

ACADEMIC MISCONDUCT INFORMATION PACKAGE

Table of Contents

Topic	Page
Advocacy from your students' union.....	3
Academic Integrity at Ryerson.....	4
Investigation Process (FD or NFD).....	5
Appeals.....	8
Template Letter for Appeal.....	10
Appeal Procedures.....	12
Preparing Hearing Statement.....	15
More Help.....	16

This is a FREE service offered by your students' union.

For more information visit:

<http://www.rsuonline.ca/academic-misconduct-appeals>

Advocacy from your students' union

The role of your students' union is to provide an extensive range of services and support to its members. This is why we offer a full-time advocate to assist you. The CESAR Student Rights Coordinator and the RSU Student Issues and Advocacy Coordinator are knowledgeable of University policy and procedures and are able to offer you advice on how to handle your issue. If you end up proceeding with an appeal, an advocate can speak on your behalf and represent you at your appeal hearing(s) or to the University.

If you are a part-time, continuing education or distance education student, contact the Student Rights Coordinator at CESAR.

Email: studentrights@mycesar.ca
Phone: 416-979-5000 Ext. 1 – 7056

If you are a fulltime student or graduate student, contact the Student Issues and Advocacy Coordinator at the RSU.

Email: advocacy@rsuonline.ca
Phone: 416-979-5255 Ext. 1 – 2322

Academic Integrity at Ryerson

Ryerson University strives to maintain high standards of academic integrity and expects all students to be honest and fair in their scholarly pursuits. The Academic Integrity Policy, or Policy 60 as it is often called, sets out the principles and procedures for ensuring that the University's quality of education and value of its degrees, certificates, and courses, are legitimate.

You should be equally concerned about academic integrity because the reputation and regard for the University adds value to your degree/ certificate and education, and in your future career aspirations this matters.

Policy 60: The Academic Integrity Policy

If you are suspected of committing academic misconduct, the first thing you should do is review Policy 60. The policy can be found at:
<http://www.ryerson.ca/content/dam/senate/policies/pol60.pdf>

To better understand the rules and principles that determine what academic misconduct is and how it is investigated here at Ryerson, as well as the various penalties and tracking systems, it is important that you read the Policy.

According to Policy 60, students have the right to seek advice and support from an advocate at any point in being investigated for academic misconduct or in the appeals process.

Investigation Process

What to do when you are suspected of academic misconduct?

If you are suspected of academic misconduct, you will receive an email formally notifying you of the suspicion, which will be sent to your ryerson.ca email address. This email correspondence sent from aio@ryerson.ca or your instructor should state the specific type of academic misconduct that is suspected, such as plagiarism, cheating, misrepresenting your identity or academic performance, submitting false information, contributing to academic misconduct, etc.

The first step to remember is to stay calm.

You have not been formally found to have committed academic misconduct, and you will have an opportunity to explain what happened from your perspective and to ask questions about the claims made against you. Remember the investigation process is just beginning. An advocate from your students' union can assist you in preparing for any meeting.

The second step is to reflect on the possible reasons why the instructor, teaching assistant, or Designated Decision Maker (DDM), believes you may have committed academic misconduct. This is your time to gather your thoughts and clarify what happened.

A Designated Decision Maker is a Faculty Member that is assigned by the Chair of the Designated Decision Makers' Council (DDMC) to follow through with investigating a suspicion of academic misconduct rather than the instructor from your course or teaching assistant.

Facilitated Discussion or Non-Facilitated Discussion (FD or NFD)

In the Notice of Suspicion your instructor or the Academic Integrity Office (AIO) will put forward a date and time for the meeting to discuss the suspicion of academic misconduct. Typically, these meetings are Facilitated Discussions (sometimes referred to as FDs) where a facilitator from the AIO is present to take summary notes and initiate the discussion about the concern of suspected academic misconduct.

Sometimes instructors or Designated Decision Makers (DDMs) prefer to have Non-Facilitated Discussions (NFDs) with students. In these cases no one from the AIO is present at the meeting and the instructor is responsible for the summary of discussion notes.

NOTE: Students can request to have a Facilitated Discussion rather than Non-Facilitated Discussion, as this way there would be a facilitator and note taker.

With Facilitated Discussions the role of the Academic Integrity Office is to provide a facilitator for the meeting who primarily takes notes and “to assist with a fair and focused discussion about what occurred from each perspective” (Policy 60). It is your right to have an advocate on your behalf.

The meeting is meant to take place at a time that is convenient for you and the instructor. If you are unable to attend, you can ask to reschedule. It’s important to attend this meeting; ***failure to attend will result in your instructor or Designated Decision Maker making a decision without you.***

Do not hesitate to contact the AIO to reschedule your Facilitated Discussion.

How to prepare for a successful Facilitated Discussion or Non-Facilitated Discussion?

You have the right to request to have an advocate present at the facilitated discussion provided you give the Academic Integrity Office 24-hours’ notice prior to the meeting. You can contact **CESAR** if you are a part-time degree or continuing education student or the **RSU** if you are a full-time undergraduate student or a graduate student.

Students are allowed to bring a support person to the meeting to discuss the suspicion, but be aware that the support person is not allowed to speak or participate in the discussion.

Meeting with your students' union

You can meet with a CESAR or RSU advocate to discuss your case and help you prepare how best to explain yourself. A CESAR or RSU advocate can attend the Facilitated Discussion or Non-Facilitated Discussion with you.

It's important to remember that instructors expect the student to do most of the talking and it's the student, in this case you, who is most familiar with the situation and the facts of what happened or what your writing process was.

Did you submit your assignment using Turnitin.com?

If so, you can email a request to your instructor to view the turnitin.com report. Some instructors provide the report prior to the meeting; other instructors provide the report at the meeting.

Know what academic integrity is and what the various forms of academic misconduct are according to Policy 60.

Be prepared to discuss what happened or what you submitted and why you wrote what you did, or why you did what you did. Review your work and the exam or assignment instructions or the description in your course outline.

Bring any evidence you have that relates to the suspicion. This could include but is not limited to: study notes, rough drafts, sources (journal articles or books, emails back and forth from your group members, etc).

How is a decision made? Can you appeal the decision?

The meeting will be a "question and answer" format, with your instructor asking questions and you or the advocate answering them. You will have an opportunity to ask questions or make any statements that you want to make clear towards the end of the discussion.

Take your time and answer each question with as much detail and honesty as you can. Being forthright is important and can resolve some concerns.

At the end of the discussion you will be asked to review the summary notes and asked to sign off on a print out of the notes if you agree that they accurately represent the

discussion that was had. You will receive a summary of the notes that were taken by the meeting facilitator via email.

An instructor is not supposed to make a decision at the Facilitated Discussion or Non-Facilitated Discussion meeting. Within 5 business days of the meeting, you will receive a decision that will be sent to your Ryerson email account stating whether you have been found to have committed academic misconduct or not.

Appeals

If you disagree with the determination of academic misconduct and/or penalty, it is your **RIGHT** to appeal. The CESAR or RSU advocate can help you prepare your appeal submission and attend your appeal hearing with you.

What is a Disciplinary Notation (DN)?

A **Disciplinary Notation** is an internal tracking mechanism that the University uses to monitor charges of academic misconduct. A Disciplinary Notice is placed on your internal academic record when you are charged with academic misconduct.

A Disciplinary Notice is NOT placed on your academic transcript, which is the official document that represents your academic performance at the various institutions you have attended.

Having one single Disciplinary Notice on your academic record is not a major hindrance to your academic status and should not be a block in progressing through your program's curriculum. Having more than one Disciplinary Notice on your academic record can however lead to serious penalties and consequences that can negatively affect your academic career.

According to Policy 60:

Appeals

- 1. The student may appeal the determination of engaging in academic misconduct.*
- 2. Only if the penalty is an assigned grade of F on the course, or if there is a recommendation for a penalty of DS, DW or expulsion, may the student appeal the penalty.*
- 3. If a grade reduction is assigned as a penalty, it is not subject to appeal. A mark of zero "0" on the work falls within the category of grade reduction.*
- 4. There may be no appeal of the assignment of a DN. Such appeals will not be accepted at any level.*

This means if you were assigned the minimum penalty, you can only appeal the determination of academic misconduct. If your appeal is successful, the charge will be dropped, the Disciplinary Notice will be removed, and you should receive a grade for the work in question.

If you have been assigned a penalty greater than the minimum, such as an F on the course in question, a Disciplinary Suspension, Disciplinary Withdrawal, or Expulsion, and you agree with the determination of academic misconduct, you can appeal the penalty to be reduced to a more appropriate penalty.

Your appeal must include:

- A completed appeal form:
<http://ryerson.ca/content/dam/senate/forms/aicform.pdf>
- A written statement (letter) explaining why you are appealing
- Facilitated Discussion notes and Decision Letter (you were emailed these documents)

Please refer to the template appeal letter on page 10 for tips on how to structure your appeal letter.

You have ten (10) working days from the time you received your Decision Letter to submit an appeal. An appeal is submitted to the Academic Integrity Office on the 12th floor of Jorgenson Hall (JOR) room 1228 (located at 380 Victoria Street) between 9am to 4pm.

It is necessary for you to make two copies of your appeal submission. You must bring both copies to the Academic Integrity Office to be stamped, one copy will be submitted and the second copy will be for your own records.

The person who made the decision you are appealing will have an opportunity to review the documents and submit a response. This decision maker will be referred to as “the respondent” going forward in the appeal process. You will have access to the information submitted by the respondent before the hearing date for your appeal.

You will be contacted through your Ryerson email account and informed of tentative dates and times for the hearing. If you are unavailable at the dates/times suggested, provide your availability to help with the scheduling process.

You also will be notified via email about when your hearing package will be ready for pick-up.

Your appeal will be handled in a timely manner, as stated in section 1.5 “Fair Process”, in policy 60.

Remember to check your Ryerson email account regularly.

Template Letter for Misconduct Appeals

<<Date>>

Academic Integrity Council
Jorgensen Hall, JOR-1230
Ryerson University

Dear Members of the Academic Integrity Council,

I am appealing the decision of <<the name of decision maker>> and specifically I am appealing <<the type of finding of academic misconduct, eg. plagiarism>> OR <<the penalty of XXXXX associated with the finding of Academic Misconduct>> for course <<insert name of course>>, <<insert course code>>, taught by instructor <<insert name of instructor>> taken in the <<insert the term and year>>.

The reason for my appeal is <<describe the situation in detail>> *This section should include:*

- A very brief explanation of the assignment or allegation in question.
 - What was your process for writing or completing the assignment or test?
 - What is the context of the situation?
 - Provide a clear timeframe

- What happened? This could be:
 - Miscommunication (misunderstanding) in the assignment instructions
 - Citation errors – not clear on proper citation procedures
 - Turnitin.com found similarities, but they can be explained
 - Collaborated with friend on assignment without realizing this could be a problem

- Explain how you did not commit misconduct (refer to the section in Policy 60 that covers your alleged infraction, and explain why this is not what occurred from your perspective)
AND/OR
 - Why the penalty recommended is inappropriate. Explain in detail.

Elaborate on the notes from the Facilitated Discussion (*if applicable*); if you feel the notes do not reflect your true perspective, explain how you misspoke or how your points were misunderstood. However, if you signed off on the summary of discussion notes, explain why you did and why you now see this as a problem.

Explain whether you sought assistance from anyone else or through other services, i.e., counseling, medical care, writing centre, etc.

Note anything else that you think is important to demonstrate that academic misconduct did not occur, or why the penalty is unfair.

****Supporting documentation will also be helpful to verify what happened****

As a result of the above stated incident, **<<I am requesting that the finding of academic misconduct be dropped>> OR <<I am requesting that the penalty be reduced to (State what you feel would be a fair resolution.)>>**

- **If relevant you could say, “I would like to have the assignment in question graded and assigned a mark based on its merits << by a neutral third party (say this if you feel it’s necessary)>>.**

Should you wish to contact me I can be reached at **<<insert a phone number and/or email address that you can be contacted at>>.**

Sincerely,

**<<Full Name>>
<<Student ID>>**

Appeals Procedure

The first level of appeal is to the Academic Integrity Council (AIC). If your appeal is denied you could appeal to the Senate Appeals Committee (SAC), but you should know that this level of appeal is not guaranteed.

Appeals based on Policy 60 are heard by a panel of three people, two Ryerson faculty members, one of whom will be the Chair of the panel, and one student representative. This panel will make a decision on your appeal. A hearing date and time will be established and communicated to you, the student with at least ten business days' notice.

It's important to prepare for a hearing by reviewing the documents and working on an opening and closing statement.

Both the student (the Appellant) and initial decision maker (the Respondent) are expected to attend the hearing. If either party fails to attend, the Appeals Committee can proceed with the hearing and make a decision; however, if one of the parties is present, they will be asked if they would like to postpone the hearing or proceed without the other party present.

Order of Hearing - Academic Misconduct Appeals

The Hearing Panel Chair introduces the proceedings and asks all of the persons at the table to introduce themselves. These will be the Panel members, the person who decided that academic misconduct had occurred (Respondent) and any witnesses, as well as the student (Appellant) and his or her advocate, if any.

The respondent or appellant may bring witnesses which must be declared in advance of the hearing. If the witness(es) is (are) not declared in advance, the Panel will decide if the witness will be heard or not.

Note: After being introduced at the very beginning of the hearing, witnesses remain outside the hearing room until they are called upon to make their statements. Witnesses who wish to leave the hearing as soon as is possible may be accommodated and questioned by the Panel before they need to leave the room.

The appellant or respondent can present **new evidence** at the start of the hearing but it is up to the Chair of the Appeals Panel in consultation with the two panel members to determine if new evidence should be accepted into consideration.

Opening Statement

First Speaker: The “respondent” in this case the instructor or Designated Decision Maker is asked to present the evidence they used to make the charge. The student and/or advocate can ask the Respondent questions.

Witness for the First Speaker (respondent): The witness is only present while giving testimony and has to wait outside of the hearing room until they are called to make a statement. The student and/or advocate are given an opportunity to ask questions to the witness. The panel also has the opportunity to ask questions.

Second Speaker: The student (appellant) is asked to present a summary/opening statement of his/her case and explain why they do not believe academic misconduct occurred. The instructor can ask the Student questions.

Witness for the Second Speaker (appellant): The same rules apply as the Witness for the respondent.

Members of the Appeal Panel proceed to ask questions of the Respondent and Student.

Closing Statement

The student (appellant) is asked to present a final summary of his/her case. Remember to clarify anything that might have been confused or mentioned by the respondent during the question period. This is your last opportunity to address the appeal panel.

The instructor or Designated Decision Maker (respondent) is asked to present a final summary of his/her case.

Everyone who is not a member of the Appeals Panel is asked to leave before the Panel begins to deliberate and make their decision.

Decision of the Panel:

The Chair of the Appeal Panel is responsible for writing the decision letter that will be issued. Within five business days you should receive a decision letter emailed to you, the student, from the Academic Integrity Office.

According to Policy 60, the Panel may:

- deny the appeal;
- grant the appeal;
- grant the appeal and attach any reasonable conditions it deems warranted. If conditions are not met, the original decision will stand;
- maintain or reduce the penalty of an “F” in the course to a zero (0) on the work (Note: If academic misconduct is found, the minimum penalty is a grade

- reduction up to and including a zero (0) on the work, plus a DN on the academic record is automatic and may not be removed by the Panel).
- assign or remove the requirement for the Academic Integrity Tutorial;
 - in exceptional circumstances, if new evidence related to the charge is presented in an appeal or penalty hearing, or if the assigned or recommended penalty differs dramatically from the published penalty guidelines, the Panel may assign a higher penalty;

Appeals for Disciplinary Suspension (DS) and Disciplinary Withdrawal (DW) are more serious in nature and can have severe results.

Preparing Your Hearing Statement

Opening/Closing Statements: What to say in your Academic Misconduct Hearing

Opening statement:

Your opening statement is the first thing that you say to the panel. Be sure to introduce yourself, state your program, and thank the panel members for being there. Remember that the tone you use and the way you present your arguments plays a big role in whether or not the panel believes you are trustworthy. You want to be honest and sincere, not angry or shifty.

In the statement itself, do not just repeat what is already said in your letter, but put emphasis on responding to what the professor says you did wrong in the “Respondent’s Package”. Normally, the “respondent” who has found that you committed academic misconduct will have written a response to the appeal letter you submitted. Your opening statement should be a rebuttal to what the “respondent” to your appeal has written on top of the accusations you already responded to stemming from the Decision letter and the notes from the Facilitated Discussion itself.

If facing a charge of plagiarism, in the hearing package, you may also have a copy of the turnitin.com report (if applicable). You should refer to this report in your statement.

Try to be concise and do not repeat yourself. Remember that all of your strongest points and any new information should be included in your opening statement.

Statement tips:

- Address the specified passages from the assignment or test in question in your opening statement.
- Explain your perspective – share your writing process, or how you prepared for the test/exam. The panel need to understand from your point of view what happened. This helps you show how well you know your paper, or that you studied for the test/exam.
- If the issue was a citation error, point out the reference for every questioned passage. Show the panel that even if you did not cite correctly, you still tried to give credit to the author.

- If you were found to have cheated on an exam or test, be sure to clearly describe the layout of the room and test taking environment.
- If you are arguing that you did not commit academic misconduct use the policy to explain the difference from what happened and academic misconduct.
- If you are only appealing the penalty, acknowledge that what you did was wrong and try to see it from the perspective of the University.
- Explain any mitigating factors and why the penalty should be reduced.

If you are appealing a finding of academic misconduct emphasize that you did not actively commit a wrong doing, so you should not be penalized. You can refer to the policy to explain that you did not do anything that the University would consider as wrong:

<http://ryerson.ca/content/dam/senate/policies/pol60.pdf>

If you are overwhelmed and do not know where to start. Take a deep breath and go through the Respondent's letter line by line. This will help you flag everything you don't agree with or is a misunderstanding. From there you have an outline of the points you want to raise with the panel without just repeating your letter.

Closing Statement

Your closing statement is the final summary of your main points. No new information should be stated at this point, unless you are addressing points made by the instructor, or questions panel members ask, during the hearing. This is your opportunity to reiterate and summarize your strongest points.

In case you cannot think of anything to say at the conclusion of the hearing, now you have something written already. This is also a good place to put a strong emphasis on the policy and how it does not apply to your case. You may want to emphasize how an act of academic misconduct is not something within your character to do, and that you have had a clear record of this type of accusation up until now if this is accurate in your case. You could emphasize why you believe it is important to have academic integrity to show that you understand and appreciate why the panel members would take academic integrity seriously.

If you want to address points that were brought up during the hearing, or elaborate on something that was said during question period, simply say,

“I'd like to respond to some of the statements and ideas brought up during the hearing and in question period...”

And then make your points. After you do this, end with the statement you had prepared so that you end looking organized and strong.

****This section is normally much shorter than the opening statement. When a subject is discussed at length during the question period, or raised by your respondent, it is a good idea to mention your view on the topic again in your conclusion.***

Remember to be forthright and sincere. Saying anything that comes across as misleading or false can lead to another suspicion of academic misconduct and greater penalties.

More Help

Feel free to review your opening and closing statements with your advocate, to refine your arguments and ensure you are putting your strongest ideas forward.

If you are a **Part-Time or C.E. student**, contact CESAR

Angela Allen
Student Rights Coordinator
SCC301 – Student Centre, 55 Gould St.
studentrights@mycesar.ca
416-979-5000 x 1-7056

If you are a **Full-time student or Graduate student** contact the RSU

Saira Chhibber Student Issues and Advocacy Coordinators
SCC311 – Student Centre, 55 Gould St.
advocacy@rsuonline.ca
416-979-5255 x 1-2322