What is academic misconduct?
Academic misconduct includes, but is not limited to:

- cheating;
- plagiarism;
- unacceptable collaboration;
- falsification of data, records, and official documents;
- and aiding and abetting another’s academic dishonesty.

What are some examples of each of these kinds of academic dishonesty?

**Cheating** means:
- obtaining academic material from someone else and submitting it under one's own name;
- using unauthorized notes or information from another student on an examination;
- altering a graded work after it has been returned, then submitting the work for regrading;
- allowing another person to do one’s work and to submit the work under one's own name;
- and/or submitting substantially the same paper for two or more classes in the same or different terms without the expressed approval of each instructor.

**Plagiarism** includes:
- copying verbatim or using phrases from a source without proper attribution;
- paraphrasing, without proper attribution;
- using internet source material, in whole or in part, without careful and specific reference to the source.

**Unacceptable collaboration** means:
- working with other students on a project, then submitting work which is represented as the student's own work;
- using answers, solutions, or ideas that are the result of collaboration without citing the fact of collaboration;
- engaging in collaboration when expressly instructed to do your own work.

**Falsification of data, records, and official documents** includes:
- fabrication of data;
- altering documents affecting academic records;
- and/or forging a signature of authorization or falsifying information on an official academic document designed to meet or exempt a student from an established College or University academic regulation.

**Aiding and abetting another’s academic dishonesty** means:
- providing academic material another person with any knowledge that these materials will be used improperly.