The *University Faculty Handbook* describes the organizational structure and governance of the University, sets forth the major policies and procedures affecting faculty members, and describes faculty retirement and benefit plans, current as of the date of publication. Because the University is a dynamic institution, it is inevitable that changes will occur, new policies and procedures will be adopted, and existing descriptions will be superseded. This handbook will be revised periodically, but changes between handbook revisions will take effect as they are duly adopted. Policies and Procedures in this edition supersede all former editions unless there is a statement in the text of this edition noting otherwise.

In addition to the *University Faculty Handbook*, college and school supplemental operating guidelines and procedures are available in each of the colleges and schools of the University. These supplemental handbooks are attached to the *University Faculty Handbook*. The provisions of the *University Faculty Handbook* supersede collegiate policies and procedures.

Wherever the University has chosen to adopt policies or principles similar to or incorporating portions of statements of the American Association of University Professors or other external bodies, the University reserves the right to interpret such policies or principles for itself and is not bound by external interpretations.

Additional policies and procedures affecting all University employees are published in the *Employee Benefit Handbook*. 
Mercer University’s mission is to teach, to learn, to create, to discover, to inspire, to empower, and to serve.

In fulfilling this mission, the University supports undergraduate, graduate, and professional learning as well as basic research and its application in service to others. As a university committed to excellence and innovation, Mercer challenges members of its community to meet and exceed high standards in their teaching, learning, research, scholarship, and service.

Founded by Baptists in 1833, Mercer is an independent university that remains grounded in a tradition that embraces freedom of the mind and spirit, cherishes the equal worth of every individual, and commits to serving the needs of humankind. As a reflection of this heritage:

- We encourage our students to discover and develop fully their unique combination of gifts and talents to become leaders who make a positive difference in the world.
- We seek to inspire members of our community to live virtuous and meaningful lives by using their gifts and talents to serve the needs of humankind as an expression of their love for God and neighbor.
- We seek to enrich the mind and spirit by promoting and facilitating an open and rigorous search for truth and understanding, including an examination of the moral, religious, and ethical questions of this and every age.
- We affirm and respect the dignity and sacred worth of every person and celebrate both our commonalities and our differences.
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1. ORGANIZATION

1.1. Administrative Organization of the University

1.1.1 The Corporation of Mercer University

The Corporation of Mercer University is a nonprofit corporation having perpetual duration that is organized to establish and endow a collegiate institution by the name of Mercer University. The purposes of the Corporation include the following:

a. to make a permanent endowment to said institution;
b. to raise funds for the support of the same;
c. to erect buildings;
d. to confer degrees;
e. to acquire, hold, and administer funds and all manner of property which, after the payment of necessary expenses, shall be devoted exclusively to educational, religious, and the permissible purposes for which the institution was founded; and
f. to exercise such other power not inconsistent with the laws of the State of Georgia or the United States.

The affairs of the Corporation, as well as the institution of learning known as Mercer University, and of every college, school, department, and division thereof wherever located, are managed and controlled by a board of directors known as a Board of Trustees. The Board may elect such officers or agents from within or without its membership as it may deem proper. It may also adopt such bylaws, rules, and regulations as it may deem proper for its own government and for the management of the business and affairs of the Corporation and the University.

Source: Articles of Incorporation of The Corporation of Mercer University

1.1.2 Board of Trustees

a. Members

The Board of Trustees of The Corporation of Mercer University is comprised of no more than forty-five members, exclusive of the President (who is ex officio a member of the Board) and Life Trustees. The members of the Board are elected to hold office for a term of five years, one-fifth to be elected each year. No member of the Board of Trustees is eligible for re-election after the expiration of his or her term of service until he or she has been in retirement from the Board for at least one year.

Each year, the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees makes nominations for successors to the nine members of the Board whose terms are next expiring. The members of the Executive Committee, exclusive of those whose successors are to be then selected, determine by majority vote the names to be recommended to the Board of Trustees for election. Before reaching a final recommendation as to the nominations to be submitted to the Board, the Executive Committee insures that no less than one of its nine nominees is a Baptist clergyman, and that its recommendations as a whole do not conflict with the provisions of the Charter of the Corporation that no less than one-half of the Board of Trustees shall be Baptist, and that the membership of the Board of Trustees shall reflect diverse backgrounds and perspectives. Under the terms of the Charter, each member of the Board of Trustees must be a person who is committed to the historic Baptist ideals of religious freedom, intellectual freedom, and respect for persons of all faiths. The Board of Trustees has the sole and exclusive authority to determine the eligibility and qualifications of any person for service on the Board.

Source: Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws of The Corporation of Mercer University
b. **Board Organization**

The management of the business and affairs of the Corporation, including those of Mercer University and of every college, school, and department thereof, its property, conduct, and the persons engaged in its service, is under the control of the Board of Trustees and of the committees, officers, and agents chosen by it.

The Chair of the Board must be a Trustee and presides, when present, at all meetings of the Board of Trustees. The Chair of the Board has general oversight of the affairs of the Corporation and sees that all of the policies, decisions, rules, and regulations prescribed by the Board of Trustees for the government of the affairs of the Corporation are faithfully observed. The Chair of the Board of Trustees is nominated by the President and elected by the Trustees at or before the fall semester meeting in each year.

c. **Meetings**

There are two regular meetings of the Board of Trustees in each calendar year. One is held during the University’s fall semester and is considered the annual meeting, and one is held during the University’s spring semester. Special meetings may be called at any time by the Board of Trustees, its Chair, its Executive Committee, or at the request of at least one-fifth of the Trustees then in office. At special meetings, no business can be transacted except that for which the meeting was called.

d. **Standing Committees**

The following are the Standing Committees of the Board of Trustees:

- Executive
- Finance, Investment, and Property
- Educational Policy
- Development
- University Honors
- University Athletics
- Audit
- University Marketing
- Executive Compensation

Said Committees are nominated by the Chair of the Board, upon the recommendation of the President, subject to confirmation by the Trustees at or before the Fall semester meeting in each year.

During the intervals between meetings of the Board, the Executive Committee possesses and may exercise all the powers of the Board in the management and direction of the business and affairs of the Corporation in all cases in which specific direction shall not have been given by the Board.

The Committee on Educational Policy, in cooperation with the President, studies and appraises the quality of the academic program, and measures the program relative to other comparable institutions in terms of teaching load, class size, student-faculty ratio, instructional expenditures, research programs, and other relevant factors. The Committee reviews and, when necessary, makes recommendations concerning the salary, pension, and other personnel policies concerning the academic personnel of the University. The Committee also reviews and makes necessary recommendations concerning the students of the University in both academic and non-academic matters.

e. **Officers**

The officers of the Corporation consist of the Chair of the Board, the Chair of the Executive Committee, the President, one or more Vice Presidents, the Secretary, the Treasurer, and such other officers, both corporate and academic, as the Board may from time to time deem necessary or desirable.

All academic officers and faculties of the University are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Board of Trustees for such terms and at such rate of compensation as the Board may deem proper.

Source: *Bylaws of The Corporation of Mercer University*
1.1.3 President

The President is appointed by the Board of Trustees and is the President of the Corporation and the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation and of the University. The duties, responsibility, and authority of the President include the following:

1. The President shall be responsible for the general direction of all the affairs of the Corporation, and for the administration and implementation of all policies prescribed by the Board of Trustees.

2. The President shall organize the faculties of the University, direct the methods of their meetings, and supervise their work.

3. The President shall be an ex officio member of every faculty of the University and shall be the head of each of the educational divisions of the University.

4. The President shall be charged with the internal discipline and order of the University, and to this end, he shall hold all Deans and members of the faculty responsible for the faithful and efficient discharge of their duties.

5. The President may, when he deems it advisable, preside over any meeting of any faculty.

6. The President is empowered to validate, by his concurrence, the acts of all faculties, officers, and departments, except in cases where the Bylaws may require the approval of the Board of Trustees.

7. The President is authorized to fill unexpected vacancies in the teaching or administrative staff and to take emergency action in other matters when the regular procedure is impossible or impracticable.

8. In the absence of special provisions to the contrary, the President shall be the medium of communication between the Board of Trustees and the staff and faculty of the University.

9. The President shall be responsible for the preparation of an operating budget for each year in accordance with sound fiscal principles, and shall provide within the expenditures of the operating budget a reasonable contingency fund. He shall submit the budgets to the Finance and Executive Committees for their review and recommendation prior to the spring semester meeting of the Board of Trustees. He shall be responsible for keeping the expenses of the University within its income.

10. The President shall have general supervision of the apparatus, the library, and other property of the University, and shall seek in all ways to protect the property and the welfare of the University.

11. The President shall be responsible for all publications of the University.

12. The President shall prepare an annual report on the conditions and needs of the University and shall send a copy to each member of the Board at least two weeks prior to the meeting of the Board in the fall semester of each year.

13. The President is authorized to join in the execution of deeds and contracts to be executed in the name of the Corporation and to affix the seal of the Corporation thereto.

14. The President is authorized to affix the seal of the Corporation to degrees conferred by it.

15. The President may authorize any other officer of the University to act on his behalf in matters not inconsistent with the special provisions of the Bylaws.

Source: Bylaws of The Corporation of Mercer University

1.1.4 Administrative Officers

The major administrative officers of the University are identified in the organizational chart provided at http://about.mercer.edu/orgchart/.
1.1.5 Administrative Councils

The administrative organization of the University includes several agencies for coordination of administrative functions and for cooperative planning. In addition, the President may, from time to time, appoint ad hoc committees and councils.

1.1.6 Advisory Council on Athletics

The Mercer Athletic Council is appointed by the President of the University to advise the President on matters of significance pertaining to the intercollegiate athletics program. Faculty members are appointed for a term of three years and are eligible for reappointment. Student members are appointed for a term of one year and are eligible for reappointment.

The responsibilities of the Mercer Athletic Council are as follows:

1. To advise the President regarding the coordination of the University’s academic mission with the objectives of the University's intercollegiate athletic programs and policies.
2. To furnish advice and counsel on matters relating to academic standards and eligibility of student-athletes.
3. To make recommendations regarding the following:
   a. Intercollegiate Athletics Department academic operating procedures;
   b. The scheduling of athletics contests; and
   c. Institutional policies and procedures that affect athletics.
4. To serve as liaison between the Intercollegiate Athletics Department and the Faculty (through the House of Delegates) and the student body (through the Student Government Association).

1.2. The University Faculty

The University Faculty consists of the President, the Provost, the Senior Vice President for the Health Sciences, the Deans of the colleges and schools of the University, and all persons appointed to a full-time instructional or administrative position with the rank of Professor, Associate Professor, Assistant Professor, Senior Lecturer, Lecturer, or Instructor.

The University Faculty may, subject to the approval of the President and the Board of Trustees, adopt rules concerning its own organization, governance, and procedures.

The University Faculty may consider any matter touching the effectiveness and quality of the educational program or the professional welfare of the faculty and may make recommendations to the President, the administrative officers of the University, or the collegiate faculties concerning any policies, programs, or procedures which affect the educational program or faculty welfare.

1.2.1 Authority and Responsibility of the Faculty

The authority and responsibility of the faculty of Mercer University are delegated to it by the President under the authority of the Board of Trustees. Members of the faculty are appointed by the President, acting on the authority of the Board of Trustees.

The responsibilities of the faculty include the following:

1. To organize and conduct educational programs and courses of instruction in accordance with the policies of the Board of Trustees.
2. To admit candidates for degrees in accordance with the policies of the Board of Trustees.
3. To determine academic policies which effectively carry out the mission of the University within the policies of the Board of Trustees.
4. To evaluate student academic progress and to recommend candidates for degrees.
5. To assist in organizing and conducting programs and services for the support of student development.
6. To review the effectiveness of programs of instructional support and to make recommendations to the President for the improvement of these programs.
7. To contribute to the advancement of knowledge through open inquiry.
8. To make recommendations to the President concerning revision of the scope of educational programs and of the educational policies of the Board of Trustees.

1.2.2 Bylaws of the University Faculty House of Delegates

Article I: General Purpose
The University Faculty House of Delegates is created to allow the faculties of the several academic units (schools/colleges/divisions) of the University to advise the President and the Provost on issues, which, in their judgment, affect the welfare of the University or the interests of the faculty. The House of Delegates also is created in fulfillment of the expressed desire of the University Trustees to have an official avenue for the communication of faculty concerns to the Educational Policy Committee. The House of Delegates is created in recognition of the exclusive jurisdiction of the faculty of each of the University’s academic units over that unit’s curriculum, degrees, and policies subject only to the approval of the President and the Trustees.

Article II: The House of Delegates
1. The faculty of each academic unit of the University will elect representatives to the House of Delegates. Each unit is entitled to two delegates for the first thirty full-time members of its faculty and an additional delegate for each additional thirty or fraction thereof. Each unit will also elect an alternate delegate who will attend meetings in the place of any regular delegate unable to attend. The Dean of each unit will be an ex officio non-voting member of the House of Delegates.
2. Delegates will be elected for terms of three years. Election of delegates will be held in March of each year, with elected delegates taking office on the following July 1. In the initial election of delegates, the terms of those elected shall be staggered.
3. Any delegate may resign by submitting a letter of resignation to the Chair of the House of Delegates. An election will be held within sixty days of the resignation to fill the vacancy.
4. Each delegate is charged with communicating the activities of the House of Delegates to the faculty of the delegate's academic unit and with representing the concerns of the faculty to the House of Delegates.

Article III: The Officers and Executive Committee
1. The House of Delegates will elect three officers: Chair, Chair-Elect, and Secretary. The current Executive Committee will serve as a nominating committee for officers, soliciting interested and competent nominees to ensure that the positions are equitably distributed among the academic units. Each officer preferably will be a delegate from a different unit, and every effort shall be made to rotate the Chair-Elect position among different academic units. After election of officers, an Executive Committee will be formed, consisting of the elected officers, the Immediate-Past Chair, and one (1) delegate from each academic unit not represented by an officer. Each unit may select its Executive Committee member in any fashion it chooses.
2. Each officer will hold office for one academic year. Elections will be conducted in the House of Delegates in May of each year, with the newly elected officers to take office on the following July 1. Vacancies in any office will be filled by election at the next meeting of the House of Delegates.
3. The Chair will preside at all meetings of the House of Delegates and of the Executive Committee, and will perform such duties as the House of Delegates may direct. The Chair-Elect will perform the duties of Chair in the Chair’s absence and will succeed to the chair on July 1 of the year after election. The Secretary will record minutes of
each meeting of the House of Delegates and will see that copies of the minutes are available promptly for
distribution to the faculties of the University.

4. The primary function of the Executive Committee is communication. Between the months of September and
May, the Executive Committee will regularly meet with the President and the Provost or their designated
representative to be informed of issues, events, or opportunities affecting the University and to inform them
about concerns of the House of Delegates and of the faculties. On occasion, at the Chair’s invitation, other
administrative officials of the University may attend and contribute to these monthly meetings. The Executive
Committee will then meet in executive session to decide whether and how to proceed on University issues. The
Executive Committee will, by majority vote, advise the Chair on the appointment of Committees, setting of
agendas, and calling of special meetings of the House of Delegates. The officers and the Executive Committee
may be called upon to meet with the Educational Policy Committee of the University Trustees, as provided by
Article VI.

Article IV: Meetings and Agenda
1. The University House of Delegates will meet between the months of September and May. Regular meetings will
be held at such times and places as may be directed by the Chair with the advice of the Executive Committee.
Special meetings of the House of Delegates may be called at any time by the Chair with the advice of the
Executive Committee, provided that at least forty-eight hours’ notice is given to delegates.

2. The House of Delegates will elect faculty members as representatives to university committees that represent
faculty interests, such as the Benefits Committee. The Chair, with the advice of the Executive Committee, will
appoint these members from the faculty at large. These members will make regular reports to the House of
Delegates on issues that affect faculty.

3. The Executive Committee will meet for regularly scheduled meetings with the President and the Provost or their
designated representative each month from September through May. Special meetings of the Executive Committee
may be called at any time by the Chair, provided that at least twenty-four hours’ notice is given to
members of the Executive Committee.

4. For meetings of the House of Delegates, a majority of the delegates must be present to constitute a quorum. For
meetings of the Executive Committee, a majority of members must be present to constitute a quorum. The
House of Delegates and the Executive Committee may act by motion adopted by a majority of those present and
voting.

5. The agenda for meetings of the House of Delegates will be prepared by the Chair with the advice of the Executive
Committee. The Secretary will distribute the agenda to delegates at least forty-eight hours in advance of each
meeting. Each agenda will provide an opportunity for any delegate to introduce items of business from the floor.

Article V: Committees
The House of Delegates may create standing and ad hoc committees and the Executive Committee of the House of
Delegates may also create ad hoc committees to study specific issues or areas of concern. All committees must report
to the House of Delegates. The Chair, with the advice of the Executive Committee, may appoint committee members
from the membership of the House of Delegates and from the faculty at large. As needed, committees may request
the assistance and cooperation of the officers of the University.

1. House of Delegates Research Committee
    General Purpose. In its meeting of January 16, 2004, the House of Delegates called for the establishment of a
standing committee—the House of Delegates Research Committee (HDRC)—through which issues arising in
research could be resolved or communicated between faculty and administrators of the University.

    Membership. The Committee shall be comprised of one member from each academic unit. The term of office
shall be for three years with approximately one-third of the seats vacated and filled each year. In the Fall of each
academic year, the Delegates will be asked to submit names of faculty in nomination for the HDRC. Nominees
may be from within or from without the House of Delegates; faculty from the latter group must have already
given their permission for nomination. Nominees should be asked as well whether they would be willing to serve
as Chair of the Committee. At a regular Fall meeting of the House, it shall elect sufficient faculty from the list of
nominations to replace those members whose terms expire that year. Former members may be re-elected to consecutive three-year terms. By separate vote, the full House of Delegates shall elect a chairperson from among the members of the HDRC. Any member of the House of Delegates may attend meetings of the HDRC, but s/he would do so without vote.

Duties. The duties of the HDRC shall be to:

1. review periodically the administrative policies, procedures, and support for research within the University;
2. recommend to the House of Delegates changes that could enhance research or alleviate problems encountered by research faculty as they comply with or implement research policies and procedures;
3. receive from faculty of the University any issues, complaints, requests, or recommendations concerning research administration or policy;
4. convene interested faculty and administrators for discussion of research matters brought to the HDRC’s attention and approved by the full House of Delegates for general announcement and discussion;
5. propose to the House of Delegates recommendations responsive to the research matters the HDRC considers;
6. report on its deliberations to the House of Delegates at least semi-annually; and
7. present to appropriate senior administrators House of Delegates-approved recommendations concerning research.

Article VI: Communication with University Trustees
1. The House of Delegates, on motions adopted by majority vote, is authorized to communicate on behalf of the faculties with the Educational Policy Committee of the Board of Trustees. In such event, the concerns of the House of Delegates will be communicated in writing and shall reflect both the majority and dissenting views of the delegates. The written document will be prepared by the Secretary and approved by the Executive Committee before transmittal by the Chair to the President and the Secretary of the Board of Trustees. In the event the Educational Policy Committee desires oral presentation of the delegates’ concerns, the House of Delegates will be represented by the Executive Committee.

2. If the House of Delegates defeats a motion to communicate with the Educational Policy Committee of the Board of Trustees, the faculty of any academic unit may, by a two-thirds majority vote of its full-time faculty members present and voting, secure communication through the House of Delegates with the Educational Policy Committee. In the event of such a vote by the faculty of any academic unit or units, the Chair will transmit to the President and the Secretary of the Board of Trustees such written concerns as the moving faculty shall submit. In the event the Educational Policy Committee desires an oral presentation of the faculty’s concerns, the University faculties will be represented by the officers of the House of Delegates and by three faculty members selected by the moving academic unit or units.

Article VII: Amendments
The Bylaws of the University House of Delegates may be amended by motion adopted by a two-thirds majority vote at two consecutive regular meetings of the House of Delegates, provided that the proposed amendment has been distributed to each delegate at least thirty days prior to the first meeting at which it is adopted.

Revised: April 26, 2012

1.3. The Collegiate Faculties

The University Faculty is organized into colleges or schools as provided for by the Board of Trustees.

The respective collegiate faculties consist of the President, the Provost, the Senior Vice President for the Health Sciences, the Dean of the college or school, and all persons appointed to an administrative or instructional position within the college or school with the rank of Professor, Associate Professor, Assistant Professor, Senior Lecturer, Lecturer, or Instructor.

Each collegiate faculty may, subject to the approval of the President, adopt by-laws and rules concerning its own
organization, governance, and procedures.

Each collegiate faculty may adopt its own regulations concerning the curriculum, the conferring of degrees, the admission or exclusion of students, and standards of academic performance, subject to the approval of the President and, where appropriate, the Board of Trustees.

Each collegiate faculty may adopt its own procedures for developing recommendations on faculty appointments, promotion, and tenure, subject to the policies of the University.

Each collegiate faculty may consider any matters touching the operation of its college or school and may make recommendations concerning these matters to the President, the administrative officers of the University, or the University faculty.

1.4. Structure of Academic Administration

The University is organized into colleges or schools as established by the Board of Trustees. Each college or school has a Dean who serves as the principal academic officer for the college or school. The Provost is responsible as chief academic officer for coordinating the administration of the colleges and schools.

1.4.1 The Provost

1. The Provost is responsible as chief academic officer for coordinating the administration of the colleges and schools and all academic support services. The Provost shall be an ex officio member of every faculty of the University. The Deans of the colleges and schools and the Senior Vice President for the Health Sciences report to the Provost, with the deans of the schools of medicine, nursing, and pharmacy, reporting to the Senior Vice President for the Health Sciences.

2. The Provost works with the Deans and Senior Vice President for the Health Sciences to facilitate adequate planning and to develop academic policies for carrying out the educational programs of the colleges and schools and for achieving the aims of the University. The Provost assists the colleges and schools to relate the goals of each unit to the goals of the University. This process provides a means whereby the diversity that exists among the various colleges and schools becomes mutually compatible and consistent with the over-arching mission of the University.

3. The Provost also provides leadership to the Deans and Senior Vice President for the Health Sciences in planning, implementing, and evaluating collegiate programs that will achieve and maintain a high level of educational quality. He/She acts to encourage and facilitate cooperative academic programs and sharing of academic support services among the colleges and schools. Some of the academic support services which are included are Office of the Registrar, Academic and Advising Services, Research, International Programs, Institutional Effectiveness, Summer Programs, Service-Learning, National Scholarships and Fellowships, Center for Baptist Studies, Center for Theology and Public Life, Institute of Life Purpose, the University Libraries, and Mercer Press. These provide necessary complements, especially to the academic programs in the colleges and schools.

4. The Provost is the chief planning officer for academic programs and budgets. The Provost assists the Deans and Senior Vice President for the Health Sciences in the coordination of cooperative and long-range planning and in the integration of planning, budgeting, and evaluation of academic and academic support programs. The Provost assists with the preparation of current and capital budgets of the colleges and schools, working with the Deans, Senior Vice President for the Health Sciences, Directors, Senior Vice and Vice Provosts, and the appropriate financial officers. The annual budget requests for the colleges and schools are presented to the President through the Provost, who also submits evaluations and recommendations concerning such budget requests.

5. The Provost, with the advice of the Deans and Senior Vice President for the Health Sciences, makes recommendations to the President regarding faculty appointments, promotion, and tenure for the colleges and schools and participates in the recruitment and selection of candidates for faculty appointments in the colleges and schools. The Provost is authorized to act on behalf of the President in issuing letters of appointment to the faculty of the colleges and schools.
1.4.2 Deans

Each college or school of the University has a Dean who serves as the principal academic officer for the college or school. The Dean is responsible for the full range of program development within the school. The Dean reports to the Provost, with the deans of the schools of medicine, nursing, pharmacy, and health professions reporting to the Senior Vice President for the Health Sciences. The responsibilities of the Dean include the following:

1. To lead in the design, development, and implementation of the educational program and to promote the effectiveness of the curriculum and instructional procedures.
2. To provide for the recruitment and selection of qualified faculty and to foster faculty development.
3. To review faculty eligibility for promotion and tenure, to conduct systematic evaluation of faculty performance, and to make recommendations to the Provost and the President concerning faculty appointments, rank, tenure, and salary.
4. To preside over the faculty, to assure the effective organization of the faculty, and to foster faculty collegiality.
5. To develop plans for the continued development of the college or school.
6. To develop recommendations to the Provost and the President regarding the operating budget for the college or school.
7. To foster the recognition and accreditation of the college or school by external agencies.
8. To represent the school on the Council of Deans and to collaborate with administrative officers of the University in the refinement, development, and revision of University policies.
9. To promote understanding and support of the school by its constituents.
10. To promote the effectiveness of library and instructional support services for the college or school.
11. To promote the effectiveness of Student Affairs and to enhance the well-being and safety of students.
12. To promote the effectiveness of institutional support services, plant operation and maintenance programs, and security services for the college or school.

The Dean is responsible for budget preparation for the school operation and for assuring adherence to the approved budget of the school. The administration of the budget must occur within the framework and limits of the University fiscal policy.

1.4.3 Senior Vice President for the Health Sciences

The Senior Vice President for Health Sciences acts as the chief academic officer for the Mercer University Health Sciences Center (MUHSC) and is responsible for coordinating the administration of its units. The Senior Vice President for Health Sciences is responsible to and reports directly to the Provost. The responsibilities of the Senior Vice President for Health Sciences include the following:

1. To work with the deans in the MUHSC to facilitate adequate planning and to develop academic policies.
2. To make recommendation, with the advice of the deans, to the Provost for appointment of personnel, including promotion and tenure for the academic units in the MUHSC.
3. To conduct regular periodic evaluation of each dean in the academic units in the MUHSC.
4. To encourage and facilitate cooperative academic programs, interprofessional education, and sharing of academic support services in the MUHSC.
5. To explain the program needs of the MUHSC to the Provost.
6. To provide general oversight of all health sciences programs, research, health professions, graduate education, and academic support sources.

7. To represent the MUHSC with appropriate alumni associations and external stakeholders.

1.4.4 Council of Deans

The Council of Deans is composed of the Provost, the Deans of the colleges and schools of the University, Student Affairs, and University Libraries, the Senior Vice President for the Health Sciences, and the Dean of Graduate Studies. The Council of Deans is chaired by the Provost and meets monthly or on call of the Chair. The functions of the Council of Deans include the following:

1. To prepare recommendations regarding intercollegiate or university academic policies.

2. To coordinate academic schedules and activities on an intercollegiate basis.

3. To share experiences and viewpoints on educational and administrative issues and to cooperatively explore possible solutions to the problems.

4. To collaborate in enhancing the quality of educational programs and in carrying out the educational mission of the University.

5. To advise the Provost on decisions, activities, and recommendations of the Office of the Provost.

6. To seek ways to increase the availability of resources for educational programs and to obtain optimal utilization of resources.

7. To facilitate communications and cooperation between general administrative offices and collegiate faculty and staff.

8. To improve the scope and effectiveness of long-range academic planning.

1.4.5 University Undergraduate Council

The University Undergraduate Council advises the Provost via the Provost Council on aspects of the undergraduate programs of the University. The Council assures effective collaboration among the colleges and schools so that undergraduate students are offered the best curricular advantages related to the undergraduate majors, minors, concentrations, specializations, programs, and electives in keeping with the University’s mission and goals. Responsibilities include the evaluation and approval of all new undergraduate courses and programs.

Functions

a. To assure collaboration that results in the consistency of undergraduate programs in relation to the mission and purposes of Mercer University.

b. To examine proposed changes, additions, and deletions in the undergraduate curriculum of each of the undergraduate colleges and schools

c. To make recommendations to the originating school or college regarding the proposal for change.

d. To establish academic policies, regulations, and standards for the undergraduate programs of Mercer University consistent with the criteria of appropriate accrediting bodies (sans general education).

e. To review the academic policies, regulations, and standards of Mercer University undergraduate programs (sans general education).
To conduct work in a timely manner to garner the requisite reviews and catalog submissions.

Membership

a. The chairs of the undergraduate curriculum committees (or equivalent) in each school or college, the associate deans (or equivalent) from each school or college having an undergraduate program, and the dean of University Libraries.

b. Deans of each school or college having an undergraduate program (ex-officio, non-voting).

c. Representatives from the academic support offices that intersect with undergraduate programs (ex-officio, non-voting). These include the University Registrar, Office of Institutional Effectiveness, the Office of Academic and Advising Services, the Campus Management Corporation (CMC) Systems Advisory Committee, and Athletics.

d. Senior Vice Provost serves as chair.

1.4.6 University Graduate Council

Purpose

The University Graduate Council assures the quality, standards, design, and conduct of graduate education in a manner consistent with the goals of Mercer University. The Council is advisory to the Provost.

Functions

a. To assure the consistency of graduate programs in relation to the mission and purposes of Mercer University.

b. To establish academic policies, regulations, and standards for all graduate programs of Mercer University consistent with the criteria of appropriate accrediting bodies.

c. To review the academic policies, regulations, and standards of all Mercer University graduate programs.

d. To review proposals for new graduate programs, program revisions, and graduate course changes.

e. To establish specific criteria governing graduate faculty status.

Membership

Membership of the University Graduate Council shall consist of:

a. Two graduate faculty members from each school or college having a graduate program. Each school or college is responsible for selecting from its graduate faculty members two individuals to serve on the University Graduate Council as voting members. These representatives may include, but are not limited to, the Associate Dean, the graduate program chair-director-coordinator, and/or members of the school or college graduate committee. Terms will be for two years and will be staggered to provide continuity of membership.

b. Deans of each school or college having a graduate program (ex officio, non-voting).

c. The Dean of Graduate Studies as chair.

d. For purposes of action on business before the Council, a quorum shall consist of fifty percent plus one of voting members or their proxies, provided that each school or college is represented by at least one member.
1.4.7 Distance Learning Committee

Purpose

The Distance Learning Committee advises the Provost on policies and procedures related to distance learning, ensuring the effectiveness and comparability of Mercer’s distance education programs and compliance with applicable federal and state regulations. It serves as a mechanism for maintaining a coordinated effort of the various campus units involved in the delivery of distance learning offerings, including instruction, assessment, student services, technology support, and faculty development training.

Membership

The University Distance Learning Committee is appointed by the Provost and composed of one faculty representative from each of the University’s colleges and schools and administrative representatives from the Department of Information Technology and from administrative units providing services to distance education students and faculty, including Student Affairs, University Libraries, the Academic Resource Center, the Registrar, Enrollment Management, and the Office Of Institutional Effectiveness. The Chair is appointed by the Provost. The committee meets monthly during the academic year or on call of the Chair.

Functions

The functions of the University Distance Learning Committee include the following:

a. To review curriculum proposals for distance learning programs as requested by the Undergraduate and Graduate Councils of the University.

b. To monitor the effectiveness of technology and technology support, academic and student support services, faculty development and student training opportunities, and communication to distance education students.

c. In its advisory capacity, to make recommendations to the Provost to ensure a quality distance learning experience comparable to that provided in Mercer’s face-to-face courses.

1.4.8 University General Education Committee

Purpose

The University General Education Committee is responsible for the ongoing development, implementation, and assessment of an effective University general education program. It ensures that the program is in keeping with the University’s mission and goals. The committee serves as an advisory body to the Provost and reports directly to the Provost through the Provost’s Council.

Functions

a. To assure the consistency of general education in relation to the mission and purposes of Mercer University as it is applied within the schools and colleges.

b. Review and approve the general education curriculum (courses added to, deleted from, or modified as part of general education).

c. Establish guidelines and determine criteria for course placement in the general education program.

d. Establish and review policies, regulations, and standards related to the general education program.

e. Determine the process for and oversee the completion of assessment for the general education program.
Membership

Membership of the University General Education Committee shall consist of:

a. Two faculty representatives from each school or college offering an undergraduate program. An associate dean can serve as a school or college representative.

b. The faculty representatives will be appointed for at least a three-year term and each school or college will stagger its representation to ensure continuity.

c. The chair of the committee will be appointed by the Provost and come from the pool of faculty representatives.

d. Senior Vice Provost (ex-officio, non-voting).

e. Vice Provost for Institutional Effectiveness (ex-officio, non-voting).

1.4.9 Associate Deans Council

Purpose

The Associate Deans Council is responsible for the evaluation and monitoring of academic policies and procedures across the University. The committee serves as an advisory body to the Provost and reports directly to the Provost through the Provost’s Council.

Membership

The Macon Associate Deans Council is comprised of the Associate Deans of Macon’s undergraduate colleges and schools, an Associate Dean of Student Affairs in Macon, the Registrar, and the Bursar. The Council is chaired by the Vice Provost of Academic Services and meets monthly during the academic year and on call of the Chair as needed.

The Atlanta Associate Deans Council is comprised of the Associate Deans of the colleges and schools located on the Atlanta campus, the Associate Dean and Director of Swilley Library, the Registrar, the Bursar, and a representative from Financial Planning. The Council rotates chair responsibilities among the Associate Deans annually; it meets monthly during the academic year and on call of the Chair as needed.

Functions

The functions of the Associate Deans Council are as follows:

a. To facilitate communication and cooperation between the Undergraduate Colleges and Schools, Student Affairs, Registrar’s Office, Information Technology, Financial Planning, University Libraries, Bursar’s office and Academic Services.

b. To make recommendations to the Provost or appropriate group regarding academic policies or procedures.

c. To review processes related, but not limited to, the University calendar, registration and class scheduling.

d. To collaborate in enhancing the quality of educational programs and in carrying out the educational mission of the University.

e. To hear appeals brought to the Council by the Chair of the Refunds Appeals Committee.
1.4.10 University Assessment Council

Purpose

The University Assessment Council (UAC) supports a process of continual self-evaluation and improvements across all instructional and administrative and educational support programs at Mercer University. Its primary function is in an advisory/supportive capacity to academic and support programs with respect to the total assessment process. The UAC:

a. Provides assistance and consultation to instructional and administrative and educational support programs in formulating and implementing assessment plans.

b. Annually reviews the assessment documents submitted by programs and provides feedback for improvement purposes.

c. Assists in the development, maintenance, and distribution of program review templates for assessment reports.

d. Provides an annual report to the Provost documenting strengths and weaknesses of the University’s overall effort in assessment and institutional effectiveness.

Membership

The membership of the University Assessment Council is as follows:

a. Faculty representatives and/or administrators from each school/college

b. Representatives from Administrative and Educational Support Units

c. A representative from the General Education Program

d. The UAC is chaired by the Director of University Assessment.

1.4.11 Student Life Council

Purpose

The Student Life Council is responsible for the evaluation and monitoring of policies and procedures across the University related to student affairs and/or student life. The committee serves as an advisory body to the Provost and reports directly to the Provost through the Provost’s Council.

Membership

The Student Life Council is composed of the Vice President and Dean of Students in Macon, the Dean of Students in Atlanta, the Director of Operations for the Regional Academic Center, and various student life professionals and/or point staff assigned from each of the professional schools. The Student Life Council is chaired by the Vice President and Dean of Students in Macon and meets once a semester or as requested by any one of the members.

Functions

The functions of the Student Life Council include the following:

a. To prepare recommendations regarding policies related to student affairs and/or student life.

b. To share experiences and viewpoints on educational, administrative, and student issues and to cooperatively explore possible solutions to any challenges identified by the group.

c. To collaborate in enhancing the quality of the student experience amongst the various campuses and in carrying
out the student support mission of the University.

d. To advise the Provost and the President on decisions, activities, and recommendations related to student issues.

e. To find ways to increase the availability of resources for student life programs and services, and to obtain optimal utilization of resources.

f. To facilitate communication and cooperation between the various campuses and student affairs units, and to ensure awareness and compliance with various university, state, and federal mandates.

g. To improve the scope and effectiveness of long range academic planning.

1.4.12 University Service-Learning Advisory Councils

Purpose

The University Service-Learning Advisory Councils (undergraduate and graduate) advise the Senior Vice Provost for Service-Learning on policies, strategic planning, and implementation processes related to academic service-learning and community engagement. Because service-learning at the graduate level is often prescribed by professional accrediting bodies, there are separate Graduate and Undergraduate Service-Learning Advisory Councils. Each school or college is responsible for selecting at least one service-learning teaching faculty member to serve on the undergraduate or graduate councils, as appropriate. Members serve two-year terms on a staggered basis. The Councils are chaired by the Senior Vice Provost for Service-Learning.

Functions

a. To develop academic policies regarding service-learning consistent with the mission of the University and best practices in the field.

b. To develop strategic initiatives to support service-learning.

c. To act as advocates for service-learning and liaisons between each school or college and the Office of Service-Learning

1.4.13 Provost’s Council

Purpose

The Provost’s Council serves to advise the Provost on academic and student life matters related to the oversight for which the various committees are charged. The Council is chaired by the University Provost.

Membership

The Provost’s Council is composed of:

a. The Provost

b. The following directors: International Programs, Fellowships and Scholarships, Mercer University Press, Quality Enhancement Plan

c. The following chairs: Distance Learning Committee, University Assessment Council, University Graduate Council, University General Education Committee, Student Life Council, Service-Learning Advisory Council

d. The University Registrar
e. The Vice and Senior Vice Provosts

f. The Vice President for Student Affairs

Functions

a. To provide recommendations to the Provost related to academic policies and procedures.

b. To provide recommendations to the Provost related to student life

c. To make recommendations to the Provost related to general education, undergraduate curriculum, and graduate curriculum

2 FACULTY PERSONNEL POLICIES

2.1. Faculty Appointments at Mercer University

The authority to appoint members of the faculty of Mercer University rests with the President, who acts on the authority of the Board of Trustees. Faculty appointments are governed by the following policies and procedures:

A. Qualifications for Faculty Appointment

The qualifications which are sought in candidates for a faculty appointment at Mercer University include the following:

1. Teaching effectiveness as exhibited in:
   a. Mastery of the subject matter in the teaching field.
   b. Understanding of the teaching/learning process.
   c. Skill in employing a variety of instructional methods, as required by the educational objectives and the instructional situation.
   d. Ability to sustain effective relationships with students.
   e. Dedication to high academic standards.

2. Thorough and comprehensive scholarship, as reflected in:
   a. Advanced degrees from accredited institutions.
   b. Honors or other professional recognition.
   c. Recognized research or performance.
   d. Publication of results of research through journals or presses of recognized scholarly quality.
   e. Participation and leadership in professional and learned societies.

3. Ability to participate in cooperative educational planning and academic policy making.

4. Commitment to the welfare of students and to the goals of student development; ability to provide responsible academic and personal advice to students.

5. Understanding of and appreciation for the mission of Mercer University.

6. Desire to improve the reputation and effectiveness of the University as a center of learning for faculty and students.

There is no general order of priority or importance in the above qualifications. The University is concerned with the total set of qualifications. One faculty member may be particularly strong in respect to one qualification, while a colleague may be particularly strong in respect to another. Nevertheless, all of the above qualifications are considered in the process of faculty recruitment and selection. The policies and procedures for faculty recruitment and faculty personnel administration are designed to enable the University to attract and retain persons who exhibit the highest qualifications available.

B. Rank
Faculty rank is assigned on the basis of academic qualifications and experience. Rank is assigned for both full-time and part-time faculty. Persons holding administrative office and librarians may be appointed with faculty rank if they so qualify.

The minimum degree requirements for appointment to the faculty normally are the master's degree or its equivalent for appointment to the rank of instructor or lecturer and the doctoral degree or its equivalent for appointment to the rank of Assistant Professor, Associate Professor, or Professor. Specific requirements for faculty appointment by rank in the respective schools or colleges of the University are published in the supplements to the University Faculty Handbook for those schools and colleges.

Assignment of rank is based on merit and is not made automatically when minimum requirements are satisfied. An evaluation of the individual's total qualifications and contributions to the University is the determining factor in assigning rank, provided that the minimum degree and experience requirements have been satisfied.

Faculty appointments may be made on a full-time or part-time basis or with the designations "visiting" or "adjunct." Visiting faculty are appointed on a full-time basis usually for one year or less. Part-time faculty are appointed with the appropriate rank. Adjunct faculty are appointed with limited responsibilities and usually without benefits compensation.

C. Procedures
Appointment to the faculty is by a contract or letter of appointment issued by the University. Appointment to the faculty is made only by the President. The appointment is not validated until the appointment document has been returned to the University with the appointee's signature indicating acceptance or until the appointee has written a letter of acceptance to the University.

The President's offer of faculty appointment is made with the recommendations of the Provost and of the Dean of the college or school in which the individual holds faculty appointment. Each college or school maintains an organization and procedure for obtaining faculty participation in the recruitment, screening, and selection of new faculty; in the evaluation of faculty performance; and in the preparation of recommendations concerning faculty promotion and tenure. In colleges or schools with a strong departmental organization, such procedures may center in the department. In some colleges or schools, recommendations on faculty appointments may emerge from a faculty committee or from the faculty acting as a whole. The Dean carries major responsibility for faculty personnel administration and for the recruitment, selection, promotion, and tenure of faculty of the highest possible qualifications. The Dean's recommendations to the Provost and the President are influenced heavily by the advice of faculty peers.

2.2. Terms of Appointment

1. The terms and conditions of every appointment to the faculty are stated or confirmed in writing and a copy of the appointment document is supplied to the faculty member. Any subsequent extensions or modifications of an appointment, any special understandings, or any notices incumbent upon either party to provide, are stated or confirmed in writing and a copy of the appointment document is given to the faculty member.

2. All full-time appointments to the faculty are of two kinds: 1) tenured; 2) non-tenured.

3. The faculty member is advised, at the time of appointment, of the substantive standards and procedures generally employed in decisions effecting renewal and tenure. Any special standards adopted by the faculty member's department, college, or school are also brought to his or her attention. The faculty member is advised of the time when decisions effecting renewal or tenure are ordinarily made and is given the opportunity to submit material which he or she believes will be helpful to an adequate consideration of his or her circumstances and qualifications.

4. Faculty members who teach outside their college or school will do so only with the concurrent approval of their Dean and the Dean of the college or school within which the additional teaching is done.

2.3. Graduate Faculty Appointment

In order to serve the interests of a growing number of graduate programs and to better position the Colleges and Schools to serve the needs of graduate students, qualified faculty may receive graduate faculty status.
The title of ‘Graduate Faculty’ may be designated for those members of the full-time, academic faculty who are appointed by their College/School to lead the research efforts of graduate students in their respective fields or who serve as examination or certification leads. The chair of any thesis or dissertation committee, or chair of any examination body at the graduate level must be a member of the Graduate Faculty. A College/School may appoint a person not formally affiliated with Mercer as a ‘Term Graduate Faculty’ for a limited period of time in order for an adjunct, professional colleague, visiting faculty, or distinguished academic to serve as the leader of a student research project.

Each College/School shall determine its own criteria and process for the appointment of faculty as Graduate Faculty. The appointments shall be for 5 years and appointments can be renewed indefinitely based on review of the faculty member’s service during a prior appointment. Appointments to the Term Graduate Faculty are made as needed but shall not exceed three years in duration before a renewal review.

Each College/School shall, at the time a graduate committee is formed for the purpose of examination, certification, or direction of graduate-level research, prepare a Memorandum for Record to record the members of the committee and to certify that the members meet the requirements of the applicable College/School. The Memorandum for Record shall be archived in the applicable College/School Dean’s Office and a copy provided to the Senior Vice Provost for Research.

2.4. Academic Freedom and Tenure

2.4.1 General Principles

Academic Freedom
Mercer University assures all members of the faculty, whether tenured or non-tenured, full protection of academic freedom. The University's understanding of academic freedom is consistent with the definition contained in the Statement of Principles on Academic Freedom and Tenure formulated in 1940 by the Association of American Colleges and the American Association of University Professors. The relevant sections of the Statement provide as follows:

*Institutions of higher education are conducted for the common good and not to further the interest of either the individual teacher or the institution as a whole. The common good depends upon the free search for truth and its free exposition.*

*Academic freedom is essential to these purposes and applies to both teaching and research. Freedom in research is fundamental to the advancement of truth. Academic freedom in its teaching aspect is fundamental for the protection of the rights of the teacher in teaching and of the student to freedom in learning. It carries with it duties correlative with rights.*

a. Teachers are entitled to full freedom in research and in the publication of the results, subject to the adequate performance of their other academic duties; but research for pecuniary return should be based upon an understanding with the authorities of the institution.

b. Teachers are entitled to freedom in the classroom in discussing their subject, but they should be careful not to introduce into their teaching controversial matter which has no relation to their subject. Limitations of academic freedom because of religious or other aims of the institution should be clearly stated in writing at the time of the appointment.

c. College and university teachers are citizens, members of a learned profession, and officers of an educational institution. When they speak or write as citizens, they should be free from institutional censorship or discipline, but their special position in the community imposes special obligations. As scholars and educational officers, they should remember that the public may judge their profession and their institution by their utterances. Hence they should at all times be accurate, should exercise appropriate restraint, should show respect for the opinions of others, and should make every effort to indicate that they are not speaking for the institution.

An earlier statement of principles concerning academic freedom, which was developed in 1925 at a conference of higher education organizations and endorsed by the Association of American Colleges and the American Association of University Professors, declares:
a. A university or college may not place any restraint upon the teacher’s freedom in investigation, unless restriction upon the amount of time devoted to it becomes necessary in order to prevent undue interference with teaching duties.

b. A university or college may not impose any limitation upon the teacher’s freedom in the exposition of his own subject in the classroom or in addresses and publications outside the college, except in so far as the necessity of adapting instruction to the needs of immature students, or in the case of institutions of a denominational or artisan character, specific stipulations in advance, fully understood and accepted by both parties, limit the scope and character of instruction.”

c. No teacher may claim as his right the privilege of discussing in his classroom controversial topics outside of his own field of study. The teacher is morally bound not to take advantage of his position by introducing into the classroom provocative discussions or irrelevant subjects not within the field of his study.”

d. A university or college should recognize that the teacher, in speaking and writing outside of the institution upon subjects beyond the scope of his own field of study, is entitled to precisely the same freedom and is subject to the same responsibility as attached to all other citizens. If the extra-mural utterances of a teacher should be such as to raise grave doubts concerning his fitness for his position, the question should in all cases be submitted to an appropriate committee of the faculty of which he is a member. It should be clearly understood that an institution assumes no responsibility for views expressed by members of its staff; and teachers should, when necessary, take pains to make it clear that they are expressing only their personal opinions.

Mercer University is firmly committed to the tradition of academic freedom in American colleges and universities and seeks to maintain conditions which are conducive to open inquiry.

Political Activities of Faculty Members
Faculty members, as citizens, are free to engage in political activities so far as they are able to do so consistently with their obligations as teachers and scholars. Leaves of absence without pay may be given or required for the duration of an election campaign or a term of office on timely application and for a reasonable period of time. The terms of such leave of absence shall be set forth in writing, and the leave shall not affect unfavorably the tenure status of a faculty member, except that time spent on such leave shall not count as probationary service unless otherwise agreed.

The University itself is prohibited, as a condition of its tax-exempt status, from participating in political campaigns. Accordingly, when endorsing or opposing candidates for public office, faculty members should take special care to make clear that they are not speaking for the University. Mercer’s name may not be used on stationery or other documents intended for political purposes, including soliciting funds for political support.

Tenure
Tenure is viewed by the University as an important means to assure: 1) Freedom of teaching, research, and extra-mural activities under the guidance of professional responsibility; and 2) A sufficient degree of economic security to make teaching at Mercer University attractive to persons of high ability. Freedom and economic security for the faculty are viewed as indispensable to the effectiveness of the University’s service to its students, to its constituency, and to society.

The standards and procedures for granting tenure at Mercer are set forth in Section 2.4.2. The granting of tenure is not an unconditional guarantee of permanent faculty appointment. Rather, tenure provides assurance that an appointment will be continued until retirement, in accordance with the University’s retirement policy, or until termination or dismissal by the University for adequate reason or cause.

Professional Ethics
The University’s guarantees of academic freedom presuppose that members of the faculty will act in a professionally responsible manner. The University expects that members of the faculty will be governed by the AAUP Statement on Professional Ethics (2009), which declares:
I. Professors, guided by a deep conviction of worth and dignity of the advancement of knowledge, recognize the special responsibilities placed upon them. Their primary responsibility to their subject is to seek and to state the truth as they see it. To this end, professors devote their energies to developing and improving their scholarly competence. They accept the obligation to exercise critical self-discipline and judgment in using, extending, and transmitting knowledge. They practice intellectual honesty. Although professors may follow subsidiary interests, these interests must never seriously hamper or compromise their freedom of inquiry.

II. As teachers, professors encourage the free pursuit of learning in their students. They hold before them the best scholarly standards of their discipline. Professors demonstrate respect for students as individuals, and adhere to their proper roles as intellectual guides and counselors. Professors make every reasonable effort to foster honest academic conduct and to assure that their evaluations of students reflect each student’s true merit. They respect the confidential nature of the relationship between professor and student. They avoid any exploitation, harassment, or discriminatory treatment of students. They acknowledge significant academic or scholarly assistance from them. They protect their academic freedom.

III. As colleagues, professors have obligations that derive from common membership in the community of scholars. Professors do not discriminate against or harass colleagues. They respect and defend the free inquiry of associates, even when it leads to findings and conclusions that differ from their own. Professors acknowledge academic debts and strive to be objective in their professional judgment of colleagues. Professors accept their share of faculty responsibilities for the governance of the institution.

IV. As members of an academic institution, professors seek above all to be effective teachers and scholars. Although professors observe the stated regulations of the institution, provided the regulations do not contravene academic freedom, they maintain their right to criticize and seek revision. Professors give due regard to their paramount responsibilities within their institution in determining the amount and character of work done outside it. When considering the interruption or termination of their service, professors recognize the effect of their decision upon the program of the institution and give due notice of their intentions.

V. As members of their community, professors have the rights and obligations of other citizens. Professors measure the urgency of these obligations in the light of their responsibilities to their subject, to their students, to their profession, and to their institution. When they speak or act as private persons, they avoid creating the impression of speaking or acting for their college or university. As citizens engaged in a profession that depends upon freedom for its health and integrity, professors have a particular obligation to promote conditions of free inquiry and to further public understanding of academic freedom.

2.4.2 Tenured Appointments

1. Though tenure may be granted at any time by the President, usually it is conferred only after completion of a probationary period. Tenure is awarded by the President upon the authority of the Board of Trustees and with the advice of the Provost, the Dean of the college or school in which the individual holds faculty appointment, and the Senior Vice President for the Health Sciences for medicine, nursing, pharmacy, and health professions. Fitness for tenure is determined through a review process involving faculty colleagues, department chairpersons, faculty personnel committees, and academic officers who consider evidence of the candidate’s contribution to the educational program, scholarship, and potential for continued contribution to the University. Guidelines for more explicit application of the University’s general tenure policy are developed by the individual colleges and schools, subject to the approval of the President.

2. Tenure is based on merit. Merit is determined in the aggregate, with emphasis on the following criteria:
   a. Quality of teaching and attention given to students as individuals.
   b. Breadth, depth, and variety of education and experience.
   c. Professional achievement and scholarship.
d. Responsible participation in group deliberative processes.

e. Professional responsibility and service to the school and community.

3. Only faculty members holding the rank of professor, associate professor, or assistant professor are eligible for consideration of tenure.

4. Tenure-relevant experience:
   a. Tenure-relevant experience is counted only for full-time service at the rank of assistant professor or above.
   b. In the case of new appointments, the Dean determines the amount of previous tenure-relevant experience and includes this information in the initial contract letter.
   c. The contract includes the following elements:
      - Effective date of appointment.
      - Amount of previous tenure-relevant experience.
      - Anticipated year of tenure review.
      - Anticipated effective date of tenure, if awarded.
      - Specific tenure policy of the appropriate school or college.

5. Tenure notification:
   a. Review and notification for tenure occurs during the sixth year of full-time faculty appointment in the University and may not be deferred beyond that year, subject only to the conditions of the appeals process (See 2.05). Tenure becomes effective at the beginning of the seventh contract year. Subject to specific qualifications in the guidelines of the different colleges and schools as approved by the President, shorter or longer probationary periods may be established.
   b. Faculty members are notified of tenure or offered a one year terminal contract no later than May 1 of the year of tenure review.
   c. If promotion is awarded to a faculty member before the probationary period is completed, no promise of eventual tenure is implied.

6. Should a faculty member be granted a sabbatical leave or leave of absence, the period of such leave may count, under prior agreement with the University, as part of the probationary period. Tenure review may not occur during such leave.

7. Faculty members whose appointment depends upon continued external funding are not subject to the maximum limitation of the period of probationary appointment.

8. Each faculty member with tenure is informed in writing of the terms and conditions for a continued appointment not later than two weeks after formal approval by the Board of Trustees.

9. For faculty members employed by the University on or before April 15, 1988, the granting of tenure conforms to the tenure policy in force on the effective date of initial appointment in the college or school.

2.4.3 Non-Tenured Appointments

1. Non-tenured faculty appointments at the University fall into two broad categories: (a) those eligible for tenure consideration (“tenure-track appointments”) and (b) those not eligible for consideration for tenure (“non-tenure-track appointments”). Part-time faculty, faculty holding the rank of instructor or lecturer, and visiting and adjunct faculty are ineligible for tenure consideration unless a specific agreement provides otherwise. Individual colleges and schools may establish other titles, ranks, or descriptions of appointments not eligible for tenure, subject to the approval of the President.

2. Non-tenured faculty appointments may be for one year or for other stated periods (but not in excess of three years), and are renewable at the option of the University. The duration of certain non-tenure-track appointments (e.g., research faculty positions) may be tied to the availability of funding from specified sources rather than to
a fixed time period.

3. Non-tenured faculty members will be advised of the terms and conditions of their appointment, in writing, at the time of initial appointment and each year thereafter.

4. A major responsibility of the University is to recruit and retain the best qualified faculty within its goals and means. Accordingly, the University may decide not to renew a non-tenured appointment in order to seek a better qualified replacement. In addition, a decision not to renew a non-tenured appointment may be made for various institutional reasons unrelated to the faculty member’s performance. A decision not to renew a non-tenured faculty member’s appointment should not be confused with a termination or dismissal for cause. Until tenure has been granted, there is no obligation on the part of either the University or the faculty member to renew an appointment after its expiration.

5. Regardless of the stated term or other provisions of the appointment, written notice that a tenure-track appointment is not to be renewed shall be given to the faculty member in advance of the expiration of the appointment, as follows:

   a. Not later than March 1 of the first academic year of service, if the appointment expires at the end of that year; or, if a one-year appointment expires within an academic year, at least three months in advance of its expiration.

   b. Not later than December 15 of the second academic year of service, if the appointment expires at the end of that year; or, if an initial two-year appointment expires during an academic year, at least six months in advance of its expiration.

   c. At least twelve months before the expiration of an appointment after two or more years of full-time faculty service at the institution.

   d. Written notice that a full-time non-tenure-track appointment is not to be renewed shall be given to the faculty member in accordance with the above schedule, unless the written appointment or reappointment letter provides otherwise.

   e. Persons who hold non-tenured faculty appointments at the University are entitled to the same guarantees of academic freedom as tenured faculty.

2.4.4 Faculty Emeritus/Emerita Status Eligibility Criteria, Process, and Benefits

1. Eligibility Criteria:

   a. The faculty member must have held the rank of either Associate Professor or Professor.

   b. The faculty member must have served a minimum of the equivalent of ten years of exceptional service to Mercer.

   c. The faculty member must be fully retired from Mercer before Emeritus/Emerita status may be awarded.

   d. A faculty member may be given Emeritus/Emerita status posthumously.

2. Process:

   a. A letter of nomination for the faculty member must be submitted from the department chair (or equivalent) to the appropriate school or college Dean. Letters of nomination may also be accepted by the Dean from faculty colleagues.

   b. Evidence of the faculty member’s exceptional contributions to Mercer, duly documented, must accompany the chair’s letter of nomination. A current curriculum vitae of the applicant should be included with the letter of nomination.

   c. Nominations are due in the Dean’s office no later than January 15 of each year.

   d. The Dean will either endorse or not endorse the nomination with supporting comments and forward the application to the chief academic officer (Provost).

   e. The Provost will either endorse or not endorse the nomination with supporting comments and forward the application to the President.

   f. The President will make a decision on the nomination no later than April 1 of each year.
2. If the President decides favorably on a faculty member's nomination, the award of emeritus status shall be submitted to the Board of Trustees for confirmation at its regular spring semester meeting.

h. Emeritus/Emerita status may be rescinded at any time for good reason and/or cause with due process.

3. Benefits:
   a. Lifetime issuance of an Emeritus/Emerita Faculty Identification Card (BearCard).
   b. Lifetime listings in the University Catalog and telephone directory as an emeritus/emerita faculty member.
   c. Emeritus/Emerita faculty may continue to maintain an e-mail account and Internet access through the University, subject to adequate University resources as determined by the appropriate school or college Dean.
   d. Emeritus/Emerita faculty will have access to the library and all recreational facilities and events at a standard faculty rate.
   e. Emeritus/Emerita faculty will receive a free parking permit upon annual request.
   f. Emeritus/Emerita faculty may request use of a departmental mailbox and University office space, contingent upon the availability of office space as determined and approved by the appropriate administrative officer.
   g. Emeritus/Emerita faculty may have access to reasonable usage of department stationery and mailing privileges, contingent upon available resources as determined by the appropriate department chairperson.
   h. Emeritus/Emerita faculty may continue to be eligible to teach or perform research as needed.
   i. Emeritus/Emerita faculty may be eligible to serve on ad hoc school/college and University committees upon appointment by the respective school or college Dean, the House of Delegates, or the chief academic officer.
   j. Emeritus/Emerita faculty will have other rights and privileges enjoyed by retired University faculty, as stated in the appropriate University policies.

2.4.5 **Collegiate Regulations on Faculty Appointments**

Schools and colleges may promulgate regulations on faculty appointments, tenure, and promotion not inconsistent with those contained within this document. Such regulations are published in the supplemental handbooks section for the respective schools and colleges.

2.4.6 **Administrative Personnel**

1. The foregoing regulations on appointments apply to administrative personnel who hold academic rank, but only in their capacity as faculty members. Tenure is not granted for an administrative position, and appointments to administrative positions may be changed or withdrawn at any time. An administrative officer may hold tenure as a member of the faculty (provided that he/she is so qualified), but he/she may not hold tenure with respect to the administrative position. Years of service in an administrative position are not counted toward the probationary period leading to tenure.

   Where an administrator alleges that considerations which violated academic freedom or University policies against discrimination significantly contributed to a decision to terminate his/her appointment to his/her administrative post, or not to reappoint him/her, he/she is entitled to the procedures set forth in Section 2.10.

2. No additional compensation is to be paid to Deans and Vice Presidents (not including assistant and associate vice presidents or vice provosts) for teaching. Teaching is expected of Deans and teaching by Vice Presidents should be on a volunteer basis, given the level of compensation they already receive. In this context, “additional compensation” means additional salary and/or any funds set aside in special accounts (travel accounts, expense accounts, equipment accounts, research accounts, and the like) for use by these University officials.
2.5. Review Procedures Leading to Reappointment, Promotion, Tenure, or Non-Renewal

1. The procedures for periodic review of faculty leading to reappointment, promotion, tenure, or non-renewal are designed to assure the exercise of responsible professional judgment, and to obtain the application of relevant criteria of evaluation to protect the individual from arbitrary or subjective evaluation. The review is also intended to provide the faculty member with specific suggestions for further improvement of his/her performance and further development of his/her competence.

2. The criteria considered in a review for reappointment or promotion are based on the qualifications for faculty appointment as outlined in Section 2.01 above. The criteria considered in a review for tenure are summarized in Section 2.04.2.

3. Each individual being considered for reappointment, promotion, or tenure shall be notified of the organization, time schedule, and procedure for the review of his/her qualifications and professional activities. The faculty member shall be advised of the substantive standards generally employed in decisions affecting reappointment, promotion, and tenure. A recommendation regarding multi-year reappointment, promotion, or tenure shall be reached with the advice of an appropriate advisory committee of faculty peers who shall consider such available evidence as they judge to be relevant. The recommendation of the committee shall be presented to the Dean of the school or college who shall then prepare his/her own recommendation. The recommendations of the committee and of the Dean shall be presented to the Provost, who shall present them in turn with his/her own recommendation to the President.

4. The formal review outlined in Paragraph 3 above is not required for a one year renewal of appointment.

5. The decision to authorize a multi-year appointment, a promotion, or an appointment with tenure shall be made by the President.

6. The formal review outlined in paragraph 3 above is not required when a non-renewal decision is made for institutional reasons unrelated to the faculty member's performance (e.g., the need to restrict offerings in a school or department because of reduced enrollments, budget cuts, etc.)

7. When a decision has been reached not to reappoint, not to promote, or not to grant tenure, the faculty member shall be advised in writing of that decision. Upon request, the faculty member shall be advised of the reasons which contributed to the decision.

8. If a faculty member believes that the decision against reappointment, promotion, or tenure was based on inadequate consideration, he/she may petition for review, as provided in Section 2.09. If a faculty member believes that the decision against reappointment, promotion, or tenure was based significantly on considerations violative of academic freedom or University policies prohibiting discrimination, the faculty member may file a complaint as provided in Section 2.10.

2.6. Termination of Appointments by the University

1. Termination of an appointment with tenure or of a non-tenured appointment before the end of the appointment term may be effected by the institution only for adequate cause. Without limiting the generality of the term "adequate cause," the following are examples of circumstances which shall be considered as constituting adequate cause: (a) demonstrated incompetence or dishonesty in teaching or research; (b) substantial and manifest neglect of duties; (c) moral turpitude; (d) flagrant violation of professional ethics, or personal conduct which substantially impairs the individual's fulfillment of responsibilities to the University; (e) functional medical disability; (f) financial exigency; and (g) discontinuance of program. The burden of proof that such circumstances exist rests upon the University.

2. If the termination takes the form of dismissal for cause, including those indicated as examples (a) through (d) above, it shall be pursuant to the dismissal procedures specified in Section 2.08 Dismissal Procedures.

3. Termination of a tenured appointment, or of a non-tenured appointment before the end of the period of appointment, for medical reasons shall be based upon clear and convincing medical evidence that shall, if the faculty member requests, be reviewed in accordance with the procedures specified in Section 2.08 Dismissal Procedures.

4. Termination of a tenured appointment, or of a non-tenured appointment before the end of the appointment term,
may occur as a result of financial exigency or as a result of the formal discontinuance of a program. In these cases, the procedures specified in Section 2.08 shall not apply, but the standards and procedures prescribed under paragraphs 5 and 6 below, in the case of financial exigency, or under paragraph 7 below, in the case of discontinuance of program, shall be followed. Paragraphs 8 and 9 below indicate special rights of faculty terminated under these circumstances.

5. The decision that a financial exigency exists shall be made by the Board of Trustees only after the following steps have been carried out:

a. If the President believes that a financial crisis threatens the University that may justify declaration of a state of financial exigency, the President shall call the Financial Emergency Committee into session and shall inform it of the nature and severity of the perceived financial crisis. The Financial Emergency Committee shall consist of the Executive Committee of the University Faculty House of Delegates together with one (1) other faculty member from each college or school of the University. The Chair of the House of Delegates shall chair the Financial Emergency Committee.

b. The Financial Emergency Committee shall request that the House of Delegates meet. At that meeting the President shall inform the HOD of the nature of the financial crisis. The HOD shall determine whether, in its judgment, the crisis is severe enough to warrant declaration of a state of financial exigency and shall record its determination in a resolution to be communicated to the President and to the Financial Emergency Committee.

c. The Financial Emergency Committee shall determine whether a financial crisis justifying the declaration of financial exigency exists and shall communicate its determination to the President.

d. The President shall, in consultation with the Financial Emergency Committee and the HOD, determine whether a financial crisis justifying declaration of financial exigency exists.

e. If the President and the Financial Emergency Committee agree that such a financial crisis exists, a joint recommendation that financial exigency be declared shall be forwarded to the Board of Trustees, together with all supporting documents and the resolution of the HOD. If the determinations of the President and of the Financial Emergency Committee differ, both determinations, together with all supporting documents and the resolution of the HOD, shall be presented by the President and the Chair of the Financial Emergency Committee to the Board of Trustees before the Board acts on the recommendation.

f. A state of financial exigency shall exist upon declaration by the Board of Trustees.

6. Upon declaration of a state of financial exigency, the following procedures shall be carried out:

a. The Financial Emergency Committee shall advise the President on means by which the University can resolve the financial crisis. The Financial Emergency Committee shall concurrently apprise the HOD of its deliberations and advice.

b. The Financial Emergency Committee shall identify and evaluate cost-reduction measures designed to avoid the need for termination of faculty appointments, and shall recommend to the President such alternatives as it deems feasible and appropriate. The Financial Emergency Committee shall consider such measures as temporary furlough of faculty as a means of meeting the financial crisis in the short term while allowing long-term measures to be undertaken in an orderly manner.

c. The President and the Board of Trustees shall consider and implement all cost-reduction measures, short of termination of faculty appointments, which they deem feasible and appropriate. The hiring of new faculty during a financial emergency shall be limited to extraordinary circumstances wherein an academic program would otherwise be seriously affected. Such proposed new hiring shall be stringently reviewed by the appropriate elected faculty body in each school or college.

d. If such cost-reduction measures are deemed by the President to be insufficient to resolve the financial crisis, the President shall ask the Financial Emergency Committee to develop procedures for the termination of faculty appointments. In the development of these procedures, the Financial Emergency Committee shall be guided by the following principles:
i. **Program needs.** In order to meet the needs of the reduced program at the highest level of academic quality on a long-range basis, the following factors will be considered: (a) experience and knowledge in the courses offered in the reduced program; (b) academic credentials; (c) teaching load (number of sections and students taught); (d) teaching ability; (e) experience or knowledge in other academic areas (ability to double up); and (f) research and scholarly quality and productivity. Individual faculty salaries will not be considered.

ii. **Tenure status.** A tenured faculty member will generally be retained in preference to a non-tenured faculty member.

7. "Program," as used herein, means (a) a college, school, department, division, or instructional unit headed by an academic administrator; (b) a coherent set of courses or program of study that leads to an academic degree; (c) a coherent set of courses or program of study that does not lead to an academic degree, but serves to educate or train students (e.g., a professional certification program or a remedial program); or (d) a research or service unit which may or may not educate students. Programs shall be defined by the academic unit of oversight. For the purposes of closure, only those programs defined as such for one (1) academic year prior to consideration for closure shall be considered "programs." If the program to be eliminated is a department or other unit within a college or school, the decision shall be made by the Board after receiving the recommendations of the faculty (or appropriate faculty body) of the college or school, the Dean, the Provost, the President, and the Educational Policy Committee. If the program to be eliminated is an entire college or school, the decision shall be made by the Board after receiving the recommendations of the affected faculty, the University Faculty House of Delegates, the Provost, the President, and the Educational Policy Committee.

8. Tenured faculty members identified for termination as a result of financial exigency or program elimination shall have the following rights, without limitation:

   a. Tenured faculty members whose appointments will be terminated must be given notice as soon as possible and should be given notice at least twelve (12) months in advance of the effective date of termination. If the termination decision has not been made in time to permit twelve (12) months' notice, severance salary shall be awarded to the extent of the lateness of the notice.

   b. The University will make every effort to place effected tenured faculty members in other suitable positions within the institution. In no event shall such efforts require the placement of a faculty member in a position for which he or she is not qualified.

   c. The faculty member may request review of the termination decision. An appropriate faculty committee shall be appointed to consider such requests and to make recommendations to the President whose decision may be appealed to the Board of Trustees. The issues which may be considered in such a review are whether the institution has complied with the standards and procedures in this Section and whether the criteria were properly applied in the individual case.

   d. No tenured appointment terminated because of financial exigency or program elimination shall be filled by a replacement within a period of two (2) years, unless the terminated faculty member has been offered reappointment and given a reasonable time within which to accept or decline the offer.

9. Non-tenured faculty members whose positions are eliminated as a result of financial exigency or program elimination shall have the following rights, without limitation:

   a. Non-tenured faculty members must be given notice as soon as possible and should be given notice of non-renewal in accordance with the schedule provided in Section 2.4.3 Non-tenured Appointments. If the decision has not been made until after the appropriate date by which notice should be given, the appointment shall be renewed for a partial term or severance salary shall be awarded to the extent of the lateness of the notice.

   b. The faculty member may request review of the decision, as provided in paragraph 8.c above.
2.7. Termination of Appointment by the Faculty Member

A faculty member may terminate his/her appointment effective at the end of an academic year, provided that he/she gives notice in writing at the earliest possible opportunity, but not later than thirty (30) days after receiving notification of the terms of his/her reappointment for the coming year. The faculty member may properly request a waiver of this requirement of notice in case of hardship or in a situation where he/she would otherwise be denied substantial professional advancement or other opportunity. Faculty members are expected to give due notice of their intentions not to accept reappointment so as to assist the University in procuring a qualified replacement.

2.8. Dismissal Procedures

1. Cause for a dismissal, other than financial exigency or discontinuance of programs shall be related, directly and substantially, to the fitness of the faculty member in his/her professional capacity as a teacher or researcher.

2. Dismissal of a faculty member with tenure or with a non-tenured appointment before the end of the specified term shall be preceded by: (1) Discussions between the faculty member and the Provost looking toward a mutual settlement; (2) Informal inquiry by a committee composed of full-time faculty members in his/her school or college other than the person under inquiry which may, failing to effect an adjustment, determine whether in its opinion dismissal proceedings should be undertaken, without its opinion being binding upon the President; (3) A statement of charges, framed with reasonable particularity by the President or his delegate.

3. A dismissal of a tenured faculty member or of a non-tenured faculty member before the end of the specified term shall be preceded by a statement of alleged reason, and the individual concerned shall have the right to be heard by a hearing committee composed of full-time faculty members (other than the person under inquiry), as provided for by each of the schools and colleges of the University. A committee member shall remove himself/herself from the case either at the request of a party to the dismissal proceedings or on his/her own initiative if he/she deems himself/herself disqualified for bias or interest. Each party shall have a maximum of two (2) challenges of members of the Committee without stated cause. The Committee shall choose one of its own members to serve as chair.

   a. Service of notice of hearing with specific charges in writing shall be made at least twenty (20) days prior to the hearing. The faculty member may waive a hearing or may respond to the charges in writing at any time before the hearing. If the faculty member waives a hearing, but denies the charges against him/her or asserts that the charges do not support a finding of adequate cause, the hearing committee shall evaluate all available evidence and rest its recommendations upon the evidence in the record.

   b. The hearing committee, in consultation with the faculty member, shall exercise its judgment as to whether the hearing should be public or private.

   c. During the proceedings, the faculty member shall be permitted to have both academic and legal counsel of his/her own choosing.

   d. At the request of either party or the hearing committee, a representative of a responsible educational association shall be permitted to attend the proceedings as an observer.

   e. A verbatim record of the hearing or hearings shall be taken and a typewritten copy shall be made available to the faculty member without cost to him/her, at his/her request.

   f. The burden of proof that adequate cause exists rests with the institution, and shall be satisfied only by clear and convincing evidence in the record considered as a whole.

   g. The hearing committee shall grant adjournments to enable either party to investigate evidence that a valid claim is made.

   h. The faculty member shall be afforded an opportunity to obtain necessary witnesses and documentary or other evidence, and the administration of the institution shall, insofar as it is possible for it to do so, secure the cooperation of such witnesses and make available necessary documents and other evidence within its control.

   i. Both parties shall have the right to confront and cross-examine all witnesses. Where a witness cannot or will not appear, but the committee determines that the interests of justice require admission of his/her statement, the
committee shall identify the witness, disclose his/her statement, and, if possible, provide for interrogatories.

ej. In the hearing of charges of incompetence, the testimony shall include that of qualified faculty members from this or other institutions of higher learning.

k. The hearing committee shall not be bound by strict rules of legal evidence, and may admit any evidence which is of probative value in determining the issues involved. Every reasonable effort shall be made to obtain the most reliable evidence available.

l. The findings of fact and the decision shall be based solely on the hearing record.

m. Except for such simple announcements as may be required, covering the time of the hearing and similar matters, public statements and publicity about the case by either the faculty member or administrative officers shall be avoided so far as possible until the proceedings have been completed, including consideration by the Board of Trustees of the University. The President and the faculty member shall be notified of the decision in writing and shall be given a copy of the record of the hearing.

n. If the hearing committee concludes that adequate cause for dismissal has been established by the evidence in the record, it shall so report to the Provost and the President. The Provost may, if he/she chooses, present his/her own recommendation to the President, independent of the recommendation of the hearing committee. If the hearing committee concludes that adequate cause for dismissal has not been established, but that an academic penalty less than dismissal would be appropriate, it shall be recommended with supporting reasons. If the President rejects the report, he/she shall state his reasons for doing so, in writing, to the hearing committee and to the faculty member, and provide an opportunity for response.

o. If dismissal or other penalty is recommended by the committee and approved by the President, the President shall, on request of the faculty member, transmit to the Board of Trustees of the University the record of the case. That Board's review shall be based on the record of the committee hearing, and shall provide opportunity for argument, oral or written or both, by the principals at the hearing or by their representatives. The decision of the hearing committee shall either be sustained, or the proceeding returned to the President with specific objections. The committee shall then reconsider, taking into account the stated objections and receiving new evidence, if necessary. The Board of Trustees of the University shall make a final decision only after study of the committee's reconsideration and transmittal by the President. All action of the Board with reference to the administration of tenure policy shall be taken by the Executive Committee of the Board unless the Board directs to the contrary.

4. Until the final decision upon termination of an appointment has been reached, the faculty member shall be suspended or assigned to other duties only if immediate harm to himself/herself or others is threatened by his continuance. Before suspending a faculty member, pending an ultimate determination of his status through the institution's hearing procedure, the administration shall consult with the faculty or appropriate faculty committee of the school involved. Suspension is appropriate only pending a hearing; a suspension which is intended to be final is a dismissal and will be dealt with as such. Salary shall continue during the period of suspension.

2.9. **Review Procedures: Allegations of Inadequate Consideration**

1. If a faculty member alleges that the decision against reappointment, promotion, or tenure was based on inadequate consideration, he/she may petition for review of the procedure followed in reaching the decision. The petition shall be filed within thirty days with the Provost, who shall refer the matter to an appropriate faculty review committee in the faculty member's school or college.

2. The review committee will determine whether the decision was the result of adequate consideration in terms of the relevant standards of the institution. "Adequate consideration" in this context refers to procedural rather than substantive issues. The review committee will not substitute its judgment on the merits for that of the original recommending or decision-making body.

3. If the review committee believes that adequate consideration was not given to the faculty member's qualifications, it will request reconsideration by the original recommending or decision-making body, indicating the aspects in which it believes the consideration may have been inadequate.
4. The review committee will provide copies of its findings to the faculty member, the original recommending or decision-making body, and the Dean.

2.10 Grievance Procedure for Faculty (Discrimination, Employment Actions, Academic Freedom, Workplace Safety)

1. The following procedures shall apply to all complaints by faculty members (including tenured and non-tenured) alleging violation of University policies prohibiting discrimination in employment on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability, veteran status, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, or religion. This procedure is intended to provide the grievance procedure required under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and similar federal laws and regulations prohibiting discrimination in employment. These procedures shall also apply to other complaints by faculty members involving employment actions (including actions with respect to rank, salary, fringe benefits, sabbatical and other leaves, workload, and work assignment), complaints by faculty members alleging a violation of academic freedom, and complaints by faculty alleging violations of or the failure to enforce University policies on health and safety in the workplace. As used in this paragraph, the term “employment actions” shall not include actions with respect to the non-renewal of a non-tenured faculty member’s appointment, unless the faculty member’s complaint alleges a breach of contract, employment discrimination, or a violation of academic freedom.

2. No faculty member’s employment or academic status at Mercer University will be adversely affected in any way as a result of using the grievance procedures described below, nor will Mercer University tolerate any retaliatory action against any person using these procedures. Any faculty member filing a grievance and any person against whom a grievance is filed have the right to hire and be represented by independent legal counsel in connection with these grievance procedures, provided that the role of legal counsel during any hearing shall be limited to providing advice and consultation to his or her client. Such advice and counsel shall be provided in a manner that does not disrupt the proceedings, and legal counsel shall not actively participate in the hearing.

3. The purpose of this grievance procedure is to ensure that complaints are resolved internally within the University in a fair, effective, and timely manner. Faculty members who believe they have been discriminated against in violation of the University’s policy of equal employment opportunity should contact the Equal Opportunity Officer (See Section 2.15). The Equal Opportunity Officer will discuss the matter with the faculty member and the appropriate Dean and will attempt to resolve the matter informally. The Equal Opportunity Officer may involve an external mediator in an effort to reach a resolution on which the parties can agree. If the attempt to resolve the matter informally is not successful, the faculty member may proceed with the formal grievance process described in paragraph 4 below. In cases not alleging discrimination, this formal grievance procedure at the University level is generally designed to be used only after informal negotiation and/or a school’s or college’s internal grievance procedure has failed to produce a mutually acceptable resolution of the complaint. In cases where the complaining faculty member’s school or college has an internal grievance procedure, the complaining faculty member should attempt to resolve the grievance through that procedure. In cases where the complaining faculty member’s school or college does not have an internal grievance procedure, the complaining faculty member should contact his/her Dean in an effort to resolve the grievance by informal methods. Grievances against Deans, however, may be filed directly with the Provost as described in paragraph 4 below.

4. (a) If a grievance is against a Dean, or (b) if a mutually satisfactory resolution of the grievance cannot be reached by informal methods within thirty calendar days after the complaining faculty member has contacted his/her Dean on the matter, or (c) if a mutually satisfactory resolution of the grievance cannot be reached through the school’s or college’s internal grievance procedure within thirty calendar days of its filing, the faculty member who wishes to invoke the formal grievance procedure at the University level shall file a written complaint with the Provost. The written complaint must include at least the following:

- Identification of the individual(s) against whom the grievance is being lodged;
- Description of the specific action(s) giving rise to the grievance;
- Rationale for assertion that the specific action(s) was (were) in violation of University policy;
- The date or period of time in which the action(s) occurred, and the location of the incident(s);
- The desired remedy;
- The name, addresses, and phone numbers of the grievant; and
• The grievant’s signature.

Within seven calendar days of receipt of the written complaint, the Provost shall send copies to the individual(s) against whom the grievance is being lodged and to the Chair of the House of Delegates.

In the event that a faculty member has a grievance against the Provost, the faculty member shall file a written complaint directly with the Chair of the House of Delegates, who shall forward a copy of the complaint to the Provost as the individual against whom the grievance is being lodged within seven calendar days.

5. Within fifteen calendar days of receipt of a copy of the written complaint, the individual(s) against whom the grievance is being lodged shall submit to the Provost a written answer to the complaint. The Provost shall send copies of the answer to the grievant and to the Chair of the House of Delegates within ten calendar days. In the event that a faculty member has a grievance against the Provost, the written answer shall be submitted to the Chair of the House of Delegates, who shall send copies of the answer to the grievant within ten calendar days. Within seven calendar days after receipt of the answer, the Chair of the House of Delegates shall convene the Executive Committee of the House of Delegates to select the members of a Grievance Review Committee (GRC), constituted in the manner described in the following paragraph, which will investigate and pass judgment on the grievance. Once selected, the Grievance Review Committee (GRC) will carry out its charge within sixty calendar days, including meeting with the grievant and the party(ies) against whom the grievance is filed, and reporting its findings and recommendations in writing to the Chair of the House of Delegates, the Provost, and the principals in the grievance.

6. Each school or college shall select one full professor or other senior level faculty member who shall serve a two-year term on the Faculty Grievance Review Board (GRB). This selection shall be made either by vote of the entire faculty, or by a committee designated by the entire faculty. When asked to help adjudicate a faculty grievance, the Executive Committee of the House of Delegates shall select from this Faculty Grievance Review Board (GRB) three members to serve on the Grievance Review Committee (GRC). Wherever possible, the Executive Committee will ensure that gender and minority interests will be represented, particularly for grievances involving claims of discrimination. The voting membership of the GRC will also include one faculty member from the GRB selected by the individual lodging the grievance and one faculty member from the GRB selected by the individual against whom the grievance was lodged. Within seven calendar days of receiving notification of the membership of the GRC, either principal party in the grievance may request of the Chair of the House of Delegates, with written justification, that the Executive Committee replace any one of the selected GRC members. The Chair of the GRC shall be appointed by the Executive Committee from among the faculty members it selected to serve on the GRC. The University’s General Counsel shall serve as an advisor to the GRC throughout the entire course of its deliberations.

7. At all times the GRC shall be guided by the principle of “due process” in the sense that each party in the dispute shall be given ample opportunity to state his or her case and that the GRC’s judgments shall be rendered fairly and impartially.

8. Each member of the GRC shall receive copies of the grievance. The GRC shall have broad power, at its discretion, to ask for additional evidence. The GRC, at its option, may elect to provide each party a list of written questions that the members of the GRC wish to ask at the hearing. Copies of these questions must be submitted to each party at least fourteen calendar days before any hearing is convened. These written questions and their answers will become part of the confidential written record of the hearing, but shall not limit the number and scope of other questions that the members of the GRC may ask at the hearing. A hearing will be held to resolve the matter, and will be scheduled to take place on the campus where the grievant’s principal office is located. The time, date, and location of any hearing(s) on the complaint shall be communicated to all parties at least fourteen calendar days before the hearing is convened. The following stipulations govern the conduct of the hearing:

   a. The grievant and the party against whom the grievance is filed shall provide to the GRC, no later than seven calendar days prior to the hearing, a list of witnesses who are expected to testify on behalf of each party at the hearing. Both parties shall avoid calling multiple witnesses who are expected to testify about the same information so that the hearing may be conducted as efficiently as possible.

   b. The hearing shall be private, due to the confidential nature of many of the issues raised.

   c. There shall be no public statements by any parties until a final decision on the grievance has been rendered.

   d. A tape recording or complete transcript of the proceedings shall be kept confidentially by the GRC and made available, upon request, to both parties within fourteen calendar days of the hearing.

   e. The GRC may grant adjournments to enable either party to investigate evidence if a valid claim of surprise is
made or when, in the opinion of the GRC, an interruption in the proceedings would be desirable.

f. Both parties shall have the right to question all witnesses who are summoned to testify at the hearing.

g. The GRC will not be bound by formal rules of legal evidence and may admit any evidence of value in determining the issues involved.

h. The findings and the decision of the GRC will be based solely on the record of the hearing.

i. All members of the GRC must be present for hearings, deliberations, and voting.

j. Within fourteen calendar days of the hearing, the GRC shall make written findings of fact and recommendations with respect to each allegation raised in the grievance. The precise GRC vote (including the decision of the GRC and the voting tally, but not the identity of the individuals casting each vote) shall be reported in writing to the Provost or, in the event that the Provost is the person against whom the grievance is filed, to the President. The GRC’s recommendations are advisory only and shall not be binding upon the Provost (or the President). If the Provost (or, in the event the Provost is the person against whom the grievance is filed, the President) does not agree with the recommendation of the GRC, he/she shall state the reasons, in writing, to the GRC before rendering his/her decision.

k. After complying with the foregoing procedures and within thirty calendar days of the hearing, the Provost (or, in the event the Provost is the person against whom the grievance is filed, the President) shall send by certified mail an official letter transmitting the GRC’s findings of fact and recommendations with respect to each allegation raised in the grievance, and the rationale for the Provost’s (or, in the event that the Provost is the person against whom the grievance is filed, the President’s) decision. The letter shall also inform the parties of their right to request a review of the decision by the President within ten calendar days after the date of receipt of such notice.

l. The President is entitled to review all documentation relevant to the case in order to assess the merit of the Provost’s decision. The President shall complete his review and make his decision within thirty calendar days of receipt of the request, and shall state the reasons for his/her decision in writing to the GRC and the parties in the grievance. The President’s decision shall be final.

9. This grievance procedure may be altered and/or amended only if presented in writing to the House of Delegates, and approved by an affirmative vote of a two-thirds majority of the House, thirty calendar days in advance of a hearing. No amendment or alteration of this procedure shall be effective until it has been approved by the President.

Updated: January 2009

2.11 Rights and Freedoms of Students

Mercer University understands academic freedom to include not only the right of the faculty to freedom in teaching and research, but also the right of students to freedom in the processes of learning. As a general framework for its understanding of academic freedom for students, Mercer University endorses the principles outlined in the following paragraphs from the Joint Statement on Rights and Freedoms of Students, published in 1967 by the American Association of University Professors.

Preamble

Academic institutions exist for the transmission of knowledge, the pursuit of truth, the development of students, and the general well-being of society. Free inquiry and free expression are indispensable to the attainment of these goals. As members of the academic community, students should be encouraged to develop the capacity for critical judgment and to engage in a sustained and independent search for truth. Institutional procedures for achieving these purposes may vary from campus to campus, but the minimal standards of academic freedom of students outlined below are essential to any community of scholars.

Freedom to teach and freedom to learn are inseparable facets of academic freedom. The freedom to learn depends upon appropriate opportunities and conditions in the classroom, on the campus, and in the larger community. Students should exercise their freedom with responsibility.

The responsibility to secure and to respect general conditions conducive to the freedom to learn is shared by all members of the academic community. Each college and university has a duty to develop policies and procedures which provide and safeguard this freedom.

I. Freedom of Access to Higher Education

The admissions policies of each college and university are a matter of institutional choice, provided that each college and university makes clear the characteristics and expectations of students which it
considers relevant to success in the institution's program. While church-related institutions may give admission preference to students of their own persuasion, such a preference should be clearly and publicly stated. Under no circumstances should a student be barred from admission to a particular institution on the basis of race. Thus, within the limits of its facilities, each college and university should be open to all students who are qualified according to its admissions standards. The facilities and services of a college should be open to all of its enrolled students, and institutions should use their influence to secure equal access for all students to public facilities in the local community.

II. In the Classroom
The professor in the classroom and in conference should encourage free discussion, inquiry, and expression. Student performance should be evaluated solely on an academic basis, not on opinions or conduct in matters unrelated to academic standards.

Protection of Freedom of Expression. Students should be free to take reasoned exception to the data or views offered in any course of study and to reserve judgment about matters of opinion, but they are responsible for learning the content of any course of study for which they are enrolled.

A. Protection Against Improper Academic Evaluation. Students should have protection through orderly procedures against prejudiced or capricious academic evaluation. At the same time, they are responsible for maintaining standards of academic performance established for each course in which they are enrolled.

B. Protection Against Improper Disclosure. Information about student views, beliefs, and political associations which professors acquire in the course of their work as instructors, advisors, and counselors should be considered confidential. Protection against improper disclosure is a serious professional obligation. Judgments of ability and character may be provided under appropriate circumstances, normally with the knowledge or consent of the student.

2.12 Student Records and Regulations
Policies concerning student records can be found in the academic catalogs. These policies are governed by the federal Family Education Rights and Privacy Act. In general, they permit students to see their records, but restrict others from such access unless the student consents or a specific exception applies. Student conduct regulations and student disciplinary and grievance procedures are found in the student handbooks. Some such policies and procedures are also included in the individual collegiate sections of this Handbook.

2.12.1 Grade Archival Policy
On occasion, it is necessary to retrieve student grade information that extends beyond the final or summary grade. To ensure that more detailed student grade information is available, each adjunct and full-time faculty member is expected to retain for three (3) years the grade calculations leading to the final grade for each student. This time period begins at the conclusion of the term in which the grade was awarded.

The college/school may impose a more stringent expectation that ensures student materials not redistributed to the student are retained long enough to match the time frame for student academic grievance and appeals processes as outlined by the college/school.

2.12.2 University Policy for Security of Student Records Held In Offices
Confidential student records may include official academic records, advising records, teaching records, financial records, financial aid records, judicial records, health records, disability records, student activity records, and personally identifiable information, such as social security numbers.

All confidential data (electronic and hard copy) are to be maintained in such a manner that only authorized personnel have access. Paper copies containing confidential information are locked in files and/or closets. Offices are locked after hours or when staff is not present. Keys to confidential files and offices are kept only by appropriate staff and use of confidential files is supervised by full time staff. Any electronic records maintained in separate databases from
the University student information system are also password protected. All employees, including student workers, temporary, and permanent staff, sign a confidentiality statement when hired, regardless of the types of records to which they may have access.

Old files are destroyed after industry standard recommended times and all old electronic media are cleared of data.

Individual employee computers are password protected and locked when staff members are away from the computer. Individual usernames and passwords must not be written down, posted, or shared with others. All Authorized Users are responsible for any use of their assigned individual account(s).

Each office maintains and makes available to employees a guide of policies and procedures for the security of records that contains any specific instructions appropriate to that office.

Each college/school will determine how and where the grade information will be stored. Upon departure from Mercer University, all grade information retained by a faculty member will be turned over to the Dean or his/her designee.

2.13 Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action Policy

Mercer University is committed to a policy of equal opportunity in employment without regard to race, color, national origin, disability, veteran status, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, genetic information, age, or religion (except in limited circumstances where religious preference is both permitted by law and deemed appropriate as a matter of University policy). This policy applies to all terms and conditions of employment, including but not limited to hiring, placement, promotion, termination, transfer, leaves of absence, compensation and training programs.

In addition, as a federal contractor, the University has adopted an Affirmative Action Plan in accordance with applicable legal requirements. This plan is reviewed and updated annually. Employees and applicants may access, upon request, the full affirmative action plan (absent data metrics) at locations and times posted in the Human Resources office.

Mercer University’s EEO policy, as well as its affirmative action obligations, includes the full and complete support of all divisions of Mercer University, including its President.

Mercer University will make reasonable accommodations for qualified individuals with known disabilities unless doing so would result in an undue hardship. Mercer University prohibits any form of unlawful employee harassment based on race, color, national origin, disability, veteran status, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, genetic information, age or religion.

Any employee with questions or concerns about any type of discrimination in the workplace are encouraged to bring these issues to the attention of their immediate supervisor, the Equal Opportunity Officer, the supervisor of the person behaving objectionably, or for sexual violence/sexual harassment with the Title IX Coordinator or the Office of Civil Rights. Employees can raise concerns and make reports without fear of any form of retaliation.

Mercer University maintains an audit and reporting system to determine overall compliance with its equal employment opportunity mandates and to respond to any specific complaints applicants or employees file with the Mercer University’s equal employment opportunity office. The Associate Vice President for Human Resources [1501 Mercer University Drive, Macon, GA 31207, phone (478) 301-2786] is the Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Officer and is responsible for monitoring and coordinating compliance with this policy and applicable laws and regulations, including Titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Sections 503 and 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, Executive Order 11246, and along with Mercer University’s Title IX Coordinator, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.

Updated October 5, 2017
2.14 Sexual Misconduct and Relationship Violence Policy (Includes sexual harassment, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, stalking, intimate partner violence, and gender-based harassment)

As required by Title IX, Mercer University is committed to maintaining an environment free from discrimination on the basis of sex and/or gender and where the dignity and worth of all members and visitors of the University community are respected. Sex discrimination, which includes, but is not limited to, sexual harassment, sexual assault, intimate partner violence (IPV), stalking, and gender-based harassment, harms the environment the University seeks to maintain and is unequivocally prohibited. Mercer University has developed its policy on Sexual Misconduct and Relationship Violence (SMRV) in accordance with Title IX of the Education Amendments and the Violence Against Women Act to reaffirm the University’s commitment to address sexual misconduct and relationship violence and take steps to prevent its reoccurrence and remedy its effects. The SMRV policy explains the rights and options for employees, students, and visitors with reports regarding sexual misconduct and relationship violence, and provides a grievance procedure for handling reports. Employee reports regarding other forms of sex discrimination will be handled in accordance with the grievance procedures outlined in the faculty and staff handbooks (Faculty Handbook, Section 2.10 and Non Faculty Handbook, Section 4/Grievance Procedures).

The Sexual Misconduct and Relationship Violence policy applies to all University students and employees, campus visitors, and employees of third parties doing business with the University, regardless of sexual orientation, gender identity, or location. All members of the University community are expected to conduct themselves in a manner that does not negatively affect an individual’s school or work experience or the overall school environment, whether on University premises or at any off-campus location. University administrators and supervisors have the responsibility for implementing steps designed to prevent and eliminate sexual misconduct and relationship violence within the areas they oversee.

Under Title IX, individuals reporting an allegation related to sexual misconduct and/or relationship violence have the right to timely resolution; to have the University conduct a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation; and to have interim steps taken to ensure the safety and wellbeing of the individuals involved and the University community. These procedures will be conducted by officials who receive training on issues related to sexual harassment, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, intimate partner violence, and gender-based harassment, as well as how to conduct a hearing process that protects safety, promotes accountability and ensures fairness. The University will communicate regular investigatory updates to the reporting party and the person against whom the allegation or report of sexual misconduct or relationship violence is made. If a responding party is found to have violated this policy, serious sanctions will be used to prevent the reoccurrence of sexual misconduct and relationship violence and address its effects. Mercer University, Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (Campus SaVE) and Title IX prohibit retaliation and the University will take reasonably calculated steps to prevent retaliation, and will evaluate responsive actions, as necessary, for any retaliatory acts.

Please visit http://titleix.mercer.edu/ for more information about Title IX at Mercer University and http://titleix.mercer.edu/policy.cfm for the Sexual Misconduct and Relationship Violence policy.

Mercer’s Title IX Coordinator, Melissa Graham, can be reached at (478) 301-2788 or titleix@mercer.edu.
2.15 Policy Prohibiting Other Discriminatory Harassment

Harassment on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability, veteran status, gender (i.e., gender-based harassment that is non-sexual in nature), sexual orientation, gender identity, genetic information, age, or religion constitutes discrimination in employment and as such violates the University’s equal opportunity policy as well as federal and state laws.

**Definition**

Harassment is defined as verbal or physical conduct that denigrates or shows hostility or aversion toward an individual because of his or her race, color, national origin, disability, veteran status, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, genetic information, age, or religion, or that of his or her relatives, friends or associates, and that:

(a) has the purpose or effect of creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment;

(b) has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance; or

(c) otherwise adversely affects an individual's employment opportunities.

**Examples**

Examples of conduct prohibited by this policy include, but are not limited to:

(a) epithets, slurs, negative stereotyping, or threatening, intimidating or hostile acts that relate to race, color, national origin, disability, veteran status, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, genetic information, age or religion; and

(b) written or graphic material that denigrates or shows hostility or aversion toward an individual or group because of race, color, national origin, disability, veteran status, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, genetic information, age or religion and that is placed on walls, bulletin boards, or elsewhere on University premises or is circulated in the workplace.

The standard for determining whether conduct relating to race, color, national origin, disability, veteran status, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, genetic information, age or religion is sufficiently severe or pervasive to create a hostile or abusive work environment is whether a reasonable person in the same or similar circumstances would find the conduct intimidating, hostile or abusive. This standard includes consideration of the perspective of persons of the alleged victim's race, color, national origin, disability, veteran status, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, genetic information, age or religion.

The responsibilities of members of the University community to prevent and eliminate harassment on these bases; the procedures for counseling, advice and informal resolution; and formal grievance procedures are the same as those described above under the Sexual Harassment, Sexual Violence and Sexual Misconduct Policy.

Updated August 8, 2014
2.16 Group Health, Retirement, and Other Benefits

The University has established a variety of employee benefit programs designed to assist eligible employees and their dependents in meeting the financial burdens that can result from illness, disability, and death, to provide educational opportunities, and to help plan for retirement.

This section of the Handbook is meant to highlight some features of the University's current benefit programs. Some of the programs are also described in summary plan descriptions (SPDs) provided to participants in the Employee Benefit Handbook provided by Benefits Administration. Complete descriptions are also contained in Mercer's master insurance contracts with insurance carriers and in master plan documents which are maintained in the Benefits Administration Office. In the event of any contradiction between the information appearing in this Handbook, in SPDs, or the information in the master contracts or plan documents, the master contracts/plan documents shall govern in all cases.

Mercer University reserves the right to amend or terminate any of these programs, or to require or increase employee premium contributions toward any benefits at its discretion. Employee benefit programs are particularly likely to change as the University seeks to make available the kinds of benefits that meet the needs of most employees in the most cost-effective manner.

More complete information regarding any of the benefit programs is available from the Benefits Administration Office.

2.16.1 Group Health Coverage

All full-time regular employees are eligible to participate in the University's group health program covering specified hospital and medical expenses. Eligible employees are allowed a thirty day period, beginning with the date of employment, to enroll in the program. Coverage for eligible employees and their dependents is available with the employee paying premiums as required. Employees may elect to pay their premium with before-tax dollars.

2.16.2 Group Term Life Insurance

All full-time regular employees are eligible to participate in the University's group term life insurance plan, including accidental death and dismemberment (AD&D) insurance. Eligible employees may enroll in the plan within the first thirty days of employment without providing evidence of insurability. The University pays the premium to provide Basic Life insurance coverage in an amount equal to one times the employee's annual salary up to a maximum of $50,000. The employee may elect to acquire supplemental coverage in amounts equal to one or two times one's annual salary or in $10,000 increments up to a maximum of two times one's annual salary, with the premium for such supplemental coverage being paid by the employee.

2.16.3 Long-Term Disability Insurance

All full-time regular employees are eligible to participate in the University's long-term disability insurance plan after one year of service. Under the policy, individuals who qualify for long-term disability are paid 60% of salary, less the sum of benefits from any other income sources, after a six-month qualifying period. Benefits paid under the policy are coordinated with Social Security disability payments. Currently, the University pays the full cost of this coverage.

2.16.4 Workers' Compensation Insurance

- To provide for payment of medical expenses and for partial salary continuation in the event of a work-related accident or illness, employees are covered by workers' compensation insurance. The amount of benefits payable and the duration of payment depend upon the nature of the injury or illness. In general, however, all medical expenses incurred in connection with such an injury or illness is paid in full and partial salary payments are provided after the first seven days of absence from work.

- An employee who is injured or becomes ill on the job should report such injury or illness as soon as possible to the Dean and/or to one of the following designated offices: Mercer Police Department (Macon), Mercer Police, Center Coordinator, or Business Office Manager (Atlanta and Regional Academic Centers) MERC Administration (MERC). A list of approved Workers’ Compensation doctors is posted in the designated offices as well as
contained in the Employee Benefits Handbook. Failure to report promptly or to use an approved doctor (except in the case of critical injuries requiring emergency room treatment) may jeopardize the employee’s right to benefits in connection with the injury or illness.

- Amounts paid by workers' compensation insurance will be coordinated with paid sick leave and vacation pay, if applicable. An injured employee who receives paid leave from the University is not entitled to workers' compensation salary payments for the same period. When an employee is eligible for workers' compensation salary payments and has exhausted all paid leave from the University, the employee may be eligible for FMLA leave or additional unpaid medical leave as described in Section 2.16.

2.16.5 Continuing or Converting Group Health Coverage

- Employees who resign or are terminated from employment at Mercer or whose work hours are reduced, and if this event makes the employee and/or their dependents no longer eligible to participate in Mercer’s group health insurance, plan, the employee and their eligible dependents may have the right to continue to participate for up to eighteen months at the employee’s or their dependent’s expense.

- Eligible dependents may also extend coverage, at their expense, for up to thirty-six months in Mercer’s group health insurance plan in the event of the eligible employee’s death, divorce, legal separation, or entitlement to Medicare benefits, or when a child ceases to be eligible for coverage as a dependent under the terms of the plan.

- Should the eligible employee or their dependents elect to continue coverage in Mercer’s plan, the employee or the dependent(s) will be charged the applicable premium plus an additional two percent. The premium is subject to change if the rates increase or decrease. If this election for continuation of coverage is made, the employee has the right to convert this coverage to an individual policy with Mercer’s insurance carriers at the end of the continuation period.

- Continuation coverage for the eligible employee and/or the eligible dependents may end, however, if any of the following events occurs: (1) failure to make timely payments of all premiums; (2) assumption of coverage under another group plan or entitlement to Medicare; or (3) termination of the University’s group plan.

- Mercer’s plan administrator will contact the eligible employee concerning these options at the time he/she receives notification of termination or if work hours are being reduced. However, in the event the eligible employee becomes divorced or legally separated, or one of the employee’s dependents ceases to be eligible for coverage under Mercer’s plan, the employee and/or dependents are responsible for contacting Benefits Administration and the plan administrator to discuss continuation/conversion rights.

- For further information regarding continuing or converting group health benefits, please contact the Benefits Administration Office.

2.16.6 Retirement Plan

- The University has established a retirement plan to assist eligible employees in their post-employment years. Faculty members are encouraged to begin planning for retirement early in their careers so that benefits from the University’s plan, benefits from the federal government’s Social Security program, and income from personal investments can grow together to provide future financial security.

- Mercer’s retirement plan is a defined contribution plan under Section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code. Plan contributions are invested, at the direction of the participant, in one or more funding vehicles available to participants under the plan (currently, various options sponsored by TIAA-CREF and the Annuity Board of the Southern Baptist Convention.) The amount of benefits received at retirement depends on the amounts contributed and the income earned on those amounts.

- All full-time regular employees and certain part-time employees are eligible to participate in the plan after attaining age 21 and completing two years of credited service. Currently, the University makes annual contributions of 6% or 10% of each participant’s regular salary, depending on the employee’s date of employment and years of service. Eligible employees may elect to make additional contributions under a salary reduction agreement, subject to applicable Internal Revenue Code limitations. (See next section.) All
contribution are fully and immediately vested in the participant.

- Under the University's retirement plan, the normal retirement date for all University employees is the last day of the fiscal year in which age 65 is attained. Voluntary early retirement under the plan is allowed upon attaining age 55.
- An SPD booklet, which can be obtained from Benefits Administration, describes the plan in more detail. The plan is governed by a formal plan document and by contracts or other governing documents of the funding vehicles.

2.16.7 Tax Sheltered Annuities/Deferred Compensation

The University permits regular full-time employees to make voluntary, salary reduction contributions for the purchase of supplemental tax-sheltered annuities sponsored by various companies, subject to applicable Internal Revenue Code limitations. The University does not take responsibility for the safety or rate of return of amounts contributed for the purchase of tax-sheltered annuities.

2.16.8 Tuition Benefits

A. Tuition Benefits for Employees

For an employee to be eligible to receive Tuition Waiver benefits, the employment status of the individual at the time the Tuition Waiver is requested must be regular full-time, which is defined as any employee of Mercer University who works a minimum of thirty hours per week, including full-time employees on paid or unpaid leaves of absence and sabbaticals, and must have completed a minimum of two years of continuous, full-time service as of the first day of the semester in which the individual enrolls to receive the Tuition Waiver. Three years are required for graduate classes. The employee must meet the admission requirements and be accepted by the applicable college or school. The employee is subject to all policies and procedures as other students within that college or school. Other stipulations apply to the employee tuition credit.

B. Tuition Benefits for Employees' Spouses and Dependent Children

For a dependent to be eligible to receive Tuition Waiver benefits, the qualifying employee must be in an eligible status with Mercer as defined under Employee Eligibility and the qualifying employee must have completed two full years of continuous, full-time service as of the first day of the semester in which the individual enrolls to receive the Tuition Waiver. The student must meet the admission requirements and be accepted by the applicable college or school. The spouses and dependent children of employees are subject to all policies and procedures as other students within that college or school. Other stipulations apply to the tuition credit.

The tuition benefit plans are described in detail in the Benefits Administration Employee Benefits Handbook. Application forms and further information are available from Benefits Administration.

Updated: March 31, 2011

2.17 Sabbatical Leaves and Leaves of Absence

2.17.1 Sabbatical Leaves

The purpose of the program of sabbatical leaves is to provide opportunity for continued professional growth and intellectual development through study, research, or writing. Normally travel away from the campus is involved.

1. Eligibility

An individual is eligible for a sabbatical leave after six years of full-time service as a faculty member in the University. Any previous time spent on leave is not considered in determining years of service. A faculty member within two years of retirement is not eligible. A sabbatical leave is not considered a form of deferred compensation, a faculty right, or an automatic benefit. Years of service alone do not determine eligibility. Rather, leaves are awarded according to the merits of the leave proposal and the ability of the academic department to offer a full course of study during the individual's absence.

2. Application Procedure

No later than November 1 in the year prior to the expected leave, the faculty member must submit to the Dean
a letter of application and a documented proposal that states the purposes of the leave and a plan of action for the period of the leave. The application must be approved by the Dean, who may require the approval of the department chair and/or a faculty committee. The application must also be approved by the Provost. Special consideration will be given to applications which hold promise of enhancing the applicant's professional effectiveness and future service to the institution.

Notification of those selected for sabbatical leaves will be made by February 1, and the specific terms of the leave, including salary, will be agreed upon by all parties by April 1.

3. **Duration and Terms**
Ordinarily, sabbatical leaves are for one semester at full salary or for one year at one-half salary. If a recipient of a sabbatical leave accepts income from other sources during the sabbatical leave, the President may require adjustment of the University salary.

Acceptance of a sabbatical leave will not interfere with the normal opportunity for annualized increases in salary. The period of the leave will be counted toward eligibility for promotion on the same basis as a period of on-campus instruction. A faculty member on sabbatical leave retains the rights, benefits, and privileges of a full-time faculty member, including retirement and insurance benefits based upon the salary actually being paid during the sabbatical period, housing, and tuition credit for dependents.

4. **Institutional Limitations**
No more than ten (10) percent of the full-time faculty may be on sabbatical leave in any given year. In addition, the academic department must be able to cover the essential workload of the faculty member during the period of his/her absence. Any faculty member who accepts a sabbatical leave is expected to return to the University for at least one (1) year or repay the University for the compensation received during such leave.

5. **Evaluation**
Within three (3) months of returning from a sabbatical leave, a faculty member shall submit to the Dean of the college or school a written account of the work accomplished during the leave and an evaluation of the extent to which the objectives of the leave have been achieved.

2.17.2 **Special Professional Leave**

In some colleges and schools of the University, faculty members may apply for a special professional leave for the purpose of further graduate study or research.

2.17.3 **Unpaid Leaves of Absence**

A faculty member who has completed at least three years of service at Mercer University may be given an unpaid leave of absence for one year. The request for leave must be approved by the Dean of the college or school and the Provost. The University assures the faculty member of the opportunity to return to his/her position at the end of the leave. During an unpaid leave of absence, the faculty member is given the opportunity to continue the fringe benefits of Health, Life, and Disability Insurance, TIAA/CREF, and the Annuity Board with the total costs of the programs borne by the faculty member. The period of an unpaid leave is not counted toward eligibility for promotion or tenure.

2.17.4 **Medical and Family Leave**

The University recognizes that inability to work because of illness or injury or because of pressing family needs may cause hardship to employees. In an effort to accommodate employees' medical and family leave needs, the University provides paid and unpaid leaves for eligible employees, as follows:

A. **Paid Sick Leave**

See the Sick & Vacation Leave Policy for accrual rates for eligible faculty:

http://departments.mercer.edu/payroll/Sick&VacationPolicy.PDF.
B. Family and Medical Leave Act – (FMLA) Leave

In accordance with the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (FMLA) and applicable regulations, Mercer University provides up to 12 workweeks of FMLA leave to eligible employees for specified family and medical reasons during a rolling 12-month calendar. Under the rolling 12-month period, each time an employee takes FMLA leave, the remaining leave entitlement will be the balance of the 12 weeks which has not been used during the immediately preceding 12 months.

An employee is eligible for FMLA leave if they have at least 12 months of service at Mercer (need not be consecutive, however breaks must not exceed 7 years), and if they have worked at least 1250 hours during the 12-month period preceding the start of the leave. Eligible employees are entitled to 12 workweeks of leave on a rolling 12-month calendar, measured backward from the date of any FMLA leave usage, for the following qualifying events:

- The birth of a child and to care for the newborn child within one year of birth;
- The placement with the employee of a child for adoption or foster care and to care for the newly placed child within one year of placement;
- To care for the employee’s spouse, child, or parent who has a serious health condition;
- A serious health condition that makes the employee unable to perform the essential functions of his or her job;
- Any qualifying exigency arising out of the fact that the employee’s spouse, son, daughter, or parent is a covered military member on “covered active duty;” or
- Twenty-six workweeks of leave during a single 12-month period to care for a covered service member with a serious injury or illness if the eligible employee is the service member’s spouse, son, daughter, parent, or next of kin (military caregiver leave).

For this policy, a serious health condition is an illness, injury, impairment, or physical or mental condition requiring an overnight stay in a medical care facility or conditions that incapacitate the employee or the employee’s family member (for example, unable to work or attend school) for more than three consecutive workdays and have ongoing medical treatment (either multiple appointments with a health care provider, or a single appointment and follow-up care such as prescription medication) or chronic conditions that cause occasional periods when the employee or the employee’s family member is incapacitated and require treatment by a health care provider at least twice a year. Other conditions may also meet the definition of continuing treatment.

Employees must provide 30 days advance notice of the need to take FMLA leave when the need is foreseeable. When 30 days’ notice is not possible, the employee must provide notice as soon as practicable and generally must comply with their department’s normal absence notification procedures. Employees must provide sufficient information for the University to determine if the leave may qualify for FMLA protection and the anticipated timing and duration of the leave. Sufficient information may include that the employee is unable to perform essential job functions, the family member is unable to perform daily activities, the need for hospitalization or continuing treatment by a health care provider, or circumstances supporting the need for military family leave.

Employees must also inform the University if the requested leave is for a reason for which FMLA leave was previously taken or certified. If the leave is for a serious health condition, the employee will be required to provide a Certification of Health Care Provider form. Notification forms and forms for obtaining medical certification are available in Human Resources. Failure to provide the certification when requested could result in disciplinary action up to and including termination.

The University will inform employees requesting leave whether they are eligible under FMLA. If they are, the notice provided will specify any additional information required as well as the employees’ rights and responsibilities. If the employee is not eligible, the University will provide a reason for the ineligibility.

FMLA leave begins the first day of absence for a qualifying. FMLA leave is unpaid leave. However, the University will
substitute all available paid leave to keep the employee in a paid status for as long as possible. For eligible classified non-exempt and professional/administrative exempt employees, the University will substitute available sick and vacation leave accruals beginning with the first day of absence for the qualifying event. For eligible faculty* who do not accrue sick leave, a period of paid sick leave will be given based on the following and will begin with the first day of absence:

- 1-5 years of service: up to 8 weeks of paid leave
- 6-10 years of service: up to 10 weeks of paid leave
- 10+ years of service: up to 12 weeks of paid leave

* For faculty on 9 month contracts, the FMLA/sick leave period is generally only counted during the base contract term, which begins on the report back date in August and runs through commencement in May.

The University counts the use of sick leave and vacation leave only against regular workdays and will run concurrently with the 12-week FMLA period. Thus, any holidays occurring during the use of paid sick leave or vacation leave will extend the period allocated as sick leave or vacation leave, but will not extend the 12-week FMLA leave period. Upon exhaustion of all available paid leave, the employee will be placed in an unpaid leave status for the duration of the 12-week period.

During FMLA leave, the University will maintain an employee’s coverage under the University’s group health plan under the same terms and conditions as if they were not on leave. The employee must continue to pay any share of health plan premiums the employee would have paid, either by prepayment or at the same time as payments would have been due. Use of FMLA leave cannot result in the loss of any employment benefit that accrued prior to the start of an employee’s leave.

Under certain circumstances, FMLA leave may be taken intermittently (in separate blocks of time) or on a reduced leave schedule (by reducing the employee’s usual working hours per workweek or workday). During intermittent leave, employees must make reasonable efforts to schedule leave for planned medical treatment so as not to unduly disrupt the employer’s operations. Where the leave is because of a serious health condition, an employee may take intermittent or reduced schedule leave only when medically necessary, and in such a case, the employee may be required to transfer to an alternative position which better accommodates recurring periods of leave. Leave due to qualifying exigencies may also be taken on an intermittent basis. Where the leave is because of a birth, adoption or foster care placement, an employee may take intermittent or reduced schedule leave only if the supervisor (and/or Dean) and the Associate Vice President for Human Resources approve.

During intermittent FMLA leave, the use of any vacation leave or sick leave for an absence related to the FMLA qualifying event will count as FMLA leave. However, if a holiday falls during a week where an employee has worked and taken intermittent FMLA leave, the holiday will not count as FMLA leave.

Employees on FMLA leave may be required to report periodically on their status and intent to return to work. Recertification of medical conditions may be requested at reasonable intervals.

Upon return from FMLA leave, most employees will be restored to their original position or to equivalent position with equivalent pay, benefits and other employment terms. Where the leave was because of the employee’s serious health condition, the employee will be required to present certification from the health care provider that the employee is able to resume work with or without reasonable accommodations.

In compliance with the law, the University will not interfere with, restrain, or deny the exercise of any right provided under FMLA, nor will the University discharge or discriminate against any person for opposing any practice made unlawful by FMLA or for involvement in any proceeding under or relating to FMLA. Any concerns regarding FMLA issues should be directed to the Associate Vice President for Human Resources. However, an employee may also file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Labor or may file a private lawsuit. FMLA does not affect any Federal or State law prohibiting discrimination, or supersede any State or local law or collective bargaining agreement which provides greater family or medical leave rights.

Updated July 1, 2015
2.17.5 Military Leave

Reserve Duty
Full-time members of the faculty will be paid while engaged in the performance of military duty in the reserves, and while going to and from such duty during normal working hours, but the maximum length of military leave with pay is eighteen eight-hour workdays in any one fiscal year. This paid military leave may not exceed eighteen workdays in any one continuous period of absence. Full-time faculty members should attempt to schedule their duty training during an academic term in which the faculty member is not required to teach.

Active Duty
Notwithstanding the paid reserve duty military leave limitation of eighteen days set forth above, in the event that the faculty member is called up to active military duty, the faculty member shall be paid his or her salary for a period not to exceed thirty days in any one fiscal year, and not exceeding thirty days in any one continuous period of such active duty service.

Faculty members returning from an active duty military leave of absence will be rehired in accordance with applicable federal and state laws pertaining to re-employment rights. A leave of absence without pay may be granted for a period not to exceed one (1) year. Under federal law, individuals returning from up to five (5) year’s active duty may have certain re-employment rights for a period of time.

A faculty member’s request for a military leave of absence must be accompanied by a written copy of orders placing the faculty member on active duty. These orders are to be forwarded to the Human Resources Department for inclusion in the faculty member’s personnel file. The faculty member’s department must also submit a personnel action form (PAF) documenting the anticipated dates of absence with orders attached.

Updated May 12, 2014

2.18 Vacation Policy

All 12-month faculty receive twenty-two (22) vacation days each fiscal year. A maximum of eleven (11) days of unused vacation may be carried over into the next fiscal year for use (whenever the 12-month contract remains in place for that year). Unused vacation at the time of termination (up to a maximum of 10 days) will be paid at the rate of pay in place as of the time of termination. No payments are made to active employees in lieu of timeoff.

Updated July 1, 2014

2.19 Drug-Free Workplace and Campus Policy

Introduction and Purpose

Mercer University shares the widespread national concern with the serious threat to health, safety, and welfare posed by the unlawful use of drugs and the abuse of alcohol, especially in the workplace and on college campuses. As a matter of University policy, growing out of the University’s historic mission and character, and in keeping with applicable Federal and State laws,1 the University has adopted and has implemented the following program to provide a drug-free workplace and campus/center for all its students and employees and to prevent the illicit use of drugs and abuse of alcohol.

Relationship to Other Policies

This program sets forth the minimum standards of conduct and requirements with respect to drug and alcohol abuse for all students and employees of the University. Other policies and standards of conduct concerning drugs and alcohol are included in other student handbooks, employee handbooks, and other University documents. These remain in full force and effect. Additional policies in this area may also be developed, subject to University approval, provided they are either consistent with this program or impose higher standards of additional requirements in furtherance of the

1 Including the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, the Drug-Free Postsecondary Education Act of 1990 (Georgia), and related laws and regulations.
purposes of this program. In the case of faculty members, violation of the standards of conduct in this program shall be considered "adequate cause" for termination of a faculty appointment. All actions taken and sanctions imposed under this program and related drug and alcohol policies shall be reviewed periodically to ensure consistent enforcement. Nothing in this program shall be interpreted to require the University to violate its obligations under other laws, including laws prohibiting discrimination against qualified handicapped individuals.

**Standard of Conduct**

The unlawful possession, use, distribution, dispensing or manufacture of illicit drugs or alcohol at any time on any University property or as part of any University-sponsored activity is absolutely prohibited. (Professional and graduate schools may adopt policies more in line with the profile of their student body, as long as these policies are reviewed and approved in advance by the Provost.)

**Convictions for Drug-Related Offenses**

Any student or employee convicted of any drug-related criminal statute must notify the appropriate official, the senior student affairs officer (for students) or the Associate Vice President for Human Resources (for employees), in writing, no later than 5 days after such conviction regardless of where the offense occurred. This is because under Federal and State laws, any student convicted of a drug-related felony offense must be denied all Federal and State assistance, including Pell grants and Georgia Tuition Equalization Grants; and because the University must notify Federal agencies of drug-related convictions in the workplace of employees involved in work under a grant or contract. However, a criminal conviction shall not be necessary to find that a student or employee has violated these standards of conduct, and the University need not, and ordinarily will not, defer its own actions and sanctions pending the outcome of any criminal proceeding. Federal policy requires schools to advise students each semester as to the consequences of drug convictions. The Federal policy is as follows:

\[2\] Federal or state drug conviction (but not a local or municipal conviction) can disqualify a student for FSA funds. The student self-certifies in applying for aid that he is eligible; schools are not required to confirm this unless they have conflicting information. Convictions only count against a student for aid eligibility purposes (FAFSA question 23c) if they were for an offense that occurred during a period of enrollment for which the student was receiving federal student aid—they do not count if the offense was not during such a period, unless the student was denied federal benefits for drug trafficking by a federal or state judge (see drug abuse hold sidebar). Also, a conviction that was reversed, set aside, or removed from the student’s record does not count, nor does one received when she was a juvenile, unless she was tried as an adult. The chart below illustrates the period of ineligibility for FSA funds, depending on whether the conviction was for sale or possession and whether the student had previous offenses. (A conviction for sale of drugs includes convictions for conspiring to sell drugs.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of Offenses</th>
<th>Possession of Illegal Drugs</th>
<th>Sale of Illegal Drugs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Offense</td>
<td>1 year from date of conviction</td>
<td>2 years from date of conviction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Offense</td>
<td>2 years from date of conviction</td>
<td>Indefinite period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3+ Offenses</td>
<td>Indefinite period</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the student was convicted of both possessing and selling illegal drugs, and the periods of ineligibility are different, the student will be ineligible for the longer period. Schools must provide each student who becomes ineligible for FSA funds due to a drug conviction a clear and conspicuous written notice of his loss of eligibility and the methods whereby he can become eligible again.

A student regains eligibility the day after the period of ineligibility ends (i.e., for a first or second offense); or when he or she successfully completes a qualified drug rehabilitation program that includes passing two unannounced drug

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2. Federal Student Aid Handbook published by Dept. of Education; Volume 1, pages 15-16
Additional information may be found in your school's review procedures. If, after reasonable inquiry, that a violation of this policy has occurred, the employee or student may be subject to immediate suspension (without pay, in the case of an employee) pending the conclusion of such procedures. If no existing procedures are in place for an alleged violation by a particular student or employee, the University will adopt new, fair review procedures and extra review procedures so as to ensure the individual the opportunity for a fair review, including the right to be heard.

Nothing in this policy is intended to affect the procedural rights of students or employees (including faculty members) under existing judicial boards, grievance, or review procedures. However, once the University has determined, after reasonable inquiry, that a violation of this policy has occurred, the employee or student may be subject to immediate suspension (without pay, in the case of an employee) pending the conclusion of such procedures. If no existing procedures are in place for an alleged violation by a particular student or employee, the University will adopt new, fair review procedures and "fair" review procedures so as to ensure the individual the opportunity for a fair review, including the right to be heard.

Additional information may be found in your school's handbook.
State and Federal Legal Sanctions

Under Georgia and federal law, it is a crime to possess, manufacture, sell or distribute illegal drugs. Information on Federal Trafficking Penalties can be accessed at: http://www.justice.gov/dea/druginfo/ftp3.shtml.

Health Risks Associated With Drug or Alcohol Use

Drugs

Narcotics such as opium, morphine, and heroin can cause euphoria, drowsiness, respiratory depression, constricted pupils, and nausea. Heroin causes the body's pain reactions to be weakened and can result in coma due to the reduction in pulse rate. The symptoms of an overdose of narcotics are slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, and possible death. A person experiencing withdrawal from addiction to narcotics can experience watery eyes, runny nose, yawnning, loss of appetite, irritability, tremors, panic, cramps, nausea, chills, and sweating.

Depressants such as barbiturates and Quaaludes can cause disorientation, slurred speech, and senseless behavior. Depressant overdose results in shallow respiration, clammy skin, dilated pupils, weak and rapid pulse, and possible coma or death. Withdrawal symptoms include anxiety, insomnia, tremors, delirium, convulsions, and possible death.

Stimulants such as cocaine and crack cause increased alertness or euphoria, and increased heart rate, blood pressure, and respiratory rate. Immediate effects of use also include dilated pupils, insomnia, and loss of appetite followed by depression. Stimulant overdose results in agitation, increase in body temperature, hallucinations, convulsions, and possible death. Withdrawal symptoms include irritability, long periods of sleep, depression, and/or disorientation.

Hallucinogens such as Lysergic acid (LSD), amphetamines, mescaline, and phencyclidine (PCP) cause delusions, hallucinations and poor perception of time and distance. Users may experience anxiety, loss of control, confusion, and panic. Flashbacks can occur even when use has stopped. Amphetamines can cause rapid, irregular heartbeat, tremors, and collapse. Heavy users may act out irrationally. The effects of an overdose include psychosis and possible death.

Cannabis (Marijuana, Hashish) can cause euphoria, increased appetite, lowered inhibitions, and disorientation. Marijuana use can alter sense of time, reduce energy level and coordination, and impair short-term memory. The effects of an overdose include fatigue, paranoia, and possible psychosis. Withdrawal symptoms include insomnia, hyperactivity, and decreased appetite. Long-term users may have a lowered immune system and increased risk of lung cancer.

Alcohol

Alcohol is a central nervous system depressant. Consumption of alcohol causes a number of changes in behavior that can result in dangerous and high-risk activities. A low dose of alcohol significantly impairs judgment, mental function, and coordination, and alters decision-making skills.

Alcohol consumption decreases the alertness and coordination needed to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood of the driver causing an accident. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, such as spouse or child abuse. Research demonstrates that the majority of violent behaviors and incidents on college campuses, such as date rape, fights, and vandalism, involve the use of alcohol. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause drastic impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person’s ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol can lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the heart, liver, and brain. Studies have also linked an increased risk for various types of cancer, such as esophageal and breast, to heavy, long-term alcohol use.

Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life threatening.

Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome, resulting in mental retardation and/or irreversible physical abnormalities.
**Counseling, Treatment, and Rehabilitation**

Employees and students who wish information about counseling and treatment programs, either for personal substance abuse or for family members or others, may contact the Human Resources Office (for employees) or the appropriate Senior Student Affairs Officer (for students).

- Human Resources – Atlanta campus: 678-547-6155
- Human Resources – Macon campus: 478-301-2005
- Student Affairs Office – Atlanta campus: 678-547-6824
- Student Affairs Office – Macon campus: 478-301-2685

Information and help is available also from:

- Counseling and Psychological Services – Macon campus: 478-301-2862
- Counseling Center – Atlanta campus: 678-547-6060
- Helpline Georgia for Substance Abuse: 800-338-6745

**MACON**

- Coliseum Behavioral Health
  340 Hospital Drive
  Macon, Georgia 31217
  (478) 741-1355

- Lake Bridge Behavioral Health
  (Child and Adolescent Services)
  3500 Riverside Drive
  Macon, GA 31210
  (478) 477-3829

- Medical Center Navicent Health
  The Psychiatric Pavilion
  777 Hemlock Street
  Macon, Georgia 31201
  **Inpatient Psychiatry and Detox**
  (478) 633-1392
  **Crisis Line**
  (478) 743-4673

- Dr. Dan E. Phillips  (Psychiatrist)
  Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences
  Mercer University School of Medicine
  250 Martin Luther King Jr Blvd
  Macon, GA 31201
  (478) 301-4077

- River Edge Behavioral Health Center
  175 Emery Highway
  Macon, Georgia 31217
  **Outpatient**
  (478) 803-7600

- River Edge Recovery Center
  3575 Fulton Mill Road
  Macon, Georgia 31206
  **Crisis Stabilization Unit**
  (478) 803-8617
ATLANTA

- Anchor Hospital
  5454 Yorktowne Drive
  Atlanta, Georgia 30349
  (770) 991-6044

- DeKalb Crisis Center
  450 Winn Way
  Decatur, GA 30031
  (404) 294-0499

- Metro Atlanta Recovery Residences (MARR)
  www.marrinc.org/programs_gender.php
  2815 Clearview Place
  Doraville, GA 30340
  (678) 805-5100
  1-800-732-5430

- Northside Hospital Behavioral Health Services
  1140 Hammond Drive - Building J, Suite 1075
  Atlanta, GA 30328
  (404) 851-8960

- Peachford Behavioral Health Systems
  2151 Peachford Road
  Atlanta, Georgia 30338
  (770) 455-3200

- Ridgeview Institute
  3995 South Cobb Dr., SE
  Smyrna, Georgia 30080
  (770) 434-4567 x3200

- SummitRidge Center for Psychiatry and Addiction Medicine
  250 Scenic Highway
  Lawrenceville, GA 30045
  (678) 442-5800

- Talbott Recovery Campus
  5448 Yorktowne Drive
  Atlanta, GA 30349
  (770) 994-0185

SAVANNAH

- The Center for Behavioral Medicine
  Memorial University Medical Center
  (Inpatient Psychiatric Services)
  5002 Waters Avenue
  Savannah, GA 31404
  (912) 350-3023

- Manoj Dass, M.D. (Psychiatrist)
  Integrated Behavioral Center
  1121 Cornell Avenue
  Savannah, GA 31406
  (912) 355-4987
- Michael Mobley, M.D. (Psychiatrist)
  4849 Paulsen Street, Suite 201
  Savannah, GA 31405
  (912) 354-8108

- Recovery Place (Outpatient)
  Alcohol / Substance Abuse Treatment
  835 East 65th Street
  Savannah, GA 31405
  (912) 355-1440

- Barry Rozantine, M.D. (Psychiatrist)
  Gayle Rozantine, Ph.D.
  Center for Health and Well Being
  400 Commercial Court
  Savannah, GA 31406
  (912) 352-9500

- RP Community Services (Outpatient)
  Alcohol / Substance Abuse Treatment
  515 East 63rd Street
  Savannah, GA 31405
  (912) 355-5938

- Savannah Counseling Services, Inc.
  Gateway Behavioral Health
  800 East 70th Street
  Savannah, GA 31405
  (912) 790-6500

- Savannah Psychiatry
  635 Stephenson Avenue
  Savannah, GA 31406
  (912) 352-2921

- Willingway Hospital
  (Inpatient Alcohol/Substance Abuse/Detox)
  311 Jones Mill Road
  Statesboro, GA 30458
  1-800-242-9455

COLUMBUS

- The Bradley Center
  (Substance Abuse Services)
  2000 16th Avenue
  Columbus, GA 31901
  (706) 320-3700

- Midtown Medical Center
  710 Center Street
  Columbus, GA 31901
  (706) 571-1000

- Talbott Recovery Center
  1200 Brookstone Centre Parkway, Suite 210
  Columbus, GA 31904
  (706) 341-3600
Review of Program
In keeping with Federal law, this program shall be reviewed at least biennially to determine its effectiveness, to make changes where necessary, and to ensure that sanctions are consistently enforced.

Updated October 5, 2015

2.20 Tobacco Use Policy

Mercer University is committed to the health and well-being of the members of its student body, faculty, and staff. The University not only has a vested interest in the vitality of its students and those who administer and operate the University’s programs of education, research, and service, but also wishes to promote the advancement of health in general and the maintenance of a healthful environment. The University and its medical, nursing, and pharmacy and health science schools, moreover, have substantial commitments to health-related research and teaching.

The Surgeon General of the United States has determined that cigarette smoking is the largest preventable cause of illness and premature death in the United States; it is associated annually with the unnecessary deaths of thousands of Americans. Research findings now indicate that users of smokeless tobacco and non-smokers who are regularly exposed to tobacco smoke are also at increased risk.

In response to these considerations, the University has adopted as its goal that of achieving an environment as close to tobacco-free as possible. The following guidelines are designed to achieve a relatively tobacco-free environment on the Mercer campuses:

- Smoking is prohibited in all indoor locations. All buildings on all campuses are tobacco-free.
- Smoking is prohibited within 25 feet of all building entrances, air intakes, and windows.
- Residence hall public spaces (lobbies, hallways, lounges, recreation areas, restrooms) and rooms are tobacco-free.
- Use of smokeless tobacco products is prohibited in all university facilities, except in individual residence hall rooms and apartments.

It is the responsibility of each member of the Mercer community to observe this Tobacco-Free Policy and these guidelines. This policy relies on the thoughtfulness, consideration, and cooperation of smokers and non-smokers for its success. Individuals who are smoking inside a building must be directed to the outdoors. Visitors must observe this Tobacco-Free Policy. Department heads, building stewards, and sponsors/hosts of University events are responsible for visitors’ compliance with the University’s Tobacco-Free Policy. The University expects a good faith, common sense, and courteous approach by students and employees in resolving conflicts within the requirements of this policy.

Violation of policies should be reported to Student Affairs for students and Human Resources for employees.

Updated December 16, 2013

2.21 The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 – “HIPAA”

2.21.1 HIPAA Overview

The HIPAA Law is a regulatory requirement imposed on Healthcare organizations and other organizations that hold medical information. The Law is designed to protect patients’ rights and to create the standardization of healthcare information. The Law regarding Healthcare Payment, Treatment, or Healthcare Operations is outlined as the Rules for Administrative Simplification.

The Law became effective in 1996, but implementation of the Law has been rolled out into regulations since 2002.

The regulations of the HIPAA Law cover the following areas of healthcare:

- Privacy of Health-Related Information
- Standardization of Electronic Billing Transactions and Code Sets
- Standardization of Healthcare Identifiers
2.22 Policy on Gifts and Gratuities

Mercer University requires all employees to act with integrity and good judgment, and to recognize that accepting personal gifts from current or prospective vendors may cause legitimate concerns about a conflict of interest. In order to avoid a perceived conflict of interest, at no time should an officer or employee of Mercer University solicit or accept any gift, gratuity, or offer of entertainment having a value in excess of $250 from any individual or company that is doing, or seeking to do, business with the University.

Exceptions to this policy may be considered on a case-by-case basis, subject to the requirement that the employee discloses the proposed gift or gratuity in advance, and that acceptance of the gift or gratuity is pre-approved by the
2.23 Pay Transparency Nondiscrimination Provision

Mercer University requires all employees to act with integrity and good judgment, and to recognize that accepting personal gifts from current or prospective vendors may cause legitimate concerns about a conflict of interest. In order to avoid a perceived conflict of interest, at no time should an officer or employee of Mercer University solicit or accept any gift, gratuity, or offer of entertainment having a value in excess of $250 from any individual or company that is doing, or seeking to do, business with the University.

As a federal contractor, Mercer University will not discharge or in any other manner discriminate against employees or applicants because they have inquired about, discussed, or disclosed their own pay or the pay of another employee or applicant. However, employees who have access to the compensation information of other employees or applicants as a part of their essential job functions cannot disclose the pay of other employees or applicants to individuals who do not otherwise have access to compensation information, unless the disclosure is (a) in response to a formal complaint or charge, (b) in furtherance of an investigation, proceeding, hearing, or action, including an investigation conducted by the employer, or (c) consistent with the contractor’s legal duty to furnish information.

Updated January 19, 2016

3 FACULTY PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 Policy on Conflicts of Interest and Commitment

Mercer University recognizes that external consulting activities are a proper and common feature of academic employment, contributing to the professional development of the individual and extending the University’s missions of teaching, research, and service. The University permits and indeed encourages a limited amount of such activities where they (a) provide the individual employee with experience and knowledge valuable to teaching, research, or scholarship, (b) involve suitable research or scholarship through which the individual may make a worthy contribution to knowledge, or (c) constitute a public service, as long as they do not present unacceptable conflicts of interest or create conflicts of commitment with respect to the individual’s obligation to the University and to the performance of University duties.

Accordingly, the following basic principles are adopted as University policy:

A. Full-time members of the faculty and professional and administrative staff owe their primary professional responsibility to the University, and their primary commitment of time and intellectual effort should be to their institutional responsibilities. Outside activities may not interfere with the individual’s institutional responsibilities.

B. No outside activities should result in any conflict of interest or commitment with the individual’s responsibilities to the University.

C. University resources (including space, facilities, equipment, and support staff) may not be used for outside activities without prior approval of and appropriate payment to the University.

D. The University’s name may not be used in outside activities without prior approval. Faculty members naturally may identify themselves professionally in terms of their institutional affiliation. Care shall be exercised, however, to ensure that external professional involvements do not imply University sponsorship or sanction.

E. Faculty members who wish to arrange consulting or other paid outside activities must obtain prior approval from their Dean. Professional or administrative staff who wish to arrange consulting or other paid outside activities must obtain prior approval from the appropriate supervisor.

The University is subject to certain legal mandates with respect to managing, reducing, or eliminating potential conflicts of interest in research that is funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Principal investigators and other persons within the University community who are responsible for the design, conduct, or reporting of research or educational activities funded or proposed for funding by these governmental...
agencies are required to disclose significant financial interests and relationships that may be affected by such research or activity.

Each college and school of the University has developed a written policy on consulting activities and conflicts of interest and commitment, along with procedures for monitoring and enforcing the policy. All full-time members of the faculty and professional and administrative staff should refer to the current policy within their respective academic units, and be guided accordingly in the conduct of their government-sponsored research and other external consulting, employment, or business activities.

3.2 Policy on Conflicts of Interest and Commitment in Research

I. INTRODUCTION
The National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the National Science Foundation (NSF) require grantees and investigators to comply with federal requirements that promote objectivity in research by establishing standards to ensure there is no reasonable expectation that the design, conduct, or reporting of research funded under Public Health Service (PHS) or NSF grants or cooperative agreements will be biased by any conflicting financial interest of an Investigator. The opportunity for investigators to receive financial or other personal rewards from their endeavors is not intrinsically unacceptable, as long as it does not adversely influence the objectivity, integrity, or professional commitment of an investigator. Hence, participation in a situation with opportunity for personal gain does not constitute an unacceptable situation of itself; it is the potential stimulus for unacceptable behavior that must be addressed. Accordingly, the objective of this policy is to provide guidelines that minimize the risk of unacceptable behavior in potential conflict situations, while facilitating and encouraging the full professional and personal development of faculty investigators through their research.

II. PURPOSE
To ensure the integrity and objectivity of research and other scholarly activities of Mercer University employees through the disclosure and management of financial conflicts of interest.

III. DISCLOSURE OF SIGNIFICANT FINANCIAL INTEREST
A. Definitions
1. “Investigator” means the principal investigator, co-investigator, and any other person (e.g., post-doctoral fellows) at Mercer University responsible for the design, conduct, or reporting of research or scholarly activities funded or proposed for funding by a sponsor.

2. “PHS Awarding Component” means the organizational unit of the PHS that funds the research.

3. “Research” means a systematic investigation, including research development, testing, and evaluation, designed to develop or contribute to generalizable knowledge. The term encompasses basic and applied research and product development.

4. “Responsible Representative of the Institution” means:
   - Department Chair for faculty and other departmental personnel meeting the definition of investigator;
   - Dean for Department Chair;
   - Provost for Dean; and
   - President for Provost and Senior Vice Presidents.

5. “Significant financial interest” means anything of monetary value, including, but not limited to: salary or other payments for services (e.g., consulting fees or honoraria); equity interests (e.g., stocks, stock options, or other ownership interest); and intellectual property rights (e.g., patents, trademarks, copyrights, and royalties from such rights). The term does not include:
   - Salary, royalties or other remuneration from Mercer University;
   - Income from seminars, lectures, or teaching engagements sponsored by public or nonprofit entities;
   - Income from services on advisory committees or review panels for public or nonprofit entities; or
   - An equity interest that, when aggregated for the investigator and the investigator’s spouse and dependent children, meets both of the following tests: [i] does not exceed $10,000 in value as determined through reference to public prices or other reasonable measures of fair market value, and (ii) does not represent more than a 5% ownership in any single entity; or
   - Salary, royalties, or other payments that, when aggregated for the investigator and the investigator’s
spouse and dependent children, are not expected to exceed $10,000 during the next twelve-month period.

6. 'Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR)’ means a domestic small business concern engaging in Research/Research and Development (R/R&D) that has the potential for commercialization.

B. Disclosure of Conflicts of Interest

Every investigator shall disclose any conflict of interest which arises during the course of his/her employment to the appropriate responsible representative. This disclosure shall be on a “Significant Financial Interest Disclosure Form” (Disclosure Form). The Disclosure Form shall be signed by the investigator. A separate disclosure form is required for each project in which there is a (potential) conflict of interest. The investigator must submit a completed disclosure form to the appropriate Responsible Representative of the Institution prior to the time any research grant, contract, or other extramural proposal is submitted for review to the Office of Research Compliance. Investigators must certify that appropriate disclosures have been made and any potential conflicts of interest have been resolved. A certification is included on the Mercer University Office of Research Compliance “Proposal Transmittal Form” and must also be signed by the investigator. The disclosure shall be updated by the investigator at any time there is a change in the facts reported in the initial disclosure. If no conflict of interest existed at the time of the initial proposal, but such a conflict arises during the course of the project or proposal, the investigator shall file a Disclosure Form for the conflict of interest as soon as facts creating the conflict become known to him/her.

C. Resolution of Conflicts of Interest

1. The Responsible Representative of the Institution to whom a disclosure of conflict of interest is made shall review such disclosure and make a determination as to whether or not a conflict of interest exists. The Senior Vice Provost for Research may provide assistance and guidance in the resolution and management of any conflicts. A conflict of interest will exist whenever the Responsible Representative of the Institution determines that a significant financial interest exists which could directly and significantly affect the design, conduct, or reporting of the research or scholarly activities funded or proposed for funding by a potential sponsor. Should a conflict of interest exist, the Responsible Representative of the Institution shall determine what restrictions, if any, should be imposed by Mercer University to manage, reduce, or eliminate such conflicts of interest.

By way of illustration, the following conditions or restrictions may be imposed to manage, reduce, or eliminate conflicts of interest:

a. Public disclosure of significant financial interest;
b. Monitoring of research by independent reviewers;
c. Modification of the research plans;
d. Disqualification from participation in that portion of the research that would be affected by the significant financial interest;
e. Divestiture of significant financial interests by the investigator; or
f. Severance of relationships that create actual or potential conflicts of interest.

In addition to the restrictions listed above, the Responsible Representative of the Institution shall have discretion to impose any other conditions or restrictions which, in their judgment, would manage, reduce, or eliminate any actual or potential conflict of interest and which would be consistent with applicable policies, regulations, and laws.

2. Should the Responsible Representative of the Institution determine that Mercer University is unable to satisfactorily manage a conflict of interest, the Responsible Representative of the Institution shall immediately notify both the investigator and the Office of Research Compliance. The Office of Research Compliance shall be responsible for notifying the sponsor of Mercer University’s determination.

3. The President of Mercer University, either directly or through his/her designee, reserves the right to review all decisions regarding management and resolution of conflicts of interest made by a Responsible Representative of the Institution. In the event the President determines that the decision is incorrect, inappropriate, or inconsistent with applicable law, the President reserves the right to rescind, modify, or reverse a decision of the responsible representative.
D. Recording of Conflicts of Interest
All decisions made or taken by the Responsible Representative of the Institution shall be in writing and shall state the decision, the reasons therefore, and any conditions or restrictions imposed. This written decision, together with the written disclosure of conflict of interest, shall be maintained for at least three (3) years after the later of:

1. The termination or completion of the award to which they relate; or
2. The resolution of any government action involving those records.

E. Appeals
An employee who disagrees with a decision of a Responsible Representative of the Institution or other Mercer University official with respect to a conflict of interest which directly involves that employee may appeal such decision as follows:

1. A decision of a department chair may be appealed to the Dean;
2. A decision of a Dean may be appealed to the Provost;
3. A decision of the Provost or Executive Vice President may be appealed to the President.

All appeals must be in writing and shall be submitted to the official hearing the appeal within five working days of the employee’s notification of the decision. The decision of the President in all matters related to this policy shall be final.

F. Penalties
Any employee who violates this policy may be subject to disciplinary action up to and including dismissal.

IV. INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES
A. Certification
Mercer University must certify in each application to PHS or NSF for funding that:

1. The Institution has in effect a written and enforced process to identify and manage, reduce, or eliminate conflicting interests;
2. Prior to expending any funds under the award, the Institution will report to the PHS Awarding Component the existence of a conflicting interest and assure that it has been managed, reduced, or eliminated, and, for any interest identified as conflicting subsequent to the Institution’s initial report, a report will be made and the conflicting interest managed, reduced, or eliminated, at least on an interim basis, within sixty days; and
3. Upon request, the Institution agrees to make information available to HHS regarding all conflicting interests and how those interests have been managed, reduced, or eliminated.

B. Non-Compliance
1. If the failure of the Investigator to comply with Mercer University’s policy has biased the research, Mercer University must promptly notify the PHS Awarding Component of the corrective action taken or to be taken;
2. That Mercer University agrees to make information on conflicting interests available to HHS and NSF and how those interests have been managed, reduced, or eliminated; and
3. If HHS determines that a PHS-funded project of clinical research, whose purpose was to evaluate the safety or effectiveness of a drug, medical device, or treatment, was designed, conducted, or reported by an investigator with a conflicting interest that was not disclosed or managed, Mercer University must require the Investigator(s) to disclose the conflicting interest in each public presentation of the results of the research.

February 25, 2003

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1 This policy complies with Federal Regulations pertaining to sponsored research. For grants and cooperative agreements, the Public Health Service (PHS) Regulations are set forth in 42 CFR Part 50, Subpart F Section 50.601 through Section 50.607. For contracts, the PHS Regulations are set forth in 42 CFR Subpart 94, Section 94.1 through Section 94.3 and Section 50.604 through Section 50.606. The National Science Foundation (NSF) Regulations are published in the Federal Register, Volume 60, No. 32, July 11, 1995, pages 35822-35823.
3.3 Policy on Inventions, Patents and Licensing

I. Preamble and Objectives

Mercer University is dedicated to teaching, research, and the expansion of knowledge. Although the University does not undertake research or developmental work principally for the purpose of developing patents and commercial applications, patentable inventions sometimes result from the research activities carried out wholly or in part with University funds and facilities. It is the policy of the University to assure the utilization of such inventions for the common good and, where appropriate, to pursue patents and licenses to encourage their development and marketing.

Mercer University has established the following policies and procedures with respect to inventions, patents, and licensing in order to:

A. promote the University’s academic policy of encouraging research and scholarship;
B. serve the public interest by providing an organizational structure and procedures through which inventions that arise in the course of University research may be made available to the public through established channels of commerce;
C. encourage, assist, and provide tangible rewards to members of the University community who make inventions processed under this policy;
D. establish principles and uniform procedures for determining the rights and obligations of the University, inventors, and research sponsors;
E. enable the University to retain title to inventions resulting from federally-sponsored research; and
F. produce funds for further investigation and research and for the overall needs of the University.

II. Ownership of Inventions

A. Inventions arising from research financed by the Government are controlled by the terms of the applicable grant or contract. Where the University is permitted to retain title to such inventions and chooses to do so, University patent policies will control.

B. Inventions arising from research or other work sponsored by non-governmental entities are controlled by the terms of the sponsored agreement, if applicable, and if not, by University patent policies.

C. Inventions arising from research or other work conducted by University employees or students on their own time and without significant use of University funds or facilities shall be considered the sole property of the inventor and may be commercialized by the inventor at his or her own expense. However, by mutual agreement such inventions may be managed by the University under the terms of this policy. The University will not construe the payment of salary from unrestricted funds or the provision of office or library facilities as constituting significant use of University funds or facilities.

D. Inventions resulting from research or other work conducted by University employees or students on University time or with significant use of University funds or facilities shall be considered the property of the University. Any income received by the University as a result of licensing or otherwise commercializing these inventions shall be shared with the inventor as provided below. If the University does not wish to undertake patenting and commercialization of such an invention, and if there are no restrictions by any outside sponsor, the University may release its proprietary interest to the inventor.

E. Any use of the University’s name in connection with the commercialization of an invention by an individual shall be approved in advance by the University.
III. Division of Income

A. Any income resulting from inventions managed by the University under this policy shall be shared as follows:

1. First $10,000 of Net Income received:
   a) 75% to the inventor
   b) 15% to the inventor’s College or School
   c) 10% to the University

2. Net Income received above $10,000:
   a) 50% to the inventor
   b) 25% to the inventor’s College or School
   c) 25% to the University

B. "Net Income" is defined as gross royalties and/or other receipts minus the costs incurred by the University for the patent application, interferences, development, licensing, and patent enforcement.

C. Co-inventors share the inventor’s portion in proportions agreeable to themselves.

D. The College or School share shall be administered by the Dean to support research programs in the inventor’s department or division.

E. Fifty percent (50%) of the University’s share, after defrayment of patent-related costs not otherwise covered, shall be used to support, or offset the costs of, research in the inventor’s College or School, with the advice and counsel of the Dean.

IV. Disclosure

A. Inventions arising in the course of sponsored projects should be disclosed promptly to the Office of the Senior Vice Provost for Research, with simultaneous disclosure to the principal investigator or project supervisor where applicable. The circumstances of the invention will be reviewed with those involved and the inventor will be notified in writing of the proposed disposition.

B. Inventions falling within Section D of Article II above, or about which there is a doubt as to ownership, or which the inventor wishes to have managed by the University, should be promptly disclosed to the Senior Vice Provost for Research in the Office of the Provost. Within six weeks of the receipt of the disclosure, the inventor will be notified in writing of the determination of ownership (if in doubt) and the proposed disposition.

V. Invention Management

A. For all inventions managed by the University under this policy, the University will at no expense to the inventor make reasonable efforts to evaluate the interest of others in commercializing the invention, seek licenses and options for licenses, have applications for patents filed and prosecuted, and otherwise manage the inventions or arrange for their management by recognized patent management organizations.

B. The University will normally evaluate potential commercial use of an invention prior to the filing of a patent application. Options to license and other contractual arrangements appropriate in the circumstances will normally be sought as early as possible as a validation of potential commercial use. If the University determines that neither commercial possibilities nor the potential contribution to the public good warrants proceeding further, the invention will be returned to the inventor and shall belong to the inventor unless such action is precluded by prior agreement with sponsors.

C. In licensing, sale, or other disposition of rights to inventions, the University will seek to guard against repressive practices. Royalty rates shall be reasonable and consistent with the goal of effectively transferring technology in the public interest. Where feasible, the University will grant non-exclusive, reasonable royalty-bearing licenses to all qualified licensees. The University recognizes, however, that non-exclusive licensing may not always be effective in bringing the invention to the commercial market in a satisfactory manner, and thus may grant an exclusive license if it determines that such is required in the public interest to encourage the marketing and eventual public use of the invention. In all cases, the University shall reserve to itself a non-exclusive, royalty-
free license to make or have made and to use the invention within Mercer University for its own purposes.

D. In those cases where the University has obtained a patent without obligation to sponsors, if no arrangement has been made for commercial development within a reasonable period from the date of issuance of the patent, ownership of the patent will revert to the inventor upon request.

VI. Publication

Inventors should be aware that a publication disclosing the invention prior to the filing of a U. S. patent application is a bar to the grant of certain foreign patents and can bar the grant of a U. S. patent if the publication occurred a year prior to the filing date. Accordingly, the University may request a temporary delay in a publication which discloses an invention to permit a U. S. patent application to be filed, but in no event longer than three months.

VII. Disputes

Any disagreement between an inventor and the Senior Vice Provost for Research in the Office of the Provost concerning rights in an invention shall be resolved by the President, who may appoint an ad hoc committee to make findings of fact and recommendations to him.

VIII. Revision or Termination

This policy may be changed or discontinued at any time by action of the Board of Trustees. Any such change or discontinuance shall not affect rights accrued prior to the date of such action.

IX. Patent Agreements

This policy, as amended from time to time, shall be deemed to be a condition of initial or continuing employment of every University employee and a condition of enrollment and attendance of every student who works on any research project under University control. All such employees and students will be expected, upon request, to sign agreements incorporating the terms of this policy. Failure to sign such agreements, however, shall not affect the applicability of the policy nor relieve any employee or student from the obligations imposed.

3.4 Principles and Procedures for the Conduct of Research

A program of active scientific research is essential to the functioning of an academic institution. Ideally, such research should be carried out at all levels and include faculty from all disciplines. Guidelines which govern the conduct of scientific research may be considered from several points of view. Of basic importance is the question of responsibility for research conduct. Although each investigator bears individual responsibility for his/her research conduct, it is essential to identify individuals within the institution with primary responsibility for the integrity of scientific research. A second area of major concern is the establishment of a research environment which encourages scientific interchange. Finally, the concept of publication of the results of scientific investigations deserves critical analysis with respect to authorship, particularly in the case of multi-authored publications.

I. Responsibility for Research Conduct

A. Dean of the School or College
   The Dean shall be responsible for the overall conduct of scientific research carried out in their school or college. It shall be the responsibility of the Dean to address the concept of research responsibility in each new appointment of an individual to a faculty position within their school or college. The new faculty member shall be made aware of the “Principles and Procedures for the Conduct of Research” (this document) and the “Principles and Procedures for Investigation of Misconduct in Research.”

B. Department Chair
   The department chair shall assess annually the total commitment of time and resources to research, training, and/or contractual obligations by the department’s faculty. The Chair shall assure that this commitment by the individual faculty is appropriate.

   The Department Chair shall also be responsible for keeping a file of publications by individual department faculty, as outlined in Section III.
C. Faculty (Principal Investigator)
The faculty member (Principal Investigator or PI) shall have primary responsibility for the conduct of scientific research within his/her laboratory or project. This responsibility shall include the research technicians. The faculty member (PI) shall be responsible for his or her own safety and the safety of all other individuals working in their laboratories, and for compliance with all applicable State and Federal regulations. The faculty member (PI) shall be responsible for the maintenance and storage of all primary research data accumulated under his/her direction.

II. Procedures for Research Conduct
A. Primary Data Gathering and Storage
The Principal Investigator (PI) bears responsibility for instructing all members of his/her research team in the maintenance of appropriate records of research data. Each PI may have a somewhat different system for gathering and storing primary data.

The PI bears the final responsibility for the integrity of the primary record, and it is generally inappropriate for this record to be removed from the research area. While co-investigators and/or trainees may be allowed to make a copy of the record before leaving the research project, the original should remain in the possession of the PI. In investigations concerning human subjects, the PI is responsible for implementing a system which will provide a means of assuring privacy while at the same time permitting definite identification of the subjects.

B. Trainee/Principal Investigator Interactions
The PI has a continuing responsibility for discussion and review of primary data with technicians and with others involved in the generation of the data. Critical review of work in progress is an essential element of research training. It involves review of the adequacy of experimental design and execution, the adequacy of primary records, the accuracy of summaries and calculations based on primary data, and a judgment of the project. In some instances, the research may include collaborative observations made in research settings distinct from those of the PI. Under these circumstances, it is appropriate for the PI and trainee to meet together with their collaborators to undertake similar review as well as gain perspective on the various components of the project.

C. Research Seminars
Research in an academic environment benefits from the input of colleagues who are not directly involved in the research effort. Research seminars provide a format for the researcher to present his or her work to interested but impartial critics. Regularly scheduled opportunities for presentation of research projects at various stages—from conception, through work in progress, to completion—are recommended.

III. Procedures for Publication
A. Guidelines for Authorship
Multiple authorship poses a thorny problem which has been addressed extensively in the scientific literature. It is recommended that the following principles be considered in the assignment of authorship for publication:

1. An author should have participated in the initiating or planning of the study or have assented to its design if enlisted late in the study.

2. An author should have made some of the reported observations or generated some of the data.

3. An author should have participated in interpreting the observations or data and deriving from them the reported conclusions.

4. An author should have taken part in the writing of the paper.

5. An author should have read the entire contents of a paper and assented to its publication before it is sent to a journal.

B. Departmental Monitoring of Publications
It is recognized that every member of the University Faculty is entitled to the freedom to conduct research and to publish the results of that research. It is, however, recommended that each department maintain a file of manuscripts and abstracts submitted or accepted for publication by department faculty. The primary functions
of such procedures are to allow the department chair to review publications of individual faculty. In addition to providing relevant information on productivity, this review process provides the opportunity for recommendations by the department chair with regard to the publication itself.

It shall be the responsibility of each department to develop and implement departmental procedures for the monitoring of publications. A copy of each department’s procedures shall be provided to the Dean of the school or college and to the Provost.

3.5 Principles and Procedures for Investigation of Misconduct in Research

Definitions
Misconduct in research is defined to include the following acts committed by faculty, staff, and students of Mercer University:
A. The commitment of fraud in research. This includes: the intentional fabrication or falsification of research data, the theft of research methods or data from others, or the plagiarizing of research publications.
B. The willful or intentional violation of Mercer University’s research policy. This includes: the failure to obtain proper approval by the responsible University compliance review committee for research that involves recombinant DNA, biohazardous substances, human subjects, animal subjects, radioactive materials or other (extremely) hazardous chemicals; or the failure to follow rules and/or guidelines made by the responsible University compliance review committee concerning research subjects, materials or procedures.
C. The condoning of fraud in research or violations of University research policy. This includes failure on the part of a member of the University to notify the administration that misconduct in research has occurred, and/or failure to cooperate in an investigation of alleged misconduct.

Principles
A. The validity of scientific research is based on the implicit assumption of honesty and objectivity by the scientist and on the premise that research data can be verified. An academic institution and its faculties must uphold this principle and maintain the public’s trust in the research process. The institution’s primary responsibility is to create and maintain an academic environment that fosters ethical behavior in research and serves to prevent misconduct in research.
B. Evidence of misconduct in research should be reported immediately to the department chair. A careful review of all research conducted by the accused shall be implemented as described in the Guidelines (below).
C. Care should be taken to protect the rights of the accused during the course of the investigation. The rights of the accused include:
   - Confidentiality
   - Right to confront the accuser
   - Right to be fully informed of the allegations
   - Right to present evidence
   - Right to appeal
D. In cases where misconduct cannot be documented by investigation, all reasonable efforts should be undertaken to restore the reputation of the accused individual.
E. Appropriate action should be taken against any individual who is determined to have acted in a malicious or intentionally dishonest manner in the course of leveling charges of misconduct that proves subsequently to be unfounded.
F. In cases where misconduct is documented by investigation, is substantial in nature, and appears to threaten the institution’s reputation, the administration should request an investigation by an external committee of scientists who hold no affiliation with the University.
Guidelines

A. Allegations of misconduct in research should be reported to the chair of the department in which the investigator is working. The allegation must include the name(s) of those suspected of involvement in research misconduct as well as the evidence that supports the allegation. If the accused is a department chair, the accusation shall be made to the Dean of the school or college and all functions mentioned hereafter for the department chair shall be performed by the Dean or his/her delegate.

B. The department chair should immediately notify the Dean and then, in consultation with two colleagues, perform a preliminary examination of the allegation in an expeditious manner. The department chair should submit a written report to the Dean indicating whether a basis to support the allegation has been established.

C. If the department chair’s report cites no evidence to support the allegation, the Dean should terminate the case with no public disclosure and no entry into the personnel file.

D. If the department chair’s report establishes a basis for the allegation, the Dean should request the accuser put the charges in writing and the Dean should notify the accused. When the written allegation is submitted, the Dean should appoint an ad hoc Investigative Committee. The Provost and the President of the University should be notified. The accused and collaborators should be provided with a written description of the charges and should be required to provide the Investigative Committee with all pertinent research records and documents.

E. The Dean, in consultation with the department chair, should act to withhold all pending abstracts and manuscripts that are related to the research under investigation.

F. The Dean may suspend the accused at any time during the investigation, but only if the Dean determines that serious harm to the accused or others would be caused by his/her continuance. Suspension under these circumstances means to relieve the accused of all duties in the University without interruption of salary or benefits.

G. The Investigative Committee should report in writing to the Dean. The report should include: the allegations of misconduct; the procedure followed by the investigation; a summary of all data, records, documents, and interviews that were evaluated or obtained by the Committee; conclusions as to whether misconduct in research has occurred; and a statement concerning any other matters deemed important by the Committee.

H. If the Investigative Committee finds insufficient evidence of misconduct, the accused and collaborators should be notified and the case closed with no record in the personnel file. The Provost and the President of the University should be promptly notified of the Investigative Committee’s conclusions and the Dean’s action.

I. If the Investigative committee finds that the preponderance of evidence substantiates misconduct in research, the Dean should notify the Provost and the University President. The Dean should take appropriate actions with regard to external agencies and institutions as follows:

   1. Any sponsoring agency(ies) should be notified of the findings of the investigation and arrangements for appropriate restitution should be established.
   2. All pending abstracts and papers emanating from the fraudulent research should be withdrawn and editors of journals in which previous abstracts and papers appeared should be notified.
   3. Institutions and sponsoring agencies with which the individual has been affiliated should be notified if there is reason to believe that the validity of previous research might be questionable.
   4. The President, the Provost, and the Dean should consider, in consultation with legal counsel, the release of information about the incident to the public press, particularly when public funds were used in supporting the fraudulent research.

J. In cases where serious misconduct in research is demonstrated, and, in particular, where granting agencies, inter-institutional collaborative studies, and/or journal publications are involved to a significant degree, the Dean, in consultation with the Provost and the President, may request an investigation by a second committee comprised of scientists who have no affiliation with the University.

K. The accused has the right to appeal the decision of the Investigative Committee to the President of the University. The grounds for appeal should be: a) improper procedure; or b) evidence not considered by the
Investigative Committee. The President, in consultation with the Dean, may appoint an ad hoc Appeals Committee which should not include members of the original Investigative Committee.

L. The Appeals Committee should determine whether there were irregularities in the proceedings and whether there is substantive new evidence in favor of the accused.

M. The Appeals Committee should report in writing to the President:

1. If the Appeals Committee determines that the original investigation was procedurally regular and/or that there is no substantive new evidence, the Committee can recommend that the appeal be denied.
2. If the Appeals Committee ascertains evidence of procedural irregularities in the original investigation, or agrees that substantive new evidence exists, the Committee can recommend reinvestigation by the same Investigative Committee (in the case of substantive new evidence) or by a new Investigative Committee (in the case of procedural irregularities).

N. At the conclusion of the proceedings provided hereunder, the Provost and the Dean, in consultation with the President, shall take appropriate action. If misconduct or unethical behavior is found, sanctions may be imposed up to and including dismissal.

### 3.6 Guidelines for the Protection of Animals Used in Research and Teaching Studies

Mercer University has provided a formal assurance to the Public Health Service (PHS) and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) that it will follow procedures that will assure the humane care and use of all animals involved in teaching and research projects. This assurance applies to teaching or research conducted by anyone on the premises of Mercer University and to teaching or research conducted elsewhere by faculty, students, staff, or other representatives of the University, whether or not the project is sponsored by PHS or USDA.

In order to comply with this assurance, Mercer University has established an institutional committee competent to review research and teaching projects that involve the use of animals. Under the provisions of the PHS Policy for the Humane Care and Use of Laboratory Animals (September 1986) and the Animal Welfare Act (September 1989), this committee has been designated as the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC).

The primary function of the IACUC is to assist the teachers and investigators in using and providing humane care to laboratory animals. All activities that involve the use of live animals are to be conducted under these guidelines.

The full text of the Guidelines for the Protection of Animals used in Research and Teaching Studies is located in the Office of the Dean of each affected school or college and in the Office for Protection from Research Risks.

### 3.7 Guidelines for the Protection of Human Subjects in Research Studies

Mercer University has provided a formal assurance to the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) that it will follow procedures which will assure the protection of all human subjects involved in research projects. This assurance applies to research conducted by anyone on the premises of Mercer University and to research conducted elsewhere by faculty, students, staff, or other representatives of the University, whether or not the research is sponsored by DHHS.

In order to comply with this assurance, Mercer University has established an institutional committee competent to review research projects that involve human subjects. Under the provisions of the DHHS Regulations for the Protection of Human Research Subjects (45 CFR 46), this committee has been designated as the Institutional Review Board (IRB).

The primary function of the IRB is to assist the investigator in the protection of the rights and welfare of human subjects. All proposals that involve the use of human subjects are to be conducted under these guidelines.

The full text of the Guidelines for the Protection of Human Subjects is located in the Office of the Dean of each affected school or college and in the Office of Research Compliance.
3.8 Guidelines for Identification and Containment of Infectious Agents and Recombinant DNA

Mercer University has provided formal assurance to the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) that it will follow procedures which will assure the protection of all individuals involved with research projects. This assurance applies to research conducted by anyone on the premises of Mercer University and to research conducted elsewhere by faculty, students, staff, or other representatives of the University, whether or not the research is sponsored by DHHS. This assurance also applies to research licensed by the State of Georgia and approved by the University for conduct not on University premises by employees of the University.

In order to comply with this assurance, Mercer University has established an institutional committee qualified to review research and instructional projects that involve potentially hazardous infectious agents and/or recombinant DNA. This committee has been designated as the Institutional Biosafety Committee (IBC).

The primary function of the IBC is to assist the investigator in the protection of individuals and the environment from potential contamination. All projects that involve the use of these agents are to be conducted under these guidelines.

The full text of the Policy and Procedures for Institutional Biosafety Committee are located for faculty/staff reference in the Environmental, Health and Safety Office and on Mercer’s web site at: http://www.mercer.edu/ehso/

3.9 Guidelines for the Use of Radioactive Materials

Mercer University has provided formal assurance to the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and the Department of Natural Resources of the State of Georgia that it will follow procedures which will assure the protection of all individuals involved with research projects. This assurance applies to research conducted on the premises of Mercer University by faculty, students, staff, or other representatives of the University whether or not the research is sponsored by DHHS. This assurance also applies to research licensed by the State of Georgia and approved by the University for conduct not on University premises by employees of the University.

In order to comply with this assurance, Mercer University has established an institutional committee qualified to review research and instructional projects that involve radioactive agents. This committee has been designated as the Institutional Radiation Safety Committee (IRSC).

The primary function of the IRSC is to assist the investigator in the protection of individuals and the environment from potential contamination. All projects that involve the use of these substances and/or devices are to be conducted under these guidelines.

The full text of the policy and procedures of the Institutional Radiation Safety Committee is located for faculty reference in the Environmental, Health and Safety Office, in the offices of the local Radiation Safety Officers, and on Mercer’s web site at: http://www.mercer.edu/ehso/ (link already updated prior to DSD review)

3.10 Hazard Communication Program

The purpose of the Hazard Communication Program is to ensure that the University is in compliance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1920.1200). The Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) is generally intended to address the issues of evaluating the potential hazards of chemicals in the workplace and communicating information concerning those hazards and appropriate protective measures to employees.

The Director of the Environmental, Health and Safety Office is the overall coordinator of the program. The Dean/director of each affected unit has overall responsibility for implementing the program within his or her unit and will appoint a technically-qualified designee to serve as that unit’s Occupational Safety and Health officer (OS&H officer) to assure that the responsibilities described in this program are carried out. The OS&H officers will generally serve on the Institutional Hazardous Chemical and Drug Committee.

In general, each affected employee of the University (OSHA defines “employee” as a worker who may be exposed to hazardous chemicals under normal operating conditions or in foreseeable emergencies) will be informed of the substance
of this program, the hazardous properties of chemicals they work with, and measures to take to protect themselves. Wherever and whenever possible, University students engaged in academic course work which involves exposure to hazardous chemicals in their normal course of studies shall also be afforded all the education, training, and protection that the program provides for employees.

The full text of the policy and procedures of the Hazard Communication Program is located in the Environmental, Health and Safety Office and available on Mercer’s web site at: http://www.mercer.edu/ehso/index.html

3.11 Chemical Hygiene Plan

The Chemical Hygiene Plan is intended to ensure that the University is in compliance with the OSHA standard concerning occupational exposure to hazardous chemicals in laboratories (29 CFR 1910.1450, hereinafter referred to as “Laboratory Standard”). In keeping with the Laboratory Standard, the Plan is intended to protect employees and, wherever appropriate, students from harm due to chemicals while they are working in University laboratories, and to ensure that laboratory employees’ and students’ exposures to OSHA regulated substances do not exceed permissible limits. Where this Plan applies, it generally supersedes the requirements of the broader Hazard Communication Program, although the Program and Plan are intended to be compatible.

The full text of the policy and procedures of the Chemical Hygiene Plan is located for faculty/staff reference in the Environmental, Health and Safety Office and on Mercer’s web site at: http://www.mercer.edu/ehso/index.html

3.12 Exposure Control Plan

The University has developed an Exposure Control Plan, in compliance with the OSHA standard concerning occupational exposure to blood borne pathogens (29 CFR 1910.1030). The Plan is designed to eliminate or minimize employee exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials that occurs as a result of the performance of the employee’s responsibilities. The Plan sets forth guidelines for preventing the transmission of blood borne pathogens, to be followed by employees at risk of exposure. Under the Plan, the University also makes available hepatitis B vaccinations and post-exposure evaluation and follow-up to affected employees.

The full text of the Plan is located for faculty/staff reference in the Environmental, Health and Safety Office and Mercer’s web site at: http://www.mercer.edu/ehso/index.html

3.13 Reporting Suspected Improper Conduct

In all its business practices, and particularly in its dealings with the Government, the University seeks to conduct itself with the highest degree of integrity and honesty. Through its Internal Audit Department and through external audits, the University periodically reviews its business practices, policies, procedures, and internal controls for compliance with standards of business ethics and with the special requirements of Government contracting. Any employee who suspects that improper or illegal conduct or any other irregularities have occurred, especially in connection with Government contracts, is expected and encouraged to promptly report such concerns so that the matter may be investigated and corrective action taken where appropriate. Such reports may be made to the employee’s supervisor, who will refer the matter to the Internal Auditor for investigation, or an employee may report suspected improper conduct directly to the Internal Auditor using a Confidential Hotline (Phone: 478-301-4636). The University will not discharge or otherwise retaliate against any employee for disclosing information to appropriate University or Government officials which the employee reasonably believes evidences a violation of any Federal law or regulation relating to Federal contract procurement, charges to the Government, or the subject matter of Federal contracts.

3.14 Copyright Policy

3.14.1 Ownership of Original Works of Authorship

Mercer University’s academic mission is to teach, to learn, to create, to discover, to inspire, to empower, and to serve. This mission is best promoted by creating an intellectual environment that encourages and rewards creativity and innovation. Mercer supports the development, production, and dissemination of intellectual property by its faculty, staff, and students.
Mercer affirms its commitment to the personal ownership of original works of authorship by their individual creators, whether the creators work alone or with others, and whether they work privately or as members of the Mercer community (faculty, staff, and students). Accordingly, copyright to unpublished works is held by the author or creator, or heirs or assigns, unless a written transfer of copyright has been made to another party, or unless the creation of the works has been specifically commissioned by the University through extraordinary allowances or grants (see Section 3.14.2).

3.14.2 Policy on Intellectual Property Rights and Distance Education

I. General Principles

A. Mercer University’s academic mission is to teach, to learn, to create, to discover, to inspire, to empower, and to serve. This mission is best promoted by creating an intellectual environment that encourages and rewards creativity and innovation, while retaining for the University reasonable access to, and use of, the intellectual property that has been created with institutional support. Mercer supports the development, production, and dissemination of intellectual property by its faculty, staff, and students. This policy addresses issues of ownership and use of such intellectual property, with specific reference to the digital or Internet environment.

B. Mercer reaffirms its commitment to the personal ownership of intellectual property rights in works of the intellect by their individual creators, whether the creators work alone or with others, and whether they work privately or as members of the Mercer community.

C. Notwithstanding this commitment, Mercer also may commission specific works on its own behalf. For example, Mercer may support the creation of works by extraordinary allowances or grants, or it may acquire such works from, or develop them in company with, individual authors on mutually agreeable terms. Each such case shall require a written agreement, and Mercer shall own the intellectual property rights arising from the creation of these works-for-hire. Mercer may thereafter grant licenses or royalties or both to individual creators or contributors on just and reasonable terms.

II. Courses of Instruction Approved for Mercer Credit

A. Intellectual property rights arising in courses approved for Mercer University credit ordinarily belong to their individual creators in accordance with the general principle expressed in Article I, Section B of this Policy. Rights may also vest in Mercer to the extent that a course (or some portion of it) is acquired or commissioned by Mercer under Article I, Section C of this Policy.

B. With respect to each such course (and whether the rights in that course belong to an individual creator or to Mercer), every member of the University community (including students, faculty and staff) shall enjoy a non-exclusive, royalty-free license to make all traditional, customary or reasonable academic uses of the content of that course while at Mercer (the “License”). The uses of the intellectual property are subject to the Conflict of Interest and Commitment Policy of each operational or academic unit.

C. The License shall exist automatically when a course is approved for credit by the University, and no additional formality shall be required. No royalty shall be payable for the License; sufficient consideration for such License shall be the mutual benefit realized by Mercer and the creator, as well as by the individual members of the University community.

D. The License also shall include Mercer’s right to offer the course, or to develop and offer derivative courses of instruction including courses intended for use in distance education projects, whether at Mercer or elsewhere. The License shall continue to be available to Mercer even if the faculty member in whom individual rights otherwise vest should leave Mercer.

III. Distance Education Projects

A. Mercer may appropriately consider any distance education project that offers the promise of securing
and advancing Mercer’s mission and reputation. To that end, Mercer may participate in the development of such projects with members of its own community, or it may enter into relationships with persons outside the established academic community. In either case, the University may enter into such projects on terms and conditions that are fair and equitable so long as they do not adversely affect the fundamental principles of governance, tenure, and academic freedom otherwise recognized at Mercer.

B. Mercer Faculty members, who are employed on a permanent full time or equivalent basis, and who intend to enter into any non-Mercury distance education project in which they propose to teach a course regularly or recurrently, shall first disclose the proposed undertaking in accordance with the terms of the applicable School or College Policy on Conflicts of Interest or Commitment.

Mercer University will presume a conflict of interest or commitment arises under this Policy on Intellectual Property Rights when faculty or staff members propose to undertake any of the following activities:

1) teach a non-Mercury distance education course substantially equivalent to a conventional course they have been assigned to teach at Mercer; or

2) teach a non-Mercury distance education course that is competitive with an existing or proposed Mercer distance education course which they have been offered an opportunity to teach; or

3) participate in teaching a non-Mercury distance education course in circumstances likely to confuse or mislead the public with respect to their primary obligations or allegiance as members of the Mercer Faculty; or

4) participate in teaching a non-Mercury distance education course in circumstances likely to impair the continuing performance of their primary responsibilities at Mercer.

C. The designated official responsible for examining the proposed undertaking in which a conflict of interest or commitment presumptively arises under Article III, Section B may determine that the conflict is minimal, or that it can be resolved and approved on terms reasonably calculated to serve the best interests of Mercer and the individual faculty or staff member alike. In either case, the designated official shall give notice to that effect in writing within ninety days, both to the individual and to the Provost. In the absence of such a determination, the individual shall not proceed further with the undertaking as proposed while remaining a member of the Mercer Faculty or staff.

D. A faculty member who has engaged appropriately in a non-Mercury distance education project shall nevertheless seek approval annually thereafter with respect to his or her continuing participation in that project. If changed circumstances thereafter create a conflict, and the conflict cannot reasonably be cleared, the faculty member will withdraw from the project.

E. The University Advisory Board on Distance Education, appointed annually by the Provost, may develop additional interpretations or regulations reasonably designed to implement these provisions, and may recommend additional requirements with respect to prior disclosure and approval. The purpose of all such additional interpretations, regulations or requirements, however, will be to avoid potential conflicts of interest rather than to limit an individual’s ability to engage in acceptable outside professional activities, including distance education projects. To that end, Mercer will exert reasonable efforts to resolve such conflicts of interest and to eliminate any appearance of conflicts of interest through appropriate disclaimers, licenses, or the like.

IV. Exceptions

The Provost may declare exceptions to these principles.

V. Moral Rights
The moral rights of individual creators will be respected in every case contemplated by this Policy. In no case will the University fail to recognize an individual creator’s entitlement to acknowledgment, attribution or other appropriate credit, to the fullest extent applicable.

VI. University Name and Identity

A. Intellectual property rights arising in Mercer University’s name, logos and other identifying marks belong to Mercer. Such rights may be licensed from time to time upon suitable terms and conditions approved by the President or his designee, taking into full and appropriate account the research, teaching and collegial missions of the University.

B. Members of the Mercer Community may identify themselves as such from time to time, with such indicia of their status as is usual and customary in the academy. Any use of Mercer’s name, logos or identifying marks, however, shall be reasonably calculated to avoid any confusing, misleading or false impression of particular sponsorship or endorsement by Mercer, and when necessary shall include specific disclaimers to that end.

3.14.3 Policy on Use of Copyrighted Material

It is the policy of Mercer University to fully respect all rights that exist in any material protected by the copyright laws of the United States, while also encouraging the appropriate use of copyrighted material that furthers the educational mission of the University. The details of the Policy on Use of Copyrighted Material can be found at http://policies.mercer.edu. This site provides guidance to faculty, staff, and students on compliance with the copyright laws of the United States, and on the appropriate use of copyrighted material in teaching, research, and service activities.

3.15 Policy on Accreditation Reports

Accreditation Study Reports must be submitted to the Office of Institutional Effectiveness and approved by the Provost prior to submission to the specific institutional/school-college/unit accreditation association.