

treatise. The student checked out the cases and statutes cited in the AI overview and then searched for other primary and secondary authorities using standard legal research materials and techniques. The student did not quote or paraphrase any portion of the AI overview (or any other outside source) without the use of proper quotations, indications and attribution. Based on these facts, no academic dishonesty occurred.

2. Students have received an assignment similar to the one in the preceding example. One of the students began by consulting an artificial intelligence platform to get an overview, as in the preceding example. But then: (1) in writing the paper, the student relied heavily on the primary sources that were cited in the AI overview, without reading the authorities or without doing additional research; (2) the student turned in a paper that contained identical wording or paraphrases of some of the sentences or lesser passages in the AI overview without proper quotation, indications or attribution; and (3) the overall structure of the student's paper (or one or more substantial portions thereof) essentially tracked the structure of the AI overview. The use of artificial intelligence as described in (1), (2) or (3) would constitute academic dishonesty.
3. During an examination, a student consults an artificial intelligence source that generates natural language responses to questions that are posed to it. According to the examination instructions, the exam is "open book" and "open Internet," but the instructions do not expressly mention restrictions on getting help from other persons in taking the final exam. The student's use of this artificial intelligence source constitutes academic dishonesty, just as it would have been academic dishonesty for the student to get help from a real person in taking the exam. The prohibition on getting help from other persons is implicit in the protocols and rationales for be1 (s)1 (fo) (io)d(i)-2 (na)-1 (l)-2 ()TsoEa ()mteafs 1(s)-1