

WILLIAM & MARY

Generative AI Governance
Peer Institutional Benchmark

BOV-Adopted National Peer Institutions

Public-Source Academic Report
Evidence Snapshot: March 2026
Version 5.3

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About This Document

This report presents a public-source benchmark of generative AI governance and teaching posture across the twenty-three institutions adopted by William & Mary's Board of Visitors as its national peer group. Each institutional profile draws exclusively from publicly accessible materials (institutional websites, policy documents, press releases, official announcements, and public reporting) dated through March 2026.

The report is organized as an academic reference document structured to support strategic planning, policy development, and governance deliberation. Each institution is profiled using a consistent ten-section framework covering governance architecture, policy infrastructure, teaching and learning posture, tool ecosystems, academic integrity integration, research governance, library and information literacy signals, infrastructure and strategic investment, public statements and executive signaling, and an evidence archive. All major claims are footnoted to their public sources.

This document does not rank, score, or compare institutions against one another. It does not assign maturity levels or recommend specific approaches. It does not speculate beyond what public sources explicitly state. Where publicly available evidence is thin or absent for a given section, the report states that the topic is "not publicly documented in available sources" rather than inferring institutional posture.

Methodology

Primary research was conducted between October 2025 and March 2026 through systematic review of each institution's AI-related governance pages, teaching center resources, information technology guidance, academic integrity policies, library subject guides, research office publications, and institutional press releases. Secondary sources include student newspaper reporting and higher education trade press coverage. Supplementary verification was conducted using AI-assisted web research in March 2026 to capture late-breaking developments across all twenty-three institutions.

The evidence base reflects a rapidly evolving landscape. Institutions frequently update web resources without version control or changelog documentation, and some materials observed during initial research may have been subsequently revised. The evidence snapshot date of March 2026 represents the most recent verification pass across all institutions.

Profile length varies across institutions and reflects the volume of publicly documented evidence, not institutional quality, effort, or the maturity of an institution's AI governance. An institution with a shorter profile may have extensive internal AI governance activity that has not been published in publicly accessible sources. Readers should not interpret profile length as an evaluative signal.

Several governance domains covered by this framework are emerging areas where standalone institutional documentation is uncommon. Research AI governance (Section VI) is a notable example: the majority of institutions in this peer group have not published standalone research-office AI guidance as of March 2026. Where the report notes that a topic is "not publicly documented in available sources," this is a factual observation about the public record and should not be read as an indication that the institution has not addressed the topic internally.

Section Structure

Each institutional profile follows this ten-section format: (I) Institutional AI Governance Architecture, covering formal frameworks, committees, and ethical principles; (II) Policy Infrastructure and Institutional Alignment, covering gap analyses, policy revisions, and supplemental guidance; (III) Teaching and Learning Posture, covering faculty guidance models, detection tool policies, and support infrastructure; (IV) Tool Ecosystem and Procurement Governance, covering approved tools, pilot programs, and procurement pathways; (V) Academic Integrity Integration, covering honor code language and enforcement processes; (VI) Research Governance and Ethics; (VII) Library and Information Literacy Signals; (VIII) Infrastructure and Strategic Investment Signals; (IX) Public Statements and Executive Signaling; and (X) Evidence Archive. Section X of each profile provides a summary of core sources; full URLs for all cited materials are provided in the footnotes throughout each profile.

Institution Order

Institutions appear in the order established by the William & Mary Board of Visitors for its adopted national peer group: American University, Boston College, Brandeis University, Brown University, Clemson University, Dartmouth College, Duke University, Emory University, Georgetown University, George Washington University, University of Georgia, Lehigh University, Northeastern University, Rice University, Santa Clara University, Stony Brook University, Tufts University, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, University of Southern California, Vanderbilt University, Villanova University, Wake Forest University, and Washington University in St. Louis.

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American University

I. Institutional AI Governance Architecture

A. Formal Governance Framework

American University's primary governance document for artificial intelligence is the "Interim Guidance on the Use of AI," published by the Office of Information Technology (OIT) and hosted on the OIT security pages.¹ The document establishes core principles requiring that AI outcomes be subject to human oversight, that no decisions impacting real persons, including employment, admissions, and student matters, may be made without human oversight and accountability, and that confidential or official-use data should not be entered into AI platforms unless approved by the university.

The Center for Faculty Excellence (CFE), a unit of the Office of the Provost that superseded the former Center for Teaching, Research and Learning (CTRL) in July 2025, hosts the central AI teaching guidance page.² The CFE page states explicitly: "American University does not currently regulate how faculty and students can or cannot use generative artificial intelligence." The university does not maintain a blanket AI policy, and the Academic Integrity Code does not prohibit student use of generative AI.

On March 20, 2026, American University issued campus-wide "Responsible Use of AI" guidelines, developed by the Responsible Use of AI Working Group and issued jointly by the CIO and Acting Provost.^{3 4} The guidelines articulate five core values (human dignity, equity, integrity, free inquiry, and community impact) and establish that departments must cover AI tool costs if tools are mandated for coursework. The equity pillar specifies that no AI-only decisions may govern admissions or hiring. Departmental autonomy is preserved, with instructors retaining authority to set syllabus-level AI policies.

B. Governance Committees and Structure

No standing university-wide AI governance committee was publicly documented as of the February 2026 evidence base. The AU Library's Artificial Intelligence Exploratory Working Group authored a comprehensive report covering AI's implications for libraries, information literacy, privacy, copyright, and intellectual property.⁵

The Institute for Applied Artificial Intelligence (IAAI), launched April 3, 2025, at the Kogod School of Business, serves as the university's primary cross-campus AI hub, convening faculty

¹American University OIT, "Interim Guidance on the Use of AI."

²American University CFE, "Artificial Intelligence."

³The Eagle, "Breaking: American University Issues New AI Guidelines," March 20, 2026.

⁴American University OIT, "Responsible Use of AI."

⁵American University Library, "Artificial Intelligence and Libraries."

from Kogod, the College of Arts and Sciences, School of Public Affairs, School of International Service, and Washington College of Law.⁶ The IAAI is directed by Gwanhoo Lee, with Associate Directors Angela Virtu and Bei Xiao. Approximately two dozen faculty serve as AI Fellows, including Derrick Cogburn (SIS/Kogod), Nathalie Japkowicz (CAS Computer Science), Robin Lumsdaine (Finance), Anna Fung (Management), Jay Simon (IT&A), Ahmad Mousavi (Mathematics), Henry Heo (IT&A), Ali Sanati (Finance), and Jeffrey Lee (Marketing).⁷ Under the IAAI's direction, fifty-eight courses have been redesigned for AI integration, organized into "Sage AI" and "Artisan AI" categories.

C. Stated Ethical Principles

The OIT Interim Guidance articulates operational principles requiring ethical use "in compliance with all university policies, and with transparency and accountability," human oversight of AI outcomes, treatment of AI inputs as public information, and user responsibility for "validating the accuracy of created content with trusted first party sources." The March 2026 Responsible Use of AI guidelines expand this framework through five named values (human dignity, equity, integrity, free inquiry, and community impact) representing the institution's most formal ethical articulation to date.

II. Policy Infrastructure & Institutional Alignment

A. Policy Reviews or Gap Analyses

The AU Library's AI Exploratory Working Group recommended a "comprehensive review of existing policies to identify gaps in AI tool assessment" and the development of "specific criteria for evaluating the inclusivity, accessibility, and representation within AI technologies."⁸ No university-wide policy gap analysis is publicly documented.

B. Policies Requiring Revision

The Academic Integrity Code underwent a substantial rewrite beginning in 2017. As reported by *The Eagle* in December 2023, the process was expected to extend through spring 2024, with AI as one factor in the revision focused on defining "authentic work."⁹ No public confirmation of the completed revised code with AI-specific language was found. The CAS graduate admissions office prohibits AI-written personal statements.

C. Supplemental Guidance

Supplemental guidance channels include the CFE AI page (syllabus language templates, teaching guidance, AI literacy resources), the Office of Academic Integrity (slide decks and handouts,

⁶Kogod School of Business, "Institute for Applied Artificial Intelligence."

⁷Kogod School of Business, IAAI Launch Announcement, April 2025.

⁸American University Library, AI Exploratory Working Group Report, Recommendations.

⁹The Eagle, "Part I: AI—Artificial Intelligence or Academic Integrity," December 2023.

some on password-protected SharePoint), and the Data Classification Policy governing protected data across AI platforms.¹⁰

III. Teaching & Learning Posture

A. Faculty Guidance Model

The CFE provides three tiers of sample syllabus AI-use statements (AI not allowed, AI conditionally allowed, and AI encouraged for learning) along with guidance on teaching with AI, teaching about AI, and teaching AI skills. Faculty are offered reflection questions and reference to the Office of Academic Integrity's "red-light/green-light" framework for AI-use dispositions. The Kogod School of Business has developed an AI Disclosure Form for student submissions. Individual AI teaching consultations are available through CFE Faculty Associate Sonja Walti, and a dedicated AI Manager position has been created within the CFE.

The university's philosophy places instructor authority as paramount. Faculty are encouraged to "abide by the principles of AU's Interim Guidance," "consult and heed school-level instructional guidelines," and communicate allowable or prohibited AI use in the syllabus and assignment instructions.

B. AI Detection Tools Policy

American University has explicitly declined to use AI detection tools. The CFE states: "AU's agreement with Turnitin's plagiarism software, which can be enabled in Canvas, does not include AI verification tools." *The Eagle* reported in December 2023 that AU disabled AI detection scores in Turnitin, citing evidence of inaccuracy. The CFE observes: "The difficulty of proving AI misuse without a reasonable doubt cannot be overstated."

C. Faculty Support Infrastructure

Faculty support includes individual consultations with Sonja Walti; events such as the November 2025 "Building Communities of Practice around Artificial Intelligence" session; Communities of Practice and Faculty Learning Communities; password-protected Office of Academic Integrity resources; and signature programs including the Ann Ferren Conference, New Faculty Orientation, and May and August Faculty Workshops.¹¹

IV. Tool Ecosystem & Procurement Governance

American University's enterprise-level AI tool is Microsoft Copilot Chat, provisioned with enterprise data protections for all AU community members. At the school level, the Kogod School of Business partnered with Perplexity to provide Perplexity Enterprise Pro to all Kogod

¹⁰American University, "Data Classification Policy."

¹¹American University CFE, "Communities of Practice."

students, staff, and faculty, announced March 19, 2025, with SSO-integrated access, enterprise security, and Perplexity Spaces functionality.¹² Perplexity Enterprise Pro access is limited to the Kogod community and AI course students. Kogod is also piloting a Perplexity education-specific product.¹³

The OIT Interim Guidance references the Data Classification Policy and states that confidential data should not be entered into any AI platform "unless approved by the University." Faculty assigning AI tools "should do so in a manner that prioritizes equity," and tools with a required cost "should be covered by the department." No formalized IT governance AI procurement pathway was publicly documented.

V. Academic Integrity Integration

The Academic Integrity Code governs academic conduct. Per the OIT Interim Guidance: "Student use of generative AI is not prohibited by the Academic Integrity Code; there is no one-size-fits-all university policy for academic use of AI." The CFE adds: "AU's Academic Integrity Code does not permit the fabrication of data and source materials, which commonly occur with the superficial misuse of AI tools." Unauthorized AI use constitutes an AIC violation, though no blanket ban is in place.¹⁴

The enforcement framework "precludes a faculty's unilateral sanctioning of suspected violations." Faculty may bring concerns to the Office of Academic Integrity's Assistant Director (Chris Halsne), assess submitted work on its merits, or offer a learning opportunity. Students receive notification, meet with an Academic Integrity Coordinator, and have five business days to submit a statement, with resolution options including AIC administrator, written statement, or panel hearing.¹⁵

VI. Research Governance & Ethics

No dedicated research office AI guidance document was found in publicly available sources. The OIT Interim Guidance requires transparency about AI use, directing staff to "disclose to unit leadership work product that was wholly or partially using an AI tool." No specific research authorship standard for AI or human subjects guidance was found.

VII. Library & Information Literacy Signals

The AU Library maintains a substantial AI engagement posture. Its "Artificial Intelligence and Libraries" subject guide documents AI exploration in business tools, archives and metadata, data

¹²Kogod School of Business, "Kogod Partners with Perplexity," March 2025.

¹³Axios, "Generative AI Business School Students," April 2025.

¹⁴American University, "Academic Integrity Code."

¹⁵American University Office of Academic Integrity, "FAQ."

analysis, and ticketing and support, and includes the full AI Exploratory Working Group report.¹⁶ The Library created an AI Instruction Toolkit with videos, PowerPoints, and exercises covering AI Overview, AI and Knowledge Creation, and AI and Ethics.¹⁷ Canvas-compatible Credo Information Literacy Modules include AI literacy content. Additional initiatives include a Generative Art Project and a regulatory efforts page documenting global AI regulation.

VIII. Infrastructure & Strategic Investment Signals

The IAAI at Kogod serves as the primary cross-campus AI hub. Kogod has invested in six new faculty members specializing in AI and machine learning, described as the school's most significant faculty investment in decades. The Hedayat Fund for Generative Artificial Intelligence supports research, education, and partnerships in responsible generative AI at the College of Arts and Sciences.¹⁸

Academic programs include a new MS in Business Analytics and Artificial Intelligence (Kogod); undergraduate major and minor in Business Analytics and AI (approved by Board of Trustees, July 2025); graduate certificate and micro-credential badges (Kogod); and undergraduate and graduate certificates in Artificial Intelligence: Ethics and Society (CAS, Philosophy and Religion Department, launched Fall 2025, directed by Jin Y. Park). The undergraduate AI Ethics certificate requires CSC-124 and PHIL-250 as core courses with electives including PHIL-252, PSYC-455, ECON-450, and PHIL-435; the graduate certificate requires DATA-620 and PHIL-635. Nearly sixty AI-integrated courses have been developed at Kogod.^{19 20}

IX. Public Statements & Executive Signaling

President Jonathan Alger stated in April 2025: "The establishment of the Institute for Applied Artificial Intelligence marks a significant milestone in American University's journey to lead transformative and ethical applications of AI." In July 2025, Alger added: "At American University, we know that AI is reshaping every field, and we want our students to understand its social, ethical, and strategic impacts." Acting Provost Vicky Wilkins described the IAAI as "the latest innovation that is driving American University forward." CAS Dean Linda Aldoory stated: "The College of Arts and Sciences with its wide range of interdisciplinary expertise is perfectly positioned to lead the vital work of cross-disciplinary education and scholarship on responsible AI."

¹⁶American University Library, "Artificial Intelligence and Libraries."

¹⁷American University Library, "AI Instruction Toolkit."

¹⁸American University CAS, "Gift Establishes AI Research Fund."

¹⁹American University, "Kogod Unveils AI Major, Minor, Badges and Certificates," July 2025.

²⁰American University CAS, "AI Ethics and Society Certificates."

X. Evidence Archive

Core sources include the OIT Interim Guidance on the Use of AI; OIT Responsible Use of AI guidelines (March 2026); CFE Artificial Intelligence page; Data Classification Policy; Academic Integrity Code and Office of Academic Integrity FAQ; Kogod-Perplexity Enterprise Pro partnership announcement; IAAI institutional page and launch announcement; Hedayat Fund announcement; CAS AI Ethics and Society certificates page; AI and Libraries subject guide; AI Instruction Toolkit; and Credo Information Literacy Modules.

Boston College

I. Institutional AI Governance Architecture

A. Formal Governance Framework

Boston College does not have a single named AI governance framework document. The institution has published a Generative AI website with guidelines, tool information, and committee details. The Guidelines page states: "Use of AI tools must comply with all existing and applicable University policies and procedures."²¹ The GenAI website was launched in spring 2025, sponsored by Information Technology Services (ITS) in collaboration with the Office of the Provost and Dean of Faculties, with additional contributions from the Center for Digital Innovation in Learning (CDIL) and Center for Teaching Excellence (CTE). Scott Cann, Associate Vice President of ITS Systems and Services, is the primary named contact. Michael J. Lochhead serves as Executive Vice President overseeing ITS.

B. Governance Committees and Structure

Boston College maintains two active governance bodies. The Campus AI Steering Committee is described as "a faculty-led group focused on discussing AI in teaching, learning & research" that "provides input and perspective from the academic & research community on the review and implementation of AI tools."²² Its membership includes faculty from Psychology and Neuroscience, Carroll School of Management, Lynch School of Education and Human Development, Computer Science, Woods College of Advancing Studies, and English; a student from the Undergraduate Government; and staff from the Office of the Provost, Libraries, ITS, CDIL, and CTE. The Executive Vice President's AI Working Group is an administration-focused group with representatives from Advancement, Athletics, Human Resources, Internal Audit, Mission and Ministry, Institutional Research and Planning, ITS, Facilities, General Counsel, and Student Affairs. Neither committee is described as having policy-making authority.

Working groups have included the Purposeful AI Working Group (2024–2025), a year-long faculty community of practice co-sponsored by CDIL and ITS in which participants built custom AI chatbots for courses over up to eleven two-hour sessions; the Student AI Advisors program (September 2024–May 2025), consisting of fourteen undergraduate students; and the Exploring Generative AI Working Group (2023–24), the prior iteration funded by the University Council on Teaching.²³ The Student AI Advisors program has evolved into the "BC Students Talk AI" peer program, and a Start@AI workshop series launched at the Shea Center in Fall 2025.

C. Stated Ethical Principles

²¹Boston College, "Generative AI Guidelines."

²²Boston College, "Generative AI Committees."

²³CDIL, "Purposeful AI Working Group."

The GenAI homepage frames AI engagement through the lens of Jesuit education, being "attentive to the wide-reaching possibilities, while also reflecting on the societal challenges of this transformative technology." The Guidelines page addresses data privacy and security risks, intellectual property and copyright, and bias and discrimination. The Library's Ethical Considerations page addresses equity concerns between paid and free models, environmental impact, bias in training data, copyright and fair use litigation, and privacy risks.²⁴ CDIL states: "We believe thoughtful engagement with AI is the best way to shape its role in teaching and learning, but we also assume this will happen on a diverse and evolving spectrum, from skepticism to full embrace." Data classification restrictions (Confidential and Strictly Confidential data prohibited from any AI tool) provide specific operational guardrails.

II. Policy Infrastructure & Institutional Alignment

No formal AI-specific policy review or gap analysis is publicly documented. The CTE page states: "The Provost's Office at BC has not issued a policy regarding the use of AI in coursework." The Guidelines page directs compliance to existing policies including the Data Security Policy, Professional Standards and Business Conduct Policy, Use of University Technological and Information Resources Policy, Academic Integrity Policies, and Student Code of Conduct. The University Catalog Academic Integrity policy has been updated to include AI-specific language, with references to "artificial intelligence (A.I.) assistance" and "A.I. text generators."²⁵

Supplemental guidance spans multiple offices: the AI Guidelines page addresses legal and data security considerations; the AI Tools page provides tool-specific access instructions; CTE provides AI in Teaching and Learning resources and sample syllabus statements; CDIL offers working group reports, faculty reflections, and student perspectives; the Library maintains a Generative AI research guide; and ITS publishes GenAI overview and tool-specific pages.

III. Teaching & Learning Posture

A. Faculty Guidance Model

CTE's "Artificial Intelligence in Teaching and Learning" page serves as the central teaching guidance resource, framing its guidance around "instructional responses that promote academic integrity and authentic student learning without sacrificing trust in instructor-student or student-student relationships."²⁶ Faculty autonomy is the operating model. The University Catalog states syllabi "should also mention course policy regarding academic integrity, e.g....when, if ever, can artificial intelligence tools be used." CTE provides sample syllabus statements as starting points

²⁴Boston College Libraries, "Generative AI: Ethical Considerations."

²⁵Boston College, University Catalog, "Academic Integrity."

²⁶Boston College CTE, "Artificial Intelligence in Teaching and Learning."

to be personalized. The Library guide states: "BC does not currently have a university-wide policy on use of generative AI tools in coursework. Each professor can create their own policy for its use."

B. AI Detection Tools Policy

CTE provides AI detection resources for faculty but has acknowledged their limitations. Per *The Heights* (November 2024), CTE acknowledged "the unreliability of these platforms, as well as the biases that many of these platforms have against students who do not speak English as their first language."²⁷

C. Faculty Support Infrastructure

ITS offers instructor-led technology training courses including "Boosting Your Efficiency with Generative AI" and "Advanced Prompt Engineering." Per *The Heights*, CTE's Nirmal Trivedi noted: "Every time we offer something GenAI-related, it's packed." CDIL's Purposeful AI Working Group and AI Learning Exchange community of practice provide structured multi-session formats. CDIL also offers NotebookLM workshops and an "AI Assistants Cookbook" series. Online self-paced learning is available through LinkedIn Learning. The Woods College Symposium on "Human-Centered AI" was held March 2026, featuring Nobel laureate Paul Romer.

IV. Tool Ecosystem & Procurement Governance

Boston College provides three institutionally licensed AI tools with data protection when accessed with BC credentials. Microsoft Copilot, announced May 28, 2024, is available to all current students, faculty, and staff; the institution states: "Prompts and responses aren't saved, Microsoft has no eyes-on access to organizational data, and chat data isn't used to train the underlying large language models."²⁸ Google Gemini was added November 1, 2024, and Google NotebookLM is available through BC Google accounts, though limited to the standard version as BC does not have Gemini for Google Workspace licenses.²⁹ Apple Intelligence guidance has been added, directing users to BC Gemini or Copilot for most AI tasks. Students under eighteen do not have access due to vendor restrictions. ChatGPT is not licensed by BC. The GetTech procurement process requires review even for "free" AI features.

V. Academic Integrity Integration

The University Catalog Academic Integrity policy includes explicit AI language. Cheating includes "work generated through unsanctioned and/or undocumented artificial intelligence

²⁷The Heights, "BC Must Further Prioritize AI Learning Opportunities for Faculty Members," November 2024.

²⁸Boston College ITS, "Microsoft Copilot," May 2024.

²⁹Boston College, "AI Tools with Data Protection."

(A.I.) assistance." The plagiarism definition includes "using the assistance of artificial intelligence (A.I.) text generators to perform central requirements of an assignment (i.e. reading, synthesizing, interpreting, writing, coding, programming, etc.) without both the explicit permission of the instructor and complete attribution and citation of A.I. assisted components."³⁰ All cases of academic misconduct are referred to the associate dean and the Committee on Academic Integrity. Graduate and professional students are referred to their department or school. Sanctions may include failure on the assignment, failure in the course, or suspension or expulsion.

VI. Research Governance & Ethics

No standalone research office AI guidance document is publicly documented. The Guidelines page applies data security requirements to research data: Confidential and Strictly Confidential data should not be used in any online AI tool without University review. The BC Talks AI 2025 conference included a roundtable on "Exploring the Role of Generative AI in Academic Research" covering security considerations.³¹ The Library's Publishing page states: "Generative AI cannot be a credited author. Authors are responsible for any errors or plagiarism from generative AI." AI use must be disclosed through citation or acknowledgment.³²

VII. Library & Information Literacy Signals

The Library maintains a "Generative AI" LibGuide authored by Theresa Lyman, covering Introduction, Prompts, Citing, Ethical Considerations, Publishing, and More About AI. Citing guidance addresses MLA, APA, and Chicago formats for AI-generated content. The guide emphasizes tracing content back to original sources and verifying accuracy. It advises students: "Don't assume [AI use] is allowed. If you're not sure, ask your professor."³³

VIII. Infrastructure & Strategic Investment Signals

In June 2025, ITS completed a substantial upgrade to the Boston College High-Performance Computing cluster, described as "designed to meet the growing needs of computational research, and to prepare for research into AI through training large language models." The HPC serves approximately 400 researchers. The upgrade doubled GPU resources including the latest H200 GPU, added new high RAM CPU nodes, and improved computational times by a factor of ten in

³⁰Boston College, University Catalog, "Academic Integrity."

³¹Boston College, "BC Talks AI Conference Program."

³²Boston College Libraries, "Generative AI: Publishing."

³³Boston College Libraries, "Generative AI" LibGuide.

some benchmarks.³⁴ BC Talks AI 2026, a full-day conference in March 2026, covered topics including Agentic AI, AI-supported oral assessments, and AI/VR in risk management.

IX. Public Statements & Executive Signaling

Scott Cann stated in January 2026: "This technology changes rapidly, and we hope this year's conference will continue to foster that deliberate inquiry across disciplines. It is critical that we work together to understand how AI can advance the University's mission." Provost David Quigley referenced "continuing campus conversations on the benefits and dangers of generative AI" at the August 2025 University Convocation. The CDIL Student AI Advisors Report noted: "Students at BC are eager to move past the dominant institutional narrative that suggests that using AI is primarily an issue of academic integrity. Instead, they expressed a strong desire for more nuanced ethical guidance, practical skill development, and open dialogue with faculty."³⁵

X. Evidence Archive

Core sources include the Generative AI website and Guidelines page; Campus AI Steering Committee and EVP AI Working Group pages; CTE AI in Teaching and Learning resources and sample syllabus statements; CDIL Purposeful AI Working Group and Student AI Advisors reports; University Catalog Academic Integrity policy; AI Tools with Data Protection page and ITS Copilot announcement; Library Generative AI LibGuide; HPC cluster upgrade announcement; BC Talks AI conference programs; and *The Heights* and *BC News* reporting.

³⁴Boston College ITS, "HPC Cluster Upgrade," June 2025.

³⁵CDIL, "Student AI Advisors Report," 2025.

Brandeis University

I. Institutional AI Governance Architecture

A. Formal Governance Framework

Brandeis University has adopted a formal AI Acceptable Use Policy, hosted by the AI Steering Council and sponsored by the Provost and Executive Vice President.³⁶ The policy, adopted August 28, 2025, with Provost Carol Fierke as owner, applies to "all members of the Brandeis community, including students, faculty, staff, and affiliates, across all academic and administrative activities involving AI technologies." It is organized into ten sections: Purpose, Scope, Definitions (AI, Generative AI, and Machine Learning), Data Privacy and Security, Ethical and Legal Use, Academic Use (with Teaching and Research subsections), Administrative Use, Procurement, Compliance and Enforcement, and Resources. The policy states it "will be revisited and updated as AI evolves."

B. Governance Committees and Structure

The AI Steering Council, successor to the AI Task Force announced August 1, 2024, serves as "the central advisory and information sharing council responsible for reviewing uses of AI in academics and administration, reviewing AI policies, use cases, and University AI priorities, delivering recommendations to IT, Administrative, and Academic-related Governing bodies."³⁷ The Council is co-chaired by Matthew Sheehy (University Librarian) and Ian Rifkin (Associate CIO, Infrastructure and Security), with nineteen members including Adam Beaver (CTL Director), Alyssa Golden (Student Representative to the Board of Trustees), Andrea Dine (VP Student Affairs), Karen Donelan (Health Policy Professor), Meredith Ainbinder (General Counsel), Rajnish Kaushik (Licensing), and Yige Wang (Institutional Research), among others. The Council works with the Academic Technology Advisory Committee (ATAC), Information Technology Advisory Committee (ITAC), Data Governance Program, Committee on Academic Standards and Policy, and IRB.

C. Stated Ethical Principles

The Acceptable Use Policy requires ethical and legal use of AI including compliance with applicable laws, institutional policies, and professional standards. Data privacy and security provisions require that regulated, restricted, or confidential information in AI tools receive appropriate authorization and safeguards. The policy states that AI use "should be subject to regular assessments to ensure its alignment with Brandeis' ethical standards."

II. Policy Infrastructure & Institutional Alignment

³⁶Brandeis University, "AI Acceptable Use Policy."

³⁷Brandeis University AI Steering Council, Membership.

The Acceptable Use Policy represents Brandeis's transition from preliminary guidance to formal policy. A prior "working group on Generative AI in Teaching and Learning" developed interim recommendations before the Task Force was formed. The policy now directs procurement through dual-track review: ATAC handles academic-use and research AI technologies, while ITAC handles operational and administrative AI technologies. The ATAC review process spans eight to twelve weeks and includes academic assessment by the Library, ITS technical review, and governance review.³⁸ Individual subscriptions to tools such as ChatGPT Plus or Claude Pro are restricted; users must justify purchases to the Procurement Office.³⁹

III. Teaching & Learning Posture

A. Faculty Guidance Model

The AI Steering Council and Center for Teaching and Learning jointly provide teaching guidance. The Acceptable Use Policy establishes a default opt-in model: "The use of AI tools is not permitted without the written permission of the instructor for a given course." Instructors "should include a policy in all their syllabi regarding the use (and misuse) of generative AI in their courses." The CTL maintains "Preliminary Guidelines for Teaching with Gen AI" and provides syllabus statement development guidance, custom chatbot creation guides, and pedagogical strategies for AI-resilient assignments.⁴⁰

B. AI Detection Tools Policy

Brandeis publishes a dedicated "Limitations of AI Detection Tools" page curating research demonstrating these tools are unreliable, citing high false positive rates, bias against non-native speakers, and ease of evasion. Detection tools are not recommended; the institution encourages a pedagogical shift to "AI-resilient" assignments.⁴¹

C. Faculty Support Infrastructure

ITS held "Getting Started" workshops on Gemini and Copilot in spring 2025, led by Ian Rifkin and Steve Knowles. The CTL has hosted AI teaching events and daylong symposia. TIER Grants (Provost's Teaching Improvement, Experimentation, and Research) fund AI innovation, with funded projects including work by Emilie Connolly (History), Irina Dubinina (Russian), and Alex Johnson (Biochemistry/3D printing). An AI Literacy Hub curates resources for students, faculty, researchers, and staff, including materials from MLA-CCCC and Stanford CRAFT.⁴²

³⁸Brandeis University, "Academic Technology Advisory Committee (ATAC)."

³⁹Brandeis University AI Steering Council, "Purchase Policy."

⁴⁰Brandeis University CTL, "Preliminary Guidelines for Teaching with Gen AI."

⁴¹Brandeis University AI Steering Council, "Limitations of AI Detection Tools."

⁴²Brandeis University AI Steering Council, "AI Literacy Hub."

IV. Tool Ecosystem & Procurement Governance

Brandeis provides three institutionally licensed AI tools. Google Gemini is available to all users with @brandeis.edu credentials under enterprise data protection, with data not used to train models. Microsoft Copilot Chat is licensed under A1/A3 campus agreements for all active faculty, staff, students, and affiliated researchers, with enterprise-level protections; the Personal Assistant tier (M365 integration) is not currently licensed, and Copilot Studio is available on a trial basis. Zoom AI Companion is available as part of Zoom Workplace with HIPAA BAA in place, defaulted to off and requiring manual activation.⁴³ Google NotebookLM is also available. The ITS AI Tools page warns that "platforms outside of those listed here—including many paid-platforms such as ChatGPT Plus—do not offer this level of data security."

V. Academic Integrity Integration

The Rights and Responsibilities, Section 4.1, states: "A student's name on any written exercise...constitutes a representation that the work is the result of that student's own thought and study...produced without the assistance of others, including, but not limited to artificial intelligence (unless specifically authorized in writing by the instructor)." Section 4 adds: "The use of AI tools is not permitted without the written permission of the instructor for a given course." When instructors permit AI use, students must provide proper acknowledgment and cite AI sources per the Library's guide. The CTL Preliminary Guidelines state: "Having AI write your paper constitutes plagiarism."⁴⁴ Infringement of academic honesty subjects a student to penalty, with the dean or department chair authorized to impose grades of F and to recommend additional disciplinary action.

VI. Research Governance & Ethics

The Acceptable Use Policy requires researchers to consult the Human Research Protection Program (HRPP) when AI systems are used in research involving human subjects. AI use must comply with Brandeis's data governance protocols and cybersecurity policies, and research must be conducted on university-issued computers. NIH and publisher restrictions on AI are communicated through the AI Steering Council. Authorship is human only. The Data Governance Program enforces a Data Access Protocol governing research data classification and handling.

VII. Library & Information Literacy Signals

The University Library, led by University Librarian Matthew Sheehy (who co-chairs the AI Steering Council), plays a central role in AI governance and literacy. The AI Literacy Hub

⁴³Brandeis University ITS, "AI Tools."

⁴⁴Brandeis University, "Rights and Responsibilities, Section 4."

curates resources organized by audience: students (MLA-CCCC, Stanford CRAFT), faculty (prompt engineering, pedagogical strategies), researchers (Semantic Scholar, Research Rabbit), and staff (acquiring AI services pathway). The Library participates in the ATAC academic assessment process for new AI tool procurement.

VIII. Infrastructure & Strategic Investment Signals

Publicly documented AI investment at Brandeis centers on governance and policy infrastructure. The AI Steering Council structure, formal Acceptable Use Policy, dual-track procurement governance, and AI Literacy Hub represent institutional investment in governance capacity. Dedicated GPU or compute cluster investments are not documented in available public sources. *The Justice* (student newspaper) reported in February 2026 on the state of AI use at Brandeis, documenting both institutional progress and ongoing community discussion.⁴⁵

IX. Public Statements & Executive Signaling

Provost Carol Fierke announced the AI Task Force on August 1, 2024, describing it as "composed of faculty and staff experts from across the University." The Steering Council's evolution from the Task Force, and the adoption of a formal Acceptable Use Policy with the Provost as owner, signal sustained institutional attention. The Provost's August 2024 letter referenced a prior working group on Generative AI in Teaching and Learning as having developed interim recommendations.⁴⁶

X. Evidence Archive

Core sources include the AI Acceptable Use Policy; AI Steering Council membership page; Purchase Policy; ATAC governance page; ITS AI Tools pages (Gemini, Copilot, Zoom AI); CTL Preliminary Guidelines; AI Literacy Hub; Detection Tools limitations page; Rights and Responsibilities Section 4; Academic Integrity overview; Provost's AI Task Force announcement letter; and *The Justice* reporting (February 2026).

⁴⁵The Justice, "The Use of AI at Brandeis," February 2026.

⁴⁶Brandeis University Provost, "AI Task Force Announcement," August 1, 2024.

Brown University

I. Institutional AI Governance Architecture

A. Associate Provost for Artificial Intelligence

In December 2024, Provost Francis J. Doyle III appointed Michael Littman (University Professor of Computer Science) as the inaugural Associate Provost for Artificial Intelligence, effective July 1, 2025. The role reports directly to the Provost and is charged with strategic leadership on AI across research, teaching, administrative operations, policy, and communications. Littman coordinates university-wide AI efforts and has convened a faculty committee on generative AI in teaching and learning.⁴⁷

B. Provost AI Guidance

The Provost's Office states that faculty retain autonomy to set course-specific AI policies, with the requirement for clear syllabus language on permitted and prohibited uses. The August 2023 Provost memo, still foundational, frames AI as offering both challenges and opportunities and directs unapproved student use to the Academic Code.⁴⁸ The 2025-2026 academic priorities reinforce AI coordination and note the faculty committee's policy recommendations.⁴⁹

II. Policy Infrastructure & Institutional Alignment

A. AI Syllabus Guidance

The Sheridan Center for Teaching and Learning provides resources under Intentional Pedagogy with AI Technology, including sample syllabus statements from Brown faculty and a curated PDF collection of classroom policy examples from multiple institutions. A Canvas Commons module on generative AI basics, social impact, research, and writing is available for faculty to import into course sites.^{50 51}

B. Data Risk Classifications

OIT's Data Risk Classifications policy prohibits entering Level 2 or Level 3 (protected or sensitive) data into public or non-contracted AI tools. Enterprise tools require contracts to

⁴⁷Brown Provost, "Michael Littman Appointed Associate Provost for AI," December 2024.

⁴⁸Brown Provost, "Potential Impact of AI on Our Academic Mission," August 2023.

⁴⁹Brown Provost, "Academic Priorities 2025-2026."

⁵⁰Sheridan Center, "Intentional Pedagogy with AI Technology."

⁵¹Sheridan Center, "Classroom Policies for AI Generative Tools" (PDF).

safeguard data. The NIST AI Risk Management Framework is recommended for evaluating tool trustworthiness.^{52 53}

III. Teaching & Learning Posture

A. Faculty Guidance Model

The Sheridan Center for Teaching and Learning maintains a resource page titled "Teaching with AI in Mind" that provides guidance for instructors addressing generative AI in courses.

Resources include an article collection on teaching in the age of AI, guidance on creating AI policies for student academic work, designing assessments that encourage original work, and an overview of learning technologies and academic integrity. The Center offers self-paced Canvas modules on assignment design in the age of AI, departmental workshops, and confidential teaching consultations.⁵⁴

The Sheridan Center's Intentional Pedagogy with AI Technology page presents a five-point scale for AI use in assignments and instructor examples of integration approaches in specific courses. A Canvas Commons module titled "Writing and Citing Critically: An AI Guide for Informed Students" is available for students. The Center offers self-paced Canvas modules on assignment design in the age of AI for faculty.⁵⁵

B. AI Detection Tools Policy

Associate Provost for AI Michael Littman issued preliminary guidance in August 2025 encouraging faculty to discuss expectations for AI use in class and to consider including statements in syllabi, with a more formal guidance document targeted for the end of the calendar year. No university-wide policy on the use or non-use of Turnitin AI detection features is publicly documented. Brown's approach emphasizes confidential faculty consultations and intentional pedagogy frameworks rather than a mandated institutional detection stance.⁵⁶

IV. Tool Ecosystem & Procurement Governance

OIT provides enterprise-level AI tools with data protections for Brown accounts, including Google Gemini Chat and NotebookLM (approved for Risk Level 3 data). OIT does not maintain

⁵²Brown OIT, "Protecting Information When Using AI Tools."

⁵³Brown OIT, "Data Risk Classifications."

⁵⁴Brown Sheridan Center, "Teaching with AI in Mind."

⁵⁵Brown Sheridan Center, "Intentional Pedagogy with AI Technology."

⁵⁶Brown Today@Brown, "Guidance and Resources: AI in Teaching & Learning," August 2025.

enterprise agreements with consumer AI services such as ChatGPT, DeepSeek, or Claude, and these consumer tools are restricted for sensitive data.^{57 58}

OIT launched Transcribe, an AI speech-to-text tool developed through the Brown AI Sandbox project, as the first university-developed AI tool released to the community. OIT's Data Science Practice offers machine learning and data exploration support, including development of data analysis pipelines and machine learning models through consulting services. Procurement of any AI service requires OIT and Office of General Counsel review, with data governance managed through a framework overseen by the Data Governance Committee utilizing Data Trustees, Stewards, and Custodians.^{59 60}

V. Academic Integrity Integration

The Academic Code requires work to be the student's own thoughts and study without unauthorized assistance. The Provost explicitly states that unapproved generative AI use violates the Code, treated as plagiarism or unauthorized help. No AI-specific clause exists, but the general originality rule applies.⁶¹

Brown uses Turnitin including DraftCoach for student learning on citation awareness, but official guidance does not endorse AI detection scores as definitive evidence of misconduct. Faculty are advised to use multiple indicators in academic integrity cases.⁶²

VI. Research Governance & Ethics

A. CNTR

The Center for Technological Responsibility, Reimagination, and Redesign (CNTR), housed in the Data Science Initiative and directed by Suresh Venkatasubramanian, focuses on responsible technology design and AI governance. Key outputs include the CNTR AISLE Framework and public portal for tracking U.S. AI legislation, and the AI Policy Summer School co-sponsored with the Watson Institute.^{63 64}

B. ARIA Institute

⁵⁷Brown OIT, "Google Gemini Chat and NotebookLM AI Services," November 2025.

⁵⁸Brown Daily Herald, "Brown begins to implement University-wide AI tools," November 2025.

⁵⁹Brown OIT, "Machine Learning Support."

⁶⁰Brown University, "Data Governance."

⁶¹Brown College, "Academic Code."

⁶²Brown Canvas, "Turnitin DraftCoach."

⁶³Brown CNTR.

⁶⁴CNTR, "AISLE Framework and Portal."

Brown leads the \$20 million NSF-funded ARIA institute (AI Research Institute on Interaction for AI Assistants), focused on trustworthy AI for mental and behavioral health with industry partners including Capital One and Intel.⁶⁵

C. Carney Institute for Brain Science

The Nancy G. Zimmerman Center for Computational Brain Science within the Carney Institute advances neural computation, artificial intelligence, and machine learning, running NeuroAI initiatives bridging neuroscience and AI.⁶⁶

VII. Library & Information Literacy Signals

The Brown University Library maintains a Generative Artificial Intelligence LibGuide covering basics, critique, literacy, citation, and attribution guidance for AI tools, as well as guidance on searching and discovering information with generative AI.⁶⁷

The Library hosts the Critical AI Learning Community (CAILC), a participant-led series of bi-monthly meetings in the Sidney E. Frank Digital Studio focused on exploring AI concepts, tools, evaluation, applications, and critical pedagogy in relation to information literacy. Spring 2026 sessions include "AI as a Thought Partner" and "AI in Humanities Research." The Center for Digital Scholarship supports AI integration through "Experiments in Artificial Intelligence and Digital Scholarship" projects and workshops on using generative AI for transcription, sentiment analysis, and coding within the digital humanities.^{68 69}

VIII. Infrastructure & Strategic Investment Signals

A. Data Science Initiative

The Data Science Initiative offers an on-campus ScM in Data Science and a new online ScM in Data Science: Policy, Governance, and Society with an explicit focus on responsible data and AI policy, ethics, and governance.^{70 71}

B. Additional Degree Programs

⁶⁵Brown News, "ARIA NSF AI Institute."

⁶⁶Carney Institute, Center for Computational Brain Science.

⁶⁷Brown Library, "Generative AI LibGuide," updated January 2026.

⁶⁸Brown Library, "Critical AI Learning Community -- Spring 2026," February 2026.

⁶⁹Brown Library, "AI at the Library."

⁷⁰Brown Data Science Initiative.

⁷¹DSI, "Online ScM in Data Science: Policy, Governance and Society."

The School of Public Health offers ScM concentrations in Health Data Science and Health Informatics and Artificial Intelligence.⁷²

The School of Professional Studies offers executive education certificates in Applied AI and Data Science and Human-Centered AI, and hosts CNTR's AI Governance and Ethics course.⁷³

C. ICERM

The Institute for Computational and Experimental Research in Mathematics regularly hosts workshops on scientific machine learning and AI applications in mathematics.⁷⁴

IX. Public Statements & Executive Signaling

President Christina Paxson and Provost Doyle have repeatedly positioned AI as a strategic priority. Paxson's academic-year priorities letters highlight Littman's role and the ARIA institute. Doyle's memos emphasize ethical integration, tool expansion, and policy development.⁷⁵

In an August 2025 Q&A, Associate Provost for AI Michael Littman described his role as encompassing support for AI-related research, expansion of student engagement with AI across disciplines, advising on AI use in university operations, and collaboration with external entities. He noted the formation of a committee to develop guidance for AI in the classroom, with preliminary guidance issued in August 2025 and a more formal document targeted for the end of the calendar year.⁷⁶

In March 2026, CNTR launched the AISLE portal, a public database for tracking and analyzing federal and state AI legislation across the United States, reflecting an institutional emphasis on AI policy transparency and public engagement.⁷⁷

X. Evidence Archive

Core sources include the Littman APAI appointment announcement; Provost's AI Impact memo and 2025-2026 priorities; Sheridan Center AI pedagogy resources and policy PDF; OIT AI data protection guidance and data risk classifications; Google Gemini services page; Academic Code; Turnitin DraftCoach page; CNTR and AISLE portal; ARIA NSF institute announcement; Carney Computational Brain Science Center; Library Generative AI LibGuide; DSI and online ScM

⁷²Brown SPH, "Health Informatics and AI Concentration."

⁷³Brown SPS, "AI Education Portfolio."

⁷⁴ICERM, "Programs."

⁷⁵Brown President, "Priorities for the New Academic Year."

⁷⁶Brown News, "Q&A with Michael Littman: What's on the mind of Brown's first Associate Provost for AI," August 2025.

⁷⁷Brown Daily Herald, "Brown researchers launch database breaking down world of AI legislation," March 2026.

program; SPH Health Informatics concentration; SPS AI education portfolio; ICERM programs; and President's priorities letter.

Clemson University

I. Institutional AI Governance Architecture

A. Formal Governance Framework

Clemson University launched a human-centered AI initiative in January 2026, as reported by EdScoop, led by Mitch Shue (Provost Fellow for AI, Executive Director of AIRISE, and Professor of Practice in the School of Computing) and Nathan McNeese (Associate Vice President for Technology and Innovation, McQueen Quattlebaum Endowed Professor of Human-Centered Computing, and founding director of the Center for Human-AI Interaction).⁷⁸ The initiative was established by Interim President Robert H. Jones and Provost J. Cole Smith and organized around three pillars: Student Experience, Research Ascension (with a goal to double research output by 2035 and pursue AAU membership), and Statewide Impact.⁷⁹

B. Governance Committees and Structure

The Office of Teaching Effectiveness and Innovation (OTEI) and Clemson Libraries jointly operate the TEACH-AI program, launched Fall 2025, which has enrolled approximately one hundred instructors by Spring 2026. TEACH-AI is led by Taimi Olsen and Claire Dancz (OTEI), Elias Tzoc and Anne Grant (Libraries), Mitch Shue, and Maggie Erickson (Career). The program includes Champions from all colleges: Kirk Bingenheimer (Architecture), Chelsea Murdock (Arts and Humanities), Janice Lanham (Behavioral Sciences), C.C. Bates and April Pelt (Education), Mitch Shue (Engineering and Computing), Renee Lyons (Science), Holly Hawk and Scott Baier (Powers Business), and Jenny Presgraves (Graduate School).⁸⁰

C. Stated Ethical Principles

Clemson's AI initiative is explicitly framed as "human-centered," emphasizing responsible integration with human oversight. The institutional AI guidelines page articulates principles around data classification, responsible use, and syllabus transparency.⁸¹

II. Policy Infrastructure & Institutional Alignment

Clemson maintains a data classification framework with four tiers (Public, Internal Use, Confidential, and Restricted) that governs AI tool usage. The CheckIT process provides a governance pathway for third-party AI add-ons and integrations. Syllabus statements addressing

⁷⁸EdScoop, "Clemson University AI Initiative," January 2026.

⁷⁹Clemson University News, "Clemson Launches AI Initiative."

⁸⁰Clemson University OTEI, "TEACH-AI Overview," January 2026.

⁸¹Clemson University, "AI Guidelines."

AI use are required. TEACH-AI resources include the 10 Step AI Challenge and the Clemson AI Literacy Framework, providing structured guidance for faculty adoption.⁸²

III. Teaching & Learning Posture

A. Faculty Guidance Model

The TEACH-AI program represents Clemson's primary faculty enablement mechanism, providing structured support for approximately one hundred instructors with college-level champions ensuring disciplinary coverage. Resources include the 10 Step AI Challenge, the Clemson AI Literacy Framework, and direct consultation from OTEI and Libraries staff.

B. AI Detection Tools Policy

Clemson's institutional guidance states that AI detectors are "not truth machines" and are not reliable as the sole basis for formal academic integrity charges. Faculty are directed to look for manual red flags including hallucinations, distinct voices within a submission, esoteric material inconsistent with student background, and lack of process evidence. The Graduate School uses iThenticate with a less than fifteen percent similarity threshold.

C. Faculty Support Infrastructure

Beyond TEACH-AI, OTEI provides workshops, syllabus templates, and general AI integration guidance. The TEACH-AI champion structure ensures each college has at least one designated faculty member supporting AI pedagogy adoption.

IV. Tool Ecosystem & Procurement Governance

Clemson entered a ChatGPT Edu agreement in February 2026, providing secure access with data not used for OpenAI model training. ChatGPT Edu serves as the primary institutionally provisioned AI tool.⁸³ Additional enterprise tools include Microsoft Copilot, Zoom AI Companion, and Slate AI (for enrollment management). The CheckIT process governs procurement of third-party AI add-ons, and the four-tier data classification system constrains which tools may be used with which data categories.

V. Academic Integrity Integration

Clemson's integrity framework positions syllabus statements as the primary governance mechanism. The institutional stance against relying solely on AI detectors shifts enforcement toward pedagogical evidence and instructor judgment. The Graduate School employs iThenticate

⁸²Clemson University, "AI at Clemson."

⁸³Clemson University News, "Clemson to Expand Access to OpenAI."

for similarity detection with explicit thresholds, maintaining a distinction between plagiarism detection and AI-generation detection.

VI. Research Governance & Ethics

Clemson's research AI posture is anchored in the Research Ascension pillar of the AI initiative, with the explicit goal of doubling research output by 2035 and pursuing AAU membership. The Secretariat computing cluster for genetics research includes DGX infrastructure with 8xA100 80GB GPUs.

Clemson researchers contributed to a Three-Stage Framework for AI Human Subjects Research, published in March 2026, that aligns IRB oversight with the risk level and maturity of AI projects. The framework moves from data ethics reviews in early stages to impact-focused reviews for real-world applications. Research protocols must explicitly define the AI system's function, target population, setting, and use boundaries, and researchers are required to provide a decommissioning plan describing how an investigational AI system will be retired or transitioned out of the research environment.⁸⁴

VII. Library & Information Literacy Signals

Clemson Libraries serve as co-operators of the TEACH-AI program alongside OTEI, with librarians Elias Tzoc and Anne Grant in leadership roles. This positions the library as an active partner in AI pedagogy rather than solely a resource provider.

VIII. Infrastructure & Strategic Investment Signals

Clemson's compute infrastructure includes Palmetto 2, brought online in May 2024, which ranks 393rd on the TOP500 list with 3.01 petaflops of sustained performance. The cluster comprises over 1,200 nodes with more than 1,500 GPUs including 80 Hopper-generation units (H100/H200), 18,816 EPYC Genoa cores, NDR InfiniBand networking at 100/200/400 Gbit, and a 5.5 petabyte VAST Data Indigo Data Lake.⁸⁵ Academic programs include a new AI Minor (24 credits), MAC AI/ML Track (42 credits), and K-12 Educator Microcredentials launched January 2026 serving thirty educators from six districts.⁸⁶

IX. Public Statements & Executive Signaling

The AI initiative's launch by Interim President Jones and Provost Smith, with dedicated Provost Fellow and AVP positions, signals sustained executive commitment. The framing as "human-

⁸⁴Frontiers in Systems Biology, "Streamlining IRB review of AI human subjects research: the three-stage framework," March 2026.

⁸⁵Clemson University, Computing Resources.

⁸⁶Clemson University News, "AI Microcredential Program for Educators," January 2026.

centered" and the three-pillar structure (Student Experience, Research Ascension, Statewide Impact) position AI as central to Clemson's institutional strategy.

X. Evidence Archive

Core sources include the EdScoop AI initiative report; Clemson University News coverage of the initiative launch and ChatGPT Edu agreement; TEACH-AI overview document; AI at Clemson portal and guidelines page; computing resources documentation; K-12 microcredential announcement; and Clemson brand AI guidelines.

Dartmouth College

I. Institutional AI Governance Architecture

A. AI Policy Framework

Dartmouth's primary governance document is the "Guidelines on using Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) for Coursework," issued by the Office of the Provost under Provost Santiago Schnell. The current version was effective July 1, 2024, with major revisions integrated into the May 20, 2025, Honor Principle update. The policy establishes that generative AI is disallowed by default for all submitted coursework unless an instructor expressly permits its use in the syllabus or assignment instructions.⁸⁷

B. Provost AI Initiatives

The Office of the Provost maintains a dedicated artificial intelligence at Dartmouth page coordinating institutional AI strategy. The governance approach balances instructor-led autonomy with centralized infrastructure investment, positioning AI integration as part of the liberal arts mission rather than solely a technical initiative.⁸⁸

II. Policy Infrastructure & Institutional Alignment

A. Instructor Authority Model

Faculty retain full authority to determine AI use in their courses. The Provost's guidelines provide specific disclosure requirements, including sample acknowledgment statements for citing AI models when used for brainstorming or proofreading. Three standard stances are recommended: AI prohibited, AI permitted with disclosure, or AI integrated into assignments.

B. Honor Principle Integration

The Academic Honor Principle, revised May 20, 2025, explicitly ties AI misuse to unauthorized assistance. Students are required to disclose, rather than merely cite, the specific prompts and models used. AI-related violations are treated under the core Honor Principle framework.⁸⁹

III. Teaching & Learning Posture

A. DCAL Resources and TGAi Grants

The Dartmouth Center for the Advancement of Learning (DCAL) maintains a Teaching with Generative AI resource hub providing guidance on AI literacy, sample syllabus language, and

⁸⁷Dartmouth College, "Guidelines on Using Generative Artificial Intelligence for Coursework."

⁸⁸Dartmouth Office of the Provost, "Artificial Intelligence at Dartmouth."

⁸⁹Dartmouth College, "Academic Honor Principle."

assignment redesign strategies.⁹⁰ The Teaching with Generative AI Initiative (TGAI) provides grants of up to \$1,000 for faculty to redesign courses integrating AI. The 2026 cohort applications were due February 22, 2026.⁹¹

B. 70th Anniversary of AI Programming

Dartmouth is celebrating the 70th anniversary of the 1956 Dartmouth Summer Research Project that coined the term "artificial intelligence." A kickoff event on February 26-27, 2026, featured the McGuire Family Prize for Societal Impact awarded to digital forensics expert Hany Farid. The principal event, "The Dartmouth Conference, Revisited," is scheduled for October 29-30, 2026.⁹²

C. School-Specific Curriculum Expansion

Thayer School of Engineering launched an AI Track for the Master of Engineering and an AI Concentration for the Bachelor of Engineering in January 2026.⁹³ The MEng AI Track requires seven core courses including Math for Machine Learning and High-dimensional Sensing and Learning.⁹⁴ The BE AI Concentration requires four upper-level AI electives and an AI-focused capstone project.⁹⁵

The Tuck School of Business launched the Tuck AI Lab in late 2025 as an incubator for AI-first business models. All Tuck MBA candidates must complete an intensive on AI Ethics and Implementation during their first year.⁹⁶

The Geisel School of Medicine has developed a clinical simulation platform where students interact with AI-generated patient actors simulating rare disease symptoms and difficult diagnostic communications.⁹⁷

IV. Tool Ecosystem & Procurement Governance

A. DartmouthChat

DartmouthChat is a locally hosted, secure conversational AI interface available to the entire Dartmouth community. As of March 2026, the platform provides access to models from OpenAI, Anthropic, and open-source providers including Llama and Mistral, with data from locally

⁹⁰DCAL, "Teaching with Generative AI: Guidance and Examples."

⁹¹DCAL, "Funding Opportunities."

⁹²Dartmouth AI, "70th Anniversary."

⁹³Thayer School of Engineering, "Thayer Launches New AI Offerings."

⁹⁴Thayer School, "MEng: Artificial Intelligence Track."

⁹⁵Thayer School, "BE AI Concentration."

⁹⁶Tuck School of Business, "Tuck Announces New AI Initiatives."

⁹⁷Geisel School of Medicine, "AI in Medicine at Geisel."

hosted models remaining on Dartmouth servers. It is a collaboration between Dartmouth Libraries and Research Computing, and user data is not used for training external models.⁹⁸

B. Anthropic and AWS Partnership

In December 2025, Dartmouth announced an institutional partnership with Anthropic and AWS, providing campus-wide access to Claude for Education via Amazon Bedrock. The partnership allows schools to build custom AI applications on top of high-performance cloud infrastructure while protecting intellectual property.^{99 100}

C. Additional Licensed Tools

Dartmouth also licenses Microsoft Copilot and Adobe Firefly for all students, faculty, and staff, with commercial data protections.¹⁰¹

V. Academic Integrity Integration

AI violations are governed by the Academic Honor Principle. The college emphasizes authenticity over detection.¹⁰²

Dartmouth formally advises instructors against relying on AI detection software such as Turnitin's AI detector, citing high false-positive rates and the inability to distinguish between human-assisted and fully generated text. Guidance favors manual review and assignment-level security measures.

VI. Research Governance & Ethics

A. Center for Precision Health and AI

The Dartmouth Center for Precision Health and Artificial Intelligence (C-PHAI) focuses on medical diagnostics, clinical data, and patient care optimization.¹⁰³

B. Wright Center

⁹⁸Dartmouth College, DartmouthChat.

⁹⁹Dartmouth News, "Dartmouth Announces AI Partnership with Anthropic and AWS," December 2025.

¹⁰⁰Thayer School, "Dartmouth Will Implement Anthropic's Claude for Education."

¹⁰¹DCAL, "AI Tools and Resources."

¹⁰²Thayer School, "AI Policy."

¹⁰³Dartmouth Center for Precision Health and Artificial Intelligence.

The Susan and James Wright Center for the Study of Computation and Just Communities researches AI's impact on governance, human rights, and misinformation.¹⁰⁴ Wright Center fellowships provide stipends for PhD students exploring the ethical implications of AI.¹⁰⁵

C. Magnuson Center and Climate AI

The Magnuson Center hosts the Greenshot Accelerator, a joint initiative with the Irving Institute supporting AI-driven climate startups.¹⁰⁶

VII. Library & Information Literacy Signals

Dartmouth Libraries co-manage DartmouthChat and provide a central hub for community AI resources.¹⁰⁷ Library Data Services offers active workshops including "Introduction to Dartmouth Chat: Models, Settings, and Practical Workflows."¹⁰⁸

VIII. Infrastructure & Strategic Investment Signals

A. Compute Infrastructure

Dartmouth Research Computing expanded the Discovery Cluster in early 2026, adding NVIDIA H200 Tensor Core GPUs and L40S GPUs optimized for large-scale LLM training and multimodal generative AI research.¹⁰⁹

B. Wellness AI

President Beilock launched Evergreen in late 2025, an AI-driven wellness platform using a customized LLM trained on evidence-based mental health practices. The platform provides 24/7 student support for stress management and sleep hygiene, with crisis-escalation protocols connecting to live counselors.¹¹⁰

IX. Public Statements & Executive Signaling

President Sian Leah Beilock, a cognitive scientist, has championed AI fluency as a core liberal arts skill. In her February 2026 address, she stated that Dartmouth's legacy requires it to lead higher education in defining how technology advances knowledge with integrity and purpose.¹¹¹

¹⁰⁴Wright Center for Computation and Just Communities.

¹⁰⁵Wright Center, "AI and Just Communities."

¹⁰⁶Irving Institute, "Greenshot Accelerator Climate Startups."

¹⁰⁷Dartmouth AI, "Community Resources."

¹⁰⁸Dartmouth Libraries, "Data Services Workshops."

¹⁰⁹Dartmouth Research Computing, "Discovery Cluster Details."

¹¹⁰Geisel School of Medicine, "Dartmouth's Evergreen AI," Forbes.

¹¹¹Dartmouth Admissions, "Celebrating AI Milestone and Guiding the Future," February 2026.

X. Evidence Archive

Core sources include the Provost's Guidelines on Using GenAI for Coursework; the Academic Honor Principle; DartmouthChat platform; the Anthropic/AWS partnership announcement; DCAL Teaching with GenAI hub and TGAI grants page; the 70th Anniversary of AI event page; Thayer School AI offerings and MEng AI Track; Tuck AI initiatives; Geisel AI in Medicine page; C-PHAI, Wright Center, and Magnuson Center pages; Dartmouth Libraries Data Services workshops; Discovery Cluster documentation; and the Evergreen wellness platform coverage.

Duke University

I. Institutional AI Governance Architecture

A. AI at Duke Steering Committee

Duke's AI strategy is coordinated through the AI at Duke Steering Committee, launched by Provost Alec Gallimore as an interdisciplinary group charged with identifying priorities and developing critical infrastructure. The committee is co-chaired by Joseph Salem (University Librarian), Tracy Futhey (VP and CIO), and Ricardo Henao (Associate Professor).¹¹²

B. Provost's Report on AI

In March 2026, the Provost's Office released a report serving as the university's five-year strategic blueprint for AI. The report focuses on four pillars: Life with AI, Advancing Discovery, Sustainability, and Trustworthy and Responsible AI. Key recommendations include centralized shared compute infrastructure, aggressive faculty recruitment in foundational AI, and the establishment of durable governance frameworks.¹¹³

II. Policy Infrastructure & Institutional Alignment

A. Community Standard

The Duke Community Standard defines unauthorized AI use as unauthorized assistance. Contributions from AI sources must be properly quoted and cited. The standard applies across all undergraduate and graduate programs.¹¹⁴

B. Syllabus Policy Models

Duke provides four specific syllabus templates for faculty: Use Prohibited, Use Only with Prior Permission, Use Only with Acknowledgment, and Use Freely Permitted. These templates are maintained by Learning Innovation and Lifetime Education (LILE).¹¹⁵

C. AI Detection Policy

Duke officially discourages the use of AI detection software such as Turnitin's AI detector, citing reliability issues and bias against non-native English speakers. Faculty guidance emphasizes transparent attribution over technological detection tools.¹¹⁶

¹¹²Duke University, "AI Report: Steering Committee."

¹¹³Duke Provost, "New Report Recommends a Path Forward for Duke and Artificial Intelligence."

¹¹⁴Trinity College of Arts and Sciences, "Community Standard and Student Conduct."

¹¹⁵LILE, "Artificial Intelligence Policies in Syllabi: Guidelines and Considerations."

¹¹⁶Duke Center for Teaching and Learning, "Artificial Intelligence Policies: Guidelines and Considerations."

III. Teaching & Learning Posture

A. Learning Innovation AI Hub

Learning Innovation and Lifetime Education (LILE) serves as the hub for AI-ready teaching strategies, providing a Faculty Toolkit for prompt engineering and assessment redesign.¹¹⁷

B. Faculty Governance

Faculty governance discussions have emphasized that instructor oversight is essential to responsible AI integration. The Department of Cultural Anthropology hosted a faculty panel on the necessity of human oversight in AI deployment at Duke.¹¹⁸

IV. Tool Ecosystem & Procurement Governance

A. ChatGPT Edu

On February 3, 2026, Duke upgraded its enterprise ChatGPT Edu license to GPT-5.2, including Deep Research agentic browsing and advanced voice features. Quotas include unlimited GPT-5.2 usage, five Deep Research uses per day, and one hundred credits per week for advanced voice.¹¹⁹

B. DukeGPT and AI Gateway

DukeGPT is a secure, privacy-preserving portal providing access to multiple open-source and cloud-based AI models, fully managed by Duke with institutional data safeguards.¹²⁰ The AI Gateway provides developers and researchers with unified API keys to integrate AI capabilities into custom applications via LiteLLM.¹²¹

C. MyGPT Builder and Copilot

MyGPT Builder is a self-service tool for Duke users to build custom GPT workspaces with proprietary knowledge bases in a secure sandboxed environment.¹²² Microsoft Copilot is available via NetID for all faculty, staff, and students, though restricted for protected health information unless specifically authorized.¹²³

D. AI Usage Dashboard

¹¹⁷LILE, "AI and Teaching at Duke."

¹¹⁸Department of Cultural Anthropology, "Faculty Oversight: A Necessity for AI at Duke."

¹¹⁹Duke OIT, "ChatGPT Edu: Expanded Image Generation and Deep Research Features."

¹²⁰Duke University, DukeGPT.

¹²¹Duke OIT, "AI Gateway."

¹²²Duke OIT, "MyGPT Builder."

¹²³Duke OIT, "Microsoft Copilot."

Duke maintains a public-facing AI usage dashboard tracking adoption metrics across the institution.¹²⁴

V. Academic Integrity Integration

The Pratt School of Engineering maintains specific academic integrity policies addressing AI use in professional degree programs.¹²⁵

The Duke Chronicle has reported on the evolving role of AI in admissions, noting policy developments around AI-generated application essays and standardized testing.¹²⁶

VI. Research Governance & Ethics

A. Discovery AI

Launched in January 2026 by the School of Medicine, Discovery AI focuses on applying protein language models and generative AI to drug discovery.¹²⁷

B. AI Health Initiative

The Duke AI Health initiative conducted the 2026 Machine Learning Spring School (March 9-11) focusing on Health AI and clinical generative models. The initiative also administers seed grant programs for AI-focused faculty collaborations.^{128 129}

C. Information Initiative at Duke

The Information Initiative at Duke (iiD) leads the Data+ summer research program, with multiple 2026 projects focusing on generative AI and clinical care.¹³⁰

D. Interdisciplinary Seed Grants

The Intellectual Community Planning Grants for the 2026-2027 cycle specifically invite AI-focused faculty collaborations across departments.¹³¹

VII. Library & Information Literacy Signals

¹²⁴Duke University, AI Dashboard.

¹²⁵Pratt School of Engineering Professional Programs, "Academic Integrity."

¹²⁶The Duke Chronicle, "Duke AI Policy in Admissions," January 2024.

¹²⁷Duke School of Medicine, "Discovery AI Ramps Up at Duke."

¹²⁸Duke AI Health.

¹²⁹Duke AI Health, "2026 Request for Applications."

¹³⁰Duke iiD, "Data+ Program."

¹³¹Duke Office of Interdisciplinary Studies, "Small Seed Grants, Big Impact."

The Duke University Libraries provide comprehensive guidance on the ethical use of AI in the research lifecycle. The myResearchPath guide covers using generative AI for literature reviews, data analysis, and code debugging.¹³²

VIII. Infrastructure & Strategic Investment Signals

A. Degree Programs

The MS in AI for Product Innovation (AIPI) at the Pratt School of Engineering is a master's degree focusing on the deployment and MLOps of AI systems.¹³³

Bass Connections project teams for the 2026-2027 cycle include AI-focused interdisciplinary research such as AI Global Health and Advancing Research Translation with AI Stakeholder Insights.¹³⁴

B. +DataScience

The +DataScience initiative provides cross-campus data science and AI education resources.¹³⁵

IX. Public Statements & Executive Signaling

President Vincent Price, in his March 2026 address to the Academic Council, emphasized that Duke must focus on deep scholarly immersion to counter the erosion of inquiry potentially caused by instant AI access.^{136 137}

Provost Alec Gallimore has advocated for a coordinated approach to AI, stating that Duke has a responsibility to harness the immense potential of AI in ways that improve the human condition.

X. Evidence Archive

Core sources include the AI at Duke Steering Committee page; the Provost's Report on AI; Duke OIT pages for ChatGPT Edu, DukeGPT, AI Gateway, MyGPT Builder, and Copilot; the AI Dashboard; LILE AI and Teaching hub; syllabus policy templates; Trinity Community Standard; Pratt academic integrity policies; Discovery AI announcement; Duke AI Health and 2026 seed grants; iiD Data+ program; myResearchPath AI guide; AIPI degree page; Bass Connections teams; +DataScience; and Duke Today and Duke Chronicle coverage of executive statements.

¹³²Duke Libraries, "Using Generative AI Tools for Research."

¹³³Pratt School of Engineering, "MS in AI for Product Innovation."

¹³⁴Duke Bass Connections, "Project Teams."

¹³⁵Duke +DataScience.

¹³⁶Duke Today, "President Price: Duke Is Moving Forward, Focusing on Priorities," March 2026.

¹³⁷Duke President, "Annual Address to the Faculty: Duke Is Made for This."

Emory University

I. Institutional AI Governance Architecture

A. Responsible AI Hub

On February 18, 2026, Emory launched its official Responsible AI (RAI) website as the university's primary hub for AI ethics, security, and policy guidance.¹³⁸ Strategy is overseen by the Responsible AI Executive Governance Committee, which manages institutional risk. The Emory AI Group handles day-to-day implementation of the RAI framework. The RAI Guiding Principles cover alignment with institutional mission, adherence to laws and policies, transparency, fairness and ethical use, and protection of safety, security, and privacy.¹³⁹

Emory maintains a tiered AI governance framework: corporate governance (Board of Trustees, President, Provost, Executive Vice Presidents for strategy and high-risk decisions), AI governance (Data and AI Governance Advisory Council and Responsible AI Workgroup with subcommittees for healthcare, research, academics, and administration), and operational governance (AI Stewards Forums and Data Stewards Forums for day-to-day management). An Enterprise AI Security Policy (Policy 5.3), effective March 5, 2026, requires use of Emory Approved Secure AI Technology for all faculty, staff, and students and applies data classification requirements to AI tool use.¹⁴⁰

B. Executive AI Leadership

Nabile Safdar, MD, serves as the Chief Artificial Intelligence Officer (CAIO) for Emory University and Emory Healthcare.¹⁴¹ Melissa Sousa serves as Corporate Director of Data and AI Strategy.

II. Policy Infrastructure & Institutional Alignment

A. Honor Code and AI

Emory's Honor Council explicitly defines the unauthorized use of generative AI as a form of plagiarism. Faculty guidance specifies that AI detection scores alone are insufficient for misconduct charges due to the risk of false positives.¹⁴²

B. Syllabus Guidance

¹³⁸Emory University, Responsible AI Hub.

¹³⁹Emory News, "Responsible AI Site Launch," February 2026.

¹⁴⁰Emory RCRA, "Overview of AI Governance at Emory," presentation by Nabile Safdar, March 10, 2026.

¹⁴¹Becker's Healthcare Podcast, "Nabile M. Safdar, Chief AI Officer, Emory Healthcare," January 2026.

¹⁴²Emory College Honor Council, "Artificial Intelligence" Guidance Document.

The Center for Faculty Development and Excellence (CFDE) provides workshops on crafting AI syllabus statements. Faculty are encouraged to categorize AI use as Permitted, Permitted with Attribution, or Prohibited. The CFDE held workshops on this topic in February 2026.¹⁴³

III. Teaching & Learning Posture

A. AI.Humanity Initiative

AI.Humanity is a university-wide initiative integrating AI with the humanities and social justice. The 2026 conference, "Ground Truth: Reclaiming Reality in the Age of AI," was held on March 27, 2026, with a keynote address by Zeynep Tufekci of Princeton and the New York Times.¹⁴⁴

B. Experiential AI Learning

The Center for AI Learning (CAIL) manages the AI.Data Lab program in Spring 2026, where students apply AI to real-world datasets.

C. Global Research Collaboration

The Halle Institute for Global Research co-funds AI-focused grants, including a 2026 Collaborative Research Grant with the University of St Andrews.¹⁴⁵

IV. Tool Ecosystem & Procurement Governance

A. Enterprise AI Tools

Emory provides enterprise-grade AI tools with commercial data protections ensuring user data is not stored or used to train public models. Microsoft Copilot serves as the primary licensed tool, integrated into the Emory Microsoft 365 tenant. Google Gemini and NotebookLM are available with secure data handling for the Emory community.¹⁴⁶

B. Goizueta ChatGPT Edu

The Goizueta Business School MBA Class of 2026 funded ChatGPT Edu licenses as their class gift, ensuring premium AI access for all business students.¹⁴⁷

V. Academic Integrity Integration

The Honor Council's AI guidance document defines unauthorized AI use as plagiarism. Emory does not license a university-wide AI detection program. Faculty are advised that detection

¹⁴³Emory CFDE, "Teaching Workshops."

¹⁴⁴Emory News, "AI.Humanity Conference 2026."

¹⁴⁵Emory Halle Institute, "Collaborative Research Grant Guidelines 2026."

¹⁴⁶Emory IT, "AI Services."

¹⁴⁷Emory Momentum, Goizueta ChatGPT Edu Class Gift.

scores alone are insufficient for misconduct charges, reflecting institutional skepticism toward current detection technology.

VI. Research Governance & Ethics

A. AI.Health Institute

The Emory Empathetic AI for Health Institute (AI.Health), led by Anant Madabhushi, focuses on clinical translation and precision medicine. The institute hosted the AI and Pediatrics Mini-Symposium on March 26, 2026, featuring experts from Stanford and Emory.¹⁴⁸

AI research is funded through the Winship Invest\$ pilot grant program, with the February 2026 cycle supporting seven new projects across pediatric and clinical cancer research.¹⁴⁹

B. AI and the Future of Work

The AI and the Future of Work Program at Emory Law, led by Ifeoma Ajunwa, examines AI's impact on labor markets and workplace regulation.

A February 2026 university research roundup highlighted interdisciplinary grants focusing on AI pitfalls and impacts on e-commerce credit markets.¹⁵⁰

VII. Library & Information Literacy Signals

Emory Libraries provides an online AI Research Guide for locating AI information, managing citations, and understanding ethical research practices.¹⁵¹

VIII. Infrastructure & Strategic Investment Signals

A. New Degree Programs

Emory Law is launching an AI and the Law Concentration in Fall 2026.¹⁵² The Rollins School of Public Health launched a DrPH in Applied AI for Fall 2026.

B. Executive Education and Funding

The Goizueta Business School offers executive education courses including "Leveraging AI for Business," covering generative AI, agentic workflows, and organizational AI maturity.¹⁵³ The AI.Humanity Funding Opportunities portal tracks grants from the NSF, NIH, and DARPA for

¹⁴⁸Emory AI.Health Institute.

¹⁴⁹Winship Cancer Institute, "Winship Invest\$ Newest Recipients."

¹⁵⁰Emory News, "Research Roundup," February 2026.

¹⁵¹Emory AI.Humanity, "AI Research Guide."

¹⁵²Emory Law, "New AI Concentration," March 2026.

¹⁵³Goizueta Business School, "Leveraging AI for Business Executive Education."

AI-related research in open-source ecosystems, clinical informatics, and protein aggregation modulation.¹⁵⁴

C. Strategic Plan

AI is a core component of the "One Emory: Ambition and Heart" strategic framework, with institutional priorities centered on harnessing the data revolution.

IX. Public Statements & Executive Signaling

Former President Gregory Fenves has continued engagement with national AI initiatives, including the U.S. AI Safety Institute Consortium. Interim President Leah Ward Sears has emphasized AI as a tool for human flourishing. Provost Badia Ahad, appointed November 1, 2025, oversees academic integration of the AI.Humanity initiative.¹⁵⁵

Joe Depa served as Chief Data and AI Officer before transitioning to Global Chief Innovation Officer at EY in late 2025.¹⁵⁶

X. Evidence Archive

Core sources include the Responsible AI Hub; Emory IT AI Services catalog; Honor Council AI guidance document; CFDE teaching workshops; AI.Humanity conference announcement; Halle Institute collaborative research grant guidelines; Goizueta ChatGPT Edu class gift page; AI.Health Institute; Winship Invest\$ grant recipients; Research Roundup; AI Research Guide; Emory Law AI concentration announcement; leadership transitions coverage; and Joe Depa organizational profile.

¹⁵⁴Emory University Research, "AI.Humanity Funding Opportunities."

¹⁵⁵Emory News, "Emory Leadership Transitions," May 2025.

¹⁵⁶The Org, Joe Depa at EY.

Georgetown University

I. Institutional AI Governance Architecture

A. University-Wide AI Guidelines

Georgetown maintains a university-wide AI Guidelines framework developed by University Information Services (UIS) in consultation with the Office of General Counsel. The guidelines establish principles for responsible use aligned with institutional values, restrictions on sharing university data with unapproved tools, and requirements to adhere to privacy, security, intellectual property, and academic integrity rules.¹⁵⁷

B. Executive AI Strategy

In February 2026, the Office of the President and Interim Provost Soyica Diggs Colbert issued "Advancing Georgetown's Human-Centered Approach to AI," outlining five core priorities: sustaining ethical leadership in technology and society, incorporating AI into curricula and research, developing faculty-consulted integration plans, evaluating AI use in classrooms and research, and collaborating with faculty on ongoing guidance.¹⁵⁸

C. Pedagogical AI Initiative

Georgetown's Initiative on Pedagogical Uses of Artificial Intelligence (IPAI), housed in the Red House Center for Faculty Development, coordinates faculty engagement with AI in teaching.¹⁵⁹

II. Policy Infrastructure & Institutional Alignment

A. Instructor Authority Model

No single university-wide mandate governs AI use in coursework. The Provost's office delegates authority to individual instructors to set AI policies for their specific classes, provided they are clearly communicated in syllabi. This allows discipline-specific approaches.¹⁶⁰

B. AI Syllabus Templates

The Center for New Designs in Learning and Scholarship (CNDLS) provides three distinct course policy templates: Supported Use (AI as a collaborator with citation required), Limited Use (AI for brainstorming only), and Prohibited Use. Each template includes specific language

¹⁵⁷Georgetown University, "AI Guidelines."

¹⁵⁸Georgetown University, "Advancing Georgetown's Human-Centered Approach to AI," February 2026.

¹⁵⁹Red House, "Initiative on Pedagogical Uses of Artificial Intelligence."

¹⁶⁰Georgetown Honor Council, "Faculty and TA's Guide to the Honor Policy."

on citation requirements and the boundaries of unauthorized assistance.¹⁶¹ Additional syllabus language guidance is provided through the AI and Homework Support page.¹⁶²

C. Data Classification Framework

UIS.401.1 Data Classification Guidelines categorize data into risk levels that dictate how AI tools may interact with university data. High-risk data including protected health information and social security numbers cannot be processed by any AI tool unless specifically vetted. The Policies and Responsible Use page specifies that Gemini under Georgetown's enterprise agreement is not used to train Google's models.^{163 164}

III. Teaching & Learning Posture

A. CNDLS AI Toolkit

CNDLS operates an AI Toolkit and AI Lab providing longitudinal faculty support. Offerings include an AI Bootcamp (multi-day intensive), an Applied AI Microcredential for faculty and staff, customized departmental workshops, and student focus groups to gauge AI usage patterns across disciplines.^{165 166}

B. AI Consultations

CNDLS provides individual and departmental AI consultations, supporting faculty in course policy development, assignment redesign, and integration of AI tools.¹⁶⁷

IV. Tool Ecosystem & Procurement Governance

A. Google Gemini Enterprise

As of March 2026, Georgetown deployed Google Gemini as its primary enterprise generative AI solution, available to all students, faculty, and staff through an opt-in license via the GU360 portal. The enterprise agreement ensures user data is not used to train Google's public models. NotebookLM is included. Zoom AI Companion is in pilot status. ChatGPT and Claude are listed as under evaluation and not approved for university business or data.^{168 169}

¹⁶¹CNDLS, "Developing Course Policies on AI."

¹⁶²CNDLS, "AI and Homework Support — Syllabus Policies."

¹⁶³Georgetown UIS, "Data Classification Guidelines."

¹⁶⁴Georgetown UIS, "Policies and Responsible Use."

¹⁶⁵CNDLS, "Artificial Intelligence Toolkit."

¹⁶⁶CNDLS, "AI Bootcamp."

¹⁶⁷CNDLS, "AI Consultations."

¹⁶⁸Georgetown University, "Claim Your Google Gemini License."

¹⁶⁹Georgetown AI Guidelines, "AI Tools."

B. Procurement Review

UIS requires a Higher Education Community Vendor Assessment Tool (HECVAT) review for any AI tool procurement before purchasing third-party solutions. Unapproved AI tools used for Georgetown matters must be submitted to UIS for a technology review.¹⁷⁰

V. Academic Integrity Integration

The Honor System defines representing AI-generated text as one's own work as a violation of academic integrity under plagiarism or unauthorized assistance, unless explicitly authorized by the instructor. Students must follow course policies and treat AI output as source material requiring citation.¹⁷¹

As of October 2023, Georgetown disabled Turnitin's AI writing detection feature due to faculty executive committee and Honor Council concerns about accuracy and false positives. This policy remains in effect. Faculty are advised that detection scores should be a starting point for conversation rather than definitive proof.¹⁷²

VI. Research Governance & Ethics

A. Ethics Lab

The Georgetown Ethics Lab conducts work embedding ethics across technology fields, including AI ethics workshops, national security AI workshops with CSET, and published work tied to the NIST AI Risk Management Framework.¹⁷³

B. Institute for Technology Law and Policy

Georgetown Law's Institute for Technology Law and Policy hosts the AI Governance Series and the Georgetown AI and the Legal Profession (GAILP) initiative, examining how AI impacts legal practice, professional responsibility, and the governance stack.¹⁷⁴

C. Massive Data Institute and AI Policy Lab

The Massive Data Institute (MDI) at the McCourt School of Public Policy applies large-scale data and AI to public policy research. MDI serves as one of approximately 23 Federal Statistical

¹⁷⁰Georgetown UIS, "What Is a HECVAT?"

¹⁷¹Georgetown Honor Council, "Honor System Policies."

¹⁷²Georgetown UIS, "Turnitin."

¹⁷³Georgetown Ethics Lab.

¹⁷⁴Georgetown Law, "GAILP Initiative."

Research Data Centers. The McCourt School also operates an AI Policy Lab and a Tech and Public Policy program.^{175 176}

D. Center for Security and Emerging Technology

CSET at the Walsh School of Foreign Service produces influential reports on AI governance, including analysis of risks, U.S. legislation, international competition, and workforce implications.

E. AI CoLab

The AI CoLab, a joint initiative between Georgetown and MedStar Health, focuses on AI research and education in healthcare, including clinical AI governance, bias vetting, and precision medicine.¹⁷⁷

VII. Library & Information Literacy Signals

The Georgetown University Library provides a dedicated Generative AI Resources guide covering tools, prompting techniques, ethical issues including bias and hallucinations, and citation rules for AI-generated content.¹⁷⁸

VIII. Infrastructure & Strategic Investment Signals

A. Degree Programs

Georgetown offers an online Master of Professional Studies in Artificial Intelligence Management through the School of Continuing Studies.¹⁷⁹ The College of Arts and Sciences is launching a nine-credit undergraduate Certificate in Artificial Intelligence for Fall 2026, requiring courses on the Ethics of AI, the Science of AI, and the Applications of AI.¹⁸⁰

The McCourt School offers a Master of Science in Data Science for Public Policy integrating AI and policy.¹⁸¹ The School of Medicine offers a Concentration in Applied AI in Systems Medicine.¹⁸²

IX. Public Statements & Executive Signaling

¹⁷⁵Georgetown Massive Data Institute.

¹⁷⁶McCourt School, "AI Policy Lab."

¹⁷⁷Georgetown AI CoLab.

¹⁷⁸Georgetown Library, "Artificial Intelligence (Generative) Resources."

¹⁷⁹SCS, "MPS in Artificial Intelligence Management."

¹⁸⁰Georgetown College, "New Certificate Program in Artificial Intelligence."

¹⁸¹McCourt School, "MS in Data Science for Public Policy."

¹⁸²Georgetown Biomedical Graduate Education, "AI-Focused Concentration."

Interim President Robert Groves issued a February 2026 university-wide message announcing the deployment of Google Gemini and emphasizing faculty control over AI in the classroom.¹⁸³

Student newspaper The Hoya has covered AI policy developments including the Gemini rollout, detection uncertainty, and student and faculty reactions to AI integration.¹⁸⁴

X. Evidence Archive

Core sources include the AI Guidelines framework; the Human-Centered AI directive; Red House IPAI page; CNDLS AI Toolkit, course policies, and bootcamp pages; Honor System policies; UIS Turnitin guidance; Google Gemini license announcement and AI tools page; HECVAT procurement page; UIS policies and responsible use page; data classification guidelines; Ethics Lab; GAILP initiative; MDI and AI Policy Lab; AI CoLab; Library AI research guide; SCS AI Management program; CAS AI Certificate announcement; McCourt DSPP; Biomedical AI concentration; Groves AI message; and The Hoya coverage.

¹⁸³Georgetown University, "Generative AI at Georgetown."

¹⁸⁴The Hoya, "Students, Faculty See Potential, Concern After GU Announces AI Rollout."

George Washington University

I. Institutional AI Governance Architecture

A. University-Wide AI Strategic Mapping Exercise

In December 2025, President Ellen Granberg announced a comprehensive AI strategic mapping exercise to assess uses, opportunities, and risks across research, teaching, and operations.¹⁸⁵

Three working groups were convened: the Research Working Group, chaired by David Broniatowski (Professor, SEAS) and Ted McKoy (Assistant Director, OSP); the Education Working Group, chaired by Ryan Watkins (Professor, GSEHD) and Karen Singer-Freeman (Associate Dean, CTE); and the Operations Working Group, chaired by Patrick Hall (Chief AI Officer, GWSB) and Sue Bogan (GW IT).

B. Executive AI Leadership

Dr. Zoe Szajnfarder, Professor of Engineering Management and Systems Engineering, serves as the Senior Advisor to the President on AI Strategy and Faculty Director of the Trustworthy AI initiative.¹⁸⁶ The GW School of Business appointed Patrick Hall as its inaugural Chief AI Officer in November 2025 to lead school-specific AI strategy, including red-teaming and risk management.¹⁸⁷

C. Organizational Relationship

AI governance operates through a tripartite structure. The Office of the Provost manages academic and faculty policy. GW IT handles technical infrastructure, security, and the Approved AI Tools List. The Institute for Trustworthy AI in Law and Society (TRAILS) provides the interdisciplinary research and ethical framework informing institutional policy.¹⁸⁸

II. Policy Infrastructure & Institutional Alignment

A. Administrative AI Guidance

The "AI Guidance and Best Practices" document from GW IT serves as the primary administrative policy framework. It directs staff to use only GW-approved AI tools and specifies that any AI implementation is subject to applicable university policies, including the Procurement Contract Review and Approval Process. The document mandates an AI disclosure requirement for administrative work.¹⁸⁹

¹⁸⁵ George Washington University, "Harnessing AI to Advance GW's Strategic Framework."

¹⁸⁶ George Washington University, Trustworthy AI at GW.

¹⁸⁷ GW School of Business, "Patrick Hall."

¹⁸⁸ GW Today, "Researchers at Heart of AI: A Look to the Future."

¹⁸⁹ George Washington University IT, "AI Guidance and Best Practices."

B. Provost Guidelines

The April 2023 Provost guidelines established that the default is no AI use unless explicitly permitted by the instructor. The August 2023 additional guidance clarified that faculty retain total authority to permit, forbid, or restrict AI use in their courses, functioning as the Instructor Authority Model that remains in effect.¹⁹⁰

C. Data Classification Framework

GW utilizes a four-tier data classification model for AI tools. Public data carries no restrictions. Internal data is allowed on enterprise-licensed tools such as Copilot and Gemini. Sensitive data requires a specific Authorization to Operate from GW Information Security. Highly Sensitive or Regulated data, including FERPA, HIPAA, and PII, is prohibited in standard AI tools unless specifically cleared by the GW Privacy Office.¹⁹¹

III. Teaching & Learning Posture

A. Instructional Support

AI instructional support is provided by Libraries and Academic Innovation (LAI) Instructional Core and the Center for Teaching Excellence (CTE). The Recommended Syllabus Template, updated for the 2025-2026 academic year, includes specific AI policy placeholders with options for No AI Use, Limited AI Use, and Broad AI Use.¹⁹²

B. GW Engineering AI Academy

Launched in November 2025, the GW Engineering AI Academy is a six-month internal program for faculty cohorts. Led by Professor Lorena Barba, the Academy trains faculty in AI orchestration, moving beyond single-tool usage to integrated workflows and grounding AI outputs in verified sources.¹⁹³

C. AI-Specific Faculty Grants

In February 2026, a Teach Anything Grant was awarded to Professor Alexa Joubin to build open-access AI platforms for higher education. TRAILS announced Broader Impact Awards in March 2026 to support trustworthy AI leadership in the classroom.¹⁹⁴

IV. Tool Ecosystem & Procurement Governance

A. Licensed Institutional Tools

¹⁹⁰GW Provost, "Additional Guidance Regarding Generative AI," August 2023.

¹⁹¹GW Privacy Office, "Privacy Guidance on Use of Artificial Intelligence."

¹⁹²GW Academic Planning, "Recommended Syllabus Template," August 2025.

¹⁹³GW School of Engineering and Applied Science, "AI Academy."

¹⁹⁴Trustworthy AI at GW, News and Events.

GW provides enterprise licenses for Microsoft Copilot and Google Gemini, both with data protections ensuring that user inputs are not used for model training. Zoom AI Companion is approved for use with specific participant notice requirements. As of March 2026, GW has begun a scheduled rollout of ChatGPT Edu for broader student access.¹⁹⁵

B. Procurement and Approval

All new AI tools must undergo a formal review by GW IT, the Office of General Counsel, and the GW Privacy Office. GW IT maintains a live directory where tools are assessed by their suitability for Public, Restricted, or Regulated data tiers.

V. Academic Integrity Integration

The Code of Academic Integrity, updated for 2025-2026, considers submitting work as one's own that was generated by a tool without authorization to be a violation. Allegations are handled through the Office of Student Rights and Responsibilities and the Academic Integrity Panel.¹⁹⁶

GW explicitly discourages reliance on AI detection tools. The August 2023 Provost guidance, still referenced in March 2026, states that no tools can reliably detect generative AI text and warns of false positives from detection software.

VI. Research Governance & Ethics

A. TRAILS Institute

The Institute for Trustworthy AI in Law and Society (TRAILS) serves as the primary research body, funded by a \$20 million grant from NIST and the NSF. In January 2026, TRAILS awarded \$1.5 million in inaugural seed grants to eight interdisciplinary projects focusing on participatory governance and AI ethics.¹⁹⁷

B. Research Data Guidance

Researchers are prohibited from entering non-public grant proposals or sensitive data into public AI models. The Office of the Vice Provost for Research directs vigilance regarding data entry into AI tools to prevent unpublished research from being used to train public models.

VII. Library & Information Literacy Signals

Gelman Library maintains the A.I. Search Strategies workshop series, including a February 2026 session titled "A.I. Search Strategies: Leveraging Generative A.I. for High-Quality Research."

¹⁹⁵George Washington University IT, "Generative AI."

¹⁹⁶George Washington University, "Code of Academic Integrity."

¹⁹⁷TRAILS, "TRAILS AI Institute Initiates Groundbreaking Research with Inaugural Seed Grants."

Library guides focus on evaluating AI tools and their output, positioning AI for literature research rather than content generation.¹⁹⁸

VIII. Infrastructure & Strategic Investment Signals

A. Academic Programs

GW offers a Master of Science in Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning through the School of Engineering and Applied Science and a Master of Science in Business Analytics and Applied AI through the School of Business.^{199 200}

B. Research Computing Infrastructure

Research computing is supported by the Pegasus Cluster, which features GPU nodes for AI and machine learning workloads.

IX. Public Statements & Executive Signaling

President Ellen Granberg stated in November 2025 that implementing the Strategic Framework priorities needed to be supported by a comprehensive, aligned strategy for AI at GW.²⁰¹

Provost Christopher Bracey has focused on the development of AI-generated skills maps for academic advising, supporting students in visualizing career readiness.

In the IT leadership area, Geneva Henry transitioned back to LAI, with Anna Vakulick serving as Interim Vice Provost for IT.²⁰²

X. Evidence Archive

Core sources include the GW IT AI Guidance and Best Practices framework; GW IT Generative AI page; GW Privacy Office AI guidance; the Provost's April 2023 guidelines and August 2023 additional guidance; the Strategic Framework AI integration page; the Recommended Syllabus Template (August 2025); GW Engineering AI Academy page; TRAILS seed grant announcement; Code of Academic Integrity; Gelman Library AI workshop listings; SEAS MS in AI and Machine Learning page; GWSB MS in Business Analytics page; and GW Today coverage of leadership transitions.

¹⁹⁸GW Events Calendar, "A.I. Search Strategies" Workshop.

¹⁹⁹GW SEAS, "MS in Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning."

²⁰⁰GW School of Business, "MS in Business Analytics."

²⁰¹GW Office of the President, "Harnessing AI to Advance GW's Strategic Framework."

²⁰²GW Today, "GW Announces Leadership Transition in Information Technology."

University of Georgia

I. Institutional AI Governance Architecture

A. Leadership Council on AI

UGA established the Leadership Council on Artificial Intelligence in 2024 as the primary university-wide governance body. Chaired by Vice Provost for Academic Affairs Elizabeth Weeks, the council includes representatives from the Office of Research, Office of Instruction, Center for Teaching and Learning, Enterprise Information Technology Services, University Libraries, and faculty from four disciplinary clusters. The council guides interdisciplinary AI research, teaching and learning policies, faculty hiring investments, and administrative AI efficiency.²⁰³

B. AI Hub

The AI Hub portal serves as the centralized resource for AI guidance, convergence themes, tools, and internal grant funding across the institution.²⁰⁴

II. Policy Infrastructure & Institutional Alignment

A. Acceptable Use Guidelines

The UGA Guidance on Acceptable Use of AI, approved by the Leadership Council on February 21, 2025, and by the Provost on March 5, 2025, provides university-wide policy covering responsible use across academic and administrative contexts. The guidelines stress data privacy and security, FERPA compliance, transparency, use of only vetted UGA-procured tools, and alignment with existing UGA and USG policies.²⁰⁵

B. Faculty Syllabus Guidance

The Center for Teaching and Learning publishes recommended Generative AI Policies for Teaching and Learning with sample syllabus statements and templates, including options for permitted and restricted use, disclosure requirements, and academic honesty integration.²⁰⁶

C. Academic Honesty Policy

UGA's Academic Honesty Policy treats unauthorized generative AI use as prohibited conduct under unauthorized assistance or plagiarism. The default rule is that AI use on coursework is not

²⁰³UGA, "Leadership Council on AI."

²⁰⁴University of Georgia, "AI Hub."

²⁰⁵UGA, "Acceptable Use of AI Guidelines," March 2025.

²⁰⁶UGA CTL, "Generative AI Policies for Teaching and Learning."

permitted unless explicitly authorized by the instructor. The Graduate School maintains a specific policy on AI use in theses and dissertations.^{207 208}

III. Teaching & Learning Posture

A. CTL Resources

The Center for Teaching and Learning maintains a dedicated Generative AI and Teaching hub with faculty guides including Introduction to Generative AI and Teaching, Academic Honesty and Generative AI, and the PAIRR Feedback Guide. CTL offers ongoing workshops and one-on-one consultations on AI pedagogy.²⁰⁹

B. AI Detection Policy

Turnitin's AI Writing Detector is the only AI detection tool approved and supported at UGA. Instructors are prohibited from using unvetted third-party detectors due to security, FERPA, and student intellectual property concerns. CTL advises caution even with Turnitin due to limitations and false positives.²¹⁰

IV. Tool Ecosystem & Procurement Governance

All students, faculty, and staff have secure access to Microsoft Copilot via M365, Google Gemini, and Google NotebookLM via Google Workspace. A Student Premium AI License Pilot Program provides early access to advanced platforms including ChatGPT Edu. EITS manages procurement and vetting of all AI tools for cybersecurity and compliance.^{211 212}

V. Academic Integrity Integration

The Academic Honesty Policy and Graduate School AI policy establish the institutional framework. Faculty set course-level expectations for disclosure and citation of AI-generated content, with violations reported to the Office of Academic Honesty.

VI. Research Governance & Ethics

A. Institute for Artificial Intelligence

²⁰⁷UGA, "Academic Honesty Policy: Prohibited Conduct."

²⁰⁸UGA Graduate School, "Policy on Use of Generative AI in Theses and Dissertations."

²⁰⁹UGA CTL, "Generative AI and Teaching."

²¹⁰UGA CTL, "Turnitin."

²¹¹UGA AI Hub, "AI Tools for Students."

²¹²UGA EITS, "AI Tools Knowledge Base."

The Institute for Artificial Intelligence (IAI), established in 1984 as an independent unit reporting to the Provost and Franklin College, serves as the primary AI research hub. IAI advances AI science, provides expertise and training, and drives interdisciplinary impact.²¹³

B. Office of Research AI Guidance

The Office of Research provides dedicated Guidance on AI Use in Research focused on research integrity, transparency, ethical generative AI use, and best practices for grant-funded work.²¹⁴

C. Major Grants

UGA received a \$10 million grant from the Institute of Education Sciences to establish the National Center on Generative AI for Uplifting STEM+C Education (GENIUS Center), led by College of Education faculty with partners including Vanderbilt, ETS, and Albany State.²¹⁵

VII. Library & Information Literacy Signals

UGA Libraries maintain an Introduction to AI Literacy LibGuide with student and instructor resources, citing guidelines, tool comparisons, ethics, workshops, research consultations, and in-class AI literacy sessions.²¹⁶

VIII. Infrastructure & Strategic Investment Signals

A. Degree Programs

IAI offers the MS in Artificial Intelligence, established alongside the institute in 1984, and a PhD in Artificial Intelligence. An undergraduate AI Certificate launched in Fall 2025 as a 16-credit-hour program open to all majors. Double Dawg pathways allow combined BS/MS completion.²¹⁷

The Terry College of Business offers an Undergraduate Certificate in Artificial Intelligence for Business focusing on AI principles, business applications, ethics, and communication.²¹⁸

B. Compute Infrastructure

The Georgia Advanced Computing Resource Center (GACRC) provides high-performance computing via the Sapelo2 cluster, including dedicated GPU nodes recently expanded with H100, A100, and L4 accelerators for AI workloads.²¹⁹

²¹³UGA Institute for Artificial Intelligence.

²¹⁴UGA Office of Research, "AI Use in Research."

²¹⁵UGA AI Hub, "\$10 Million Grant to Fund National GenAI Center."

²¹⁶UGA Libraries, "AI Literacy LibGuide."

²¹⁷UGA IAI, "MS in Artificial Intelligence."

²¹⁸Terry College of Business, "AI Certificate."

²¹⁹UGA GACRC.

IX. Public Statements & Executive Signaling

In the 2026 State of the University Address, President Jere Morehead highlighted AI faculty hiring initiatives, the student premium AI tools pilot program, and AI's role in the upcoming strategic plan for instructional excellence and research innovation.²²⁰

X. Evidence Archive

Core sources include the Leadership Council on AI page; AI Hub portal; Provost-approved Acceptable Use of AI Guidelines; CTL Generative AI and Teaching hub and syllabus policies; Academic Honesty Policy; Graduate School AI thesis policy; CTL Turnitin guidance; AI Tools for Students page; EITS AI Knowledge Base; Institute for Artificial Intelligence; Office of Research AI guidance; GENIUS Center grant announcement; Libraries AI Literacy LibGuide; MS in AI program page; Terry College AI Certificate; GACRC page; and the 2026 State of the University Address.

²²⁰UGA President, "2026 State of the University Address."

Lehigh University

I. Institutional AI Governance Architecture

A. Generative AI Advisory Group

In January 2025, Provost Nathan Urban established the Generative AI Advisory Group. Following their May 2025 report, the body evolved into a permanent steering committee overseeing the AI Readiness initiative and organizing the annual AI@Lehigh Summit.²²¹

B. AI-Ready Initiative

The Provost's Becoming AI-Ready initiative frames AI as a fundamental literacy, mandating that students learn not only about AI but with AI, guided by the Guiding Principles for AI at Lehigh prioritizing human agency and ethical transparency.²²²

II. Policy Infrastructure & Institutional Alignment

A. Faculty Syllabus Guidance

The Center for Innovation in Teaching and Learning (CITL) provides guidance with three syllabus options: Full Integration, Limited/Assisted Use with citation, and Prohibited Use.²²³

B. Data Classification Framework

AI tool usage is governed by Lehigh's Data Classification Framework. Only Class I (Public) and certain Class II (Internal) data may be used with standard AI tools. Class III and IV data are prohibited from all generative AI tools unless a specific Business Associate Agreement is in place.²²⁴

C. AI Policies and Best Practices

Lehigh maintains a dedicated AI policies and best practices page consolidating guidance on responsible use, data handling, and approved tool access.²²⁵

III. Teaching & Learning Posture

A. CITL AI Programming

²²¹Lehigh University, "Gen AI Advisory Group Report," May 2025.

²²²Lehigh News, "Becoming AI-Ready."

²²³CITL, "Guidance for Faculty on GenAI in the Classroom."

²²⁴Lehigh Institutional Data, "Data Classification."

²²⁵Lehigh University, "AI Policies and Best Practices."

CITL manages the Provost's AI Tutor Project, where faculty develop course-specific AI tutors. CITL also provides the Generative Experience Module (GEM) framework for building custom AI assistants.²²⁶

B. AI@Lehigh Summit

The second annual AI@Lehigh Summit was held January 13, 2026, convening faculty, staff, and students to discuss institutional AI strategy.²²⁷

IV. Tool Ecosystem & Procurement Governance

Lehigh provides a LibreChat-based LLM Gateway giving users access to OpenAI, Anthropic Claude, Perplexity, and Google Gemini models within a single interface.²²⁸ For non-technical users, LTS has created a sandbox environment that interacts with OpenAI tools through their API, where data is not used for model training.²²⁹

V. Academic Integrity Integration

The Student Code of Conduct treats unauthorized AI use as cheating. The university uses Academic Integrity Vignettes to educate students on the nuances of AI plagiarism versus AI assistance.²³⁰

Lehigh explicitly opts out of Turnitin's AI detection tool as of the 2025-2026 academic year, citing concerns over false-positive rates and the belief that detection tools undermine student-teacher trust.²³¹

VI. Research Governance & Ethics

A. I-DISC

The Institute for Data, Intelligent Systems, and Computation (I-DISC) serves as the primary AI research hub, supporting interdisciplinary projects across engineering, health, and the sciences.²³²

B. Research AI Guidance

²²⁶Lehigh University, "Artificial Intelligence at Lehigh."

²²⁷LTS, "Inside the 2nd Annual AI@Lehigh Summit."

²²⁸Lehigh LTS, "Free Access to Enhanced AI Tools for Lehigh Faculty and Graduate Students," December 2025.

²²⁹Lehigh LTS, "Generative Artificial Intelligence (AI)."

²³⁰Lehigh Student Affairs, "Code of Conduct."

²³¹LTS, "Instructional Tools."

²³²Lehigh I-DISC.

The Office of Research provides specific guidance on generative AI and human subjects research, addressing IRB considerations for AI-assisted studies.²³³

VII. Library & Information Literacy Signals

Lehigh Libraries maintains an Artificial Intelligence guide that includes frameworks for evaluating AI output, tips for effective prompting, advice on using AI ethically, and instructions on how to cite AI sources including APA 7th Edition guidance for AI-generated content. A GenAI in the Libraries guide provides information-literacy-informed approaches tailored for academic research.²³⁴ Library resources on AI tools are referenced in CITL guidance for faculty, and LTS partnerships on AI literacy are documented through shared seminars, office hours, and consultations.²³⁵

VIII. Infrastructure & Strategic Investment Signals

A. Future Maker Grants

In October 2025, Lehigh awarded Future Maker Grants for AI-specific projects including a Conversational AI for Unlocking Institutional Data, AI Enhancement for Contract Review Process, and an AI Research Visibility and Engagement Agent.²³⁶

B. College-Specific Initiatives

The College of Business designated the 2025-2026 academic year as the Year of AI@Work, focusing on how AI automates routine tasks and enhances leadership decision-making.²³⁷

The College of Health hosts the Health Innovation and Technology research cluster, leveraging AI for health-related decision support and assistive technologies.²³⁸

The P.C. Rossin College of Engineering debuted new courses harnessing AI for industrial engineering.²³⁹

C. Compute Infrastructure

The Sol and Hawk clusters serve as the backbone for AI research, with recent GPU node expansions supporting large-scale deep learning.²⁴⁰

²³³Lehigh Office of Research, "Guidance on Generative AI and Human Subjects Research."

²³⁴Lehigh University Libraries, "Artificial Intelligence."

²³⁵LTS, "CITL Guidance for Faculty on Generative AI in the Classroom."

²³⁶OSPI, "Future Maker Grant: AI Enhancement."

²³⁷Lehigh Business Magazine, "AI@Work."

²³⁸Lehigh College of Health, "Health Innovation and Technology."

²³⁹Lehigh Engineering, "ISE Debuts New AI Courses."

²⁴⁰Lehigh Research Computing, "Hawk Cluster."

IX. Public Statements & Executive Signaling

President Joseph Helble addressed AI in a November 2025 Town Hall, stating that AI should free more time for the deeply human parts of work. Provost Nathan Urban delivered opening remarks at the 2nd Annual AI@Lehigh Summit on January 13, 2026 and has discussed AI readiness, responsible use, privacy, ethics, safety, and sustainability in university communications.²⁴¹

Lehigh presented on AI readiness and international higher education at the AIEA 2026 Annual Conference, reflecting institutional commitment to global AI engagement. The Generative AI Advisory Group maintains a public description of its work exploring how to leverage AI to advance the university's mission, including when purposeful non-use may be the right choice.²⁴²
²⁴³

X. Evidence Archive

Core sources include the Gen AI Advisory Group Report; Becoming AI-Ready initiative; CITL faculty guidance; data classification framework; AI policies and best practices page; AI@Lehigh portal and Summit coverage; Student Code of Conduct; LTS instructional tools page; I-DISC; Office of Research AI guidance; Future Maker Grants; College of Business AI@Work; College of Health innovation page; Engineering AI courses; Hawk cluster documentation; and AIEA conference coverage.

²⁴¹LTS, "Inside the 2nd Annual AI@Lehigh Summit."

²⁴²Lehigh Global, "AIEA 2026 Annual Conference."

²⁴³Lehigh University, "Artificial Intelligence at Lehigh."

Northeastern University

I. Institutional AI Governance Architecture

A. Formal Governance Framework

Northeastern University's primary governance document is Policy 125 — Policy on the Use of Artificial Intelligence Systems, adopted April 2025 under the Office of the Provost, Office of General Counsel, and University Decision Support.²⁴⁴ The policy establishes three baseline requirements (attribution, accuracy, and non-discrimination) applicable to all university operations including teaching, research, and administration. AI systems processing confidential information, personal information, or restricted research data, or taking actions impacting legal rights or physical safety, require submission to the AI Review Committee (AIRC) and the Office of Information Security.

Three implementing standards operationalize Policy 125: Standards for the Use of AI in Research at Northeastern (issued by NU-RES Compliance); Standards for the Administrative Use of Artificial Intelligence; and Standards and Recommendations for the Use of Generative AI in Teaching and Learning at Northeastern, adopted June 2025 and developed by the Responsible AI Faculty Working Group, AI Faculty Fellows, and CATLR.²⁴⁵

B. Governance Committees and Structure

The AI Review Committee (AIRC) is a standing body composed of subject matter experts from faculty, the Provost's Office, ITS, OGC, and HR. The AIRC reviews and approves AI systems and use cases involving restricted data categories or actions impacting legal rights or physical safety. It publishes a list of approved systems, an AI System Review Form, and FAQs on a SharePoint site.²⁴⁶

The inaugural Chief of Artificial Intelligence position was created in October 2024, held by Javed Aslam (Professor, Khoury College of Computer Sciences), reporting within the Office of the Provost. Aslam leads strategic AI implementation, chairs a weekly AI Council of university leaders, and has articulated three strategic focus areas: AI research infrastructure, AI literacy and program expansion, and AI in university operations.²⁴⁷

Additional governance bodies include the Responsible AI Faculty Working Group, AI Faculty Fellows (referenced as co-developers of the teaching standards), and an AI Working Group analyzing curriculum integration.

²⁴⁴Northeastern University, "Policy 125 — Policy on the Use of Artificial Intelligence Systems."

²⁴⁵Northeastern University, "Standards and Recommendations for the Use of Generative AI in Teaching and Learning."

²⁴⁶Northeastern University Decision Support, "New AI Policy."

²⁴⁷Northeastern News, "Javed Aslam Appointed Chief of Artificial Intelligence," October 2024.

C. Stated Ethical Principles

Policy 125 establishes three core principles: attribution (users must attribute AI use appropriately), accuracy (users must confirm quality and accuracy of outputs), and non-discrimination (users must confirm no unlawful bias or discrimination results from AI use). The Institute for Experiential AI separately articulates principles of responsible AI, human-in-the-loop AI, and trustworthiness, and operates an AI Ethics Advisory Board.²⁴⁸

II. Policy Infrastructure & Institutional Alignment

A. Policy Reviews or Gap Analyses

No formal gap analysis is publicly documented. Policy 125 notes that existing AI system use may continue uninterrupted, with the policy applied on a go-forward basis and existing systems reviewed upon contract renewal or on an ad hoc basis.

B. Policies Requiring Revision

The Academic Integrity Policy was updated to explicitly reference "artificial intelligence, chatbots" in its definition of unauthorized aids, with the key qualifier being "unauthorized" as determined by instructor syllabus specifications.²⁴⁹

C. Supplemental Guidance

Supplemental guidance includes the three implementing standards (research, administrative, teaching); the College of Professional Studies AI Guidance document (August 2025); a student-facing "Insider's Guide to Learning with AI"; and an AI Pledge template guiding faculty in communicating AI expectations in syllabi.²⁵⁰

III. Teaching & Learning Posture

A. Faculty Guidance Model

CATLR (Center for Advancing Teaching and Learning Through Research) hosts the central AI in Teaching & Learning page. The teaching standards state they are "designed to support faculty decision-making about the use of artificial intelligence in teaching and learning in ways that respect instructor autonomy while operating within the context of university policies." Faculty have authority to determine appropriate AI use in their courses, but must comply with Policy 125 requirements. Use of generative AI to grade open-ended student responses requires AIRC review.²⁵¹

²⁴⁸Northeastern Institute for Experiential AI, "About Us."

²⁴⁹Northeastern OSCCR, "Academic Integrity Policy."

²⁵⁰Northeastern CPS, "AI Guidance."

²⁵¹Northeastern CATLR, "AI in Teaching & Learning."

The standards provide sample syllabus language across a spectrum: AI Use Encouraged (with documentation requirements), AI Use Sometimes Allowed (per-assignment specification), and AI Not Permitted (except when explicitly stated). CPS guidance states that students should assume AI use is unauthorized unless allowed by the course syllabus or assignment instructions.

B. AI Detection Tools Policy

The CPS AI Guidance states explicitly that detection programs are problematic and should not be used for addressing student AI use. The teaching standards do not endorse AI detection tools and instead focus on assignment design, communication, and attribution practices.

C. Faculty Support Infrastructure

Faculty support includes CATLR consultations and workshops; the annual Conference for Advancing Evidence-Based Learning (CAEBL) with AI-focused sessions; the Responsible AI Faculty Working Group and AI Faculty Fellows as working communities; Claude-specific onboarding resources through claude.northeastern.edu; and IT Services AI training for faculty and staff.²⁵²

IV. Tool Ecosystem & Procurement Governance

Northeastern's primary enterprise AI tool is Claude (Anthropic), deployed through an enterprise partnership announced April 2, 2025. Access is provided free to all active students, faculty, and staff across thirteen global campuses, approximately 49,000 students, 3,500 faculty, and 4,900 staff. The Enterprise for Education plan includes Claude 4 Sonnet and Claude 4 Opus with Learning Mode. Anthropic does not train models on user inputs. Northeastern serves as Anthropic's first university design partner for Claude for Education.^{253 254}

Microsoft Copilot (university instance) is approved as the only current approved AI-based notetaker. The library licenses Scite.ai for citation analysis. An AIRC-approved systems list is published on SharePoint. Policy 125 establishes a tiered procurement pathway: systems not involving restricted data are subject only to baseline requirements, while systems processing confidential, personal, or restricted research data require both AIRC and Office of Information Security review.²⁵⁵

V. Academic Integrity Integration

The Academic Integrity Policy lists "unauthorized use of aids such as, but not limited to, notes, text, the internet, artificial intelligence, chatbots, cellphones" under cheating. Authorization is

²⁵²Northeastern CATLR, "CAEBL 2025 Session Details."

²⁵³Northeastern News, "Anthropic AI Partnership," April 2025.

²⁵⁴Anthropic, "Introducing Claude for Education."

²⁵⁵Northeastern ITS, "Introducing Claude," April 2025.

determined by instructor syllabus and assignment instructions. All instructors are required to reference the Academic Integrity Policy in course syllabi.²⁵⁶

The Office of Student Conduct and Conflict Resolution (OSCCR) reviews complaints. Faculty may submit to OSCCR, file as information-only, or handle at the course level. Sanctions range from written warning to expulsion. Khoury College maintains separate graduate-level enforcement procedures with a Graduate Academic Integrity Committee.

VI. Research Governance & Ethics

The Standards for the Use of Artificial Intelligence in Research at Northeastern, issued by NU-RES Compliance, implement Policy 125 for research contexts. The standards cover AIRC review requirements for research with sensitive data, authorship attribution, peer review prohibitions, bias prevention, and machine learning best practices. AI authorship disclosure is required in Materials and Methods sections, and failure to attribute AI use is classified as research misconduct under the university's Policy on Research Misconduct.²⁵⁷

AIRC review is required for any research involving AI systems processing personal information or human subjects data. The standards reference the NIST AI Risk Management Framework and address three categories of AI bias: systemic, computational/statistical, and human-cognitive.

VII. Library & Information Literacy Signals

The Northeastern library maintains multiple subject-specific AI research guides covering business, public health, and health informatics, with links to Policy 125 and publisher AI authorship policies. Generative AI research tutorials provide interactive introductions to AI concepts. A library FAQ explains AI integration in library databases including search ranking, summarization, and tagging.^{258 259}

VIII. Infrastructure & Strategic Investment Signals

The Institute for Experiential AI (EAI), founded 2019 with a \$50 million university investment, hosts over ninety faculty across colleges. Research focus areas include life sciences, health, climate, responsible AI, and generative AI. The institute operates an AI Solutions Hub, AI Ethics Advisory Board, and Responsible AI Services practice, and is affiliated with the World Economic Forum.²⁶⁰

²⁵⁶Northeastern University Catalog, "Academic Integrity."

²⁵⁷Northeastern NU-RES, "Standards for the Use of AI in Research."

²⁵⁸Northeastern Library, "Artificial Intelligence & Business" Research Guide.

²⁵⁹Northeastern Library, "Generative AI" Research Tutorials.

²⁶⁰Northeastern Institute for Experiential AI.

The Roux Institute, a joint venture with \$100 million investment from David and Barbara Roux, provides graduate programs in AI and machine learning in Portland, Maine. The academic plan Experience Unleashed identifies AI and its ethical and social implications as central to curricular transformation. Chief of AI Aslam has stated plans to formulate a university-level compute infrastructure strategy for large language model research.²⁶¹

IX. Public Statements & Executive Signaling

President Joseph E. Aoun is author of *Robot-Proof: Higher Education in the Age of Artificial Intelligence* (MIT Press, second edition August 2024) and led development of Northeastern 2025, which the university describes as the first U.S. university academic plan focused on AI. Provost David Madigan created the Chief of AI role and appointed Aslam. Chief of AI Aslam has stated the goal "to be the world's leading AI-enabled university," with strategic focus on research infrastructure, literacy, and operations.

X. Evidence Archive

Core sources include Policy 125; the three implementing standards (research, administrative, teaching); CPS AI Guidance; CATLR AI in Teaching & Learning page; Academic Integrity Policy; claude.northeastern.edu; Institute for Experiential AI institutional pages; Experience Unleashed academic plan; Anthropic partnership announcement; and CAEBL conference materials.

²⁶¹ Northeastern University, "Experience Unleashed" Academic Plan.

Rice University

I. Institutional AI Governance Architecture

A. Formal Governance Framework

Rice University's AI governance is anchored in a provost-convened AI Advisory Committee and a centralized AI Hub (responsibleai.rice.edu). The committee is chaired by Fred Oswald (Herbert S. Autrey Chair in Social Sciences), with executive sponsors Provost Amy Dittmar and VP for IT Paul Padley. Its scope spans teaching, learning, research, and operations, and it advises on campus AI pilots, training, resource development, and policy alignment.²⁶²

The Provost's Office has issued two primary communications: Faculty Guidance on Generative AI (co-authored by Dittmar and Padley, which disclosed it was initially drafted using ChatGPT-4) and "Embracing the Future: AI Initiatives and Resources for the Fall Semester" (August 2025, co-authored by Dittmar and Associate Provost for Digital Learning Shawn Miller), a comprehensive rollout announcement covering tools, grants, training, academic programs, and research computing.²⁶³

B. Strategic Plan Integration

Rice's ten-year strategic plan, *Momentous*, identifies "Responsible AI" as a named strategic catalyst with four pillars: advancing AI and machine learning research, developing interdisciplinary applications, leading in ethical advancement, and creating cross-disciplinary educational programs in responsible AI.²⁶⁴

C. Stated Ethical Principles

The OIT AI Usage Guidelines articulate operational principles: verifying AI responses for hallucination risk, understanding that generative AI is biased, recognizing copyrights, and labeling AI-derived published content. Information classified as sensitive under University Policy 808 may not be used with consumer-focused AI services. No standalone published ethical principles framework specific to AI is publicly documented in available sources.²⁶⁵

II. Policy Infrastructure & Institutional Alignment

A. Policy Reviews or Gap Analyses

²⁶²Rice University, "AI Advisory Committee."

²⁶³Rice University Provost, "Embracing the Future," August 2025.

²⁶⁴Rice University, "Momentous — Responsible AI."

²⁶⁵Rice University OIT, "AI Usage Guidelines."

No formal policy gap analysis is publicly documented. The AI Hub and Advisory Committee function as the coordinating mechanism for aligning AI governance across units.

B. Policies Requiring Revision

The Honor Council ratified an AI amendment to its Academic Fraud and the Honor System policy in 2023. The OIT usage guidelines explicitly state they are not new university policy but leverage existing university policies including Policy 808 (Data Protection), Policy 832 (Appropriate Use of IT), Policy 308 (Research Data Management), and Policy 324 (Research Integrity).

C. Supplemental Guidance

Supplemental channels include the AI Hub's faculty/staff and student resource pages, provost communications, CTE syllabus resources, OIT AI Usage Guidelines, and a "Faculty Recommendations for Mitigating Unauthorized AI Use" document published through the AI Hub.²⁶⁶

III. Teaching & Learning Posture

A. Faculty Guidance Model

Rice operates an instructor-authority model. The Provost's guidance urges faculty to include AI policies in syllabi, and the AI Advisory Committee recommends universal syllabus disclosure. The Center for Teaching Excellence (CTE) provides a three-option syllabus template framework: AI Use Not Permitted, AI Use Permitted with Conditions, and AI Use Encouraged. Each template includes specific language addressing integrity, equity, and data privacy expectations.²⁶⁷

B. AI Detection Tools Policy

The Honor Council permits professors to submit AI detector software results (such as GPTZero) as sufficient evidence to proceed to an investigative meeting. However, the Council will not use detector software as the sole or primary evidence in adjudication; it may serve only as supplementary evidence, with the stated reason being detector inaccuracy.²⁶⁸

C. Faculty Support Infrastructure

Faculty support includes CTE one-on-one consultations, a self-paced Canvas course ("Teaching with AI at Rice"), an introductory Canvas course ("Introduction to AI for Education at Rice"), AI training workshops through Transformational Technologies and Innovation, and a Google Gemini Campus Tour. A four-track Accelerating Responsible AI for Education faculty funding

²⁶⁶Rice University AI Hub, "Guidelines & Resources for Faculty & Staff."

²⁶⁷Rice University CTE, "Syllabus Resources."

²⁶⁸Rice University Honor Council, "AI Policy Information."

program provides Faculty Learning Communities, Exploration Grants, Course Development Grants, and public-facing course support, with some grants tied to structured OpenStax Assignable pilot participation.²⁶⁹

IV. Tool Ecosystem & Procurement Governance

Rice provides universal access to Google Gemini and Google NotebookLM through an institutional Google partnership, available to all faculty, staff, and students via institutional accounts. The Provost's statement frames this as equitable access: providing broad access is "the first step toward fostering responsible and innovative use." Additional approved tools include Microsoft Copilot, Grammarly, and Zoom AI Companion. Ivy AI chatbot deployments are active across campus with published terms of use.²⁷⁰

The OIT AI Usage Guidelines require that sensitive or confidential data under Policy 808 not be used with consumer-focused AI services, and that the Information Security Office be contacted before licensing new AI services.

V. Academic Integrity Integration

The Honor Council's AI Policy, ratified in 2023, states that utilizing AI software to generate ideas and passing them off as one's own constitutes plagiarism. Course-specific AI policies supersede the Honor Council's general AI policy. The Council recommends that faculty request editing history with assignments, tailor unique prompts centered on class material, and highlight downsides of unauthorized AI use.²⁷¹

An accumulation provision allows faculty to wait for additional evidence if initial suspicion is insufficient, with the ability to submit past assignments as additional evidence within ninety days. Both the undergraduate and graduate honor systems request that faculty include AI policies in syllabi.

VI. Research Governance & Ethics

Research AI governance leverages existing policies (308, 324, 808, 832) rather than a standalone research AI policy. The PRISM research security tool, developed in collaboration with ThirdAI (a Rice startup), uses NLP and generative AI reasoning to analyze data for research security risk identification, reportedly saving approximately one hundred expert hours per week.²⁷²

²⁶⁹Rice University AI Hub, "Training."

²⁷⁰Rice University, "Responsible AI @ Rice University."

²⁷¹Rice University Honor Council, "AI Policy Information."

²⁷²Rice News, "How Rice Is Using Generative AI to Enhance Research Security."

VII. Library & Information Literacy Signals

Fondren Library offers "Introduction to Rice's RANGE Cluster for AI" workshops, positioning the library as a bridge between research computing infrastructure and faculty. Library subject guides reference AI tools and responsible use guidance.

VIII. Infrastructure & Strategic Investment Signals

The RANGE (Rice AI Networked GPU Engine) cluster provides eighty NVIDIA H100 and H200 GPUs with ultra-fast networking for research computing, operated by the Center for Research Computing (CRC). Additional clusters include NOTS (159 nodes), RAPID (80 NVIDIA GPUs for interactive AI/ML compute), and ARIES (AMD GPUs for health research). An early adopter program ran through February 2026.²⁷³

The Ken Kennedy Institute hosts over 250 faculty and senior research members across disciplines, focusing on AI, machine learning, data science, and high-performance computing, with partnerships spanning the Texas Medical Center, the City of Houston, and government agencies. Rice launched a Bachelor of Science in Artificial Intelligence in Fall 2025 as a standalone undergraduate AI major, requiring a minimum of twenty courses with cognitive psychology and AI ethics components.²⁷⁴

Additional innovation infrastructure includes the Rice AI Venture Accelerator (RAVA) and Rice Nexus, an AI-focused innovation hub. Rice was selected for the AAC&U Institute on AI, Pedagogy, and the Curriculum in 2024, and Ken Kennedy Institute Executive Director Angela Wilkins was appointed to the Texas AI Advisory Council.²⁷⁵

IX. Public Statements & Executive Signaling

President Reginald DesRoches stated regarding the BS in AI: "This program exemplifies how Rice is translating its strategic vision into action, as well as our commitment to lead in areas of national and global importance. Our responsibility is to help set the standard for how AI is developed, applied and governed in the years ahead." The Provost's "Embracing the Future" communication represents a comprehensive institutional rollout signal.

X. Evidence Archive

Core sources include the Responsible AI Hub; AI Advisory Committee page; Provost communications; CTE syllabus resources; OIT AI Usage Guidelines; Honor Council AI Policy; institutional policies 808, 832, 308, and 324; BS in AI announcement and catalog pages;

²⁷³Rice University CRC, "High Performance Computing Resources."

²⁷⁴Rice News, "Rice to Offer Bachelor of Science in Artificial Intelligence."

²⁷⁵Rice University Ken Kennedy Institute.

RANGE and CRC documentation; Ken Kennedy Institute; Momentous strategic plan; and OpenStax pilot materials.

Santa Clara University

I. Institutional AI Governance Architecture

A. AI Squared Task Force

The AI Squared (AI²) task force, focused on Artificial Intelligence and Academic Integrity, serves as the primary collaborative governance body, particularly active within the School of Engineering.²⁷⁶

B. Ethics Infrastructure

The Markkula Center for Applied Ethics hosts a dedicated Technology Ethics focus area and the Institute for Technology, Ethics, and Culture (ITEC), which provides frameworks for responsible AI including the Ethics in the Age of AI initiative.^{277 278}

II. Policy Infrastructure & Institutional Alignment

A. Provost AI Guidance

The Office of the Provost provides a comprehensive guide, "Teaching and Learning in the Context of AI," outlining the university's pedagogical stance on generative AI use. The updated 2025-2026 Teaching Expectations and Syllabus Statements require faculty choosing the AI-Assisted tier to mandate a Statement of AI Usage for all student submissions.^{279 280}

B. IT Security Standards

The Information Security Standard IS.104 was revised in late 2025 to include a section on Safe AI Usage, requiring a formal Vendor Security Assessment for any third-party AI tool processing student PII.²⁸¹

III. Teaching & Learning Posture

The Provost's 2025-2026 Teaching Expectations require faculty to define expected and acceptable AI uses for tasks such as text generation, translations, editing, coding, and image generation, and to clarify whether generative AI tool use constitutes a violation of the Academic Integrity Pledge. The Center for Teaching and Learning offers sample syllabus language ranging from AI Prohibited to AI Assigned. No centralized AI detection mandate is documented; the

²⁷⁶SCU, "About AI Squared."

²⁷⁷Markkula Center, "Technology Ethics."

²⁷⁸SCU ITEC, "Ethics in the Age of AI."

²⁷⁹SCU Provost, "Teaching and Learning in the Context of AI."

²⁸⁰SCU Provost, "Teaching Expectations and Syllabus Statements 2025-26."

²⁸¹SCU Information Security, "Technology Standards."

university emphasizes transparent communication of expectations between faculty and students.²⁸²

The Markkula Center provides AI Ethics Literacy resources including a "Before you Prompt" guide for student creators. Teaching and Technology Innovation Grants support faculty in developing AI-integrated curricula.^{283 284}

IV. Tool Ecosystem & Procurement Governance

SCU provides institutional access to Google Gemini and NotebookLM for students, staff, and faculty. No campus-wide enterprise license for ChatGPT Edu or Microsoft Copilot is publicly documented. The university utilizes a Data Classification Standard categorizing all university data into three levels (Private, Protected, and Public) to determine appropriate security measures for any tool used for sharing or storage. Users are advised to avoid inputting sensitive data into free AI versions.^{285 286}

AI tool procurement is managed through the IS procurement process, with the Information Security Standard IS.104 revised in late 2025 to include Safe AI Usage requirements and a formal Vendor Security Assessment for any third-party AI tool processing student PII.^{287 288}

V. Academic Integrity Integration

The Academic Integrity policy treats unauthorized AI use as a form of cheating or plagiarism unless explicitly permitted by the instructor.²⁸⁹

SCU enables Turnitin's AI detection feature but advises faculty that it is not fully accurate and should not be the sole basis for academic integrity charges.²⁹⁰

VI. Research Governance & Ethics

A. Responsible AI Research

²⁸²SCU Provost, "Teaching and Learning in the Context of AI."

²⁸³Markkula Center for Applied Ethics.

²⁸⁴SCU CTE, "Teaching and Technology Innovation Grants."

²⁸⁵SCU Library, "Generative AI: Google: Gemini and NotebookLM."

²⁸⁶SCU Information Services, "Data Classification Standard."

²⁸⁷SCU Information Security, "Procurement."

²⁸⁸SCU Information Security, "Technology Standards."

²⁸⁹SCU, "Academic Integrity."

²⁹⁰Markkula Center, "AI Writing Detectors."

The School of Engineering maintains a Responsible AI research program examining the societal implications of AI systems.²⁹¹

B. Frugal Innovation Hub

The Frugal Innovation Hub applies engineering solutions including AI to resource-constrained settings through senior design projects and community partnerships.²⁹²

VII. Library & Information Literacy Signals

The SCU Library maintains a Generative AI LibGuide and offers the AI-Powered Tools to Help with Your Searching workshop series training students on AI for literature reviews.^{293 294}

VIII. Infrastructure & Strategic Investment Signals

A. Degree Programs

SCU offers a Master of Science in Artificial Intelligence through the School of Engineering.²⁹⁵ An undergraduate Minor in Responsible AI requires PHIL 130 (Ethics in AI) with three computing foundation tracks.²⁹⁶

Santa Clara Law launched an Artificial Intelligence Law Specialization in March 2026.²⁹⁷

B. AI Immersion Program

Santa Clara University offers an AI Immersion Program that connects undergraduate students with AI industry leaders in the Silicon Valley region, leveraging the university's proximity to the technology sector.²⁹⁸

C. Strategic Plan

President Julie Sullivan's strategic plan, "Solutions for the Universal Good," identifies AI as a transformative area for research, scholarship, and Jesuit-informed ethical leadership.²⁹⁹

IX. Public Statements & Executive Signaling

²⁹¹SCU Engineering, "Responsible AI Research."

²⁹²SCU Engineering, "Frugal Innovation Hub."

²⁹³SCU Library, "Generative AI LibGuide."

²⁹⁴SCU Library, "AI-Powered Tools" Workshop.

²⁹⁵SCU Engineering, "MS in AI."

²⁹⁶SCU Engineering, "Minor in Responsible AI."

²⁹⁷SCU Law, "AI Law Specialization," March 2026.

²⁹⁸SCU Engineering, "Responsible AI."

²⁹⁹SCU Strategic Plan, "Solutions."

President Sullivan's 2026 University Address referenced AI technologies as integral to the university's strategic planning, including emerging academic programs.³⁰⁰

X. Evidence Archive

Core sources include the AI Squared task force page; Markkula Center Technology Ethics; ITEC Ethics in the Age of AI; Provost's Teaching and Learning in the Context of AI guide; Teaching Expectations 2025-26; IS technology standards; CTE innovation grants; AI Squared FAQ; IS procurement; Academic Integrity policy; AI Writing Detectors guidance; Responsible AI research; Frugal Innovation Hub; Library Generative AI LibGuide; MS in AI program; Minor in Responsible AI; AI Law Specialization; and President Sullivan's speeches.

³⁰⁰ SCU Office of the President, "Speeches and Writings."

Stony Brook University

I. Institutional AI Governance Architecture

A. AI Coordination Work Group

Stony Brook established the AI Coordination and Communication Work Group as a standing advisory body charged with coordinating AI initiatives, policies, and practices across campus. The group includes representatives from the Provost's Office, the Division of Information Technology (DoIT), the Center for Excellence in Learning and Teaching (CELT), and academic departments.³⁰¹

B. AI Teaching and Learning Advisory Committee

In November 2025, the University Senate reported that an AI Teaching and Learning Advisory Committee had been charged to provide guidance on Stony Brook's approach to AI in the teaching and learning space. The committee, composed of faculty, staff, and students nominated from deans, Senate committees, councils, DoIT, CELT, and student governments, is developing an AI Guidelines and Statement of Values document. Additionally, Stony Brook University Libraries launched an AI Steering Committee in November 2025, chaired by the Director of Artificial Intelligence at SBU Libraries, to evaluate opportunities and risks associated with AI technologies in library services.^{302 303}

C. SUNY System-Wide AI Strategic Plan

SUNY maintains a system-wide Artificial Intelligence Strategic Plan developed by the STRIVE Task Force, co-chaired by the Dean of the College of Engineering and Applied Sciences at Stony Brook. The plan addresses AI research, education, ethics, data privacy and security, workforce development, and infrastructure through system-level goals.³⁰⁴

D. AI Innovation Institute

The AI Innovation Institute (AI3), launched in September 2024 as an expansion of the 2018 Institute for AI-Driven Discovery and Innovation, serves as the university-wide hub for AI research, education, and societal impact. In 2025, AI3 awarded \$500,000 in seed grants to support interdisciplinary AI research.^{305 306}

³⁰¹Stony Brook University, "GenAI: About."

³⁰²Stony Brook Provost, "November 2025 Senate Report."

³⁰³SBU Libraries, "Libraries Launches New AI Steering Committee."

³⁰⁴SUNY, "Artificial Intelligence Strategic Plan."

³⁰⁵Stony Brook AI Innovation Institute.

³⁰⁶AI3, "AI Innovation Institute Awards \$500K Seed Grants."

II. Policy Infrastructure & Institutional Alignment

A. Provost's AI Values Statement

The Office of the Provost released a Draft AI Statement of Values regarding Teaching and Learning in December 2025, emphasizing transparency, ethics, and human-centered innovation.³⁰⁷

B. DoIT AI Guidelines

DoIT maintains an AI Tools guide mapping AI use to the university's Sensitive Information Classification Policy, explicitly prohibiting the use of HIPAA or high-risk data with standard AI tools. Turnitin's AI writing detection is available via Brightspace but officially cautioned as insufficient as the sole basis for adverse actions against a student.³⁰⁸

III. Teaching & Learning Posture

CELT maintains resources and guidance on artificial intelligence in learning and teaching, including faculty development workshops such as a Generative AI Crash Course, a Deep Dive into Assessment Redesign, and a Generative AI Boot Camp focused on using AI tools to support lesson plans, rubrics, assessments, and workflow. CELT provides sample syllabus language frameworks for AI use that is permitted, limited, or restricted, along with guidance on communicating expectations, disclosure requirements, citation of AI-generated content, and assignment design considerations.^{309 310}

CELT publishes an AI-Flagged Paper Evaluation Process for faculty reviewing student work flagged by Turnitin's AI detection tools. The process states that Turnitin's AI detection is available and can be enabled for assignments in Brightspace, but emphasizes reviewing detection reports in context, discussing with students, and not using AI detection as the sole determinant of academic dishonesty due to limitations such as false positives.³¹¹

IV. Tool Ecosystem & Procurement Governance

DoIT provides access to Microsoft Copilot (web chat with campus license access to GPT-4 and DALL-E 3; department-purchased Enterprise integration with Office 365 available), Google Gemini (base access via Google Workspace for Education; department-purchased AI Pro license for integration with Gmail and Docs available), NotebookLM (cloud-based AI service for uploading sources and generating summaries, available to all Stony Brook Google users),

³⁰⁷Stony Brook Provost, "AI Statement of Values," December 2025.

³⁰⁸Stony Brook DoIT, "AI Tools Guide."

³⁰⁹CELT, "Artificial Intelligence in Learning & Teaching."

³¹⁰CELT, "Course Syllabus: Language & Policies."

³¹¹CELT, "AI-Flagged Paper Evaluation Process."

Turnitin's AI Checker, and Zoom AI Companion for meeting summaries. Lumi, a tool in Brightspace, leverages Anthropic's Claude for course content support. These tools may not be used with HIPAA data.^{312 313}

V. Academic Integrity Integration

The University Academic Integrity Policy lists "Representing work generated by artificial intelligence as one's own work" as an example of academic dishonesty. A dedicated Generative AI page under Academic Integrity states that use of generative AI tools depends on instructor guidance in each course and encourages students to ask professors if such tools are permitted for specific assignments. The Academic Judiciary handles cases involving AI-generated work under existing policies and procedures.^{314 315}

The Department of Computer Science maintains a codified AI Usage Policy requiring attribution and citation of all AI-generated content.³¹⁶ The student newspaper *The Statesman* reported in November 2025 on campus discussions of responsible AI use in education, noting instructor discretion in AI policies.³¹⁷

VI. Research Governance & Ethics

A. *Empire AI*

Stony Brook is a founding partner in Empire AI, a statewide consortium to build an AI supercomputing center for New York's research institutions.³¹⁸

B. *Specialized Research Labs*

SBU hosts specialized AI labs including the NLP Lab and the Computer Vision Lab within the Department of Computer Science.³¹⁹

C. *Health Sciences AI*

The Renaissance School of Medicine and School of Health Professions lead AI projects in Applied Health Informatics, including AI-driven clinical decision-support tools.³²⁰

³¹²Stony Brook DoIT, "AI Tools."

³¹³Stony Brook DoIT, "Microsoft Copilot Enterprise."

³¹⁴Stony Brook Academic Integrity, "Policies and Procedures."

³¹⁵Stony Brook Academic Integrity, "Generative AI - What to Know."

³¹⁶SBU Computer Science, "AI Usage Policy."

³¹⁷The Statesman, "Stony Brook weighs responsible AI use in education," November 2025.

³¹⁸Stony Brook, "Empire AI."

³¹⁹AI3, "Specialized Research Labs."

³²⁰Stony Brook Health Professions, "AI and Applied Health."

VII. Library & Information Literacy Signals

SBU Libraries offer a comprehensive AI Services hub including support for Retrieval-Augmented Generation systems, ethical AI literacy workshops, and secure on-premise LLM access for researchers. The Libraries also maintain a Guide to Generative AI providing an overview of generative AI concepts, tools, effective uses in academics and research, definitions of key terms, guidance on citing AI-generated content according to standard styles, and reminders on following course rules, documenting AI use, and reviewing outputs for accuracy and bias.^{321 322}

VIII. Infrastructure & Strategic Investment Signals

A. Degree Programs

SBU offers a Master of Science in Engineering Artificial Intelligence through the Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, a Graduate Program in Data Science (MS and PhD), and an undergraduate Specialization in Artificial Intelligence and Data Science within the Department of Computer Science.^{323 324}

B. Compute Infrastructure

Research computing includes the NVwulf GPU cluster, with NVIDIA H200 NVL GPUs in Phase One, and prior AI Cluster infrastructure featuring NVIDIA H100 and other GPUs to support machine learning and AI workloads. The SeaWulf High-Performance Computing Cluster provides additional GPU-accelerated resources for large-scale deep learning and AI model training.^{325 326}

C. Empire AI Campus Partnerships

In February 2026, Stony Brook joined Empire AI SUNY Campus Partnerships, expanding access for students and faculty to the Empire AI supercomputer for research and education purposes.³²⁷

IX. Public Statements & Executive Signaling

³²¹SBU Libraries, "AI Services."

³²²SBU Libraries, "Guide to Generative AI."

³²³SBU, "MS in Engineering AI."

³²⁴AI Innovation Institute, "Graduate Programs and Courses in AI."

³²⁵AI3, "Stony Brook Launches High-Powered Supercomputer Cluster to Advance AI Research."

³²⁶SBU Research Computing, "SeaWulf HPC Cluster."

³²⁷Stony Brook Matters, "Stony Brook Joins Empire AI SUNY Campus Partnerships," February 2026.

In her September 2025 State of the University Address, President Andrea Goldsmith referenced AI in the context of preparing graduates, stating that AI will amplify students rather than replace them through critical thinking and adaptability.³²⁸

Provost Carl Lejuez issued a December 2025 message sharing a draft AI in Teaching and Learning Statement of Values for campus feedback, describing the work of the AI Teaching and Learning Advisory Committee and inviting community input on the values document. The earlier September 2024 communication announced the expansion of the AI Innovation Institute to accelerate AI innovation and education across Stony Brook.^{329 330}

X. Evidence Archive

Core sources include the GenAI About page; AI Innovation Institute; Provost's AI Values Statement; DoIT AI Tools Guide; CELT teaching resources; Microsoft Copilot page; CS AI Usage Policy; Empire AI page; specialized research labs; Health Professions AI blog; Library AI Services; MS in Engineering AI page; SeaWulf cluster documentation; and AI3 seed grants announcement.

³²⁸Stony Brook Office of the President, "President Goldsmith's 2025 State of the University Address."

³²⁹Stony Brook Provost, "AI in Teaching and Learning Statement of Values," December 2025.

³³⁰SBU News, "Stony Brook Launches Expanded AI Innovation Institute."

Tufts University

I. Institutional AI Governance Architecture

Tufts University does not yet have a unified institution-wide AI governance framework. Instead, Tufts operates through a distributed model: Technology Services (TTS) has published "Guidelines for Use of Generative AI Tools" with five operational principles (subject to existing policies, user responsibility for AI-generated content, confidential information protection, academic integrity adherence, and TTS consultation before procurement), while academic expectations are delegated to individual schools, departments, and instructors.³³¹

The Office of the Provost launched an AI+ Visioning Initiative in 2025 with a cross-school AI+ Task Force of thirty-seven members representing all schools and key administrative units. Provost Caroline Genco sponsors the initiative; Vice Provost for Education Cigdem Talgar serves as strategic lead. The task force is co-chaired by Jeff Foster (Professor and Chair, Computer Science) and Mary Davis (Senior Associate Vice Provost for Education). The task force submitted its AI+ Strategy Report to the provost and deans in fall 2025, with an AI Council planned for launch in spring 2026 to succeed the task force structure.³³²

II. Policy Infrastructure & Institutional Alignment

A Draft University-Wide AI Guidelines document was noted as under institutional consideration as of January 2026. The AI+ Task Force's initial recommendations include establishing university-wide AI usage guidelines, developing new AI+X and X+AI educational programming, and increasing AI literacy opportunities for faculty. School-level policy development is ongoing, with TTS guidelines noting that schools are expected to develop and update policies as understanding of generative AI implications evolves.

III. Teaching & Learning Posture

A. Faculty Guidance Model

Tufts operates an instructor-mediated model. CELT (Center for the Enhancement of Learning and Teaching), directed by Dana Grossman Leeman, maintains a comprehensive AI Resources page framing engagement around five steps: experiment with AI, learn with students, create and share guidelines, rethink assessments, and prepare for conversations about cheating.³³³

CELT provides three example syllabus policy approaches (restricting, directing, and encouraging AI use) with real Tufts faculty examples. The guidance emphasizes explaining the rationale

³³¹Tufts University TTS, "Guidelines for Use of Generative AI Tools."

³³²Tufts University OVPE, "AI+ Visioning Initiative."

³³³Tufts CELT, "Artificial Intelligence."

behind AI policies in terms of specific learning outcomes. The Teaching@Tufts blog series includes "Designing Courses in the Age of AI" and multi-part coverage of academic integrity in the AI context.³³⁴

B. AI Detection Tools Policy

A published institutional position on AI detection tools is not publicly documented in available sources. CELT guidance focuses on assessment redesign and relationship-centered approaches to academic integrity rather than detection-based strategies, noting that most well-designed interactions with AI are not easily or accurately detectable.

C. Faculty Support Infrastructure

Faculty support includes CELT consultations and department conversation facilitation, Educational Technology Services (ETS) workshops and drop-ins, TTS training including an "Introduction to AI for Productivity" course, and a CELT podcast on AI's effects on student learning. The Tufts Teaching Symposium has included AI keynotes and faculty and student panels on AI perspectives. The Writing Center has adopted a documented "slow approach" to generative AI tutor education.³³⁵

IV. Tool Ecosystem & Procurement Governance

Tufts centrally licenses Microsoft Copilot (free with Tufts Microsoft account, text and image generation) and Adobe Firefly (free with Tufts Adobe account, image generation). Other tools listed but not centrally licensed include ChatGPT, Gemini, Claude, DALL-E 3, Midjourney, and StableDiffusion. A tiered data classification system restricts Level 2–3 data from unapproved AI tools. All vendor generative AI tools require TTS Technology Review approval before procurement.³³⁶

An AI Admin Network operates as a community of practice for administrative staff, focused on sharing use cases, exploring AI/ML tools, identifying affinity groups, and launching experiments.³³⁷

V. Academic Integrity Integration

The Student Code of Conduct defines academic misconduct to include cheating, plagiarism, inappropriate collaboration, and facilitating academic misconduct. Plagiarism is defined as the use of another's published or unpublished ideas or work without full and clear attribution. The Code does not contain explicit AI-specific language, but TTS guidelines state that misuse of

³³⁴Tufts CELT, "Developing Syllabus Statements for AI."

³³⁵Tufts TTS, "Generative AI Training and Events."

³³⁶Tufts TTS, "Recommended AI Tools."

³³⁷Tufts TTS, "AI."

ChatGPT already violates existing student behavior policies. CELT provides restrictive example syllabus language stating that submitting AI-generated work as one's own constitutes plagiarism and an academic integrity violation.³³⁸

VI. Research Governance & Ethics

A standalone research AI governance document is not publicly documented in available sources. TTS guidelines apply to research contexts, addressing user responsibility for AI-generated content, intellectual property considerations, and data classification restrictions. TTS Research Technology supports generative AI for research use cases including data processing, transcription, literature reviews, and translation, with consultations available for bioinformatics, data science, and digital humanities.³³⁹

VII. Library & Information Literacy Signals

Tisch Library maintains a "Generative AI in Academe" LibGuide covering tools, instructor resources, concerns, and career development, notably drafted with support from GPT-4. The Hirsh Health Sciences Library publishes an "AI Literacy in the Biomedical Sciences" guide covering research applications, citation practices, publisher policies, reproducibility, and ethical considerations. The Music Library includes a generative AI research tab with citation guidance.³⁴⁰

VIII. Infrastructure & Strategic Investment Signals

The Tufts Institute for Artificial Intelligence (TIAI), established 2025 and administered by the School of Engineering, serves as the university's central AI research hub. TIAI is organized around research idea centers: the Center for Human-AI Interaction (HAII, directed by Matthias Scheutz), the Center for Data Foundations in AI (directed by Abani Patra), and a planned Center for AI in Health. TIAI facilitates research collaborations across all ten schools, with seed funding for cross-school healthcare AI projects.³⁴¹

A Master of Science in Artificial Intelligence launched Fall 2025 as a thirty-credit program jointly offered by Computer Science and Electrical and Computer Engineering, with CS and ECE tracks and mandatory ethics coursework. The undergraduate Computer Science program offers focus areas in Artificial Intelligence, Human-Robot Interaction, and Robotics. The

³³⁸Tufts University, "Student Code of Conduct."

³³⁹Tufts TTS, "Generative AI Support for Research."

³⁴⁰Tufts Tisch Library, "Generative AI in Academe."

³⁴¹Tufts TIAI, "Mission."

university-wide strategic plan Tufts Beyond 175 positions AI within the broader institutional vision.³⁴²

IX. Public Statements & Executive Signaling

Provost Genco's AI+ Visioning Initiative aims to "harness Tufts' unique strengths, foster interdisciplinary collaboration, and prepare our community to thrive in a rapidly evolving academic landscape." CELT frames AI as an opportunity to strengthen what the center describes as core elements of a Tufts education: critical thinking, authentic experiential learning, and meaningful human connection. HAI Director Scheutz has stated that universities must provide the necessary discussion and backdrop for keeping AI trustworthy and beneficial.

X. Evidence Archive

Core sources include the TTS Guidelines for Use of Generative AI Tools; TTS AI Hub; AI+ Visioning Initiative page; CELT AI Resources and syllabus statements; Teaching@Tufts blog series; recommended AI tools page; Student Code of Conduct; TIAI institutional pages and center descriptions; MS AI program announcements; library AI research guides; and Tufts Beyond 175 strategic plan.

³⁴²Tufts Engineering, "New Master's Degree in Artificial Intelligence."

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

I. Institutional AI Governance Architecture

A. AI Leadership

UNC Chapel Hill established a Generative AI Committee to guide the university's AI response. In November 2025, Jeffrey Bardzell was appointed as the inaugural Vice Provost for Artificial Intelligence and Chief AI Officer.³⁴³

Bardzell served as Vice Provost for AI through early 2026. As of March 2026, the position was in transition under newly appointed Provost Magnus Egerstedt, who assumed office March 2, 2026.

B. AI @ UNC Policy Hub

AI @ UNC serves as the central policy clearinghouse, categorizing guidance into four pillars: Teaching, Research, Working, and Studying. The portal establishes a human-in-the-loop requirement for all administrative and academic work.³⁴⁴

II. Policy Infrastructure & Institutional Alignment

A. Faculty AI Syllabus Guidance

The Tar Heel Writing Guide, in collaboration with the Provost's Office, provides a three-tier system for syllabus language. Level 1 (Red) prohibits AI use. Level 2 (Yellow) permits AI for specific tasks with mandatory disclosure. Level 3 (Green) fully integrates AI into all stages of work.³⁴⁵

B. Data Classification Framework

The Information Classification Standard mandates that Tier 3 Restricted data (HIPAA, FERPA, Research IP) cannot be entered into any AI tool without an ITS-vetted Data Protection Agreement. Tier 1 and Tier 2 data may only be used in enterprise-licensed tools such as Copilot.³⁴⁶

C. AI Procurement Review

All AI-related purchases or third-party tool integrations must undergo a Data Governance Review involving security, privacy, and accessibility vetting.³⁴⁷

³⁴³UNC News, "Carolina to Host Inaugural AI for Public Good Conference."

³⁴⁴University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, "AI @ UNC."

³⁴⁵UNC Tar Heel Writing Guide, "AI Syllabus Language."

³⁴⁶UNC Policies, "Information Classification Standard."

³⁴⁷UNC ITS, "Data Assistance and Tool Review Portal."

III. Teaching & Learning Posture

A. Center for Faculty Excellence

The Center for Faculty Excellence manages the AI Acceleration Program, providing grants and support for faculty to pilot AI-integrated curricula. The CFE hosts workshops and a Generative AI Learning Community where faculty share peer-reviewed AI assignment designs.³⁴⁸

B. School-Level AI Policies

The School of Medicine maintains Clinical AI Safety guidelines prohibiting the input of identifiable patient data into open language models.³⁴⁹

The School of Nursing requires students to submit a work statement documenting AI use with major projects, attesting to how generative AI was employed and specifying the tools used.³⁵⁰

IV. Tool Ecosystem & Procurement Governance

UNC provides Microsoft Copilot Chat with Data Protection as the primary institutionally scoped AI tool, available to all users with Onyen login, with encrypted queries and no use of UNC data to train models. PromptLab provides secure access to advanced large language models from multiple providers for Tier 0 and Tier 1 data. Adobe Firefly is available for image generation through the UNC Creative Cloud subscription. ITS is conducting pilots including an OpenAI Sandbox for faculty and researcher use and piloting Copilot for Microsoft 365.^{351 352}

At the school level, the Kenan-Flagler Business School has deployed BlueChipAI, a tailored generative AI platform designed for the school's specific teaching, research, and operational needs. The AI Acceleration Program facilitates prototyping of AI applications across campus, supporting development of custom AI tools for health intervention and research modeling.³⁵³

V. Academic Integrity Integration

The Instrument of Student Judicial Governance applies to AI through its unauthorized assistance provisions. AI assistance is considered unauthorized by default unless the instructor states otherwise, and any undisclosed use is treated as a violation.³⁵⁴

³⁴⁸UNC Center for Faculty Excellence.

³⁴⁹UNC School of Medicine, "Safe Uses and Best Practices of AI Tools."

³⁵⁰UNC School of Nursing, "AI Guidance."

³⁵¹UNC ITS, "AI tools at Carolina."

³⁵²UNC AI, "AI Tools at UNC."

³⁵³UNC, "AI for Public Good."

³⁵⁴UNC Student Conduct, "The Honor Code."

UNC has maintained a firm stance against enabling Turnitin's AI detection tool, noting that AI detection tools are not yet reliable enough to serve as sole evidence for Honor Code violations, with specific concern regarding false positives for multilingual writers.³⁵⁵

VI. Research Governance & Ethics

Key institutes driving AI research include RENCI (Renaissance Computing Institute) for high-performance AI infrastructure, the Center for AI and Public Health (CAIPH) housed in the Gillings School of Global Public Health, and the SHIRE Platform as a secure environment for AI research involving clinical health records.³⁵⁶

The university's AI research landscape is documented through a central AI Research at Carolina page highlighting interdisciplinary projects across campus.³⁵⁷

VII. Library & Information Literacy Signals

The University Libraries AI Studio in Davis Library, sponsored by the Office of the Provost's AI Acceleration Program, serves as a learning and collaboration space for building skills and engaging with AI. The Libraries offer instruction sessions on generative AI fundamentals integrated into courses and standalone workshops, and consultations with Library experts on AI tools and ethical use. The Library AI Fellows Program organizes a cohort of undergraduate students who learn about generative AI and organize events. The Carolina AI Literacy Initiative provides workshops, modules, and videos on prompt writing, bias detection, fact-checking, and avoiding plagiarism.^{358 359 360}

The Libraries conduct research into the application of generative AI through the "On the Books: AI-assisted Collections" initiative, which uses AI for transcribing handwritten historical materials, generating image descriptions for archival collections, and creating text corpora to identify historical legal trends. The library team includes specialists such as the Data Analysis Librarian and Humanities Data Librarian who collaborate with faculty to evaluate AI outputs and ensure ethical use in research.³⁶¹

VIII. Infrastructure & Strategic Investment Signals

A. School of Data and Information Sciences

³⁵⁵AI @ UNC, "Students."

³⁵⁶UNC Research, "AI Initiative."

³⁵⁷UNC, "AI Research at Carolina."

³⁵⁸UNC Libraries, "AI at the University Library."

³⁵⁹UNC Libraries, "Library AI Studio."

³⁶⁰UNC Libraries, "Library AI Fellows Program."

³⁶¹UNC Libraries, "Library Research into Generative AI."

Effective July 1, 2026, the School of Data Science and Society (SDSS) and the School of Information and Library Science (SILS) will merge to form the School of Data and Information Sciences (SDIS), serving as the university's primary node for AI research, ethics training, and campus-wide governance.³⁶²

B. AI Acceleration Program

The Office of the Provost operates the AI Acceleration Program, which provides cloud-based computing resources via Azure services to support generative AI prototyping across instruction, research, and operations. The program offers faculty and student fellowships and staff awards, cloud resource grants (\$5,000 to \$100,000), research cyberinfrastructure matching funds (\$10,000 to \$50,000), major campus unit project matching funds, and cloud cyberinfrastructure startup funds (\$25,000 to \$250,000) for departments supporting faculty recruitment.³⁶³

C. Degree Programs

Academic offerings include a B.S. in Data Science, an Online Master of Applied Data Science, and a Ph.D. in Data Science with an AI and Ethics core requirement, all housed in the School of Data Science and Society.³⁶⁴

IX. Public Statements & Executive Signaling

Chancellor Lee H. Roberts has publicly described efforts to become an "AI university," referenced the revamped AI at Carolina website as a hub for institutional AI efforts, and highlighted the merger of the School of Data Science and Society and the School of Information and Library Science as positioning the university in applied technology, data science research, and teaching.³⁶⁵

Provost Magnus Egerstedt has prioritized AI fluency as a strategic objective. In a pre-appointment interview with the Daily Tar Heel in December 2025, Egerstedt emphasized the importance of students achieving fluency with generative AI regardless of discipline, and characterized the School of Data Science and Society as a critical component for defining how AI integrates with traditional disciplines.^{366 367}

The Generative AI Committee, chaired by Mark McNeilly and including representatives from academic units and university functions, maintains a charter to provide AI usage guidance, build the AI community, develop the Provost's AI website, support the AI Acceleration Program, and

³⁶²UNC News, "Here's How Carolina's New School Got Its Name."

³⁶³UNC AI Acceleration, "Home."

³⁶⁴SDSS, Academic Programs.

³⁶⁵UNC News, "Three with Lee."

³⁶⁶Daily Tar Heel, "Q&A: How incoming Provost Magnus Egerstedt plans to tackle AI, engineering, tenure," December 2025.

³⁶⁷UNC News, "Provost Egerstedt: Priorities," March 2026.

gather metrics on AI usage. The ai.unc.edu website states the university's vision as "Envisioning and leading AI for the public good."³⁶⁸ ³⁶⁹

X. Evidence Archive

Core sources include the AI @ UNC portal; Tar Heel Writing Guide AI syllabus language; Information Classification Standard; ITS tool review portal; Center for Faculty Excellence; School of Medicine AI best practices; Library PromptLab announcement; Honor Code; AI detection stance; UNC Research AI Initiative; Library AI Studio; SDSS academic programs; SDIS formation announcement; and Provost Egerstedt priorities.

³⁶⁸UNC Provost, "The Provost Office's AI Committee."

³⁶⁹UNC AI, "Home."

University of Southern California

I. Institutional AI Governance Architecture

A. Formal Governance Framework

USC's AI governance is anchored by a President's AI Strategy Committee established in October 2025, chaired by Marshall School Dean Geoffrey Garrett, with fifteen members plus Provost Andrew T. Guzman as ex officio. The committee's membership spans deans, senior administrators, and faculty across computing, liberal arts, education, and communications, reporting directly to President Beong-Soo Kim.³⁷⁰

The university has published a Generative AI General Policy focused on data classification and enterprise tool governance. The policy distinguishes between USC-procured Enterprise AI Tools and individually acquired tools, establishes a data classification framework (restricted confidential data may not be entered into any AI tool without express written approval from the Office of Ethics and Compliance), requires procurement through purchase orders with third-party security risk management review, and mandates incident reporting for unauthorized data disclosure. Violations may be classified as serious misconduct.³⁷¹

The AI@USC central hub (usc.edu/ai) serves as the institutional coordination portal for strategy committee information, survey access, AI Summit content, research center listings, and tool links.

B. Governance Committees and Structure

The Academic Senate published first-generation instructor guidelines for student use of generative AI in February 2023, offering two approaches: embrace and enhance, or discourage and detect. These remain the primary Academic Senate artifact. The strategy committee conducted a community input phase in early 2026, including an AI Knowledge and Interest Survey with approximately one thousand responses and four moderated community discussion sessions.³⁷²

C. Stated Ethical Principles

The Generative AI General Policy establishes output responsibility: covered individuals are responsible for checking AI outputs for accuracy and completeness and are responsible for any output used in USC work product. The policy framework prioritizes data governance and procurement security rather than pedagogical principles. Ethical principles are further developed

³⁷⁰USC President's Office, "President's AI Strategy Committee."

³⁷¹USC, "Generative AI General Policy."

³⁷²USC Academic Senate, "Instructor Guidelines for Student Use of Generative AI," February 2023.

through the Center for Generative AI and Society and the Institute on Ethics and Trust in Computing.

II. Policy Infrastructure & Institutional Alignment

USC operates a multi-layered policy environment: the Generative AI General Policy governs data and procurement; the Academic Senate guidelines address classroom AI use; the Office of Academic Integrity provides enforcement guidance; and school-level policies (such as Keck School's default prohibition absent explicit permission, approved December 2025) supplement the institutional framework. No university-wide comprehensive classroom AI policy exists, with instructor autonomy preserved as the core principle.

III. Teaching & Learning Posture

A. Faculty Guidance Model

The Provost's January 2026 faculty guidance for the ChatGPT Edu rollout establishes complete instructor autonomy, stating that nothing in the guidance introduces new instructional requirements and that faculty are empowered to establish the rules they judge most appropriate. Faculty are "highly recommended" to state AI policies prominently on syllabi. The guidance articulates an explicit "access does not equal permission" doctrine, with the Office of Academic Integrity directing instructors to communicate that ChatGPT Edu access does not indicate a shift in AI use policies for their courses.³⁷³

B. AI Detection Tools Policy

USC exercises strong caution regarding AI detection tools. The Office of Academic Integrity states that relying on AI detection tool evidence is insufficient to determine responsibility without additional analysis. ITS guidance states that no tool can reliably determine whether work was AI-generated, and faculty are directed to prioritize their own professional judgment, a "Human Judgment" standard. If AI detection software is used, students must be explicitly informed, and FERPA requires removal of identifying information before sharing with AI platforms.³⁷⁴

C. Faculty Support Infrastructure

The Center for Excellence in Teaching (CET) operates a Brightspace-based asynchronous AI in Education hub with prompting strategies, assignment design guidance, ethical considerations, and faculty showcases. Six-week AI in Education Institutes launched in January 2026, timed with the ChatGPT Edu rollout. CET's spring 2025 Faculty Showcase featured eighteen videos on

³⁷³USC Provost, "Faculty Guidance: Preparing for the ChatGPT Edu Rollout in Spring 2026."

³⁷⁴USC Office of Academic Integrity, "Addressing Generative AI."

AI topics. Training resources are segmented by role: faculty, staff, and student tracks each with dedicated materials including ChatGPT 101, prompt packs, and role-specific guides.³⁷⁵

IV. Tool Ecosystem & Procurement Governance

USC's primary enterprise AI tool is ChatGPT Edu, launched January 13, 2026, through a \$3.1 million per year OpenAI partnership providing access to approximately 80,000 users, all active students, faculty, and staff. The platform provides unlimited access to GPT-5.x with credit-based access to advanced capabilities. Under the agreement, prompts and outputs in the USC workspace are excluded from OpenAI model training, and the university does not have access to individual user chat history. A separate HIPAA-compliant workspace serves Keck Medicine.³⁷⁶

ITS maintains a secure enterprise AI tools assessment matrix (behind authentication), and all approved tools must comply with the Data Privacy and Protection Policy and Acceptable Use Policy. The Generative AI General Policy requires all AI tool purchases to go through purchase orders with third-party security risk management review. The Offices of Cybersecurity, Ethics and Compliance, and General Counsel may collectively designate tools as Enterprise AI Tools.

V. Academic Integrity Integration

The Office of Academic Integrity defines AI-generated work represented as a student's own as plagiarism, whether paraphrased or copied verbatim. Faculty submit reports identifying why they believe work was AI-generated, with the instructor's analysis and contextual understanding of the student's work emphasized as essential components. The OAI encourages all instructors to outline expectations in course syllabi, with the USC syllabus template including AI policy language options.³⁷⁷

VI. Research Governance & Ethics

The Center for Generative AI and Society, founded March 2023 with \$10 million in seed funding, operates as a five-school collaboration co-directed by Holly Willis (School of Cinematic Arts) and Bill Swartout (Viterbi/ICT). Two research streams cover Media and Arts Impact and Education Impact, with the education stream developing classroom frameworks including authoring-by-editing models and AI-assisted pre-writing interactions.³⁷⁸

The Institute on Ethics and Trust in Computing (IETC), announced May 2025 with \$12 million from the Lord Foundation, is co-directed by USC Dornsife Philosophy and Viterbi Engineering. The institute addresses questions of justice, judgment, and agency in AI development as part of

³⁷⁵USC CET, "AI Teaching at USC."

³⁷⁶USC ITS, "ChatGPT Edu at USC."

³⁷⁷USC Office of Academic Integrity, "Generative AI and ChatGPT Edu."

³⁷⁸USC Today, "Center for Generative AI and Society."

the broader Frontiers of Computing initiative. Research data and IP governance is handled through the Office of Research Integrity, with library guidance noting that AI cannot be deemed an author under the 2025 legal framework.³⁷⁹

VII. Library & Information Literacy Signals

The USC Libraries maintain a Generative AI Research Guide covering USC-specific guidelines, scholarship and research guidance, faculty resources, copyright and IP considerations, and citation guidance. The guide explicitly disclaims official policy status. The copyright section notes that AI-generated works are not protected by intellectual property laws and warns that library license agreements prohibit automated downloading and indexing.³⁸⁰

VIII. Infrastructure & Strategic Investment Signals

The Frontiers of Computing initiative, launched by former President Carol Folt, represents a \$1 billion-plus multiyear investment seeded by \$260 million from the Lord Foundation. Components include the School of Advanced Computing (opened Fall 2024, directed by Gaurav Sukhatme), the Center for Generative AI and Society (\$10 million), the IETC (\$12 million), the Ginsburg Human-Centered Computation Hall (completed 2024), up to thirty new faculty hires in computer science and engineering, a BS in Artificial Intelligence (Fall 2026), and a Silicon Beach campus expansion.³⁸¹

The inaugural USC AI Summit in November 2025 featured former Google CEO Eric Schmidt in a fireside chat with President Kim, with eight faculty, staff, and student presentations across disciplines. Additional academic programs include the existing BS in Artificial Intelligence for Business (Marshall/Viterbi joint degree) and the Price AI Knowledge Hub's three-pillar AI literacy framework.

IX. Public Statements & Executive Signaling

President Beong-Soo Kim co-hosted the inaugural AI Summit and maintains regular meetings with the AI Strategy Committee. The committee's community input infrastructure (surveys, discussion sessions, and the AI@USC portal) signals a deliberate approach to stakeholder engagement. The \$3.1 million ChatGPT Edu deployment, formalized after documenting approximately 37,000 to 40,000 active monthly ChatGPT users on USC email addresses, was formalized as an enterprise-wide deployment.

³⁷⁹USC Today, "Institute on Ethics & Trust in Computing," May 2025.

³⁸⁰USC Libraries, "Generative AI."

³⁸¹USC Frontiers of Computing.

X. Evidence Archive

Core sources include the President's AI Strategy Committee page; Generative AI General Policy; Provost's faculty guidance for ChatGPT Edu; Academic Senate instructor guidelines; Office of Academic Integrity generative AI pages; ITS ChatGPT Edu and AI FAQ pages; CET AI in Education hub; Libraries Generative AI Research Guide; Center for Generative AI and Society coverage; IETC announcement; Frontiers of Computing pages; and AI Summit documentation.

Vanderbilt University

I. Institutional AI Governance Architecture

A. Executive AI Leadership

In November 2023, Chancellor Daniel Diermeier appointed Dr. Jules White as Senior Advisor to the Chancellor for Generative AI in Education and Enterprise Solutions. In this role, White reports directly to the Chancellor and leads the university's AI strategy.³⁸²

B. College of Connected Computing

The College of Connected Computing (CCC), Vanderbilt's first new college in 40 years, was established in March 2025 with a \$25 million gift from John and Laura Arnold.³⁸³ Matthew Johnson-Roberson was named the inaugural dean, effective May 1, 2025.³⁸⁴

C. Governance Bodies

AI governance operates through a tripartite coordination of the Provost's Office, Vanderbilt University Information Technology (VUIT), and the Amplify GenAI Innovation (AGI) Center. The Provost's Office also convenes an AI Ethics and Society Committee.³⁸⁵

II. Policy Infrastructure & Institutional Alignment

A. Academic Affairs Guidance

The "Academic Affairs Guidance for Artificial Intelligence (AI) Tools," effective January 2024, provides the foundational policy framework. The guidance establishes that faculty retain authority to determine how AI is used in their courses and mandates disclosure of AI use by students in the absence of a specific course policy.³⁸⁶

B. AI Syllabus Guidance

The Center for Teaching provides a framework for instructors to classify AI use in courses under four standard stances: AI Prohibited, AI Assisted (limited), AI Permitted with Disclosure, and AI Integrated (required component of learning objectives).³⁸⁷

C. Data Classification Framework

³⁸²Vanderbilt News, "Jules White Appointed to Senior Advisor Role," November 2023.

³⁸³Vanderbilt News, "\$25 Million Gift for College of Connected Computing," March 2025.

³⁸⁴Vanderbilt News, "Matthew Johnson-Roberson Named First Dean," March 2025.

³⁸⁵Vanderbilt Provost, "AI Ethics and Society Committee."

³⁸⁶Vanderbilt Provost, "Academic Affairs Guidance for AI Tools."

³⁸⁷Vanderbilt Center for Teaching, "AI and Academic Integrity."

VUIT classifies data into four levels (Public, Institutional, Restricted, Critical) to determine which AI tools may be used with specific data types. No generative AI tool is currently approved for processing protected health information or Level 4 data.³⁸⁸

III. Teaching & Learning Posture

A. Faculty Development

The AGI Center hosts the Amplify Staff Fellows program, a cohort-based initiative where staff develop custom AI agents and workflows for university operations.³⁸⁹ In November 2025, Vanderbilt announced AI Discovery Grant awardees supporting interdisciplinary AI teaching and research.³⁹⁰

B. Generative AI Minor

The College of Connected Computing launched an interdisciplinary Generative AI Minor focusing on the principles, tools, and implications of AI.^{391 392}

C. Peabody College AI Initiatives

Peabody College launched the Mindful AI hub to guide responsible AI integration in education, alongside the H-AI Interface initiative exploring human-AI interaction in learning environments.^{393 394}

IV. Tool Ecosystem & Procurement Governance

A. Multi-Tool Strategy

On January 12, 2026, Vanderbilt formalized its multi-tool AI strategy, integrating Amplify 2.0, ChatGPT Edu, and Google tools into campus life. The strategy is designed to prevent vendor lock-in and ensure the appropriate tool for each task.³⁹⁵

B. Amplify Platform

³⁸⁸Vanderbilt Office of Cybersecurity, "Data Classification."

³⁸⁹AGI Center, "Amplify Staff Fellows."

³⁹⁰Vanderbilt News, "AI Discovery Grant Awardees," November 2025.

³⁹¹Vanderbilt News, "New Courses Prepare Students," March 2026.

³⁹²College of Connected Computing, Academic Courses.

³⁹³Vanderbilt News, "Peabody's Mindful AI Hub," September 2025.

³⁹⁴Peabody College, "H-AI Interface."

³⁹⁵Vanderbilt News, "Multi-Tool AI Strategy," January 2026.

Amplify is the university's primary secure AI sandbox, administered by the AGI Center. Users can toggle between models from OpenAI, Anthropic, and other providers. By February 2026, the platform surpassed 10,000 active users.^{396 397}

Amplify 2.0, launched January 6, 2026, introduced agentic capabilities including a personal AI email assistant, scheduling agent, and intelligent note-taker.³⁹⁸

C. AI Tool Registry

VUIT maintains an AI Registry through the software store to track approved AI tools and their data classification clearances.³⁹⁹

V. Academic Integrity Integration

The Honor Code defines unauthorized AI use as "unauthorized aid," with failure to disclose AI use constituting plagiarism.⁴⁰⁰

In August 2023, Vanderbilt disabled Turnitin's AI writing detection tool due to accuracy concerns and high false-positive rates. This policy remains in effect as of March 2026.⁴⁰¹

VI. Research Governance & Ethics

A. VALIANT Research Hub

The Vanderbilt Association for Learning, Innovation, and Neural Translation (VALIANT) serves as a hub for AI research in multidisciplinary fields including image analysis and neuroscience.⁴⁰²

B. VITA

The Vanderbilt Institute for Therapeutic Advances (VITA), launched in January 2026, fuses AI, genomics, and systems biology to accelerate drug discovery.⁴⁰³

C. Vanderbilt AI Law Lab

The Vanderbilt AI Law Lab (VAILL) at the Law School aims to harness AI to expand access to legal services while addressing ethical and policy implications.⁴⁰⁴

³⁹⁶AGI Center, Amplify Platform.

³⁹⁷AGI Center, "About Us."

³⁹⁸College of Connected Computing, "Amplify 2.0 Launch," January 2026.

³⁹⁹VUIT, "AI Registry."

⁴⁰⁰Vanderbilt Student Handbook, "Behavioral Policies."

⁴⁰¹VUIT Brightspace, "Guidance on AI Detection," August 2023.

⁴⁰²Vanderbilt VALIANT.

⁴⁰³Vanderbilt Institute for Therapeutic Advances.

⁴⁰⁴Vanderbilt Law School, AI Law Lab.

D. Research AI Guidance

The Center for Teaching maintains research-specific AI guidance, and the Provost's Office oversees AI ethics review for research applications.⁴⁰⁵

VII. Library & Information Literacy Signals

The Jean and Alexander Heard Libraries maintain research support resources for AI in teaching and research, including guidance on AI literacy and prompt engineering.⁴⁰⁶

VIII. Infrastructure & Strategic Investment Signals

A. Data Science Institute

The Data Science Institute hosts AI Fridays for consultations, AI Summer for immersive workshops, and AI Days as an annual campus showcase.^{407 408}

B. Compute Infrastructure

The Advanced Computing Center for Research and Education (ACCRE) operates a GPU cluster featuring approximately 80 nodes equipped with NVIDIA GPUs for intensive AI research.⁴⁰⁹

C. Workforce Development

Vanderbilt Human Resources launched an AI-Ready program to support staff development in AI skills across the institution.⁴¹⁰

IX. Public Statements & Executive Signaling

Chancellor Daniel Diermeier has championed the College of Connected Computing as a catalyst for computing for all, stating that the college will prepare students to lead in an interconnected digital world.

Provost C. Cybele Raver described the multi-tool approach as a deliberate effort to ensure the community has secure access to diverse AI technologies for research and education.

In March 2026, the university hosted a symposium exploring human-centric AI and the future of work.⁴¹¹

⁴⁰⁵Vanderbilt Center for Teaching, "AI and Research."

⁴⁰⁶Vanderbilt Libraries, Research Support.

⁴⁰⁷Vanderbilt DSI, "AI Fridays."

⁴⁰⁸Vanderbilt DSI, "AI Days 2026."

⁴⁰⁹ACCRE, "Technical Details."

⁴¹⁰Vanderbilt HR, "AI-Ready."

⁴¹¹Vanderbilt News, "Human-Centric AI Symposium," March 2026.

X. Evidence Archive

Core sources include the Jules White appointment announcement; CCC founding and Arnold gift; multi-tool strategy announcement; Amplify platform and Amplify 2.0 launch; AGI Center pages for Staff Fellows and About Us; Provost's Academic Affairs Guidance for AI Tools; Center for Teaching AI and academic integrity guidance; Brightspace AI detection guidance; Student Handbook behavioral policies; Data Classification framework; AI Registry; VALIANT, VITA, and VAILL pages; DSI programming; ACCRE technical details; Peabody Mindful AI hub; and Vanderbilt News coverage.

Villanova University

I. Institutional AI Governance Architecture

A. Formal Governance Framework

Villanova publishes university-wide AI Guidelines adopted from the AI Task Force Report (May 2025). The guidelines state they are not a final policy but will be updated as AI technology, regulations, and industry practices evolve, and apply to all members of the Villanova community including students, faculty, staff, and vendors. A separate "Guidance on AI Text Generators" document is published by the Office of the Provost, authored by Vice Provost Randy Weinstein, VITAL Director Gabriele Bauer, Professor Alice Dailey (Director of Faculty Affairs and Chair of the Academic Integrity Board), and Writing Center Senior Director Mary Beth Simmons.⁴¹²

The centralized AI website (ai.villanova.edu) is sponsored by University Technology Services and the Provost's Office, developed under the AI Working Group's guidance.⁴¹³

B. Governance Committees and Structure

The AI Working Group, established under President Rev. Peter M. Donohue, OSA, PhD, with Executive Sponsor Tej Patel (VP/CIO), is chaired by Jason Hughes (AVP of Enterprise Systems) and co-chaired by Vice Provost Weinstein. Subgroup leads cover faculty training, staff training, student training, and Augustinian pedagogy and ethics. A Committee on the Ethical Use of Artificial Intelligence in the Augustinian Tradition, chaired by Rev. David Cregan, OSA, PhD, is guided by the Augustinian values of Unitas (Unity), Veritas (Truth), and Caritas (Compassion). The Villanova Law School maintains a separate AI Working Group led by Associate Dean Heather Baum.⁴¹⁴

C. Stated Ethical Principles

The AI Guidelines enumerate principles including accessibility and equity (AI tools should not create or reinforce systemic disadvantages), transparency (disclosure when work products use AI), bias awareness, intellectual property attribution, human cognition primacy (AI should not replace critical thinking and foundational learning), and data scraping awareness. These principles are grounded in Augustinian values of Veritas, Unitas, and Caritas.

II. Policy Infrastructure & Institutional Alignment

The AI Task Force (concluded May 2025) conducted the review that informed the current AI Guidelines. The Academic Policy Committee was specifically tasked with updating the Code of

⁴¹²Villanova University, "AI Guidelines."

⁴¹³Villanova University, "AI at Villanova."

⁴¹⁴Villanova University, "Governance & Standards."

Academic Integrity to address AI, resulting in an August 2023 revision. The Data Classification Policy and Intellectual Property Policy are referenced as companion governance documents.

III. Teaching & Learning Posture

A. Faculty Guidance Model

VITAL (Villanova Institute for Teaching and Learning) hosts the central "Teaching with A.I." guidance. The university does not restrict AI tool use in the classroom: faculty may choose to prohibit, allow with attribution, or encourage generative AI use, and have authority to determine when and how AI may be used in graded assignments. Faculty are directed to include AI policy statements in course syllabi. The Provost's guidance encourages a flexible mindset grounded in the Augustinian liberal arts tradition.⁴¹⁵

B. AI Detection Tools Policy

Villanova's position on AI detection tools has evolved. The Provost's guidance initially noted that detection tools are not 100% reliable but can be useful. The May 2024 update states that AI detectors remain highly unreliable and should not be the only means of proving an academic integrity violation. The AI Guidelines note bias concerns, specifically that detection tools are known to incorrectly flag writing by students for whom English is not their first language. Faculty are advised to supplement suspected misuse with additional evidence including drafts, previous writings, and student explanations.⁴¹⁶

C. Faculty Support Infrastructure

Faculty support includes VITAL workshops (including panels on AI and academic integrity), the VITALITY newsletter with AI-focused articles, consultations with Stefan Perun (VITAL) and Gabriele Bauer (VITAL), LinkedIn Learning access for AI and prompt engineering content, and the Ethan and Lilach Mollick keynote at the Teaching and Learning Strategies program.⁴¹⁷

IV. Tool Ecosystem & Procurement Governance

Villanova publishes a dedicated AI Tools page listing approved platforms: Microsoft Copilot Chat for M365, Microsoft 365 Copilot, Microsoft Copilot Studio, Zoom AI Companion (faculty and staff), Google Gemini, qodo (AI coding partner), NotebookLM, and Harvey AI (Law School, limited to faculty, staff, and 2L/3L students). Data protection warnings require that restricted or private data not be entered into any AI tool without prior security review.⁴¹⁸

⁴¹⁵Villanova VITAL, "Teaching with A.I."

⁴¹⁶Villanova Provost, "Guidance on AI Text Generators."

⁴¹⁷Villanova University, "Consulting & Support."

⁴¹⁸Villanova University, "AI Tools."

Procurement governance routes through Technology Services, with the Consulting and Support page offering platform and tool selection guidance, data governance and risk advisory, and compliance support. All AI tool purchases require disclosure and coordination with Technology Services.

V. Academic Integrity Integration

The Code of Academic Integrity, revised August 2023, includes AI-specific language defining academic dishonesty to include work generated through "unsanctioned and/or undocumented artificial intelligence assistance." Students must follow faculty-issued instructions and may be penalized for non-compliance. The Student AI Guidelines require identification of AI tools used, dates of use, and prompts used, along with preservation of authorial process evidence.⁴¹⁹

Enforcement follows a structured process: faculty notify students and file reports with their dean, recommend Class I or Class II violation classification, and students may appeal to the Board of Academic Integrity, where a panel of three faculty and two students determines findings by preponderance of evidence. The Board is chaired by Alice Dailey.

VI. Research Governance & Ethics

The AI Guidelines state that all university research is subject to research integrity policies. The Consulting and Support page lists research AI support for data processing, model deployment, and grant-related activities. No standalone research-specific AI guidance document is publicly documented beyond these references. The guidelines require proper attribution of AI-assisted content and direct researchers to the Intellectual Property Policy.

VII. Library & Information Literacy Signals

Falvey Library maintains an AI section within its How-to Guides, including guides on generative AI tools and Copilot (covering text, visual, writing, coding, and scholarly research categories) and library databases with AI features (JSTOR, Nexis Uni, Statista, EBSCO, DistillerSR). The library conducted a Scopus AI trial in fall 2024. Villanova Law Library maintains separate AI Tools and AI in Legal Technology LibGuides, with database access terms prohibiting upload of copyrighted or proprietary materials to AI tools.⁴²⁰

VIII. Infrastructure & Strategic Investment Signals

Academic programs with AI focus include a Graduate Certificate in AI and Machine Learning (Computing Sciences), MS in Business Analytics and AI (STEM-designated, online), MBA

⁴¹⁹Villanova University, "Code of Academic Integrity."

⁴²⁰Falvey Library, "Generative AI Tools & Copilot."

Specialization in Applied AI and Machine Learning, undergraduate co-major/minor in Analytics and AI, Certificate in Generative Artificial Intelligence (College of Professional Studies), and Executive Education AI/ML Master Class. The centralized AI website describes AI as a strategic capability that can enhance teaching, learning, work, and discovery.⁴²¹

IX. Public Statements & Executive Signaling

The AI Working Group was established under presidential direction. Vice Provost Weinstein's authorship of the text generators guidance and leadership of the Task Force signal provost-level engagement. VP/CIO Patel's executive sponsorship of the Working Group signals IT-academic coordination. The Committee on Ethical Use of AI in the Augustinian Tradition represents a values-driven governance approach grounded in the university's religious mission.

X. Evidence Archive

Core sources include the AI Guidelines; AI at Villanova hub; Governance and Standards page; Guidance on AI Text Generators; Teaching with A.I. page; AI Tools page; Code of Academic Integrity; Student AI Guidelines PDF; Consulting and Support page; Falvey Library AI guides; and academic program pages.

⁴²¹ Villanova School of Business, "MS in Business Analytics and AI."

Wake Forest University

I. Institutional AI Governance Architecture

A. Formal Governance Framework

Wake Forest has developed a multi-document governance framework anchored by two primary guideline documents and a statement of principles. "GAI and Pro Humanitate: Guidelines for Academic Excellence," adapted from the AI Working Group for Academics Final Report (March 2025), covers teaching, learning, research, academic integrity, equity, and professional development. "Guidelines for Administrative Use of Generative Artificial Intelligence Tools" addresses operational use by faculty and staff. Both are published on the centralized ai.wfu.edu hub, launched May 15, 2025.⁴²²

B. Governance Committees and Structure

The AI Working Group for Academics, convened November 2023 by Associate Provost Anne Hardcastle, met through February 2025 with fifteen members representing the College, Schools of Business, Law, Divinity, and Professional Studies, Graduate School, ZSR Library, the Center for the Advancement of Teaching (CAT), and Information Systems. The group's charge included developing mission-aligned principles, recommending syllabus policy, and recommending resources for academic integrity. A separate Administrative AI Working Group produced the administrative guidelines.⁴²³

C. Stated Ethical Principles

Wake Forest publishes three enumerated principles under a "Statement of Principles" grounded in the Pro Humanitate motto. Principle I (Honoring Human Dignity and Wellbeing) addresses privacy, credit for intellectual work, and rejecting efforts to diminish others. Principle II (Embracing Transformative Learning) promotes person-centered approaches. Principle III (Advancing the Ethical Pursuit of Knowledge) emphasizes understanding human experience through irreducibly complex ways of finding meaning.⁴²⁴

II. Policy Infrastructure & Institutional Alignment

The Academic Guidelines recommend that each school ensure its honor code and judicial framework are adequate to address AI-related misconduct, and offer a model definition of AI-related academic misconduct as "the unauthorized use of generative AI platforms by a student." The Administrative Guidelines align with existing Information Security, Procurement,

⁴²²Wake Forest University, "GAI and Pro Humanitate: Guidelines for Academic Excellence."

⁴²³Wake Forest Strategic Framework, "AI Working Group."

⁴²⁴Wake Forest University, "Vision."

Copyright, and Intellectual Property policies. A Discussion Framework provides departments with a structured conversation tool for AI governance at the unit level.

III. Teaching & Learning Posture

A. Faculty Guidance Model

The Center for the Advancement of Teaching (CAT), led by Executive Director Betsy Barre (also Assistant Provost), serves as the primary teaching-facing AI support unit. CAT provides dedicated syllabus resources with three approaches (restricting, directing, and encouraging AI use) along with a Wake Forest-specific archive of examples from the School of Law, School of Business, and College departments. The guidelines establish a clear expectation that every course syllabus include GAI expectations, noting that the absence of guidance undermines the ability to adjudicate misconduct.⁴²⁵

B. AI Detection Tools Policy

The Academic Guidelines take a clear position: AI detectors are principally problematic for high numbers of false positives and raise serious ethical considerations for privacy, intellectual property, and student data. Detector results may be included as evidence but are insufficient alone. The guidelines call for considering course materials, student work, credible witness accounts, and faculty expertise as evidentiary sources.⁴²⁶

C. Faculty Support Infrastructure

Faculty support includes AI Fest (two-day campus event, December 2024 and December 2025), monthly AI Café grassroots gatherings, TechX conference sessions, CAT workshops and short courses, individual CAT consultations, and the Deacs.AI podcast hosted by IS staff. The AI-ED Google Group connects over one hundred faculty and staff. A campus-wide AI survey of faculty and staff was distributed August 2025 by the Provost's Office, IS, CAT, and Center for Analytics.⁴²⁷

IV. Tool Ecosystem & Procurement Governance

Wake Forest provides centrally licensed AI tools with a data classification icon system. Enterprise-licensed tools include Google Gemini Chat, Microsoft Copilot Chat (including GPT-5 and DALL-E image generation), Adobe Firefly (through the Creative Cloud campus agreement), Google NotebookLM, Google AI Studio, Google Vids, and Zoom AI Companion. A three-tier

⁴²⁵Wake Forest CAT, "AI Syllabus Resources."

⁴²⁶Wake Forest, "Guidelines for Academic Use."

⁴²⁷Wake Forest, "Learning."

data classification framework (Confidential, Internal Use Only, Public) governs what information may be entered into each tool.⁴²⁸

The Administrative Guidelines require AI tools to be routed through the university's standard software request process before use, especially if involving university resources or data. Community members are expected to opt out of AI training where that option is available. IS has deployed DeacBot, an AI-powered chatbot for IT support trained on university knowledge bases.⁴²⁹

V. Academic Integrity Integration

The Academic Guidelines provide a recommended definition of AI-related academic misconduct and direct each school to ensure its honor code and judicial frameworks are adequate for GAI-related cases. The CAT publishes an academic integrity FAQ addressing AI scenarios. Recommended syllabus language options span the spectrum from prohibition to encouragement, with the guidelines emphasizing that syllabi should clearly state AI expectations.⁴³⁰

VI. Research Governance & Ethics

The Academic Guidelines address research in the context of GAI, and the Administrative Guidelines establish data protection standards applicable to research contexts. A standalone research-specific AI governance document is not publicly documented in available sources. The IRB maintains published policies, but AI-specific IRB guidance is not separately documented in available sources.

VII. Library & Information Literacy Signals

ZSR Library Teaching Librarian Elizabeth Ellis served on the AI Working Group for Academics, representing library interests in governance development. A dedicated ZSR Library AI research guide specific to generative AI not publicly documented in available sources. The Wake Forest School of Medicine Carpenter Library maintains an AI and Research Knowledge Guide covering Advocate Health's approved AI tools and research applications.

VIII. Infrastructure & Strategic Investment Signals

Wake Forest's Strategic Framework positions AI within broader institutional aims including generating new knowledge through research and strengthening areas of research excellence that cross academic boundaries. AI has been identified as a potential "area of academic distinction" in

⁴²⁸Wake Forest, "Licensed AI Tools."

⁴²⁹Wake Forest, "Guidelines for Administrative Use."

⁴³⁰Wake Forest CAT, "Academic Integrity FAQ."

strategic visioning processes. The ai.wfu.edu hub, extensive tool licensing, and multi-document governance framework represent significant infrastructure investment.⁴³¹

IX. Public Statements & Executive Signaling

The institutional vision frames AI engagement within Pro Humanitate values, stating that indiscriminate use hinders whole-person learning while affirming that Wake Forest must ensure student readiness to learn through and innovate with AI. CAT Director Barre's dual role as Assistant Provost signals the integration of teaching innovation with academic leadership. The campus AI survey demonstrates data-driven governance.

X. Evidence Archive

Core sources include the ai.wfu.edu hub; Guidelines for Academic Use; Guidelines for Administrative Use; Vision and Statement of Principles page; CAT AI resources and syllabus pages; Academic Integrity FAQ; Licensed AI Tools page; Discussion Framework PDF; AI Working Group announcement; Strategic Framework; and campus survey documentation.

⁴³¹Wake Forest University, "Strategic Plan."

Washington University in St. Louis

I. Institutional AI Governance Architecture

A. Formal Governance Framework

Washington University in St. Louis operates under the WashU+AI initiative, formally launched through Provost Mark D. West's letter to faculty on January 6, 2026. The initiative is described as faculty-led and Provost-anchored, with an explicitly academic-mission framing. West's letter identifies three critical aspects: the initiative is "squarely academic, grounded in faculty leadership"; the approach is "experimental and iterative"; and the project is situated in WashU's academic mission with emphasis on responsible use aligned with human values.⁴³²

The initiative is led by four named faculty leaders reporting to Provost West: Betsy Sinclair and Nathan Jacobs (Assistant Vice Provosts for Digital Transformation, from Political Science and Computer Science respectively), Jen Smith (Vice Provost for Educational Initiatives), and Peter Boumgarden (Assistant Vice Provost, Olin Business School). Operational partners include WashU Information Technology (WUIT), the Center for Teaching and Learning (CTL), the Digital Intelligence and Innovation (DI2) Accelerator, and WashU Libraries.⁴³³

B. Governance Committees and Structure

WashU's governance infrastructure has evolved through multiple phases. An Academic AI Working Group convened by the Office of the Provost predates the current initiative. WashU partnered with World Wide Technology (WWT) to conduct a formal AI risk assessment using the NIST AI Risk Management Framework's 72 requirements, baseline initial controls, and identify approximately twenty active AI use cases across clinical, research, administrative, and academic domains. The assessment produced an enterprise-wide AI maturity model and roadmap for an AI ethics review committee. The Chief Information Security Officer was tasked with drafting a university-wide AI risk management policy.

C. Stated Ethical Principles

Provost West's letter introduces a human-centered learning framework developed by Smith and Boumgarden that counterbalances large language model use with earned human knowledge, skills to navigate a changing world, human connections, and personal purpose. The letter explicitly states that the educational experience WashU provides undergraduates will not revolve around AI as a center of gravity. This philosophical positioning is articulated within the institution's governance framework.

⁴³²WashU Provost, "Advancing Our Mission by Exploring the Role of AI on Danforth Campus," January 2026.

⁴³³Washington University, "WashU+AI."

II. Policy Infrastructure & Institutional Alignment

WashU+AI is embedded within the university's broader "Here and Next" ten-year strategic plan, with Digital Transformation as one of four key initiatives. The DI2 Accelerator, led by Executive Director Dan Maranan, serves as the institutional home for this work. The Navigating Artificial Intelligence page on the Provost's site provides the primary policy guidance for classroom AI use. WashU maintains a distributed policy model where classroom AI authorization rests with individual instructors.⁴³⁴

III. Teaching & Learning Posture

A. Faculty Guidance Model

The CTL and Provost's Office provide four tiers of template syllabus language: Tier 1 (AI use allowed without restriction), Tier 2 (AI use allowed with citation), Tier 3 (AI use allowed with limitations per assignment), and Tier 4 (AI use restricted completely, constituting an academic integrity violation). Policies may vary by assignment within a single course, and instructors are encouraged to explain pedagogical reasoning behind their policies.⁴³⁵

The "AI Literacy for the WashU Scholar" Canvas module, developed jointly by CTL and DI2 with contributions from McKelvey Engineering, Arts and Sciences, and WashU Medicine, is a self-paced module available to all Danforth undergraduate students. It focuses on building critical awareness, sound judgment, and responsible habits rather than tool mastery. An AI Curriculum Corps is planned for summer 2026 to support faculty in adapting courses to use generative AI across disciplines.

B. AI Detection Tools Policy

WashU maintains a strong anti-detection-tool stance. The Navigating AI page states that instructors should not base accusations of academic misconduct solely on AI detection tool results, identifying four specific reliability concerns: false positives (especially with grammar-checked or formulaic text), false negatives (when AI text is modified), bias (disproportionate flagging of non-native English speakers), and inability to explain algorithmic logic. The guidance warns that false accusations can damage student mental health and instructor-student relationships.

In lieu of detection tools, WashU provides a multi-layered evidence framework including comparison to AI output when prompts are entered, identification of fake references, terms unconnected to the subject, and specific questions faculty can ask students about drafts, version history, and conceptual understanding.

⁴³⁴WashU Provost, "Navigating Artificial Intelligence."

⁴³⁵WashU CTL, "Language for Course Policies on Artificial Intelligence."

C. Faculty Support Infrastructure

Faculty support includes CTL consultations, a Generative AI Teaching Activities repository, an online collection of AI-resistant assignment designs, and the AI Literacy Canvas module. WashU IT launched an AI Literacy Program: Foundations for all IT staff in January 2026, with mandatory completion by February 27, 2026, signaling institutional commitment to operationalizing AI competency.

IV. Tool Ecosystem & Procurement Governance

WashU deploys a detailed data classification framework. Every tool on the AI hub is labeled with binary HIPAA and FERPA compliance status. Current tools include Secure WashU ChatGPT (HIPAA/FERPA compliant, GPT-4o in isolated configuration launched December 2023), Google Gemini for Education (HIPAA/FERPA compliant, Danforth Campus), NotebookLM (Danforth Campus), Microsoft 365 Copilot Chat, Secure AI API Endpoints (GPT-4.1/GPT-5/Grok-3, HIPAA/FERPA compliant for research and healthcare applications), and Box AI.⁴³⁶

The WashU AI Toolbox (WashU ChatGPT, API Endpoints, and forthcoming Gateway AI platform for custom chatbots and AI agents) was named a finalist for the 2025 Gartner Eye on Innovation Awards for Education. A phased rollout strategy focuses Phase 1 on Danforth Campus, with the medical campus requiring specialized tools in future phases. The IT guidance maintains an Approved AI Tools List with a procurement review pathway requiring IT Security Review Forms for tools beyond approved scope.

V. Academic Integrity Integration

The Academic Integrity Policy for undergraduate students specifically addresses AI: students must cite material generated by artificial intelligence as from a traditionally published source. The policy is administered through Academic Integrity Coordinators in the Office of the Provost, with an Academic Integrity Board handling hearings and appeals through the Vice Provost for Educational Initiatives or Chair of the Student Conduct Board.

VI. Research Governance & Ethics

The DI2 Accelerator operates the Digital Solutions Studio and the Digital Transformation Research Corps (DTRC), a ten-week summer program supporting interdisciplinary, faculty-led research projects. The inaugural 2025 cohort produced eight AI-driven tools. The AI for Health Institute provides seed grants of up to \$50,000 for AI-driven health research, including a new center for AI-based imaging at Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology. The WashU Law AI

⁴³⁶WashU IT, "AI Tools at WashU."

Collaborative, launched spring 2025 under Dean Stefanie Lindquist, hosts an AI Fellowship Program and held a global AI summit in Dubai in January 2026.⁴³⁷

Additional research programs include the NSF AI-ACCESS Program (AI, environmental science, and social sciences), TRIADS (Transdisciplinary Institute in Applied Data Sciences), and the Research Computing and Informatics Facility (RCIF) specializing in AI and deep learning consulting.

VII. Library & Information Literacy Signals

WashU Libraries serve as an operational partner in the WashU+AI initiative and participate in the planned AI Curriculum Corps. The libraries' role extends beyond traditional research guide functions to active partnership in institutional AI governance and curricular development.

VIII. Infrastructure & Strategic Investment Signals

Strategic investment signals include the NIST-based risk assessment with WWT, the Gartner-recognized AI Toolbox with isolated architecture and HIPAA/FERPA compliance, the DI2 Accelerator infrastructure, the AI for Health Institute seed grants, the WashU Law AI Collaborative's global programming, and multiple AI-focused academic programs including an MS in AI in Biomedicine and Health, Graduate Certificates in AI/ML and Biomedical Informatics, and deliberate integration of AI into McKelvey Engineering's undergraduate curriculum.⁴³⁸

The Here and Next strategic plan's Digital Transformation initiative, the WashU+AI framework, and the forthcoming AI Curriculum Corps and Gateway AI platform signal sustained institutional investment in AI infrastructure.

IX. Public Statements & Executive Signaling

Provost West's letter directly acknowledges faculty skepticism, inviting skeptics to explore, debate, discuss, and question. Vice Provost Smith has stated that instructor classroom autonomy is connected to academic freedom and is "fairly sacred." WashU Law Dean Lindquist has publicly positioned the school as aiming to become the nation's leading law school in artificial intelligence and the law. The combination of faculty-led governance, transparent engagement with skeptics, and human-centered learning framework reflects a consistent institutional emphasis on faculty agency and pedagogical autonomy.

X. Evidence Archive

⁴³⁷WashU Law, "AI Collaborative."

⁴³⁸WashU DI2 Accelerator.

Core sources include the WashU+AI hub; Provost West's January 2026 letter; Navigating Artificial Intelligence page; CTL course policy language templates; WashU IT AI guidance and tools pages; DI2 Accelerator pages; AI for Health Institute; WashU Law AI Collaborative; WWT case study; Academic Integrity Policy; and Here and Next strategic plan documentation.

Glossary of Terms

Agentic AI — AI systems that can take autonomous multi-step actions, such as browsing the web, executing code, or managing workflows, rather than simply generating text in response to a single prompt.

AI Detection Tools — Software that attempts to determine whether text was generated by a human or by an AI system. Turnitin's AI detection feature is the most widely referenced in higher education. Many institutions in this benchmark have expressed caution about the reliability of these tools, particularly regarding false positive rates for non-native English speakers.

API (Application Programming Interface) — A technical interface that allows software applications to communicate with AI models programmatically, enabling developers to build custom tools and integrations rather than relying on a chat-based interface.

BAA (Business Associate Agreement) — A legal contract required under HIPAA between a covered entity (such as a university health system) and a vendor that may handle protected health information. AI tools used in clinical or health research settings typically require a BAA to be in place.

Brightspace — A learning management system (LMS) used by some universities as an alternative to Canvas. Relevant in this benchmark because some AI tools integrate directly into the LMS environment.

Canvas / Canvas Commons — Canvas is a learning management system widely used in higher education. Canvas Commons is a shared repository where faculty can publish and import course modules, including AI literacy and policy resources.

ChatGPT Edu — An enterprise version of OpenAI's ChatGPT designed for universities. Unlike consumer ChatGPT, the Edu version operates under institutional data agreements ensuring that user inputs are not used to train OpenAI's models. Several institutions in this benchmark have deployed ChatGPT Edu as their primary provisioned AI tool.

CAIO (Chief AI Officer / Chief Artificial Intelligence Officer) — A senior leadership role responsible for institutional AI strategy, governance, and implementation. A small number of institutions in this benchmark have established this position.

Claude — A family of AI models developed by Anthropic. Claude for Education is an enterprise version designed for university deployment with institutional data protections.

Copilot (Microsoft) — Microsoft's AI assistant integrated into its product ecosystem. Copilot Chat provides a web-based conversational AI interface with enterprise data protection under institutional Microsoft licenses. Microsoft 365 Copilot is a separate, higher-tier product that

integrates AI directly into Word, Excel, Outlook, and other Office applications. The two tiers have materially different capabilities and data handling.

Data Classification — A framework that categorizes institutional data by sensitivity level (typically ranging from public to restricted or confidential) and determines which tools and protections are required for each level. Most institutions in this benchmark use data classification to govern which AI tools may be used with which types of information.

Enterprise Data Protection — Contractual and technical safeguards ensuring that data entered into an AI tool by institutional users is not stored, shared, or used to train the vendor's models. A key distinction between consumer AI tools (which may use inputs for training) and enterprise-licensed versions (which contractually prohibit it).

FERPA (Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act) — Federal law protecting the privacy of student education records. FERPA compliance is a recurring concern in AI governance because student data entered into AI tools may constitute a disclosure under the statute.

Gemini (Google) — Google's AI model and chat interface. Google Gemini for Education is an enterprise version available through Google Workspace for Education licenses with institutional data protections.

GPU (Graphics Processing Unit) — Specialized computing hardware originally designed for graphics rendering, now widely used for training and running AI models. GPU clusters and high-performance computing infrastructure are referenced in this benchmark as indicators of institutional AI research investment.

Hallucination — A term used to describe instances where an AI model generates content that is factually incorrect, fabricated, or unsupported by its training data, often presented with apparent confidence. Several institutions in this benchmark cite hallucination risk in their faculty guidance.

HIPAA (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act) — Federal law governing the privacy and security of protected health information. Institutions with health systems or health sciences programs must ensure that AI tools used with patient data meet HIPAA requirements, typically through a Business Associate Agreement.

HPC (High-Performance Computing) — Large-scale computing infrastructure, typically consisting of clusters of interconnected servers, used for research requiring significant computational power. AI model training is a common HPC workload.

IRB (Institutional Review Board) — A committee that reviews and approves research involving human subjects. AI-related research may trigger IRB review when AI systems interact with human participants or process personal data.

LibGuide — A web-based research guide created and maintained by university librarians to provide subject-specific resources, tutorials, and guidance. Many libraries in this benchmark maintain AI-specific LibGuides covering AI literacy, citation practices, and ethical use.

LLM (Large Language Model) — The category of AI systems that power tools like ChatGPT, Claude, and Gemini. LLMs are trained on large datasets of text and generate responses by predicting likely word sequences. They are the core technology underlying most generative AI applications referenced in this benchmark.

LMS (Learning Management System) — Software platforms such as Canvas, Brightspace, or Blackboard used to manage course content, assignments, and grading. AI tool integration with the LMS is a recurring theme in institutional tool ecosystems.

NotebookLM (Google) — A Google AI tool that allows users to upload documents and generate summaries, ask questions, and explore content within a contained environment. Available through Google Workspace for Education at several institutions in this benchmark.

Prompt Engineering — The practice of crafting specific input text (prompts) to elicit desired outputs from AI models. Some institutions in this benchmark offer faculty and student training in prompt engineering as part of AI literacy programming.

RAG (Retrieval-Augmented Generation) — A technique that enhances AI model responses by retrieving relevant information from a specific document collection or database before generating a response. Used in institutional AI tools to ground responses in authoritative sources rather than relying solely on the model's training data.

Turnitin — A widely used academic integrity platform that checks student submissions for similarity to existing sources. Turnitin added an AI detection feature that attempts to identify AI-generated text. Many institutions in this benchmark have taken explicit positions on whether to enable or disable this feature, with several citing concerns about reliability and bias.

Closing Note

This document reflects publicly available information as of March 2026. Generative AI governance in higher education is evolving rapidly, and institutions frequently update their policies, tools, and organizational structures without public notice or changelog documentation. Specific claims in this benchmark may have changed between the evidence snapshot date and the date of reading.

Every effort has been made to ensure accuracy within the constraints of public-source research. Where errors or omissions exist, they are unintentional. Corrections, updates, and additional publicly documented evidence are welcome and will be incorporated into future revisions.

This document is intended as a reference tool for institutional planning and governance deliberation. It does not constitute advice, recommendation, or endorsement of any institution's approach. Readers with questions, corrections, or feedback are encouraged to contact the author.

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