

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION Academic Affairs	POLICY NUMBER 309
POLICY TITLE Academic Code of Conduct	
DATE OF REVISION June 4, 2025	
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER Executive Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs & Provost	ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE Academic Affairs

PROCEDURES

This policy delineates the academic code of conduct to ensure adherence to the academic standards of the University and describes academic procedures when a violation of the academic code of conduct has occurred.

DEFINITIONS

Academic Misconduct – any conduct that violates the integrity of the University’s academic code of conduct.

Bribery – the offering, giving, receiving or soliciting of anything of value to obtain a grade for consideration a student would not expect to achieve from one’s own academic performance.

Cheating –conduct during a program, course, quiz, examination or any other assignment which involves the unauthorized giving, receiving, offering or soliciting of information or willful intent to do so.

Honor Code – general standards of academic accountability for students at the University.

Lying – deliberate misrepresentation of any situation or fact, in part or whole, for the purpose of avoiding or postponing the completion of any assignment, duty, test or examination in the course, internship or program.

Plagiarism – representation of another’s words, ideas or data as one’s own work.

POLICY STATEMENT

Academic Freedom

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 are encouraged to develop the capacity for critical judgment and to engage in a sustained and independent search for truth. Freedom to teach and freedom to learn are inseparable tenets 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. The University has a duty to develop policies and procedures that provide and safeguard this freedom. Such policies and procedures should be developed within the framework of general standards with the broadest possible participation of the members of the academic community.

Essential Provisions of Academic Freedom

The essential provisions for student freedom to learn include:

1. *Freedom of access to higher education*

While the University has the right and responsibility to set admissions policies based on the characteristics and expectations of the students it considers relevant to success in the institutional program, no student will be barred from admission on the basis of race, creed, sex, handicap, religion, ancestry or national origin. Thus, within the limits of its facilities, the University is open to all students who are qualified according to its admissions standards.

2. *Freedom 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.

3. *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. They are nonetheless responsible for learning the content of any course of study for which they are enrolled.

4. *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.

5. *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 and consent of the student.

6. *English Proficiency*

The University has established procedures to certify that all classroom activities are conducted by individuals with sufficient proficiency in spoken and written English. Student complaints concerning the English proficiency of an individual with classroom responsibilities should follow grievance procedures.

The Honor Code

The first law of academic life is intellectual honesty. It is the responsibility of every member of the USCB community to uphold and maintain the high academic standards of the University. Students of the University are expected to be honest and forthright in their academic endeavors. To falsify the results of one's research, to steal the words or ideas of another or to cheat on an examination corrupts the essential process by which knowledge is advanced.

Jurisdiction

All students enrolled at USCB, whether full-time or part-time, shall be subject to the Academic Code of Conduct (The Honor Code). The USCB Chancellor, USC President, and USC Board of Trustees are ultimately responsible for governing the University.

The Provost and Executive Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs (EVCAA) is responsible for maintaining and enforcing the Academic Code of Conduct. The EVCAA is also responsible for executing any sanctions resulting from violations of the Code and for keeping records.

Honor Code Responsibilities: Student and Faculty

The USCB Honor Code establishes the general standards of academic accountability for students at USCB. All members of the academic community of the University share the responsibility to advance, support and enforce academic honesty and integrity.

The following expectations are assumed by students and faculty of the University in order to meet this responsibility:

- a. Prepare thoroughly for examinations and assignments;
- b. Take the initiative to prevent other students from copying exams or assignments;
- c. Discourage academic misconduct among other students;
- d. Refuse to assist students who cheat;
- e. Report observed cases of academic misconduct immediately;
- f. Maintain the confidentiality of examinations by not disclosing any information, whether directly or indirectly, to another student still to write that same examination;
- g. Consult with faculty and other sources to clarify the definition of plagiarism;
- h. Learn to recognize techniques of proper attribution of sources used to prepare written work and identify allowable resource materials or aids to be used during examinations or completion of any graded work;
- i. Conduct all academic work within the letter and spirit of academic honesty, which prohibits giving or receiving unauthorized aid in the academic process;
- j. Discuss the issues of cheating, academic misconduct, fabrication and plagiarism at the beginning of each semester and before major exams or assignments;
- k. Make sure students understand the reference requirements for assigned papers and the extent of collaboration expected or allowed on class or team projects;
- l. Verify faculty signatures on change of grade forms;
- m. Exercise caution in the preparation, duplication and security of examinations to ensure that students cannot gain improper advance knowledge of their contents;
- n. Specify prior to an examination or assignment what materials (books, notes, equipment, etc.) students may have in their possession or to what degree they may collaborate; and
- o. Prepare new exams each semester or administer alternate forms of the same exams.

Plagiarism

Plagiarism is the representation of another's words, ideas or data as one's own work. All work for credit that includes the words, ideas or data of other resources must acknowledge the source of that information through complete, accurate and specific references and, if verbatim statements are included, quotation marks. By placing one's name on work submitted for credit, the student certifies the originality of all work not otherwise identified by appropriate acknowledgments.

Students will avoid charges of plagiarism by acknowledging indebtedness:

- a. Whenever they quote another's actual words;
- b. Whenever they use another's idea, opinion or theory even if this is completely paraphrased in their own words; and
- c. Whenever they borrow facts, statistics or other illustrative materials, unless the information is common knowledge.

Honor Code Violations

The following acts of academic misconduct are considered violations of the USCB Honor Code and subject the student to disciplinary action:

1. Bribery

Examples of bribery include but are not limited to:

- a. Coercing another student or party to produce work on the student's behalf;
- b. Bribing a person to obtain an un-administered test or any information about the test;
- c. Threatening retaliation of another student or party if the party fails to produce work on the student's behalf.

2. Cheating

Examples of cheating include but are not limited to:

- a. Submission of another person's work in lieu of one's own work;
- b. Unauthorized use of laboratory reports, term papers, thesis or other written materials, in whole or in part;
- c. Buying, selling, theft, obtaining, using or giving of any examination or quiz prior to its administration;
- d. Unauthorized use of any electronic or mechanical device during any assignment or examination;
- e. Use of prepared materials, notes, or texts other than those specified and permitted by the instructor during an examination or quiz;
- f. Unauthorized collaboration on any test, assignment or project.

3. Lying

Examples of lying include but are not limited to:

- a. Stating unauthorized material or assistance was not used to produce work when evidence suggests otherwise;
- b. Stating an assignment or exam was submitted to the instructor when evidence suggests otherwise;
- c. Omission of facts.

4. Plagiarism

Examples of Plagiarism include but are not limited to:

- a. Submission of another's work in lieu of their own work;
- b. Submission of the work, sentences, ideas, conclusion and/or examples from a source (a book, an article, another student's paper, generative artificial intelligence, etc.) without acknowledging the source; or
- c. Knowingly aiding another student in plagiarizing an assignment or allowing other student[s] to complete all or part of his or her course work and/or exam;
- d. Committing self-plagiarism, i.e. reusing one's work for which a grade was received without acknowledging its earlier use.

5. Other Academic Misconduct

Examples of other types of academic misconduct include but are not limited to:

- a. Stealing, buying or otherwise illicitly obtaining all or part of an administered test;
- b. Selling or giving away all or part of an un-administered test, including answers to an un-administered test;
- c. Entering a building, office or computer system for the purpose of changing a grade or work for which a grade is given;
- d. Changing, altering, or being an accessory to the changing and/or altering of a grade in a grade book, on a test, a "change of grade" form or other official academic records of the University which relate to grades;
- e. Entering a building, office or electronic system for the purpose of obtaining an un-administered test.

PROCEDURES

Due Process for Alleged Academic Misconduct

Allegations and Reporting

Whether decided by a faculty-student conference or an Honor Court hearing, any allegation of academic misconduct requires a preponderance of evidence demonstrating the student's responsibility in committing academic misconduct in order for sanctions to be applied. The burden of proof shall be on the faculty member making the allegation.

Pre-Reporting Intervention

A faculty member who suspects an infraction of the Academic Code must first inform the student(s) of their suspicions and offer the student(s) an opportunity to respond. If the faculty has questions about the pre-reporting intervention, contact academicintegrity@uscb.edu for guidance.

1. Within **five (5) business days** of observing the suspected infraction, the faculty member must notify the student(s) in writing. This notification should include a description of the alleged infraction (including a reference to the specific policy in question), a summary of any evidence, a statement of penalties to be imposed or recommended if there is evidence to support an infraction occurred, and a request for a one-on-one conference to discuss the matter.
2. The student(s) must respond to this notification **within 72 hours**. If the student does not respond within 72 hours, then faculty member may proceed to file an official [Academic Misconduct Report](#) and notify the student of the faculty member's intent to proceed with any faculty imposed sanctions the faculty member finds appropriate. Even if a student chooses not to respond within the 72-hour window, the student may still request an Honor Court hearing **within 5 business days** of the original faculty letter of notification to appeal these sanctions.
3. The student(s) or faculty member may request the presence of a university appointed representative to mediate the one-on-one conference. A conference can have one of four possible outcomes:

Possible Outcome #1 *The faculty member decides that there was no academic misconduct and the matter is dismissed.*

Possible Outcome #2 *The student(s) and faculty member agree that a misunderstanding has occurred that does not rise to the level of academic misconduct. The faculty member may offer the student an opportunity to redo the assignment or may offer an alternate assignment with or without an upper limit to the possible grade for that assignment.*

Possible Outcome #3 *The student or students admit to an act of academic misconduct, the faculty member applies appropriate faculty-imposed sanctions (see Penalties and Sanctions, below) and must submit an [Academic Misconduct Report](#).*

Possible Outcome #4 *The faculty member and student(s) are unable to come to an agreement. The faculty member applies appropriate faculty-imposed sanctions and must submit an [Academic Misconduct Report](#). The student(s) may request an Honor Court hearing to review the faculty member's decision and make recommendations to the EVCAA.*

Student Notification of Academic Sanction

After the Academic Affairs Office reviews and validates an act of academic misconduct has reasonably occurred, the EVCAA or designee on behalf of the EVCAA shall issue a letter of notification to the student(s). This letter will inform the student(s) that the report has been filed and added to their record. It will also inform the student(s) of the number of offenses on their record and what that record could mean in terms sanctions and penalties related to any subsequent offenses. The student or students have ***five business days*** to contest sanctions and/or penalties and formally request an Honor Court hearing.

Withdrawal from the University or Course

Voluntary withdrawal from a course or from the university does not alter sanctions imposed by the faculty. If the Honor Court is convened, withdrawal shall not deprive the Honor Court of the power to hear charges against the student(s) or make recommendations to the EVCAA.

Honor Court Hearings

1. An Honor Court Hearing may be convened for one of the following reasons:
 - a. Depending on the severity of the misconduct alleged in the report, the faculty member may request for the EVCAA to convene an Honor Court hearing or the EVCAA may convene an Honor Court at their discretion upon a first reported offense.
 - b. Upon receiving a second or subsequent [Academic Misconduct Report](#) an Honor Court hearing may be convened, at the EVCAA's discretion.
 - c. A student may request an Honor Court hearing to review any sanctions applied directly by faculty due to allegations of academic misconduct.
 - d. By approval of the EVCAA to hear cases related to an academic grievance as defined in Student Grievance Policy 539.
2. The Honor Court will be appointed by the EVCAA and will consist of three faculty members plus one alternate and two student members plus one alternate. The Honor Court will adjudicate the case and will recommend sanctions when necessary.
3. The faculty member alleging the infraction is required to represent their case unless there are extenuating circumstances that prohibit the faculty from being present and the hearing cannot be rescheduled. In extenuating circumstances, a proxy may be approved by the EVCAA. The faculty is responsible to identify a proxy who must be approved by the Honor Court Chair and EVCAA prior to the Honor Court hearing.

If the faculty member or proxy is not present at the hearing, the Honor Court Chair shall present the written testimony and evidence made available to the Honor Court. Written testimony and evidence shall stand on its own and is not subject to further interpretation or questioning by the charged party or parties, or members of the Honor Court.

4. When Honor Court is convened, the charged student(s) or student organization(s) will be sent a written notice to appear at a scheduled hearing. The notice will include:
 - a. The general nature of the charge;
 - b. The time and place of the hearing; and
 - c. The right to be accompanied by an advisor throughout the hearing process.
 - d. If in the process of investigation, the faculty member alleging misconduct finds new information that substantively changes the nature of the charge, the charged student(s) or student organization(s) shall be apprised of the amended charges prior to the scheduled Honor Court date as soon as is reasonable.

5. The charged student(s) or student organization(s), may have an advisor:
 - a. Advise the charged regarding preparation for the hearing;
 - b. Accompany the charged to all conduct proceedings;
 - c. Have access to evidence introduced at the hearing.

NOTE: Advisors are not permitted to participate directly in the hearing process, or to speak for the charged student(s) or student organization(s).

6. The charged student(s) or student organization(s) and the faculty member alleging the infraction shall have the following rights at an Honor Court hearing.

The Right to:

- a. Be present, either in person or through video conferencing software for all testimony;
- b. Call witnesses;
- c. Question witnesses;
- d. Testify on his or her own behalf;
- e. Enter into the record statements bearing on the matter under consideration.

Honor Court Proceedings

1. The Honor Court Chair will introduce the case, calling first on the faculty alleging academic misconduct, then on charged party or parties. The court members may question all parties who have the right to decline to answer any or all questions. After both sides have presented their cases and all testimony has been given, the court will deliberate the case. All other participants will be requested to leave. The court will reach a decision by a majority vote. Should a tie vote occur, it will be considered in favor of the charged student(s) or student organization(s). If the decision renders the charged party or parties to be found responsible for academic misconduct, the court will recommend sanctions according to the regulations below.
2. Once the court has reached a decision and recommended sanctions (if necessary), the charged party or parties will be informed both in person (immediately after the decision) and in writing. The results of the hearing will be forwarded to the EVCAA.
3. The Honor Court Chair must make an audio recording of all judicial hearings. The charged party or parties and their advisor shall have the right, upon request, to listen to the recording in the presence of a staff member of the Office of the EVCAA. The charged student may request a duplicate copy of the recording at his/her own expense within a period of six months from the date of the hearing.
4. After the hearing, the EVCAA shall be responsible for forwarding the written decision of the University Honor Court to the responsible party or parties. The letter from the Honor Court shall consist of a statement of charges; findings of the hearing authority and the rationale for the findings; sanction(s) and the rationale for the sanction(s); and a statement regarding the right to appeal and the appeal procedures.
5. All statements, information, or comments given during hearings will be held in strictest confidence by members of the USCB faculty, staff and witnesses before, during and after deliberation. Only duly authorized persons or faculty and staff with an educational “need to know” will be informed of the proceedings and outcome.

Sanctions and Penalties

In the interest of consistency, sanctions and penalties must be imposed as follows:

Faculty Imposed Sanctions

Following the required pre-reporting intervention, if faculty still believes the student has committed an infraction of the academic honor code, the faculty member may assign a failing grade for the assignment or the course and must submit an [Academic Misconduct Report](#).

All Other Sanctions and Penalties

Other sanctions or penalties may only be imposed by the EVCAA and/or at the recommendation of Honor Court as described below. Circumstances and the level/severity of the violation will determine the sanction or combination of sanctions.

Levels of Violation

First Level Violation

A first offense will result in sanction. Any or all of the following may be imposed for a first level violation:

- a. Failing grade for the assignment or course.
- b. Research Project or Academic Integrity Learning Module. This sanction can be assigned for the educational benefit of the student and should be related to academic integrity or ethics on the whole, or in the discipline in which the offense occurred. Evidence of completion shall be submitted to the Chair of the Honor Court. Failure to complete this sanction shall result in further sanctions.
- c. Academic Probation. A period of review during which a student is under an official warning that subsequent violations of the Honor Code are likely to result in a more severe sanctions outlined below. Students on academic probation may be barred from participating in any or all extra- or co-curricular activities, as determined by the faculty or staff directing these activities.

Second Level Violation

A second offense, or an egregious first level offense is a second level violation and will result in more severe sanctions. In addition to first level sanctions, any or all of the following may be imposed for a second level violation:

- a. "X" on the transcript before a grade denoting an Honor Code Violation, which makes the student ineligible for grade forgiveness.
- b. Withdrawal from the course with a failing grade (WF)– an extraordinary step and only by specific direction of the Honor Court.
- c. Suspension from the University for a minimum period of one term to a maximum of one year.
- d. In the case of suspension, the student will receive a failing grade in the course in which the violations occurred and a "W" or "WF" in all other courses. The suspension period will begin immediately following the conclusion of the case. The student is ineligible to enroll in summer courses during the suspension period and summer terms will not count toward the suspension period.
- e. Expulsion from the University. Expulsion results in dismissal from the University without the ability to seek readmittance.

Third Level Violation

A third level violation demonstrates a pattern of academic misconduct and will result in the most severe sanction: Expulsion from the University without the ability to seek readmittance.

Appeals

1. The initial phase of the student appeal must take the form of a written appeal within **five (5) business days** of the Honor Court decision. If there is no appeal within this time limit, the EVCAA shall implement the decision.
2. The request for appeal shall be by memorandum addressed to the Honor Court Chair through the EVCAA. The memo must state the reason(s) for believing the decision of the original hearing authority to be improper as noted below.
3. The responsible party or parties may submit an appeal of the Honor Court decision under one of these circumstances:
 - a. There has been an alleged deviation from procedural rules that prejudiced the findings of the committee.
 - b. New evidence has become available that was not known or available at the time of the hearing.
4. Within **twenty (20) business days** of the receipt of the student's appeal, the EVCAA will re-examine all materials pertaining to the case and arrive at a decision. The EVCAA may dismiss the appeal for failure to meet criteria for appeal, approve or reverse the decision of the court, or modify the sanctions.

Final Disposition

The EVCAA will be responsible for implementing any imposed sanctions. The EVCAA will also inform the Registrar if the sanctions require any restrictions on the student's future enrollment or actions to be officially noted on the student's transcript. The Office of Academic Affairs will keep records of all foregoing procedures in a confidential file.

RELATED UNIVERSITY, STATE AND FEDERAL POLICIES

[ACAF 3.03 Handling of Student Records](#)

[Federal Education Rights and Privacy Act \(FERPA\)](#)

HISTORY OF REVISIONS

DATE OF REVISION	REASON FOR REVISION
June 4, 2025	Updated policy, procedure, and format. Added clarifying language related to Honor Court and days.
May 13, 2024	Updated terms to improve consistency and reorganized selected content.
May 1, 2023	Policy formatting updated and added clarifying language related to final disposition.
April 22, 2022	Faculty Senate approved policy updates that added definitions and modernized content and institutional practices.