

WAC 504-26-010 Definitions. For purposes of the standards of conduct, the following definitions apply:

(1) Academic integrity hearing board. Teaching faculty and student representatives who, collectively, are authorized by the university or college to review an instructor's determination that a student violated university academic integrity policies and whether or not the outcome proposed by the instructor is in keeping with the instructor's published policies.

(2) Appeals board. The group of students, faculty, and staff, collectively, authorized in accordance with WAC 504-26-115 to consider appeals from a university conduct board's or conduct officer's determination as to whether a student has violated the standards of conduct and any sanctions imposed.

(3) Brief adjudication. The process by which a conduct officer may adjudicate student conduct matters involving possible sanctions, other than matters involving suspension for more than ten instructional days, expulsion, loss of recognition, or revocation of degree. Also referred to as a "conduct officer hearing" or "brief adjudicative proceeding."

(4) Cheating. Includes, but is not limited to:

(a) Use of unauthorized materials in taking quizzes, tests, or examinations, or giving or receiving unauthorized assistance by any means, including talking, copying information from another student, using electronic devices, or taking an examination for another student.

(b) Use of sources beyond those authorized by the instructor in writing papers, preparing reports, solving problems, or carrying out other assignments.

(c) Acquisition or possession of tests or other academic material belonging to a member of the university faculty or staff when acquired without the permission of the university faculty or staff member.

(d) Fabrication, which is the intentional invention or counterfeiting of information in the course of an academic activity. Fabrication includes, but is not limited to:

(i) Counterfeiting data, research results, information, or procedures with inadequate foundation in fact. The office of research must be consulted in matters involving alleged research misconduct as that term is defined in the university's executive policy 33.

(ii) Counterfeiting a record of internship or practicum experiences.

(iii) Submitting a false excuse for absence or tardiness or a false explanation for failing to complete a class requirement or scheduled examination at the appointed date and time.

(e) Engaging in any behavior for the purpose of gaining an unfair advantage specifically prohibited by a faculty member in the course syllabus or class discussion.

(f) Scientific misconduct. Falsification, fabrication, plagiarism, or other forms of dishonesty in scientific and scholarly research are prohibited. Complaints and inquiries involving cases of scientific misconduct are managed according to the university's policy for responding to allegations of scientific misconduct. A finding of scientific misconduct is subject to sanctions by the center for community standards. The policy for responding to allegations of scientific misconduct (executive policy 33) may be reviewed by contacting the office of research.

(g) Unauthorized collaboration on assignments.

(h) Intentionally obtaining unauthorized knowledge of examination materials.

(i) Plagiarism. Presenting the information, ideas, or phrasing of another person as the student's own work without proper acknowledgment of the source. This includes submitting a commercially prepared paper or research project or submitting for academic credit any work done by someone else. The term "plagiarism" includes, but is not limited to, the use, by paraphrase or direct quotation, of the published or unpublished work of another person without full and clear acknowledgment. It also includes the unacknowledged use of materials prepared by another person or agency engaged in the selling of term papers or other academic materials.

(j) Unauthorized multiple submission of the same work.

(k) Sabotage of others' work.

(l) Tampering with or falsifying records.

(5) Complainant. Any person who is the alleged victim of prohibited student conduct, whether or not such person has made an actual complaint. Any individual, group, or entity, including the university, who submits a complaint alleging that a student or a registered or recognized student organization violated the standards of conduct.

(6) Conduct board. The group of students, faculty, and staff, collectively authorized in accordance with WAC 504-26-110 to adjudicate certain student conduct matters.

(7) Conduct officer. A university official authorized by the vice president for student affairs to initiate, manage, and/or adjudicate certain student conduct matters in accordance with WAC 504-26-401 and 504-26-402.

(8) Faculty member. For purposes of this chapter, any person hired by the university to conduct classroom or teaching activities or who is otherwise considered by the university to be a member of its faculty.

(9) Full adjudication. The process by which a conduct board adjudicates matters involving possible suspension of greater than ten instructional days, expulsion, loss of recognition, revocation of degree, or other matters as determined by the university. Also referred to as "formal adjudication," "formal (or full) adjudicative proceeding," or "conduct board hearing."

(10) Gender identity. Having or being perceived as having a gender identity, self-image, appearance, behavior, or expression, whether or not that gender identity, self-image, appearance, behavior, or expression is different from that traditionally associated with the sex assigned to the person at birth.

(11) Member of the university community. Includes any person who is a student, faculty member, university official, any person employed by the university, or any person with a relationship with the university, including guests of and visitors to the university. A person's status in a particular situation is determined by the vice president for student affairs or designee.

(12) Parties. The parties to a student conduct proceeding must include the university and the respondent. The parties in a student conduct matter implicating Title IX of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 must include the complainant(s), if the complainant(s) notifies the university in writing that they wish to participate as a party. The university may designate other complainants, individuals, or recognized or registered student organizations as parties to conduct proceedings, or allow individuals or recognized or registered student organizations to intervene in conduct proceedings.

(13) Policies. The written rules and regulations of the university as found in, but not limited to, the standards of conduct, university policy manuals, housing and dining policies, academic regulations, and the university's graduate, undergraduate, and professional catalogs and other publications, including electronic publications.

(14) Recognized or registered student organization. A group of students, collectively, that has complied with the formal requirements for university recognition or registration.

(15) Respondent. A student or recognized or registered student organization alleged to have violated these standards of conduct.

(16) Student. Any person taking courses at the university, either full-time or part-time, pursuing undergraduate, graduate, or professional studies. Persons who withdraw after allegedly violating the standards of conduct, who are not officially enrolled for a particular term but who have a continuing relationship with the university (including suspended students) or who have been notified of their acceptance for admission are considered "students" as are persons who are living in university residence halls, even if not enrolled.

(17) University. Includes all locations, premises, programs, and operations of Washington State University.

(18) University official. Any person employed by the university, performing assigned administrative or professional responsibilities.

(19) University premises. All land, buildings, facilities, vehicles, web sites, and other property in the possession of or owned, used, or controlled by the university (including adjacent streets and sidewalks), including its study abroad program sites, as well as university-sponsored or hosted online platforms.

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