

CODE REVISIONS SUMMARY

ACADEMIC MISCONDUCT

- The new Code uses the term “academic misconduct” to describe academic dishonesty or an academic integrity violation. This is the language that we are moving towards consistently using when describing these types of violations/behaviors.

HEARINGS

- Hearings can continue without the presence of the Faculty Member or Student.

VIOLATIONS

- Complicity in academic dishonesty has been removed as a violation, as the cheating definition now covers this.
- Group work has been removed as violation.
- Unauthorized collaboration (sharing the work or effort in an academic exercise with another student or students without authorization) has been added as a violation.
- Research misconduct (a determination that research misconduct has occurred under University Policy 309, responding to allegations of misconduct in research and scholarship and its supplemental procedures) has been added as violation.

SANCTIONS

- Removal from employment as a graduate assistant has been removed as a sanction
- Educational sanctions have been broadened to provide students with varying educational opportunities.
- These sanctions will allow them to better understand the impacts of academic misconduct, explore decision making processes, and learn how to properly cite and paraphrase.

STUDENT CONDUCT COUNSELORS

- Student Conduct Counselors will be available to students, faculty members, or referring parties that can provide procedural advice throughout the Formal Resolution process.

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ADJUDICATION METHODS

- Moving forward, there will be three adjudication methods. The settlement form process will be referred to as an Informal Resolution and the Academic Integrity Board Hearing will be referred to as a Formal Resolution. The third and new adjudication method will be called a Facilitated Resolution.
- A Facilitated Resolution will involve Student Conduct & Academic Integrity (SCAI) working with both the faculty member and student to determine an appropriate proposed resolution to be reviewed by both parties.
- The Facilitated Resolution may be utilized if it is the student's first charge of academic misconduct, but the faculty Member and student are unable to reach an Informal Resolution, or it is not the student's first charge of academic misconduct), but the Director of SCAI determines that it is appropriate to attempt resolution through a Facilitated Resolution.

REFERRING PARTY

- Referring Party means an individual, other than the Faculty Member, who refers a case of suspected academic misconduct to a faculty member or to the Director of SCAI. This term has been added to allow other individuals to refer cases of academic misconduct other than faculty members.

CASE REFERRALS

- If the faculty member or referring party determines that the information is sufficient to warrant an adjudication, they should contact the Director of SCAI as soon as reasonably practicable.
- The new code outlines direct steps faculty members should take if they suspect academic misconduct is occurring.
- Failure by the faculty member to cooperate in the process or to provide timely notice notifications may result in the case no longer being pursued through the academic misconduct process.
- If pursuing an Informal Resolution, the faculty member must forward the student's completed Informal Resolution form to the Director of SCAI within three days after the student has signed the form.