

FIN 320F Foundations of Finance Spring 2018 02790

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Course materials:

McGraw-Hill Connect, using the SmartBook system incorporating Essentials of Corporate Finance, 9th Edition; Ross, Westerfield, Jordan.

To obtain the course materials go to the Canvas course site and then the first module: “The Course Syllabus: The Fine Print!” Click on the link Course Materials Fee. Then click on “Click HERE to pay your course materials fee”. If you have any difficulties please contact exced@mcombs.utexas.edu.

Course Description

This course develops your ability to make decisions in a market environment.

When was the last time you thought about oxygen? Oxygen has probably not been in your thoughts lately, but if your supply of oxygen was cut off you’d die. In a similar way you likely haven’t thought about markets; however, like oxygen they are a crucial part of your life.

A market is an economic structure within which individuals and institutions buy and sell goods and services. Your daily life is built on market transactions.

Consumption You did not make the clothes you wear, the food you eat, nor the device that you’re using to take this course. You obtain these resources from others.

Production Resources are scarce, and those possessing these resources will give them to you only in exchange for what they desire. The primary source of funds in your life is employment, where you perform services that benefit an organization and receive a salary in return. It is this income that allows you to live and consume.

Just as you would not pay for an asset with little value to you, an employer--business, government, or nonprofit—will not hire you unless you add value to their organization. (What do you think is discussed in a job interview?) The value you add will to a large degree depend on your ability to make the best use of the organization’s scarce resources.

Money It’s unlikely that you used chickens to barter for your smartphone. Market transactions are made with money, which produces market prices. Everything from a pair of flip flops to your professional skills is measured in a price set in a market.

Markets and money are the foundation of economic decision making. I hope that our course will result in the following outcomes.

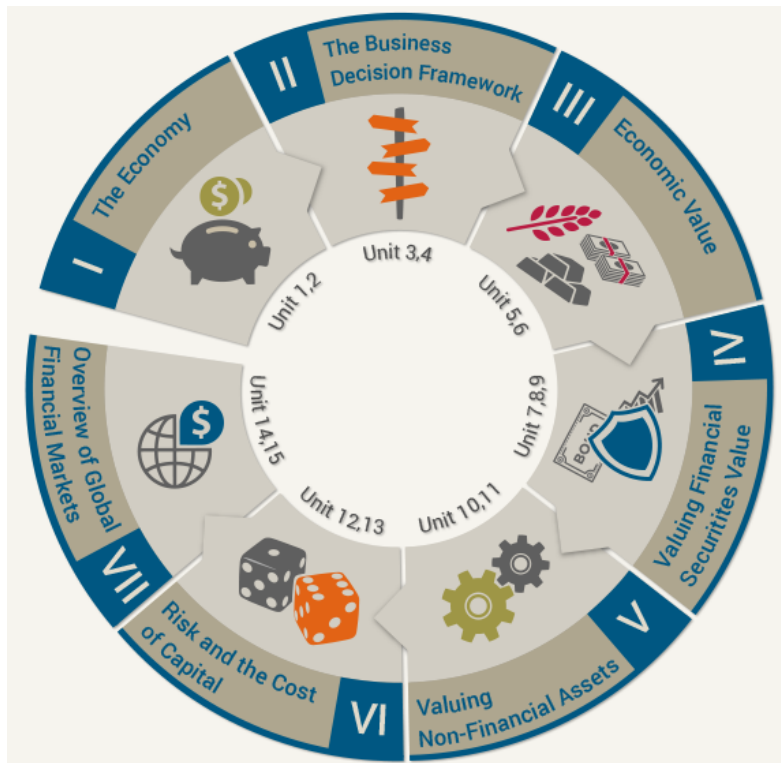
The first outcome in our course is that you should be able to determine **economic value**: the maximum price someone is willing to pay.

The second outcome in our course is that you can do cost/benefit analysis—*net present value*--where you compare the cost of the asset to its economic value.

We develop these skills in the context of an economic organization called a corporation, while also showing that our concepts also apply to government and nonprofits. The ultimate outcome is that you are able to add value to your employer.

This syllabus is the formal academic contract between us. Please review the following appendices for the details of the course and let me know if you have any questions.

Appendix 2: Course Structure



The seven parts of our course take you from human decision making, through markets and the companies that compete in them, to the major decisions that managers must make. Each part contains two or three Units that cover specific elements of the major concept.

Part I: The Economy: Market participants operate in a complex social, legal, political, and behavioral environment. Decision makers must understand how this environment determines the structure and goals of businesses.

Unit 1: Human Nature and Economic Activity

Main Issue: What forces shape corporate decision-making?

Comments: All organizations, business, governments, NGOs, religions, etc. are composed of humans. This unit builds an understanding of human nature to explain markets and profit.

Unit 2: Human Nature and the Ethics of Decision Making

Main Issue: What ethic guides economic decision-making?

Comments: Unit 2 builds on Unit 1 and defines the ethical framework in which market/ business decisions are made. Surprisingly, business ethics is not an oxymoron!

Part II: The Business Firm: Business information is organized into financial statements, “The Books”, which provide measures of value and performance.

Unit 3: Structuring the Business Firm

Main Issue: What is the goal of a business?

Comments: Our understanding of human nature, markets, and ethics helps define the goal of a business and how it’s governed.

Unit 4: The Accounting Framework

Main Issue: How are managerial decisions reflected in the accounting statements?

Comments: Managers use two information systems: accounting and economic. These are interrelated and you can’t understand one without the other. In this unit you see how major managerial decisions are reflected in the balance sheet and income statement.

Part III: Economic Value: Market prices are based on expectations of future. Decision makers must estimate the future cash inflows and outflows resulting from their decisions and use economic decision rules—Net Present Value

and Internal Rate of Return—to identify the best decisions.

Unit 5: Economic Value

Main Issue: What is it worth?

Comments: Market participants use the process of economic valuation to determine how much they will pay for an asset. Managers use cost/benefit analysis to compare this value to the cost of undertaking in the investment.

Unit 6: Applying Time Value Techniques

Main Issue: How do managers analyze cash flows through time?

Comments: Time value analysis is made practical by introducing multiple cash flows, annuities, perpetuities, and compounding.

Part IV: Valuing Financial Securities: Companies, governments, and not-for-profit entities raise capital by issuing financial securities—stocks and bonds. The market values of these securities are determined by the investors' view of future cash flows.

Unit 7: Valuing the Corporation

Main issue: How do investors value a corporation?

Comments: This unit lays the foundation for all of our future work by developing the economic balance sheet and linking real assets and financial assets. It also defines important elements of the capital markets.

Unit 8: Valuing Bonds

Main issue: How do investors value bonds?

Comments: Current bonds outstanding in the world are worth tens of trillions of dollars. Understanding bonds and their risks are essential for understanding the economy and raising capital.

Unit 9: Valuing Equity

Main Issue: How do investors determine stock prices?

Comments: The stock price is the major connection between the corporation and its stockholders. It is also a measure of how well the company is doing.

Part V: Valuing Non-financial Assets: Every business or organization must invest in long-term productive projects—plant, equipment, technology, major marketing campaigns, outsourcing, offshoring, and more. Project evaluation involves the application of economic decision rules—NPV and IRR—to measure the cost-benefit tradeoff of the project.

Unit 10: Capital Budgeting Investment Decision Rules

Main Issue: How can managers identify wealth-increasing projects?

Comments: Unit 5 introduced two important decision rules: NPV and IRR. This Unit expands your understanding of these rules and introduces other evaluation methods.

Unit 11: Capital Budgeting Cash Flow Analysis

Main Issue: How do managers identify and organize cash flows for analysis?

Comments: Capital budgeting decisions are focused on incremental changes in the organization. Managers must be able to identify what cash flows are relevant for these decisions and how to place these cash flows on a project time line.

Part VI: Risk and the Cost of Capital: This part shows how the risk-adjusted opportunity cost, more commonly called the discount rate or cost of capital, is calculated.

Unit 12: Risk and the Opportunity Cost

Main Issue: How do managers calculate the opportunity cost for a project?

Comments: This unit formally quantifies the opportunity cost, which is at the heart of economic decision making.

Unit 13: Risk and the Cost of Capital

Main Issue: How do managers use security prices to determine a project's opportunity cost?

Comments: The cost of capital is the rate of return that investors require from their investment in a company. This cost of capital can in many cases be used as the discount rate for corporate projects. This unit takes this concept and quantifies it through the Weighted Average Cost of Capital.

Part VII: The Global Environment: Investors generally do not hold just one security; they hold a portfolio of different securities from different classes of investment. Investment management focuses on the securities to hold and how to combine them into investment portfolios, and does this in a system of global economies and markets.

Unit 14: The Investment Management Framework

Main Issue: How does an investor invest?

Comments: Investment management theory guides the decisions regarding which securities to hold and how to combine these securities and other assets into investment portfolios.

Unit 15: The Global Environment

Main Issue: How does the global political and economic environment shape economic decisions?

Comments: This unit uses the balance of payments and exchange rates to define the risks and opportunities of operating in global markets.

Appendix 3: Assignments and grades

Finance is an applied discipline: its theories and logic have no impact unless they can be converted into decisions measured in terms of dollars and rates of return. This course provides you with many opportunities to use the logic of finance to determine the economic value of specific decisions. So please look on your grade not just as a number but as feedback on how well you have mastered the ability to manage money!

Assignments

The course grade consists of 1,000 points based on four types of evaluations:

Three short essays totaling 120 points. While you may use course and other resources, you must do these exercise on your own without help from others.

Forty-Five LearnSmart Assignments, each worth between 2 and 5 points, totaling 95 points. These integrative, adaptive assignments combine study and practice and give you prompt feedback on your understanding of the material.

Thirteen Unit Quizzes, each worth between 30 and 50 points, totaling 485 points. The quizzes consist of verbal and quantitative multiple-choice questions.

- You are allowed only one attempt on the Unit Quizzes.
- They are timed exercises: once you begin the clock starts and you must complete them.
- You may use a calculator and a self-created note sheet, but will not have access to the eBook or SmartBook exercises.
- Direct or indirect assistance from any individual(s) is(are) **STRICTLY PROHIBITED** and is an unequivocal violation of the McCombs School of Business Code of Ethics and University's policy on Academic Dishonesty and Cheating.

Two exams consisting of fill-in-the-blank, short essay, and quantitative problems that measure your ability to apply your knowledge of financial decision making.

- Exam 1: Units 1 through 9. 150 points. Exam 1 consolidates your ability to use time value to make decisions, and gives you practice in applying your skills to valuing non-financial assets.
- Exam 2: Units 10 through 13. 150 points. This second exam covers the important area of project evaluation, including project cash flow analysis and using financial models to determine the discount rate. (Don't worry, these terms will be familiar to you as you progress through the course.)

A note on the exams: Life is not multiple choice. It is possible to do well on many of the course assignments by using multiple-choice test taking skills. The exams require you to draw on your understanding of the material and be able to apply your understanding to questions and explain your work. The grades on the exams are thus considerably lower than in the multiple choice parts of our course. So, please study for understanding!

Grading

You will benefit not only from the content of our program, but also the reputation of our school. McCombs a professional school with an overt connection to the companies and organizations that operate in our global economy. Our students have a high reputation among recruiters and executives for not only knowledge but also effectiveness: they are able to handle complex decisions in major institutions and

operate as managers and leaders, not workers who need frequent guidance. Completing this program will be a significant addition to your resume.

This hard-won reputation has been built by generations of students and faculty and is something we work strongly to preserve. Now, each of you have different motives for taking our course. Some students have plans to operate their own physical therapy business or create a software consulting business and for them our course will be a major guide. Others want to understand more about the organizations they will work in and develop the skills to manage their own finances. And some need three hours of credit and an on-line course looks like an easy way to get them. I certainly recognize and respect that each of you have different motivations for taking this course and differing constraints on your time. However, I must grade on performance, which is measurable and generally based on the amount of time and focus devoted to the course.

Course Grading Scale

For initial guidance, our course will probably follow the standard academic grading scale. These grades may be curved depending on the performance of the class.

From	Grade	GPA
94	A	4.00
90	A-	3.67
87	B+	3.33
84	B	3.00
80	B-	2.67
77	C+	2.33
74	C	2.00
70	C-	1.67
67	D+	1.33
64	D	1.00
60	D-	0.67
0	F	0.00

Appendix 4: Assignments and Points Distribution

Assignments

Unit 1: Human Nature and Economic Activity

01: IG Unit 1: Assessment: Short Answer Questions 40

Unit 2: Human Nature and the Ethics of Decision Making

02: IG Unit 2 Assessment: Short Answer Question 40

Unit 3: Structuring the Business Firm

03: CG Unit 3: Lesson 1 LS Assignment 2

04: CG Unit 3: Lesson 2: LS Assignment 1 2

05: CG Unit 3: Lesson 2: LS Assignment 2 2

06: CG Unit 3 Quiz 35

Unit 4: The Accounting Framework

07: CG Unit 4: Lesson 1: LS Assignment 2

08: CG Unit 4: Lesson 2: LS Assignment 1 2

09: CG Unit 4: Lesson 2: LS Assignment 2 2

10: CG Unit 4: Lesson 2: LS Assignment 3 2

11: CG Unit 4 Quiz 40

Unit 5: Economic Value

12: CG Unit 5: Lesson 1: Economic Value Assignment 4

13: CG Unit 5: Lesson 2: LS Assignment 1 2

14: CG Unit 5: Lesson 2: LS Assignment 2 2

15: CG Unit 5: Lesson 3: Economic Decision Making Assignment 5

16: CG Unit 5 Quiz 40

Unit 6: Applying Time Value Techniques

17: CG Unit 6: Lesson 1: LS Assignment 1 2

18: CG Unit 6: Lesson 1: LS Assignment 2 2

19: CG Unit 6: Lesson 1: LS Assignment 3 2

20: CG Unit 6: Lesson 2: LS Assignment 1 2

21: CG Unit 6: Lesson 2: LS Assignment 2 2

22: CG Unit 6: Lesson 2: LS Assignment 3 2

23: CG Unit 6 Quiz 50

Unit 7: Valuing the Corporation

24: CG Unit 7: Lesson 1: LS Assignment 2

25: IG Unit 7 Assessment: Market Efficiency 40

Unit 8: Valuing Bonds

26: CG Unit 8: Lesson 1: LS Assignment 1 2

27: CG Unit 8: Lesson 1: LS Assignment 2 2

28: CG Unit 8: Lesson 2: LS Assignment 1 2

29: CG Unit 8: Lesson 2: LS Assignment 2 2

30: CG Unit 8 Quiz 40

Unit 9: Valuing Stocks

31: CG Unit 9: Lesson 1: LS Assignment 2

32: CG Unit 9: Lesson 2: NPV and Wealth Creation Assignment	2
33: CG Unit 9 Quiz	40
34: IG Exam 1	150
Unit 10: Capital Budgeting Investment Decision Rules	
35: CG Unit 10: Lesson 1: LS Assignment 1	2
36: CG Unit 10: Lesson 1: LS Assignment 2	2
37: CG Unit 10: Lesson 2: Assignment: Special Cap Budg Assn.	2
38: CG Unit 10: Lesson 2: LS Assignment	2
39: CG Unit 10 Quiz	45
Unit 11: Capital Budgeting Cash Flow Analysis	
40: CG Unit 11: Lesson 1: LS Assignment 1	2
41: CG Unit 11: Lesson 1: LS Assignment 2	2
42: CG Unit 11: Lesson 2: LS Assignment 1	2
43: CG Unit 11: Lesson 2: EAC Assignment	2
44: CG Unit 11 Quiz	50
Unit 12: Risk and the Opportunity Cost	
45: CG Unit 12: Lesson 1: LS Assignment 1	2
46: CG Unit 12: Lesson 1: LS Assignment 2	2
47: CG Unit 12: Lesson 2: LS Assignment	2
48: CG Unit 12 Quiz	45
Unit 13: Risk and the Cost of Capital	
49: CG Unit 13: Lesson 1: Break-Even Analysis Assignment	2
50: CG Unit 13: Lesson 1: LS Assignment	2
51: CG Unit 13: Lesson 2: LS Assignment	2
52: CG Unit 13: Lesson 2: WACC Assignment	2
53: CG Unit 13 Quiz	40
Unit 14: The Investment Management Framework	
54: CG Unit 14: Lesson 1: LS Assignment	2
55: CG Unit 14: Lesson 2: LS Assignment 1	2
56: CG Unit 14: Lesson 2: LS Assignment 2	2
57: CG Unit 14 Quiz	30
Unit 15: The Global Environment	
58: CG Unit 15: Lesson 1: LS Assignment	2
59: CG Unit 15: Lesson 1: BOP Assignment	2
60: CG Unit 15: Lesson 2: LS Assignment	2
61: CG Unit 15 Quiz	30
62: IG Exam 2	150
Short essays: 120	
Completion assignments: 93	
Quiz totals: 485	
Exam Totals: 300	
Total 1000	

Appendix 5: Course deadlines

This is an online course. This is also large course, with about 650 students. This presents us both with challenges. Over the four years that I have developed and taught the course I've come up with a process that is fair and doable.

Deadlines:

The course develops your skills over seven Parts. To ensure that you sequentially build your skills (And actually complete the course!) there are deadlines by which each of these parts must be completed.

These deadlines apply to all assignments within each Part of the course. Completing one part of the course is the prerequisite for continuing on to the next part. Deadlines also apply to the two exams. Completing Part IV is a prerequisite for taking the Exam 1. Completing Part VII is the prerequisite for taking Exam 2.

Date	Part to be complete
Sunday, January 28	Part I: The Economy
Sunday, February 11	Part II: The Business Decision Framework
Sunday, February 25	Part III: Economic Value
Sunday, March 11	Part IV: Valuing Financial Securities Exam 1
Sunday, April 1	Part V: Valuing Non-financial Assets
Sunday, April 15	Part VI: Risk and the Cost of Capital
Sunday, April 29	Part VII: The Global Environment Exam 2

Deadlines and risk:

One of the key concepts in our course is risk. Unexpected personal issues may come up, from a heavy exam schedule, a special event, a sports injury all the way up to the death of a friend or family member. A student who waits until a deadline may experience some of these events and ask for an extension.

Our course has 62 assignments for each student. With 660 students registered for the course, I must oversee 40,920 assignments. Given the nature of our course and the number of students I cannot evaluate and account for the many, and often important, personal events in your lives. So, please do give yourself some cushion by doing the assignments well prior to each deadline, as you bear the risk for these unexpected events. If these events do come up you may consider dropping or withdrawing from the course.

Appendix 5: How to study.

The technical foundation of our course is the Canvas Learning Management System, which contains the units, essays and exams.

External academic content is contained in the SmartBook version of Essentials of Corporate Finance, 9th Edition; Ross, Westerfield, Jordan.

The learning neighborhood

Each of the 15 units contains two or three lessons that are the building blocks of the course. Each lesson focuses on a major skill and consists of:

Scenario: Our protagonist, Dianne, progresses in the course from working for a non-profit, to learning about financial decisions, to handling sophisticated risk-management skills in global finance. Each scenario presents a basic decision she must make, and then asks what you would recommend.

Key Concepts: These are a combination of videos, explanations and examples that focus on a major element.

LearnSmart Assignments: These assignments from our eBook reinforce the material in the Key Concepts and support your efforts with adaptive learning technology as explained below.

Applications: You are presented with questions and problems that allow you to apply what you've learned. After you answer each item you can click on a link to see the worked out solution. I certainly recommend that you attempt these questions prior to seeing the answer.

The SmartBook

Place a text book on the table and look at it. It just lies there. SmartBook is different in that it interacts with you, providing guidance, practice and feedback. Here's a brief video on the concept of SmartBook: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vHS2DMZUrtA#t=61.1300059>

The assignments in the McGraw Hill SmartBook are called LearnSmart Assignments. As you work through a lesson and come to a LearnSmart Assignment, you will click on a link that will take you to the assignment. Once in the assignment you have access to the Read and Practice elements of the assignment. This video provides an integrated introduction to these elements.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PTOr6clmkyo>

Here are the four elements in more detail.

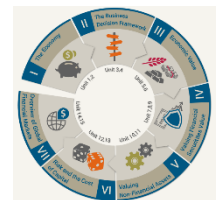
Read: SmartBook first guides you through the reading phase of the assignment.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BzJ74IGyMXo>

Practice: SmartBook integrates questions throughout the readings to give you insights through application. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z8Xa37ZA7-Y>

Recharge: SmartBook provides practice and reinforcement on previously covered materials. As Appendix 2 of the syllabus shows, our course develops an integrated process for making economic decisions. You must recall and use techniques covered in early assignments in order to accomplish more advanced assignments. Recharge will thus be a great assist in keeping all elements in mind.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gbnhdwa6RaM>



Reports: SmartBook provides a record of your progress and your strengths and weaknesses. It also provides helpful self-quizzes on the course materials prior to your taking the graded quizzes.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tqwx6Qw6PJ0>

Appendix 7: Crunching Numbers

The Language of Markets

You could not take this course if you did not read and speak English. In our course you will also have to speak, and think, in numbers. So, please, please, do read this appendix carefully.

As my bio states, I majored in Political Science at Tulane. One substantial motivation for choosing this major is that it did not involve mathematics, and allowed me to continue with an avoidance of calculations I had faithfully followed since grade school. However, once out in the world I realized that dollar amounts were actually numbers and quickly developed mathematical skills.

Finance's goal is to process information into decisions about using market prices to create wealth. Everything involves money, and money is a number, and thus we have time value calculations. Many of these calculations you will find useful in your personal lives: loan payments, buy or lease decisions, retirement investments, payback on remodeling a kitchen, etc. Others will be useful in your professional decisions, such as the wealth impact of a new technology, deciding on when equipment should be replaced, etc.

Teaching Fin 320F is a challenge, as our course has not only engineers and scientists, but also poets and artists. I have tried to make the course accessible to all of my students, but also complete enough that everyone will come out of the course with usable skills.

Part I of our course does not involve numbers!

Part II of our course involves numbers in accounting statements, which you studied in your Foundations of Accounting course. The only math is subtracting costs from revenues to get profits, and using ratios, which is just dividing one number by another number. The required skills are more definitional than mathematical.

Part III begins our study of financial analysis and the need for the resources listed below.

Time Value Tools

Financial calculators: I recommend that you use a basic financial calculator in our course.

Some of you will start your own businesses, others plan to work in marketing, such as Anna, or communications or sports, such as Tanvi, or government or medicine. Your daily decisions will focus on expending funds to produce future benefits. Financial calculators are ideal for making calculations and are relatively inexpensive. So, getting into financial calculators now will give you a head start. For you I recommend the HP 10BII+. It's the calculator we use at McCombs.

Appendix D in the text is a guide on using financial calculators. There are Calculator Hints spread throughout the course, including "Using A Financial Calculator" on page 103. I've written a guide on how to use the HB 10BII+: [Fin 320 Calculator Guide-1.pdf](#).

Scientific/Engineering calculators: Those of you in these areas already have powerful calculators that can easily adapt to these numbers.

Online calculator: These online resources can be a great assist in your studying, but will not be available to you when taking the Mid-term or Final Exams.

Basic time value calculations: <http://www.calculator.net/finance-calculator.html> (Links to an external site.)Links to an external site.

Economic decision rules: There's a really neat online calculator at Calkoo.com. While some of these may not be necessary for our course (Value added taxes in Europe, or calculating how far along your pregnancy is) you'll see NPV, Internal Rate of Return, Stock Valuation (Discounted Cash Flow model), Weighted Average Cost of Capital, Annuity payments and other calculations we'll see later on in the course. You'll calkoo

at: <http://www.calkoo.com/?lang=3&page=99> (Links to an external site.)Links to an external site.. There are other online calculators available that you can find on your own.

Mathematical Tables and Formula Sheets: These are given in the back of the RWJ text as Appendix A and B, respectively.

I've developed an annotated formula sheet for the course. You'll find it in the Useful Stuff module. . Before financial calculators, we used time value tables and approximation procedures, which help with basic time value calculations. These tables are provided but are limited and I encourage you to use a calculator in our course.

Appendix 8: Academic Integrity

Say you are in a very serious auto accident. As you are lying in the street your life is in the hands of the Paramedic. While you're going through the normal "Life flashing before your eyes" bit, you might also be thinking: Does she actually know how to stop my massive bleeding, or might she have cheated on her exam?

The only reason you are taking this course is to gain skills that you, like Anna our TA Emerita, can use to benefit your employer. As with Austin-Travis County Emergency Medical Services and Tito's Handmade Vodka, any organization will hire only those who will help the organization accomplish its goals. The real test of an education thus occurs not in a quiz or assignment, but rather in its use by the graduate.

Markets are very good at sorting out true value. To ensure that the reputation of our graduates in professional employment markets remains strong, McCombs has a straight-forward policy on ethics and academic integrity that supports The University's Code of Conduct.

The McCombs School of Business has no tolerance for acts of scholastic dishonesty. The responsibilities of both students and faculty with regard to scholastic dishonesty are described in detail in the BBA Program's Statement on Scholastic Dishonesty at <http://www.mcombs.utexas.edu/BBA/Code-of-Ethics.aspx>.

By teaching this course, I have agreed to observe all faculty responsibilities described in that document. By enrolling in this class, you have agreed to observe all student responsibilities described in that document. If the application of the Statement on Scholastic Dishonesty to this class or its assignments is unclear in any way, it is your responsibility to ask me for clarification.

Students who violate University rules on scholastic dishonesty are subject to disciplinary penalties, including the possibility of failure in the course and/or dismissal from the University. Since dishonesty harms the individual, all students, the integrity of the University, and the value of our academic brand, policies on scholastic dishonesty will be strictly enforced. You should refer to the Student Judicial Services website at <http://deanofstudents.utexas.edu/sjs/> to access the official University policies and procedures on scholastic dishonesty as well as further elaboration on what constitutes scholastic dishonesty.

Academic Integrity Policy

There is a difference between collaboration and collusion.

Collaboration: One of the best ways to study is to discuss the material and have to explain it to another. I do encourage you to use our "Getting Connected:" discussion board to meet other students. Students have used Facebook, Course Hero, Quizlet, etc. to discuss course materials, including work on the 45 LearnSmart Assignments, which are graded on completion.

Collusion: The short essays, end-of-unit quizzes and exams are graded exercises. They are

used by potential employers, graduate admission offices, scholarship boards, and other organizations to evaluate the expertise you develop in our course. If you use the knowledge developed by others to get a higher grade you are lying to the men and women who are responsible for the success of these organizations and who depend on your statement of skills developed as being the truth. Dishonest behavior in our online course generally takes the form of collusion in writing the essays, sharing solutions to the graded assignments, and otherwise giving or receiving other assistance that renders your grade to be an inflated measure of what you really know and what you can really do. The following give some indication of dishonest activity, but this is a guide and does not limit the definition of cheating or my authority to take other actions I think appropriate.

Short essays: Collusion in any of the three short essays will result in a zero grade for all of these essays, worth 120 points.

End-of-Unit Quizzes: Collusion on a quiz will result in a zero grade for both quizzes in that Part of the course, worth between 75 and 90 points.

Exams: Collusion on an exam that produces a ProctorU Incident Report will receive a zero grade on that exam, worth 150 points. Improperly disengaging from ProctorU prior to being released by the proctor will result in a 40 point grade reduction for that exam.

Upon indication of dishonest behavior I will block the ability of a student to drop the course. After final action by The University's Student Judicial Services, Office of the Dean of Students, a student may drop the course with a grade of no more than a "C-", or lower if appropriate.

P.S: Emerita: A woman retired from professional life but permitted to retain as an honorary title the rank of the last office held. Merriam-Webster.

Appendix 9: ProctorU

You will take the exams using ProctorU, which is a live, online proctoring service that allows you to take your exams from any suitable location.

ProctorU provides an easy to use portal to take your exams; however, it is a very precise system that requires you to properly prepare, schedule and take your exams. It is essential that you view and comply with the guidance in this appendix.

[What is ProctorU.pdf](#) gives an overview of how ProctorU works and summary of what you will have to accomplish prior to taking the exams.

<https://www.proctoru.com/students/> (Links to an external site.)Links to an external site. is the ProctorU website. You should review the Pre-Exam Checklist, Automated Equipment Check, and Tech Requirements.

[ProctorU - How it Works.pdf](#), nicely lays out the ProctorU procedures from start to finish.

<https://vimeo.com/107066503> (Links to an external site.)Links to an external site. reinforces the ProctorU procedures.

Create your ProctorU account:

While you can register through the ProctorU site, you may also register in our Canvas Home Page. On the left side of the screen you will see a link for ProctorU. Click on that link to create your account.

Insure you have the proper equipment for ProctorU:

Once you think you have an acceptable system, go to your ProctorU account in our Canvas and click on Test your equipment and make any necessary adjustments. You can also run an equipment check at www.proctoru.com/testitout (Links to an external site.)Links to an external site. This site also has FAQs and the ability able to ask any questions you may have about the proctoring process with a ProctorU representative. For additional technical services needed before your exam, you can click on the button that says “connect to a live person.”

Schedule your exam:

ProctorU is available 24/7, however there are two important rules to remember:

1. You will need to schedule your exam proctoring session at least 72 hours in advance to avoid any on demand scheduling fees.
2. The last available exam appointment will be at 8pm (CST) Sunday, April 29 – This is the last class date and you will NOT be allowed to start the exam later than that.

ProctorU’s flex scheduling allows you to schedule more than 72 hours before your proctoring appointment; however, both Take It Soon and Take it Now options are subject to availability, so please don’t count on these services, especially if you wait to the end of the course!

The ProctorU fee is included in your overall course registration, so you should not have to pay for taking a regularly scheduled test.

Taking your exam:

You will be observed as you take the exam. Please make sure you follow these exam proctor policies:

- Make sure your phone or other digital device (including smart watch) is not on your person or out in the room where you are taking the exam (a desk drawer or backpack is a good storage place)
- Keep your eyes on the monitor/screen, don't stare to your right/left since that can generate an exam proctor violation
- No headphones, earphones, radio, or TV
- Do not leave the room or stand up from your chair during the exam
- Take the exam where you will not be disturbed - no other people can be in the room with you during the exam
- Work at a desk where the webcam can see your head and torso and the room behind you (avoid using a laptop while sitting on a bed or on the floor since the webcam can't see enough to verify the environment).
- The procedures for concluding the exam are very specific. Do not disconnect from ProctorU until directed to do so by your proctor.

Important notes:

You should ensure that your computer and internet connection is working properly. Wireless systems disconnecting you from the exam will not be accommodated with extra time. If you are disconnected you must immediately reconnect with the proctor.

One of the most common reasons for a ProctorU Incident Report is a premature disconnect at the end of the exam. It is your responsibility to maintain contact with the proctor and end the session only when directed to do so. Receipt of a ProctorU Incident report on premature disconnect will result in a 40 point reduction in your exam grade.

Violation of any other requirements will result in a zero grade on the exam.

Academic Integrity:

Please carefully follow the procedures of ProctorU. I use ProctorU to protect the integrity of the grade issued in this course. Any violation of the procedures in ProctorU is a violation of the McCombs and University Honor code and will result in a reduced grade on the exam and possible reference to Student Judicial Services.

Appendix 10: Students with Disabilities and University Policies

Students with Disabilities

Students with disabilities should request appropriate academic accommodations from the Division of Diversity and Community Engagement, Services for Students with Disabilities, 512-471-6259, <http://diversity.utexas.edu/disability/> ([Links to an external site.](#))[Links to an external site.](#)

Our course is designed to be accessible to students with disabilities. Please let me know if you have difficulties in working through the course materials.

Some students who qualify for SSD letters don't use them in this course. Big mistake! Please do send me your letter and let me make the accommodations. If you don't get your letter to me at the start of the course and find you have difficulties later and submit a SSD letter I will make accommodations, but only for subsequent assignments.

Religious Holy Days

By UT Austin policy, you must notify me of your pending absence at least fourteen days prior to the date of observance of a religious holy day. If you must miss a class, an examination, a work assignment, or a project in order to observe a religious holy day, you will be given an opportunity to complete the missed work within a reasonable time after the absence. As you have great flexibility in this course no assignment should conflict with a religious holy day.

Campus Safety and Security

Please note the following recommendations regarding emergency evacuation from the Office of Campus Safety and Security, 512-471-5767, <http://www.utexas.edu/safety/>

- Occupants of buildings on The University of Texas at Austin campus are required to evacuate buildings when a fire alarm is activated. Alarm activation or announcement requires exiting and assembling outside.
- Familiarize yourself with all exit doors of each classroom and building you may occupy. Remember that the nearest exit door may not be the one you used when entering the building.
- Students requiring assistance in evacuation should inform their instructor in writing during the first week of class.
- In the event of an evacuation, follow the instruction of faculty or class instructors.
- Do not re-enter a building unless given instructions by the following: Austin Fire Department, The University of Texas at Austin Police Department, or Fire Prevention Services office.
- Behavior Concerns Advice Line (BCAL): 512-232-5050
- Further information regarding emergency evacuation routes and emergency procedures can be found at: www.utexas.edu/emergency.