governors concerning matters that pertain to the institution. [See G.S. 116-34(c)] As of June 30 of each year, the chancellor shall prepare for the Board of Governors a detailed report on the operation of the institution for the preceding year. [See G.S. 116-34(a)] The chancellor shall make such additional reports to the president or the Board of Governors as the president or the Board of Governors may require. (2) The chancellor shall make recommendations for development of the educational programs of the institution [See G.S. 116-34(d)] and shall serve as general adviser to the president, and through the president the Board of Governors, with respect to all programs and activities of the institution. (3) The chancellor shall be responsible to the president for the administration of the institution, including the enforcement of the decisions, actions, policies, and regulations of the Board of Governors applicable to the institution. (4) Subject to policies prescribed by the Board of Governors and by the institutional board of trustees, the chancellor shall make recommendations for the appointment of personnel within the institution. [See G.S. 116-34(d)] With respect to all personnel matters, including appointments, promotions, removals, and compensation for the institution's academic, administrative, and other staffs, which are required to be acted upon by the Board of Governors, the chancellor shall make recommendations to the president. (5) The chancellor shall present to the president all matters concerning the institution which are to be considered by the Board of Governors or any of its committees. In accordance with prescribed administrative procedures uniformly applicable to all institutions, the chancellor shall participate in the development of the proposed budget of the University of North Carolina. (6) The chancellor shall be the official medium of communication between the president and all deans, heads or chairs of departments, directors, and all other administrative officers, faculty members, students, and employees.

502 Relation of the Chancellor to the Board of Trustees.

(1) It shall be the duty of the chancellor to attend all meetings of the board of trustees and to be responsible for keeping the board of trustees fully informed on the operation of the institution and its needs. [See G.S. 116-34(b)] (2) As of June 30 of each year, the chancellor shall prepare for the board of trustees a detailed report on the operation of the institution for the preceding year. [G.S. 116-34(a)] The chancellor shall also submit such additional reports to the board of trustees as the chancellor may deem wise or as the board may require. The chancellor shall seek the counsel of the board of trustees concerning the affairs of the institution. (3) The chancellor shall be responsible to the board of trustees for enforcing all policies, rules, and regulations of the board of trustees. (4) The chancellor shall be the official medium of communication between the board of trustees and all individuals, officials, agencies, and organizations, both within and without the institution.

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

(1) Subject to policies established by the Board of Governors, the board of trustees, or the president, the chancellor; shall be the leader of and the official spokesperson for the institution; shall promote the educational excellence and general development and welfare of the institution; shall define the scope of authority of faculties, councils, committees, and officers of the institution; and all projects, programs, and

institutional reports to be undertaken on behalf of the institution shall be subject to the chancellor's authorization and approval. (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.

(3) Subject to any policies or regulations of the Board of Governors or of the board of trustees, it shall be the duty of the chancellor to exercise full authority in the regulation of student affairs and student conduct and discipline. In the discharge of this duty, delegation of such authority may be made by the chancellor to faculty committees and to administrative or other officers of the institution, or to agencies of student government, in such manner and to such extent as may by the chancellor be deemed necessary and expedient. In the discharge of the chancellor's duty with respect to matters of student discipline, it shall be the duty of the chancellor to secure to every student the right to due process. Appeals from these disciplinary decisions are allowable only on the following grounds: 1) a violation of due process; or 2) a material deviation from Substantive and Procedural Standards adopted by the Board of Governors. Where the sanction is suspension or expulsion, an appeal may be made to the board of trustees. No appeal to the president is permitted. When the sanction is expulsion, the final campus decision is appealable to the Board of Governors.

This version of paragraph (3) was replaced on July 1, 2003 and applies only to offenses arising on or before that date. (3) Subject to any policies or regulations of the Board of Governors or of the board of trustees, it shall be the duty of the chancellor to exercise full authority in the regulation of student affairs and in matters of student discipline in the institution. In the discharge of this duty, delegation of such authority may be made by the chancellor to faculty committees and to administrative or other officers of the institution, or to agencies of student government, in such manner and to such extent as may by the chancellor be deemed necessary and expedient. In the discharge of the chancellor's duty with respect to matters of student discipline, it shall be the duty of the chancellor to secure to every student the right of due process and fair hearing, the presumption of innocence until found guilty, the right to know the evidence and to face witnesses testifying against the student, and the right to such advice and assistance in the individual's defense as may be allowable under the regulations of the institution as approved by the chancellor. In those instances where the denial of any of these rights is alleged, it shall be the duty of the president to review the proceedings.