

Motion presented to Faculty Senate 03/21/17

Student Academic Honesty Code

Motion

The FSEC recommends for the Faculty Senate's consideration and approval that the Student Academic Honesty Code be revised as shown in the attached document with the following addition under the subheading Responsibility for Implementation (shown in red in the attachment):

**For cases involving University-Wide courses (including CDCI, ELI, OUT, SCHL, and UNIV courses) implementation and adjudication will occur through committee structures in Harpur College of Arts and Sciences. The Harpur College honesty committee may consult with other schools, as needed, for University-wide honesty cases involving students from those schools.**

## Student Academic Honesty Code

### Actions Outside the Boundaries of Academic Honesty and Integrity

No set of written guidelines can anticipate all types and degrees of violations of academic honesty. To the extent that the examples below are not exhaustive, duly-appointed representatives of the University will judge each case according to its merits. They will be guided by the principle that academic dishonesty involves misappropriation of academic or intellectual credit to oneself or to the discredit of others. Instances of such dishonesty include:

#### Plagiarism

Presenting the work of another person as one's own work (including papers, words, ideas, information, computer code, data, evidence-organizing principles, or style of presentation of someone else taken from the Internet, books, periodicals or other sources). Plagiarism includes: quoting, paraphrasing or summarizing without acknowledgement, even a few phrases; failing to acknowledge the source of either a major idea or ordering principle central to one's own paper; relying on another person's data, evidence or critical method without credit or permission; submitting another person's work as one's own; using unacknowledged research sources gathered by someone else.

#### Cheating on Examinations

Giving or receiving unauthorized help before, during or after an examination. Examples include: unauthorized collaboration of any sort during an examination; reading of an examination before it has been given; unauthorized use of notes, books, tapes, computers or other aids during an examination; allowing another person to take an examination in one's place; looking at someone else's examination during the examination period; allowing another person to use one's own examination during the examination period; passing examination information to students who have not yet taken the examination.

#### Multiple Submissions

Submitting substantial portions of the same work for credit more than once, unless there is prior explicit consent of the instructor(s) to whom the material is being or has been submitted.

#### Unauthorized Collaboration

Collaboration on projects, papers, computer programs or other academic assignments that has been prohibited by the instructor.

#### Fabrication and Misrepresentation

Misrepresenting or fabricating material, including misleading citation of sources as well as falsified or fabricated data or results from experiments or other analyses. Misrepresenting facts related to academic performance, including the justification of absences, late assignments and other activities.

#### Forgery

Imitating another person's signature on academic documents (for example, an academic advising form or one's own paper that is signed with respect to the time of submission) or other official documents that have an effect on academic credit (for example, a medical form submitted in support of taking a make-up examination).

#### Sabotage

Deliberately impairing, destroying, damaging or stealing another's work or working material. Examples include destroying, stealing or damaging another's laboratory experiment, computer program, term paper, examination

or project; removing uncharged library materials with the effect that others cannot use them; defacing or damaging library materials with the effect that others cannot use them; hoarding or displacing materials within the library with the effect that others have undue difficulty using them; interfering with the operation of a computer system so it has an adverse effect on the academic performance of others.

#### Bribery

Offering or receiving any service or article with the purpose or effect of receiving a grade or other academic benefit that was not earned on the merits of the academic work.

#### Responsibility for Implementation

Each school of Binghamton University, including the Graduate School, will implement the Student Academic Honesty Code and adjudicate all matters related thereto (except as noted below) through its own committee structure. All reports of findings of guilt (either by admission or by adjudication) will be reported to the Provost's Office for archival purposes.

For cases involving graduate students in the five professional schools, initial implementation shall occur in those schools. For graduate cases in Harpur College of Arts and Sciences, initial implementation shall occur in the cognizant department or program. Any graduate programs temporarily residing in the Graduate School will report and adjudicate all cases through the Graduate Council's Academic Standards Committee. At its discretion, the Academic Honesty Committee in any department or school may consult with the Graduate Council's Academic Standards Committee about unusual or complicated cases. When an act of academic dishonesty violates the University's policy on ethical research, the procedures outlined in the Policy on Responsible Conduct of Research, as found in the University *Bulletin*, apply.

For cases involving University-Wide courses (including CDCI, ELI, OUT, SCHL, and UNIV courses) implementation and adjudication will occur through committee structures in Harpur College of Arts and Sciences. The Harpur College honesty committee may consult with other schools, as needed, for University-wide honesty cases involving students from those schools.

#### Publication and Dissemination of the Code

Students will receive copies of the code during Orientation, when they will discuss its importance and its meaning. They will acknowledge the code and their intent to abide by its terms each semester when they log onto the registration system. Faculty will ensure enforcement of the code.

#### Interpretation of the Code

Violations of the code vary in severity, so that the appropriate punishments vary. Some violations (Category I) may be handled by the instructor and student(s) involved. However, violations requiring more severe penalties (Category II) are appropriately dealt with by the Academic Honesty Committee of the relevant school in accordance with procedures laid out in the Rules of Student Conduct. Category I violations are serious but may be dealt with by the instructor. Category II violations may result in letters of reprimand, probation, suspension or expulsion from the University, transcript notation, and/or revocation of degree or honors. Behavior explicitly permitted in a course syllabus or explicitly permitted by the instructor for a specific assignment is not a violation of the code.

#### Plagiarism

This may be either a Category I or Category II violation, depending on the amount of material that is plagiarized and the degree of premeditation. A Category I violation involves small amounts of plagiarized material — for example, a single passage or a relatively minor idea. Category II violations occur when more material is

plagiarized or where central ideas are plagiarized. Category II violations may involve more planning and premeditation.

#### Cheating on Examinations

This may be either a Category I or Category II violation, depending on the level or amount of unauthorized help given or received on the examination and the degree of premeditation. Category I includes looking at another's examination or collaborating on a small portion of the examination. Category II violations involve significant cheating on an examination and may involve more planning and premeditation.

#### Multiple Submissions

This is a Category I violation.

#### Unauthorized Collaboration

This is a Category I violation, unless it also involves Category II offenses.

#### Fabrication and Misrepresentation

This can be a Category I or II violation.

#### Forgery

This is a Category II violation.

#### Sabotage

This is a Category II violation.

#### Bribery

This is a Category II violation.

*Note that misconduct involving forgery, sabotage and bribery refers only to such offenses when committed for an academic purpose as defined in the Student Academic Honesty Code; any violations involving other aspects of student life or subject to federal, state and/or local law are dealt with through the University judicial system.*

#### Enforcement Procedures

Each school should develop its own procedures, consistent with these guidelines. These procedures may vary, depending on the size of the school and other relevant factors. The appropriate procedures for addressing the two categories of violations are as follows.

#### Category I Violations

If an instructor discovers one of these violations, the instructor should first communicate with the student regarding the nature of the charge and the evidence on which the instructor has relied in reaching the conclusion that a violation has occurred. The student should be given the opportunity to respond. If the instructor remains convinced by the preponderance of evidence that a violation has occurred, the instructor may check to see if there is a record of a previous violation by the student. Students who are accused of a second Category I offense will be treated as being charged with a Category II offense and referred to the committee of the school in which the offense occurred.

If there is no previous violation, the faculty member should impose the appropriate penalty. The instructor should then fill in a Report of Academic Dishonesty Form describing the violation that occurred and the evidence supporting that finding. The form will also explain to the student the procedures whereby the student may appeal the decision. The student will be asked to read and sign the form and will be provided with a copy. If the

student chooses not to sign the form, the case goes to a hearing before the committee of the school in which the offense occurred. The instructor will then forward the Report of Academic Dishonesty Form along with the supporting evidence to the chair of the appropriate committee, who will send a copy to the Provost's Office, where it will be kept on file. Records of Report of Academic Dishonesty forms should be retained until the student's graduation, or for six years following the semester or term of the violation in the case of a student who departs from the University without graduating.

#### Category II Violations

If an instructor discovers a Category II violation, the instructor should first communicate with the student regarding the nature of the charge and the evidence on which the instructor has relied in reaching the conclusion that a violation has occurred. If the instructor remains convinced that a Category II violation has occurred, he or she should submit a detailed written charge with supporting evidence to the honesty committee of the school in which the offense occurred. The student will be notified of the charge and the date of the hearing and will receive a copy of the committee procedures. The instructor should assign an Incomplete grade for the student's work, pending the outcome of the hearing. If, after the hearing, the committee concludes that the charges were unproven, the faculty member should re-evaluate the student's work in light of that finding. In determination of any penalty for Category II violations, committees will consider all relevant factors, including the nature of the violation and any previous violations that may have been committed by the student. The chair of the appropriate committee will report any guilty findings to the Provost's Office, where they will be kept on file. Records of hearing cases should be retained for six years following the semester or term in which the hearing is held. If a hearing case is appealed, the six years would begin after the semester or term in which the appeal decision is made.

#### Violations Concerning Honors Projects, Theses and Dissertations

In cases of alleged violations of the academic honesty code in honors projects, theses or dissertations, a faculty member who was not part of the original honors, thesis or dissertation committee may be appointed by the head of the academic unit to investigate. The investigation will be conducted in accordance with the policies stated above for Category II violations and under the guidance of the detailed procedures developed by each unit. In addition to possible sanctions mentioned above, there may be other sanctions as deemed appropriate, such as notation on the transcript; requiring students/graduates to revise and resubmit honors projects, theses or dissertations for approval; and/or revocation of the degree or honors.