



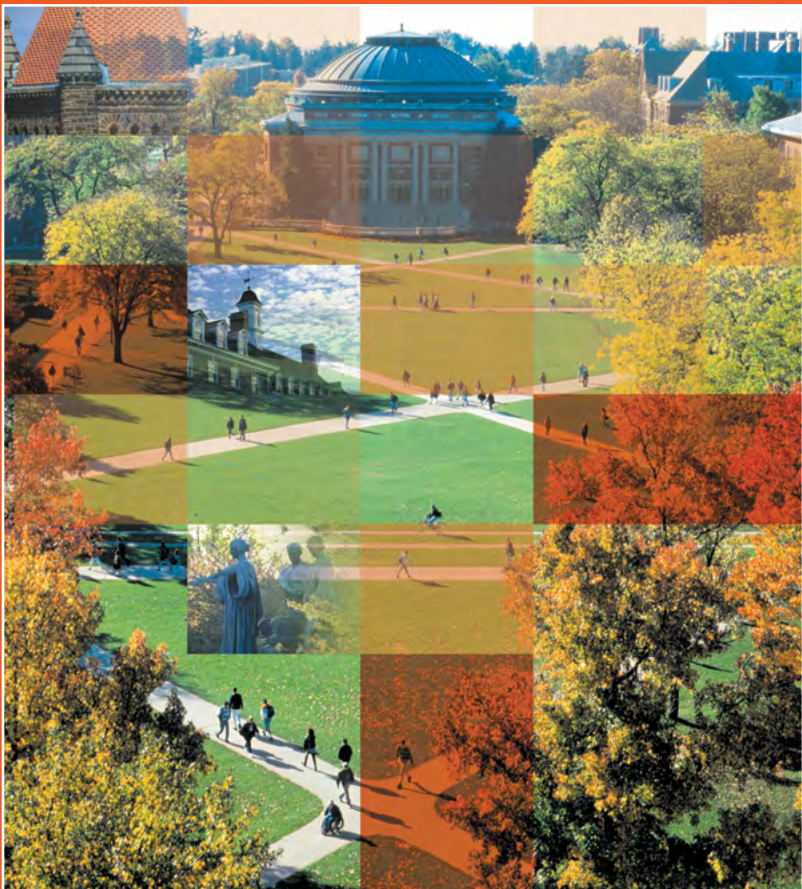
STUDENT CODE

STUDENT RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

ARTICLE I

2024-2025

University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign





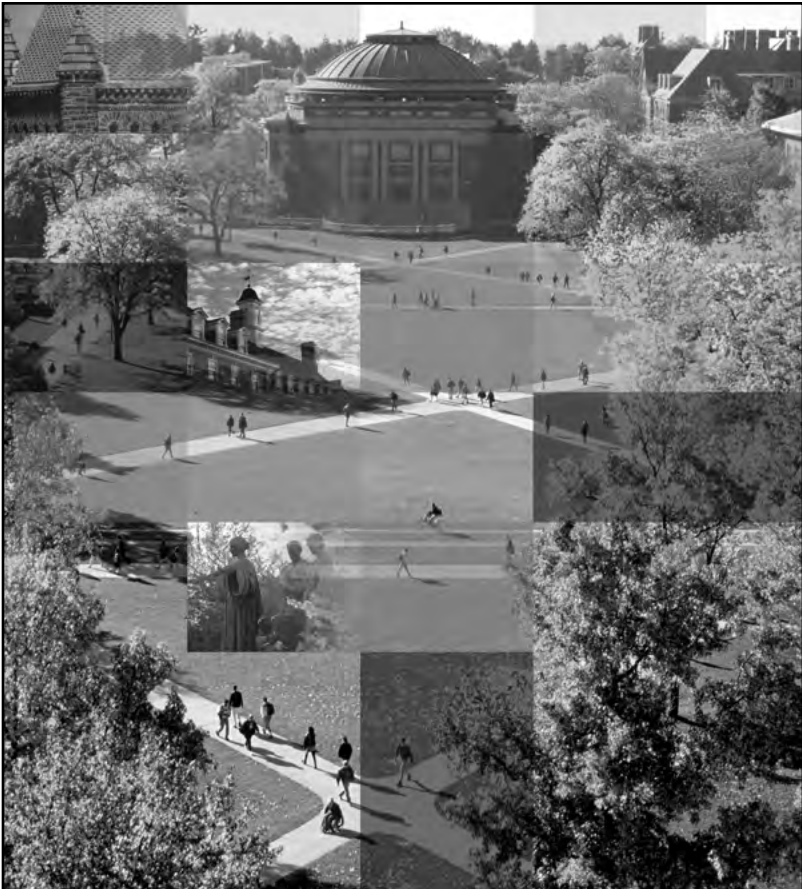
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PREFACE

The Student Code is a collection of rules, regulations, policies, and procedures that apply to, or otherwise directly impact, students at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign. Although it is not an exhaustive list of such policies, it is the most expansive list available in a single document. It is divided into three articles:

Article 1 – Student Rights and Responsibilities

Article 2 – General Policies and Regulations

Article 3 – Academic Policies and Regulations

Unless otherwise noted, the rules stated in this Student Code apply to all undergraduate, graduate, and professional students enrolled at the university. All students are expected to review this document, especially Article 1, prior to attending classes so that they may begin their work at Illinois with knowledge both of their rights as students and of their responsibilities as members of the academic community. A printed booklet containing only Article 1 is also available in the Office of the Dean of Students.

The most current version of the Student Code is always available online at studentcode.illinois.edu. The print version may not reflect the most recent changes.

THE COUNCIL ON STUDENT CONDUCT EXPECTATIONS AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The Council on Student Conduct Expectations and Accountability is a standing committee of the Urbana-Champaign Senate composed of faculty members, administrators, and students. Its responsibilities are outlined in the Senate Bylaws, which provide in relevant part:

(a) Duties

The Council is a committee of the Senate. Regarding policies governing student conduct expectations and accountability, the Council shall:

- (1) Periodically review, report, and make recommendations for changes to the conduct governance system, including policies, procedures, and practices that align with best practices;
- (2) Develop and recommend to the Chancellor policies on student affairs (*Statutes*, Article XI, Section 1.a);
- (3) Review proposed revisions to the policies and transmit to the Chancellor its approval, disapproval, or further proposed revisions;
- (4) Refer any policies on academic matters, including requirements for degrees and standards of academic performance, to the Senate Committee on Educational Policy, except that the Council shall have jurisdiction over academic misconduct such as cheating, falsification, fabrication, plagiarism, or destruction of educational materials or resources;
- (5) Meet annually with the Senate Committee on Student Discipline to review the implementation of the policies; and
- (6) File notice of all proposed revisions to the policies with the Office of the Dean of Students and with the Clerk of the Senate.

(b) Coordination of Duties with the Office of the Dean of Students

The Council shall request the assistance of the Office of the Dean of Students to coordinate the following duties:

- (1) Provide administrative support to the Council;
- (2) Notify the Council of any federal, state, or local mandates regarding student conduct expectations and accountability;
- (3) Serve as a repository for revisions to the policies governing student conduct expectations and accountability that may include reference to student policies outside the jurisdiction of the Council; and
- (4) Publish and disseminate the policies governing student conduct expectations and accountability (historically referenced as the Student Code) to the university community by August 1 of each year in a convenient form as determined by the Council.

(c) Membership

The Council shall consist of:

- (1) Six faculty members, of whom one shall be elected chair by the Senate;
- (2) Seven student members, four undergraduates, three graduate or professional students;
- (3) Four campus administrative officers with due regard for appropriate areas of concern and in consultation with the Chancellor or the Chancellor's designee;
- (4) One member of the Senate Committee on Educational Policy, selected by that Committee (*ex officio*);
- (5) One member of the Council of Undergraduate Deans (*ex officio*), selected by that Council;
- (6) One designee of the Dean of the Graduate College (*ex officio*); and
- (7) The Dean of Students or the Dean's designee (*ex officio*).

PROCEDURE FOR AMENDING THE STUDENT CODE

As outlined previously, the Council on Student Conduct Expectations and Accountability is responsible for drafting amendments to the rules set out in the Student Code, subject to final approval by the Chancellor. Proposed amendments come from many sources. For example, the Council itself generates many proposals in exercising its oversight function stated in the Senate Bylaws. Suggested amendments also have come from students, faculty members, and campus academic and administrative units. In addition, the Chancellor, the Dean of Students, and other campus administrators periodically appoint campus task forces to study specific issues and make recommendations that ultimately require amendments to the Student Code.

To propose an amendment to the Student Code, a member of the academic community should first discuss the proposal with the appropriate constituency groups, committees, and departments to collect feedback and recommendations. Then, the proposal author must either complete the online form available at <https://forms.illinois.edu/sec/4131863> or email studentcode@illinois.edu for a document version of the form and written instructions.

The Council Chair assigns all proposed rule amendments, both internal and external, an agenda item number and schedules each for discussion at one or more regularly scheduled Council meetings. Many agenda items require significant additional discussion with the proposing party and other members of the campus community who may be affected by the proposed change. If the Council votes to recommend a rule change, the committee will follow the steps outlined above and in the Senate Bylaws.

For all proposed amendments to the Student Code that fall outside of the Council's jurisdiction, the Council Chair will determine which policy-making body (or bodies) is responsible for the affected section and forward the proposal to that body (or bodies) for discussion. If all responsible bodies approve the proposal, or an amended version thereof, the Council Chair will then assign the proposal an agenda item number and follow the steps outlined in the previous paragraph. In such cases, the Council is only empowered to adjust formatting, typography, spelling, etc. to match the current Student Code.

In instances in which a quorum of voting members of the Council is not or cannot be present for a meeting of the Council (e.g., during summer), the Dean of Students is authorized to move forward to the Chancellor for review any proposed regulatory or mandated rule change that would have ordinarily been considered by the Council and voted on by a quorum of voting members. The Dean of Students shall provide the Chancellor with the feedback about the proposed rule change(s) received from members of the Council who attended the meeting that did not have a quorum, along with a recommendation on whether the Chancellor should approve such rule change(s).

Once a proposed change has been approved by the Chancellor, it is scheduled for inclusion in the Student Code text. Although a change may become effective immediately upon approval, most changes are held until the end of the academic year for inclusion in the following year's Student Code.



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PART I. STUDENT RIGHTS

§ 1-101 Preamble

- (a) A student at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign is a member of a university community of which all members have at least the rights and responsibilities common to all citizens, free from institutional censorship; affiliation with the university as a student does not diminish the rights or responsibilities held by a student or any other community member as a citizen of larger communities of the state, the nation, and the world.
- (b) Any rules or regulations considered necessary to govern the interaction of the members of the university community are intended to reflect values that community members must share in common if the purpose of the community to advance education and to enhance the educational development of students is to be fulfilled. These values include the freedom to learn, free and open expression within limits that do not interfere with the rights of others, free and disinterested inquiry, intellectual honesty, sustained and independent search for truth, the exercise of critical judgment, respect for the dignity of others, and personal and institutional openness to constructive change. The following enumeration of rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage other rights retained by these individuals in their capacity as members of the campus community or as citizens of the community at large.

§ 1-102 In the Classroom

The instructor, in the classroom and in conference, should encourage free discussion, inquiry, and expression. Student performance should not be evaluated on opinions or conduct in matters unrelated to academic standards.

- (a) Students should be free to take reasoned exception to the data or views offered in any course of study and to reserve judgment about matters of opinion, but they are responsible for learning the content of any course of study for which they are enrolled.
- (b) Students should have protection through orderly procedures against prejudiced or capricious academic evaluation. At the same time, they are responsible for maintaining standards of academic performance established for each course in which they are enrolled.
- (c) Information about student views, beliefs, and political associations that instructors acquire in the course of their work as instructors, advisers, and counselors should be considered confidential. Protection against improper disclosure is a serious professional obligation. Judgments of ability and character may be provided under appropriate circumstances, normally with the knowledge or consent of the student.
- (d) The instructor is in charge of the orderly conduct of the class and may exclude a student or an auditor who does not comply with a reasonable request in this regard. If the student is registered for the course and if the disruption is repeated or so egregious as to violate other conduct regulations, (usually § 1-302(f)), the instructor, after consultation with the department head or designee and the Director of the Office for Student Conflict Resolution, may exclude the student from the class until such time as the disciplinary matter has been resolved. If the disciplinary matter is resolved in a manner that permits the student to return to class, the instructor, in consultation with the department head and the Director of the Office for Student Conflict Resolution or designee, shall decide whether and to what extent the student will be permitted to make up course work missed while excluded from class.
- (e) Should students feel that their rights as a student have been violated, students may discuss the matter, to the extent possible, with their instructor in the relevant course. If a resolution cannot be reached, students may contact the head of the department in which the course

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is being offered. If further assistance is needed, students may contact the dean's office of the college offering the course. Assistance navigating the process is available through the Connie Frank CARE Center (formerly the Student Assistance Center) in the Office of the Dean of Students at (217) 333-0050 or helpdean@illinois.edu Monday-Friday between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

§ I-103 Campus Expression

- (a) Discussion and expression of all views is permitted within the bounds of established principles of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and subject to reasonable time, place, and manner restrictions that are consistent with established First Amendment principles.
- (b) Members and organizations in the university community may invite and hear any persons of their own choosing, subject only to reasonable requirements on time, place, and manner for use of university property.
- (c) The campus press and media are to be free of censorship. The editors and managers shall not be arbitrarily suspended because of student, faculty, administration, alumni, or community disapproval of editorial policy or content.
- (d) The right to speech and association protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, such as peaceful protest and demonstration, is recognized within the university community. The university retains the right to establish parameters to help provide a safe environment, protect property, and promote the proper functioning of the university's teaching, research, economic development and public service missions, and business operations. Outdoor, publicly accessible areas of university property may be used for protected speech and association subject to restrictions in the Expressive Activity on Campus policy in the Campus Administrative Manual.

§ I-104 Privacy

- (a) Members of the university community have the same rights of privacy as other citizens and surrender none of those rights by becoming members of the academic community. These rights of privacy extend to residence hall living. Nothing in university regulations or contracts shall give university officials authority to consent to a search by police or other government officials of offices assigned or living quarters leased to individuals except in response to a properly executed search warrant or search incident to an arrest.
- (b) When the university seeks access to an office assigned or living quarters leased to an individual to determine compliance with provisions of applicable multiple dwelling unit laws, ordinances, and regulations, or for improvement or repairs, the occupant shall be notified of such action not less than twenty-four hours in advance. There may be entry without notice in emergencies where imminent danger to life, safety, health, or property is reasonably feared and for custodial service.
- (c) The university may not conduct or permit a search of an office assigned or living quarters leased to an individual except in response to a properly executed search warrant or search incident to an arrest.
- (d) The university shall not regulate the social life of students or their organizations except as such regulations may apply to use of university premises, facilities, or premises approved for student residences. Additional regulations for living units may be made by a democratically constituted student government for the unit.
- (e) The university shall not regulate the hours individuals may keep.

§ I-105 Student Records

- (a) The university and its subdivisions should have a carefully considered policy as to the information which should be part of a student's permanent educational record and as to the conditions of its disclosure. To minimize the risk of improper disclosure, academic and disciplinary records are normally separate. (See, however, § 3-704(a).) Access to the

student's own records and files is guaranteed to each individual and is subject only to reasonable regulation as to time, place, and supervision.

- (b) Transcripts of academic records should contain only information about academic status and conditions relating to the student's eligibility for continuing registration on this campus. Information from disciplinary or counseling files should not be available to unauthorized persons on campus, or to any person off campus without the express consent of the subject involved, except in cases where the student is not competent to grant such consent. In such cases, information will be made available only where the safety of persons or property is involved. No records should be kept which reflect the political activities or beliefs of students.
- (c) Provisions should also be made for periodic routine destruction of noncurrent disciplinary records. Administrative staff and faculty members should respect confidential information about students which they acquire in the course of their work.
- (d) The records and files of individuals no longer at the university shall continue to be subject to the provisions of this document.

§ 1-106 Student Affairs

In student affairs, certain standards must be maintained if the freedom of students is to be preserved.

- (a) **Freedom of Association**
Students bring to the campus a variety of interests previously acquired and develop many new interests as members of the academic community. They should be free to organize and join associations to promote their common interests.
 - (1) The membership, policies, and actions of a Registered Organization (RO) and Registered Student Organization (RSO) usually will be determined by the vote of only those persons who hold bona fide membership in the college or university community.
 - (2) Affiliation with an extramural organization should not of itself disqualify a student organization from institutional recognition.
 - (3) Registered Organizations and Registered Student Organizations are not required to have campus advisors. However, if they chose to have one, each organization should be free to choose its own adviser, and institutional recognition should not be withheld or withdrawn solely because of the inability of a student organization to secure an adviser. Campus advisers may advise organizations in the exercise of responsibility, but they should not have the authority to control the policy of such organizations. University Student Organizations (USO) are required to have a faculty or staff advisor who is a full-time employee of the university. The USO may choose their advisor unless one is assigned to the organization as a part of their responsibilities of employment. The advisor should not have authority to control the policy and activities of the organizations, except as it relates to compliance with university policies.
 - (4) The name(s) and address(es) of an agent or agents, and/or officers of a Registered Organization, Registered Student Organization or University Student Organization, are required as a condition of registration.
 - (5) Campus organizations, including those affiliated with an extramural organization, shall not discriminate in the selection of its members or in the access to its programs, services, and activities on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, ancestry, age, marital status, disability, sexual orientation including gender identity, unfavorable discharge from the military or status as a protected veteran and will comply with all applicable federal and state nondiscrimination, laws, orders and regulations, except as specifically exempted by law.
- (b) **Freedom of Inquiry and Expression**
 - (1) Students, Registered Organizations, Registered Student Organizations and University Student Organizations should be free to examine and to discuss all questions of interest to them, and to express opinions publicly and privately subject to restrictions that are consistent with established First Amendment principles. They should always be free to support causes by orderly means which do not disrupt the regular and essential operation of the institution. At the same time, it should be made clear to the academic

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and the larger community that in their public expressions or demonstrations, students or student organizations speak only for themselves.

- (2) Students should be allowed to invite and hear any person of their own choosing subject only to reasonable requirements on time, place, and manner for using university property. Those routine procedures required by an institution before a guest speaker is invited to appear on campus should be designed only to ensure that there is orderly scheduling of facilities, adequate financial underwriting for costs of services to be provided by the university, adequate preparation for the event, and that the occasion is conducted in a manner appropriate to an academic community. The university's control of campus facilities should not be used as a device of censorship. It should be made clear to the academic and larger community that sponsorship of guest speakers does not necessarily imply approval or endorsement of the views expressed either by the sponsoring group or the institution.

§ I-107 Policy for the Provision of Religious Accommodations for Students

- (a) It is the policy of the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign to reasonably accommodate its students' religious beliefs, observances, and practices that conflict with a student's class attendance or participation in a scheduled examination or work requirement, consistent with state and federal law.
- (b) Students must request a reasonable accommodation for their religious belief, observance, and practice in advance of the conflict to allow time for both consideration of the request and alternate procedures to be prepared. Not requesting an accommodation reasonably in advance of the conflict may result in a delay or denial of the accommodation.
- (c) A reasonable accommodation for a religious belief, observance, and practice is defined as a change that allows the student to participate in their religious belief, observance, and practice and which does not fundamentally alter the educational requirement or place an undue hardship on an instructor, department, or office.
- (d) Students must direct a request for a reasonable accommodation for a religious belief, observance, and practice to the instructor(s) of the affected course(s), who shall review the request and determine whether a reasonable accommodation can be made. The Office of the Dean of Students provides an optional resource on its website to assist students as they are making such requests to their instructors.
- (e) If an instructor denies a student's request for a reasonable accommodation for a religious belief, observance, and practice, the student may appeal the decision in writing to the dean or dean's designee of the academic unit offering the course. Before taking action, the dean or dean's designee will ask the instructor to explain their decision in writing.

§ I-108 Nondiscrimination Policy

- (a) The commitment of the university to the most fundamental principles of academic freedom, equality of opportunity, and human dignity requires that decisions involving students and employees be based on individual merit and be free from invidious discrimination in all its forms.
- (b) It is the policy of the university not to engage in discrimination or harassment against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, pregnancy, disability, national origin, citizenship status, ancestry, age, order of protection status, genetic information, marital status, sexual orientation, gender identity, arrest record status, unfavorable discharge from the military, or status as a protected veteran and to comply with all federal and state nondiscrimination, equal opportunity, and affirmative action laws, orders, and regulations. This nondiscrimination policy applies to admissions, employment, and access to and treatment in university programs and activities. Complaints of invidious discrimination prohibited by university policy are to be resolved within existing university procedures.
- (c) For additional information on the equal opportunity, affirmative action, and harassment policies of the university, please contact the Director of the Office for Access & Equity (OAE) at:

614 E. Daniel Street, Suite 303
 Champaign, IL 61820
 (217) 333-0885
 accessandequity@illinois.edu
 oae.illinois.edu

- (d) For additional information on Title IX, please contact the Title IX Coordinator at the Title IX Office at:
 614 E. Daniel Street, Suite 303
 Champaign, IL 61820
 (844) 616-7978
 titleixcoordinator@illinois.edu
 wecare.illinois.edu/titleix
- (e) For additional information on ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act) or 504 (Section 504 on the Rehabilitation Act of 1973), please contact the ADA Coordinator in the ADA Division at the Office for Access and Equity at:
 614 E. Daniel Street, Suite 303
 Champaign, IL 61820
 (217) 333-0885
 adacoordinator@illinois.edu
 oae.illinois.edu

§ 1-109 Policy on Workplace-Related Intimate Personal Relationships

The university's policy on workplace-related intimate personal relationships, including relationships between employees and students, may be reviewed at <https://www.hr.uillinois.edu/cms/One.aspx?portalId=4292&pageId=1411896>.

§ 1-110 Policy for the Provision of Academic Accommodations, Auxiliary Aids & Services for Students with Disabilities

- (a) It is the policy of the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign to provide admitted and current students with disabilities reasonable academic accommodations, auxiliary aids and services (hereinafter referred to as academic accommodations). The Division of Disability Resources and Educational Services (DRES) is the unit tasked with providing these academic accommodations to accepted and current students.
- (b) DRES provides services for degree-seeking and non-degree seeking, undergraduate, graduate, and professional students at the university. Admitted and currently enrolled students are required to self-identify as an individual with a disability through a process outlined in this policy and discussed in detail the DRES Procedures for the Provision of Academic Accommodations for Students with Disabilities. Students should use the Application for DRES Services form to self-identify and to complete their request for services. Students who need assistance or are unable to complete the Application for Services using this form, should contact DRES to submit their request for academic accommodations by emailing disability@illinois.edu or by calling DRES at (217) 333-1970.
- (c) When a disability is non-obvious, students will be required to provide documentation to support their need for academic accommodations due to an underlying disability. Documentation requirements are available in the DRES Procedures for the Provision of Academic Accommodations for Students with Disabilities.
- (d) Upon review of any applicable medical documentation, DRES will make a determination of disability. When a determination of disability is found, students are required to engage in the interactive process with DRES to discuss the student's individual needs and discuss ways that an academic accommodation may assist them. Meetings may be in-person or remote.
- (e) After completion of the interactive process, DRES will document the reasonable accommodations selected and provide the student with a Letter of Academic Accommodations outlining the available academic accommodations to present as necessary to their course instructors or other academic advisors as needed.

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- (f) To receive the academic accommodations outlined in the Letter of Academic Accommodations, students are required to provide their Letter to each instructor either in person or by email.
- (g) Academic accommodations are not retroactive. If a student does not provide a Letter of Accommodation at the beginning of a semester, the student's Academic Accommodation will only be in effect prospectively from the time the instructor receives the Letter.
- (h) Students may appeal a decision of DRES to the ADA Coordinator in the following situations by email at adacoordinator@illinois.edu or calling 217-333-0885:
 - (1) Where a student believes a determination of disability was made in error.
 - (2) When a student does not agree with the provision of academic accommodation provided by DRES and as outlined in their Letter of Academic Accommodation.
 - (3) Where a student believes an instructor or faculty member has failed to implement or incorrectly implemented a current Letter of Academic Accommodation. In this case, a student may seek an informal or formal review through the Academic Accommodation Implementation Review (AAIR) procedures as documented in the DRES Procedures for the Provision of Academic Accommodations for Students with Disabilities.
- (i) The appeals process in Section (h) above is distinct from the university's procedures for investigating and adjudicating behavior pursuant to the university's Nondiscrimination Policy as codified in Section 1-108 of the Student Code. Students may submit complaints based on discrimination by faculty or staff on the basis of disability to the EEO Division of the Office for Access & Equity, and by emailing the Office for Student Conflict Resolution if the alleged discriminatory conduct involves behavior by students.
- (j) Students with disabilities who are involved in university processes including hearings for violations of the Student Code may request accommodations related to the investigation and hearing process. Students should request accommodations as soon as possible to ensure the university has adequate time to review any required documentation of the disability and to issue the accommodation letter. Students should submit such requests directly to their DRES Access Specialist or register for services with DRES using the DRES Application for Services. Students should notify their OSCR contact of their request for services related to a hearing or investigation to ensure the appropriate personnel are able to implement any approved accommodation related to their proceedings. Students submitting requests within five business days of a deadline or hearing may not receive requested accommodations on the basis of insufficient notice.

§ I-III Sex-Based Misconduct Policy

(a) Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to provide a safe and welcoming educational and work environment free from sex-based misconduct and to establish standards of conduct that are appropriate for our campus community; and to comply with laws including Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 ("Title IX"), 20 U.S.C. § 1681 et seq., and its implementing regulations, 34 C.F.R. Part 106; Section 304 of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 ("VAWA"), 20 U.S.C. 1092(f), and its implementing regulations, 34 C.F.R. Part 668.46; Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 ("Title VII"); the Illinois Human Rights Act; and the Illinois Preventing Sexual Violence in Higher Education Act, 110 ILCS 155/1 et seq.

Notice of Nondiscrimination

A notice of nondiscrimination will be available on the University of Illinois System website and in handbooks, catalogs, announcements, bulletins, and application forms. The website location for the notice of nondiscrimination is University of Illinois System Statement on Sex Discrimination (<https://go.uillinois.edu/StatementonSexDiscrimination>).

Relation to Other Laws and Policies

Conduct prohibited by this policy may violate other laws and policies, including, but not limited to, the university's Nondiscrimination Policy (<https://cam.illinois.edu/policies/hr-48/>), the university Code of Conduct (https://www.ethics.uillinois.edu/compliance/university_code_of_conduct), the Policy on Workplace-Related Intimate

Personal Relationships (<https://www.hr.uillinois.edu/cms/One.aspx?portalId=4292&pageId=1411896>), and the Student Code (<https://studentcode.illinois.edu>).

The University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign (“university”) is committed to providing a safe and welcoming campus environment that is free from all forms of discrimination based on sex. The university does not discriminate against any person based on sex and prohibits sex discrimination in its education programs or activities, including in admission and employment. The university will take action to provide appropriate remedies when such conduct is found. The university also prohibits retaliation against any person who, in good faith, reports or discloses a violation of this policy, files a complaint, or otherwise participates in an investigation, proceeding, complaint, or hearing under this policy.

- (b) This policy is only applicable to alleged incidents that occur after August 1, 2024. For alleged incidents occurring on or before July 31, 2024, the policy in place at the time of the alleged incident applies.
- (1) This policy applies to the conduct of:
 - (A) All students, Registered Organizations, Registered Student Organizations, and others subject to student discipline pursuant to § 1-301 of the Student Code;
 - (B) All university employees;
 - (C) Applicants for enrollment or employment with the university;
 - (D) Other affiliated individuals, including but not limited to, for purposes of this policy, visiting faculty, visiting scholars, and post-doctoral fellows; and
 - (E) Third parties, including but not limited to contractors, subcontractors, volunteers, and visitors.
 - (2) This policy applies to all university policies and practices.
 - (3) This policy protects the rights of all persons under any academic, extracurricular, research, occupational training, or other education program or activity.
- (c) **Responsible Employees and Confidential Employees**
 Responsible Employees are university employees who must promptly report all known details of actual or suspected Prohibited Conduct under this policy to the Title IX Coordinator. A Responsible Employee who is themselves a target of Prohibited Conduct under this Policy is not required to report their own experience, though they are encouraged to do so.

For information on which employees are Responsible Employees, see FAQs about Employee Reporting Obligations (<https://wecare.illinois.edu/faq/employees/>).

Confidential Employees fall into three categories. (1) An employee of the university whose communications are privileged or confidential under Federal or State law, provided, however, the employee’s confidential status, for purposes of this policy, is only with respect to information received while the employee is functioning within the scope of their duties to which privilege or confidentiality applies; (2) Confidential Advisors; or (3) An employee of the university who is conducting an Institutional Review Board-approved human-subjects research study designed to gather information about sex discrimination—but the employee’s confidential status is only with respect to information received while conducting the study.

Confidential Employees are university employees who are not required to report actual or suspected Prohibited Conduct under this policy to the Title IX Coordinator. They must, however, let the Complainant know their status as confidential, provide contact information of the Title IX Coordinator and information about how to make a report, and let them know the Title IX Office may be able to offer and coordinate supportive measures, as well as review options such as an informal resolution process or an investigation under the grievance procedures.

Employees who fail to perform their obligations under this section may be subject to discipline and should be referred to Illinois Human Resources or the Office of the Provost for appropriate action.

(d) Emergency Removal/Leaves

The university can act to remove a student accused of Sex Discrimination or Sex-Based Harassment from its education program or activities, partially or entirely, on an emergency basis when the university undertakes an individualized safety and risk analysis, determines that an imminent and serious threat to the health or safety of a complainant or any students, employees, or other persons arising from the allegations of Sex Discrimination or Sex-Based Harassment justifies removal, and provides the student with notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal. This may be done in conjunction with existing university policies and processes, such as for interim suspensions and involuntary removals.

Employees are subject to existing procedures for interim actions and leaves.

(e) Prohibited Conduct

- (1) Sex Discrimination includes discrimination on the basis of sex stereotypes, sex characteristics, pregnancy or related conditions, sexual orientation, and gender identity.

Discrimination is different treatment with respect to an individual's employment or participation in an education program or activity based, in whole or in part, upon the individual's actual or perceived sex-based protected characteristic. Discrimination also includes allegations of a failure to provide reasonable accommodations or modifications for pregnancy or related conditions. Different treatment includes any differential treatment of a person or persons that is based on an individual's actual or perceived sex and that:

- (A) Excludes an individual from participation in;
- (B) Denies the individual benefits of; or
- (C) Otherwise adversely affects a term or condition of an individual's participation in a university program or activity.

In the limited circumstances in which Title IX law permits different treatment or separation on the basis of sex, the university must not carry out such different treatment or separation in a manner that discriminates on the basis of sex by subjecting a person to more than de minimis harm, except as permitted by the exceptions and corresponding regulations in the U.S. Code (<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/USCODE-2022-title20/pdf/USCODE-2022-title20-chap38-sec1681.pdf>).

- (2) Sex-Based Harassment is a form of sex discrimination and means sexual harassment and other harassment on the basis of sex, including on the basis of sex stereotypes, sex characteristics, pregnancy or related conditions, sexual orientation, and gender identity, that is: Quid Pro Quo Harassment, Hostile Environment Harassment, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking.

- (A) Quid Pro Quo Harassment means a university employee, agent, or other person authorized by the university to provide an aid, benefit, or service under the university's education program or activity explicitly or implicitly conditioning the provision of such an aid, benefit, or on a person's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct;
- (B) Hostile Environment means unwelcome sex-based conduct that, based on the totality of the circumstances, is subjectively and objectively offensive and is so severe or pervasive that it limits or denies a person's ability to participate in or benefit from the university's education program or activity (i.e., creates a hostile environment). Whether a hostile environment has been created is a fact-specific inquiry that includes consideration of the following:
 - (i) The degree to which the conduct affected the complainant's ability to access the university's education program or activity;
 - (ii) The type, frequency, and duration of the conduct;
 - (iii) The parties' ages, roles within the university's education program or activity, previous interactions, and other factors about each party that may be relevant to evaluating the effects of the conduct;
 - (iv) The location of the conduct and the context in which the conduct occurred; and
 - (v) Other sex-based harassment in the university's education program or activity

- (C) Sexual Assault (See 20 U.S.C. 1092(f)(6)(A)(v)) means:

- (i) Forcible Fondling. Fondling is the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the Consent of the victim. Private body parts include breasts, buttocks, groin, and sex organs.
 - (ii) Incest. Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
 - (iii) Rape. The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the Consent of the victim. This offense includes attempted rape and assault with intent to commit rape.
 - (iv) Sexual Assault with an Object. To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, without the Consent of the victim.
 - (v) Forcible Sodomy. Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, without the Consent of the victim.
 - (vi) Statutory Rape. Statutory Rape is sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.
- (D) Dating Violence means violence committed by a person:
- (i) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and
 - (ii) where the existence of such a relationship is determined based on consideration of the following factors:
 - (a) of the length of relationship;
 - (b) the type of the relationship; and
 - (c) the frequency of the interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Acts of Dating Violence that also meet the definition of Domestic Violence will be charged as Domestic Violence.

- (E) Domestic Violence meaning felony or misdemeanor crimes committed by a person who:
- (i) Is a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim under the family or domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction of the university, or a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim;
 - (ii) Is cohabitating, or has cohabitated, with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
 - (iii) Shares a child in common with the victim; or
 - (iv) Commits acts against a youth or adult victim who is protected from those acts under the family or domestic violence laws of Illinois.

Examples of felony or misdemeanor crimes for the purpose of this definition include but are not limited to: domestic battery, aggravated domestic battery, stalking, aggravated stalking, cyberstalking, sexual assault, and sexual abuse.

- (F) Stalking means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:
- (i) Fear for their safety or the safety of others; or
 - (ii) Suffer substantial emotional distress.
- For the purposes of this definition:
- (i) Course of conduct means two or more acts, including but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.
 - (ii) Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
 - (iii) Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

This Policy addresses stalking on the basis of sex, including on the basis of sex stereotypes, sex characteristics, pregnancy or related conditions, sexual orientation, and gender identity. Stalking is generally determined to be sex-based when it:

- (i) is sexual or romantic in nature;
- (ii) is committed by the victim's current or former partner of an intimate, romantic, or sexual nature; and/or

- (iii) is related to the victim’s actual or perceived sex, sex stereotypes, sex characteristics, pregnancy or related conditions, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression (including victim exhibiting or failing to conform to traditional notions of femininity and masculinity).

Where a report of Stalking involves the alleged behavior of a Student, the Title IX Coordinator will determine if the reported conduct meets these criteria. Alleged stalking behavior by a Student that does not fall under this Policy may be addressed under the Student Code by the Office for Student Conflict Resolution.

Where a report of Stalking involves the alleged behavior of a university employee, applicant for employment, other affiliated individual, or third party, the Title IX Coordinator, in consultation with the Office for Access & Equity – Equal Employment Opportunity division and the applicable Human Resources unit, will determine if the reported conduct meets the above criteria. Alleged Stalking behavior by a university employee or applicant for employment, other affiliated individual, or a third party that does not fall under this policy may be referred to Illinois Human Resources and may be addressed using applicable policies and procedures.

(3) Other Misconduct

(A) Unwelcome Sexual, Sex or Gender-Based Conduct means any unwelcome sexual, sex-based, or gender-based conduct occurring within or having an adverse impact on the workplace or academic environment, regardless of how it is conducted (physically, verbally, in writing, or via an electronic medium) and regardless of the sexes or genders of the individuals involved. This category of misconduct comes in three forms, each of which may also qualify as Title IX Sexual Harassment or violate the Nondiscrimination Policy in some circumstances:

- (i) Gender-Based or Sexual Hostility: Objectively offensive treatment of another person or group, through words or conduct, with hostility, objectification, exclusion, or as having inferior status based on sex, gender (including gender identity or gender expression), or sexual orientation.
- (ii) Unwanted Sexual Attention: Objectively offensive sexual attention, advances, or comments that a person reasonably should know are unwanted or which continue to occur or persist after the recipient has communicated a desire that the behavior stop.
- (iii) Sexual Coercion: Use of force, violence, threats, or other threats of harm by an individual to compel or attempt to compel another individual to engage in unwelcome sexual activity.

Unwelcome sexual, sex or gender-based conduct need not be illegal under existing laws to violate this policy. To be disciplined through a formal complaint process, however, the behavior must be by an employee acting in the course of employment. In investigating and responding to reports of violations, due consideration will be given to an individual’s rights to free speech, expression, and academic freedom. While speech can be used to harass or engage in unwelcome sexual, sex or gender-based conduct and can provide evidence of discriminatory intent, speech does not violate this policy just because it is subjectively offensive. A reasonable person must also find it offensive, it must lack bona fide academic purpose, and it must fall within one of the definitions of misconduct found in this policy. What sanctions or other responsive actions may be deemed appropriate, if any, will depend on the facts and circumstances of the case.

(B) Sexual Exploitation means the use of another person’s nudity or sexual activity without consent for the purpose of sexual gratification, financial gain, or anyone’s advantage or benefit other than the person whose nudity or sexual activity is being used. Sexual Exploitation includes, but is not limited to:

- (i) observing, recording, or photographing nudity or sexual activity of one or more persons without their Consent in a location where there is a reasonable expectation of privacy;
- (ii) allowing another to observe, record, or photograph nudity or sexual activity of one or more persons without their Consent; or
- (iii) otherwise distributing recordings, photographs, or other images of the nudity or sexual activity of one or more persons without their Consent.

- (C) Sexual Violence means physical sexual acts attempted or perpetrated against a person's will or when a person is incapable of giving Consent.
- (D) Retaliation means intimidation, threats, coercion, or discrimination against any person by the university, a student, or an employee or other person authorized by the university to provide aid, benefit, or service under the university's education program or activity, for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by Title IX or this policy, or because the person has reported information, made a complaint, testified, assisted, or participated or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this policy, including in an informal resolution process, in grievance procedures, and in any other actions taken by the university under this policy. Nothing in this definition or this policy precludes the university from requiring an employee or other person authorized by a university to provide aid, benefit, or service under the university's education program or activity to participate as a witness in, or otherwise assist with, an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this policy.

(f) Additional Definitions

As used in this policy, the following definitions and understandings apply:

- (1) Consent means mutually understood words or actions indicating a freely given, informed agreement to engage in a particular sexual activity with a specific person or persons. Consent must be voluntarily given and cannot be the result of Coercion. A person's lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission resulting from the use or threat of force does not constitute consent. A person's manner of dress does not constitute consent. A person's consent to past sexual activity does not constitute consent to future sexual activity. A person's consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not constitute consent to engage in sexual activity with another. A person can withdraw consent at any time. A person cannot consent to sexual activity if the person is unable to understand the nature, fact, or extent of the activity or give knowing consent due to circumstances including without limitation the following:
 - (A) the person is incapacitated due to the use or influence of alcohol or other drugs;
 - (B) the person is asleep or unconscious;
 - (C) the person is under the legal age to provide consent; or
 - (D) the person has a disability that prevents such person from having the ability or capacity to give consent.

To be found responsible in a case involving a Complainant who could not consent to sexual activity, the Respondent must have known, or should have known, the Complainant was unable to understand the nature of the sexual activity or give knowing consent due to the circumstances. "Should have known" is an objective, reasonable person standard. That is, would a reasonable person have recognized that the Complainant could not consent to the sexual activity.

- (2) Coercion is the use of force, threats, intimidation, or severe or persistent pressure that would reasonably cause an individual to fear significant consequences if they refuse to engage in sexual contact. In evaluating whether Coercion was used, the university will consider: (1) the frequency, intensity, and duration of the pressure; (2) the degree of isolation of the person being pressured; and (3) any actual or perceived power differential between the parties in the context of their respective roles within the university. For example, when a person expresses a decision not to participate in a particular sexual activity, a decision to stop, or a decision not to go beyond a certain sexual interaction, continued pressure can become coercive.
- (3) More than de minimis harm means harm that is genuine and objectively non-trivial as assessed from the perspective of a reasonable person in the individual's position.
- (4) On the basis of sex or Sex-based includes on the basis of sex stereotypes, sex characteristics, pregnancy or related conditions, sexual orientation, and gender identity.
- (5) Pregnancy or related conditions means:
 - (A) Pregnancy
 - (B) Childbirth
 - (C) Termination of pregnancy (this includes the end of pregnancy in any manner, including miscarriage, stillbirth, or abortion)
 - (D) Lactation
 - (E) Medical conditions related to pregnancy, childbirth, termination of pregnancy, or lactation

- (F) Recovery from pregnancy, childbirth, termination of pregnancy, lactation, or related medical conditions
- (g) Title IX
The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for and authorized to coordinate the university's efforts to comply with and carry out its responsibilities under Title IX, which prohibits sex discrimination in education programs and activities for institutions that receive federal financial assistance, as well as retaliation for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege protected by Title IX. The Title IX Coordinator also oversees the university's response to all reports and complaints of Prohibited Conduct under this policy to monitor outcomes, identify any patterns, and assess their effects on the campus climate. The Title IX Coordinator monitors for barriers to reporting sex discrimination and takes reasonable steps to address such barriers. The Title IX Coordinator evaluates requests for confidentiality or requests not to proceed with a complaint of Prohibited Conduct under this policy in the context of the university's responsibility to provide a safe and welcoming campus environment free from all forms of discrimination based on sex. The Title IX Coordinator is also responsible for effective implementation of any supportive measures or remedies for Prohibited Conduct under this policy, and for overseeing the university's recordkeeping obligations under Title IX.
- (h) Danielle Fleenor serves as the university's lead Title IX Coordinator and can be contacted in person or by mail at 614 E. Daniel Street, Suite 303, Champaign, IL 61820; by phone at (844) 616-7978; or by email at titleixcoordinator@illinois.edu.
- (i) A person should contact the Title IX Coordinator's office to:
- (1) seek information or training about rights and available actions to resolve reports or complaints involving potential sex discrimination, sex-based harassment, and/or other misconduct under this policy;
 - (2) file a complaint or make a report of sex discrimination, sex-based harassment, and/or other misconduct under this policy;
 - (3) obtain information about the availability of and for coordination of resources (including confidential resources) and supportive measures relating to sex discrimination, sex-based harassment, and/or other misconduct under this policy;
 - (4) notify the university of an incident, policy, or procedure that may raise potential Title IX concerns; and
 - (5) ask questions about the university's policies and procedures related to sex discrimination, sex-based harassment, and/or other misconduct under this policy.

PART 2. GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF STUDENTS

§ I-201 Responsibilities of Students

- (a) Students are responsible for knowing and complying with the regulations of the university, their college, and the departments from which they take courses, and for fulfilling the requirements for a particular degree. Regulations applicable to given colleges may be obtained from the respective deans.
- (b) It is expected that students enrolled in the university will conduct themselves at all times in accordance with accepted principles of responsible citizenship and with due regard for the rights of others.
- (c) Email is the primary mechanism for sending official communications to students at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign (UIUC) as stated in the Financial Responsibility Agreement (<https://go.illinois.edu/financialresponsibilityagreement>). All students are assigned an official university email address. Students, therefore, must check email regularly to stay updated on important messages and notifications. Failure to read official university communications sent to students' official email address does not absolve students from knowing and complying with the content of official communications. Students may forward their email from their official university email address to another email address of their choice. The university, however, is not responsible for email forwarded to another email address.

PART 3. STUDENT DISCIPLINE**§ 1-301 Basis for Discipline – Source and Jurisdiction**

- (a) By authority of the Board of Trustees, the Urbana-Champaign Senate Committee on Student Discipline is responsible for the administration of student discipline for acts involving the violation of campus or university regulations. These regulations are formulated by a variety of sources, including, but not limited to, the Senate Council on Student Conduct Expectations and Accountability, the Senate, the Chancellor, the President, and the Board of Trustees.
- (b) It is in the best interest of the university and all those who are students or who may desire to become students at the Urbana-Champaign campus that the basis for discipline at this campus be clearly defined. The university discipline system recognizes that not all violations of law affect the interests of the university community, and the discipline system accepts jurisdiction only in those instances in which the university community's interest is substantially affected. On the other hand, the university may take disciplinary action for incidents that violate the university's rules of conduct even though such conduct is not prosecuted in the courts. All members of the university community are expected to observe high standards of integrity and ethical behavior. The university discipline system may take action only upon the following basis:
- (1) all actions that are violations of law or Board of Trustees' action or any university rule of conduct and that occur on university premises or property
 - (2) all actions that violate any of the laws or regulations cited in section (a) above and that substantially affect the university community's interest, even though such actions do not occur on university premises or property (for further information about the criteria used by the Senate Committee on Student Discipline in determining the kinds of conduct covered by this jurisdiction, see www.conflictresolution.illinois.edu or contact the Office for Student Conflict Resolution)
 - (3) all cases referred to the discipline system following interim suspension by the Chancellor
 - (4) academic violations
 - (5) appeals and referrals from student judiciaries arising from violations of regulations
 - (6) violations of university vehicle or bicycle regulations
- (c) Individuals subject to student discipline include but is not limited to all persons:
- (1) taking courses at the university;
 - (2) who cancel, withdraw, or graduate after committing behavior which may violate the code;
 - (3) who are not officially enrolled for a particular term but have a continuing relationship with the university; and
 - (4) who have been notified of and accepted their admission.
- This definition includes but is not limited to individuals between academic terms and persons who consent to participating in the student discipline process.
- (d) The actions of a Registered Organization and Registered Student Organization in university-approved activities or university-sponsored activities that are in violation of university regulations for organizations may result in disciplinary action against that organization. In addition, individuals involved may also receive disciplinary action as well.
- (e) The university reserves the right to deny admission to any person because of previous misconduct that may substantially affect the interest of the university, or to admit such a person on an appropriate disciplinary status. The admission of such a person will not be approved or denied until the case has been heard by the appropriate disciplinary committee. (This applies to a person not now enrolled in the university who might apply for admission, or to a person who has pre-enrolled whether or not the applicant has paid a deposit.) A favorable action of the appropriate disciplinary committee does not abrogate the right of any dean or director to deny admission on the basis of scholarship. (See § 1-303.)
- (f) The university reserves the right to withhold authority to register to any student or former student because of previous misconduct that may substantially affect the interests of the university or to assign appropriate disciplinary status to the student or former student.

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Permission to register will not be approved or denied until the case has been heard by the appropriate disciplinary committee. A favorable action by the appropriate disciplinary committee does not abrogate the right of any dean or director to deny the authority to register on the basis of scholarship. (See § 1-303.)

- (g) Students admitted to or enrolled in the Graduate College or any of the professional schools or colleges are subject to any additional conduct regulations of those units. Regulations will be available in printed form to those students.
- (h) The university will take disciplinary action for conduct violating §§ 1-302 to 1-311 below. Disciplinary action also may be taken for violations of other sections. Examples include but are not limited to: (1) § 1-402 (Academic Integrity Infractions); (2) § 1-406 (Multiple Academic Integrity Infractions by the Same Student); (3) § 2-403 (Smoke and Tobacco Free Campus Policy); and (4) § 2-406 (Solicitation and Commercial Activity in university Residence Halls).
- (i) Alleged violations of the Student Code noted in (h) above are resolved through procedures developed and approved by the Senate Committee on Student Discipline. These procedures may be found at conflictresolution.illinois.edu or by contacting the Office for Student Conflict Resolution. Among other rights delineated in these procedures, the right to written notice of charges and an opportunity to respond to those charges are guaranteed.

§ I-302 Rules of Conduct

Students enrolling in the university assume an obligation to conduct themselves in a manner compatible with the university's function as an educational institution and suitable to members of the academic community. Conduct for which students are subject to discipline includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- (a) Violent and/or dangerous conduct, including:
 - (1) causing bodily harm to a person
 - (2) inappropriate physical contact with another person, such as pushing, slapping, or spitting
 - (3) reckless disregard for the health or safety of any person
 - (4) any verbal threat or physically threatening behavior that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety
- (b) Conduct that violates the university's sexual misconduct policy, including:
 - (1) sexual assault, as defined by § 1-111(e)(2)(c)
 - (2) sexual harassment, as defined by § 1-111 (e)(2)(a&b)
 - (3) sexual exploitation, as defined by § 1-111(e)(3)(b)
 - (4) dating violence, as defined in § 1-111(e)(2)(d)
 - (5) domestic violence, as defined in § 1-111(e)(2)(e)
 - (6) retaliation, as defined in § 1-111(e)(3)(d)
 - (7) Title IX sexual harassment, as defined in § 1-111(f)(3)
 - (8) sexual violence, as defined in § 1-111(e)(3)(c)
- (c) Stalking: engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety or the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress. For the purposes of this definition,
 - (1) course of conduct means two or more acts, including but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device or means follows, monitors, observes, surveilles, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person's property;
 - (2) reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim; and
 - (3) substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling. (See also § 1-111(f)(7) of the Student Code.)
- (d) Hazing: any action taken or situation created (1) for the purpose of initiation into, admission into, affiliation with, or as a condition of continued membership in, a group or organization;

and (2) to produce physical discomfort or injury, mental discomfort, embarrassment, or ridicule. Such actions or situations may include but are not limited to the following: use of alcohol; personal servitude; paddling in any form; creation of excessive fatigue; physical and psychological shocks; wearing of apparel which is conspicuous or not in good taste; engaging in public stunts; degrading or humiliating games and activities; or any activities which are not consistent with the academic mission, organizational ritual or policy, or applicable state or local law. Hazing may occur regardless of a person's willingness or consent to participate in the activity.

- (e) The use of force or violence, actual or threatened, to willfully deny, impede, obstruct, impair, or interfere with any of the following:
 - (1) the freedom of movement of any person, including entering or leaving property or facilities
 - (2) the performance of institutional duties by a member of the university or
 - (3) by knowingly occupying or remaining in or at any property or facility owned or controlled by the university after receiving due notice to depart.
- (f) Any conduct that substantially threatens or interferes with the maintenance of appropriate order and discipline in the operation of the university. Without excluding other situations, examples include shouting, noise making, obstruction, and other disruptive actions designed or intended to interfere with or prevent meetings, assemblies, classes, or other scheduled or routine university operations or activities.
- (g) Providing false or misleading information to a member or agent of the university acting in the performance of their duty; or failing to comply with reasonable directions of a member or agent of the university acting in the performance of their duty, including but not limited to failing to provide identification to a university official upon request by that official or failing to comply with an order or instruction by a university official to depart from university property or any part thereof.
- (h) Providing false or misleading information to a university or other law enforcement official acting in the performance of their duty; or failing to comply with the reasonable directions of a university or other law enforcement official acting in the performance of their duty.
- (i) Harassment: unwelcome conduct that is based on an individual's status within a protected classification covered by § 1-108 and that is (1) sufficiently severe or pervasive; and (2) objectively offensive; and (3) unreasonably interferes with, denies, or limits a person's ability to participate or benefit from educational or employment opportunities, assessments, or status at the university.
- (j) Theft, unauthorized use, or unauthorized possession of property or services of another; or knowing possession of stolen property.
- (k) Intentional or reckless destruction or damage of university, public, or personal property of another.
- (l) Indecent exposure of the body, including, but not limited to urination or defecation in public; knowingly providing images of nudity without the consent of the recipient.
- (m) Unauthorized entry to or use of university, public, or private premises.
- (n) Unauthorized or malicious use of computer and communications equipment / devices, software, or application services where the university community's interest is substantially affected, including, but not limited to:
 - (1) entry into files, applications, databases, or cloud environments for any purpose
 - (2) transfer or alteration of files, applications, databases, or source code
 - (3) use of another individual's identification, account, or password
 - (4) knowingly disrupting the work of another person or the normal operation of the university computing system or service
 - (5) accessing child pornography
 - (6) violation of copyright and patent laws.

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- (o) Abuse of the university disciplinary system including, but not limited to:
 - (1) failure to obey the directive of a disciplinary body or university official acting in the performance of their duties
 - (2) knowing falsification, distortion, or misrepresentation of information before a disciplinary body
 - (3) deliberate disruption or interference with the orderly conduct of an investigation or disciplinary proceeding
 - (4) knowingly reporting a student for disciplinary action without cause
 - (5) attempting to influence the impartiality of any investigator or decision-maker prior to, or during the course of, the disciplinary proceeding
 - (6) harassment or intimidation of any witness, complainant, respondent, investigator, decision-maker, or other participant in a disciplinary proceeding
 - (7) failure to comply with the sanction(s) imposed under the Student Code
- (p) Making, attempting to make, or distributing a sound or visual recording of any person(s) in bathrooms, showers, bedrooms, locker rooms, or any other premises where there is a reasonable expectation of privacy, without the knowledge and consent of all participants subject to such recordings.
- (q) Violation of published university policies, rules, or regulations.
- (r) Inciting, aiding, or encouraging others to engage in a behavior which violates the Student Code.
- (s) Committing or attempting to commit any act which would be a violation of local, state, or federal law on or off university property, when such behavior is detrimental to the university community's interest.
- (t) Sale or Distribution of Lecture Notes or Course Materials. No student shall sell, deliver or distribute copyrighted lecture notes or other course materials without the express permission of the copyright holder. An example of an infraction would include posting on a website or selling instructor copyrighted slides, lecture notes or other expressions fixed in a medium. (See also the University General Rules, Art. III, §4 regarding copyright policy.)

§ I-303 Falsification of Documents

- (a) Any student who, for purposes of fraud or misrepresentation, falsifies, forges, defaces, alters, possesses, or mutilates in any manner any document or representation thereof may be subject to discipline when this action substantially affects the university community's interest. Some examples of documents covered by this regulation include identification cards, program requests, change slips, receipts, transcripts of credits, library documents, petitions for reclassification of residency status, etc.
- (b) Any applicant who withholds information pertinent to the admissions decision or gives false information while making application for admission to the university will be declared ineligible for admission. In cases discovered after admission has occurred but prior to initial registration, the admission will be canceled. If the falsification led to admission that would not have been granted based on the person's academic record, the student enrolled will have their registration canceled. The appropriate action will be invoked by the Director of Undergraduate Admissions, Director of Graduate and Professional Admissions and Recruiting or the Registrar and the dean of the college involved. Cases in which admission or registration cancellation is contested in writing by the applicant or student within ten working days after notification will be reviewed by the Office of the Provost or a designee.

If, however, the person would have been admissible based on their true record, the registered student will be referred for possible disciplinary action, including dismissal, to the Senate Committee on Student Discipline.

- (c) Upon admission and prior to degree conferral, students are responsible to disclose and provide complete, official transcripts from any post-secondary work completed outside the University of Illinois System, including all international and domestic coursework for the purpose of consideration of transfer articulation. It is recommended that students

receive appropriate advising from their college prior to undertaking outside coursework to be sure it will transfer for specific curricular needs. Failure to disclose information may result in the rescission of an offer of admission, cancellation of registration or disciplinary action at the discretion of the Dean of Students, college, and/or Director of Graduate and Professional Admissions and Recruiting.

- (d) Any student who knowingly withholds information or gives false information in any document or materials submitted to any member or agent of the university may be subject to discipline.

§ 1-304 Identification Cards

- (a) Each new student is issued a photo identification card, which must be retained by the student while the student is registered at the university. The University of Illinois System ID card (ID card) remains the property of the university and should be returned to the Campus ID Center upon leaving the university.
- (b) Any person who alters or intentionally mutilates an ID card (including but not limited to punching holes in the card, applying stickers, etc.), or who uses the ID card of another or allows their ID card to be used by another, may be subject to discipline. (See § 1-303.)
- (c) The ID card must be presented for identification purposes at the request of an agent of the university when the agent is acting in the performance of their supervisory or security function (for example, examination proctor, university police officer, residence hall director or adviser, recreational facility supervisor, ticket takers, ushers). Any student refusing to provide the ID card when requested by an agent of the university acting within the scope of their duties may be subject to discipline and may be provided notice to immediately depart from university property or any part thereof.
- (d) An ID card may be confiscated by an agent of the university when acting in the performance of their duties if:
 - (1) the ID card is in the possession of an individual other than the one to whom the ID was issued and that individual attempts to use the card to represent himself or herself as a duly registered student, or
 - (2) the ID card is presented by the individual to whom it was issued but is not valid for the term of registration at the time and the individual attempts to represent himself or herself as a duly registered student.
- (e) If an ID card is lost or stolen, a student should immediately notify the Campus ID Center to deactivate the online functionality of the ID card (e.g., meal plan, door access, etc.). Until the ID Center is notified, the student may be held responsible for unauthorized use of the ID card.
- (f) A charge is made for replacing each lost, mutilated, confiscated, or stolen student ID card.
- (g) Card data, including but not limited to the UIN, card number, and photo, may be used for university purposes in accordance with Article 3, Part 6 of the Student Code.
- (h) An ID card is non-transferable and does not authorize the card holder to obligate the University of Illinois in any way.
- (i) A student who links an ID card to an authorized, contracted university service provider (e.g., for banking services) understands and agrees that the student is releasing the UIN (as part of the card number) to said service provider. A student is responsible for notifying all said service providers if a linked ID card is lost or stolen.
- (j) By accepting possession of the ID card, the cardholder agrees to hold harmless the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois, and its officers, employees, representatives, or agents, from and against any claims, damages, costs, expenses, including an amount equal to reasonable attorney's fees, or liabilities, including for loss or damage to any property or

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for death or injury to any person or persons, arising out of or in any way connected with any incorrect or outdated phone numbers that may be listed on the ID card.

§ I-305 Policy on Drugs

- (a) The university seeks to inform all students about drugs and their effects. To this end, it is the policy on this campus to provide educational programs and counseling to drug users and those affected by the drug use of others, to discourage illicit drug use, to eliminate dealing in or providing of illegal drugs, and to uphold the law in these matters. Various local agencies on campus can provide help. These include the Counseling Center, Student Services Building, 610 East John Street, Champaign, IL 61820, (217) 333-3704, and the Health Education Department, Drug and Alcohol Educator, McKinley Health Center, 1109 South Lincoln Avenue, Urbana IL 61801, (217) 333-2816.
- (b) Violations of the university's policy on drugs by a university student raises the question of a student's fitness to continue at the University of Illinois.
- (c) Drugs include controlled substances, alcohol, and substances that may be detrimental to health, even though not subject to state and federal laws.
- (d) The illegal possession or use of drugs or drug paraphernalia is prohibited. Although the possession and use of cannabis is allowed under Illinois state law in some circumstances, pursuant to federal law, the university prohibits the possession, use, and storage of cannabis for any purpose by students on university property and at university-sponsored events. All students are expected to observe the cannabis laws of the State of Illinois. (See § 1-201.) Under the cannabis laws of the State of Illinois and specifically, this rule:
 - (1) Possession or consumption of cannabis by students under 21 years of age is prohibited.
 - (2) Possession or use on university property by students of any age is prohibited.
- (e) The illegal distribution, sale, making or manufacture of drugs is prohibited.
- (f) Drug use resulting in incapacitation that requires transportation to the hospital by emergency medical personnel, or refusal to accept such transportation when it is recommended by emergency medical personnel, can trigger a mandatory assessment (see § 2-102).

§ I-306 Alcoholic Beverages – Preamble

- (a) The University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign expects all students to exhibit behavior compatible with membership in a community of scholars. Students shall conduct themselves in a civil and mature manner, respecting the rights and property of others. (See also § 1-201.) Having consumed alcohol is not an excuse for failure to meet these expectations.
- (b) Because of the university's concern for the health and rights of individuals and because the excessive consumption of alcohol frequently results in the user becoming either a violator or a victim, the university will respond when inappropriate alcohol-related behavior is demonstrated. These interventions will include a team approach involving, when appropriate, any or all of the following: the Division of Public Safety, the Office of Public Affairs, and Student Affairs units including the Dean of Students Office, the Office for Student Conflict Resolution (Student Judicial Affairs), Residential Life, the Alcohol and Other Drug Office, the Counseling Center, and McKinley Health Center.
- (c) Sections 1-307 and 1-308 apply to all University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign students and Registered Organizations and Registered Student Organizations while on campus, while involved in university-related activities, while within the environs of Champaign County, or in other circumstances where a substantial university community interest exists. A "substantial university community interest" exists, but is not limited to, situations in which individual or group alcohol consumption results in actual or threatened injury to persons, damage to property, or disruption of a university-related event.

§ I-307 Alcoholic Beverages – General Rules

- (a) All students, wherever they happen to be, are expected to observe the liquor laws of the

local jurisdiction. (See § 1-201.) Under the liquor laws of the State of Illinois and the cities of Champaign and Urbana, and this rule:

- (1) Possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages by students under twenty-one years of age is prohibited.
 - (2) No student may give or otherwise furnish alcoholic beverages to any person under twenty-one years of age. Additionally, no student may authorize or permit a residence which the student occupies to be used for possession or consumption of alcohol by any person under twenty-one years of age.
- (b) In determining appropriate sanctions for violations of subsection (a) above, communal alcohol (for example, in kegs or not in its original container, or the distribution of cups with open access to alcohol), drinking games (or other activities that promote unsafe or inappropriate drinking), and open parties may be considered aggravating factors.
 - (c) The fact that a student may have been drinking shall not be accepted as an excuse for disruptive behavior. In such instances, appropriate sanctions will be applied and referral for personal assistance may be indicated. (See § 2-102 and § 3-603 concerning Mandatory Assessment and Parental Involvement, respectively.)
 - (d) The transfer or alteration of identification cards, the use or sale of the identification card of another or a false or forged identification card, or the use of false information to obtain an identification card is prohibited. Additionally, presentation or possession of false identification in an attempt to enter a liquor establishment or to procure alcohol is prohibited.
 - (e) Alcohol use resulting in incapacitation that requires transportation to the hospital by emergency medical personnel, or refusal to accept such transportation when it is recommended by emergency medical personnel, can trigger a mandatory assessment. (See § 2-102.)
 - (f) No minor (eighteen years of age or younger in Champaign; seventeen years of age or younger in Urbana) is allowed to be present in a liquor establishment unless otherwise permitted by local ordinances. Additionally, holding or carrying open containers of alcoholic beverages out of a liquor establishment or in public areas, in violation of federal, state, and /or local law, is prohibited.
 - (g) Driving under the influence of alcohol or other drugs poses a substantial risk to the safety of the campus community and is prohibited. Substantial penalties exist in Illinois for the operation of a motor vehicle by a driver with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of .08 or greater. Arrests are also possible at lower levels if driving is impaired. Drivers under twenty-one years of age with any trace of alcohol in their systems can lose their driving privileges. Transporting open alcohol containers in a motor vehicle or allowing an intoxicated person to operate a vehicle are also punishable under Illinois law.

§ 1-308 Alcoholic Beverages – Special Rules Relating to University Property

- (a) Persons twenty-one years of age or older may possess or consume alcoholic beverages on the following property under control of the university:
 - (1) Property at which the university furnishes the alcohol and holds a State of Illinois liquor license or local catering license. These include, for example, Willard Airport, the Levis Faculty Center, Krannert Center for the Performing Arts, Illini Union, Spurlock Museum, Beckman Institute, and Allerton House.
 - (2) Property used for specifically designated functions approved by the appropriate Vice Chancellor, dean or director of the academic or administrative unit sponsoring the event, or by the Chancellor. In cases governed by this subsection, furnished alcohol may be sold only if the provider holds a valid caterer's license.

Other than as outlined above, no person may possess or consume alcoholic beverages on any property under the control of the university.
- (b) Possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages in university certified student housing is governed as follows:
 - (1) University Residence Halls: Persons twenty-one years of age or older may only possess and consume alcoholic beverages in their rooms or the room of another person twenty-one years of age or older, with the door closed. No alcoholic beverages

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are permitted in public areas. (Also see the “Hallmarks” handbook - <https://housing.illinois.edu/MyHousing/Hallmarks>)

- (2) University Family or Graduate Housing: Persons twenty-one years of age or older may possess and consume alcoholic beverages in their room/apartment or the room/apartment of another person twenty-one years of age or older. Requests to allow consumption of alcoholic beverages for events/activities in public areas are to be directed to University Housing administration. Any approved functions must be in accordance with all applicable laws and ordinances.
- (3) Other Certified Housing: Persons living in privately owned and/or operated certified housing, including fraternities and sororities, must abide by the decision of the owner-operator in accordance with all applicable laws and ordinances with regard to the consumption of alcoholic beverages; total prohibition may be required. In certified housing units where the possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages is allowed by those twenty-one years of age or older, all applicable laws and ordinances must be followed. The Board of Fraternity Affairs and the Board of Sorority Affairs also promulgate rules and regulations that apply to fraternity and sorority certified housing units.

§ I-309 Possession or Storage of Weapons

- (a) Except as provided in subsection (c), possession or storage of weapons by students is prohibited on any property owned or controlled by the university, including university certified housing units.
- (b) Prohibited weapons include but are not limited to any: (1) firearm, firearm ammunition, BB gun, pellet gun, paintball gun (except as part of Registered Organization or Registered Student Organization activity), tear gas gun, stun gun, taser, or other dangerous or deadly device of similar type; (2) knife with a blade of at least 3 inches in length (except an ordinary eating utensil), dagger, dirk, switchblade knife, stiletto, ax, hatchet, or other deadly or dangerous weapon or instrument of similar type; (3) bludgeon, blackjack, slingshot, sandbag, sand club, metal knuckles, billy club, throwing star, nunchaku, or other dangerous or deadly weapon of similar type; (4) bomb, bombshell, grenade, firework, bottle or other container containing an explosive, toxic, or noxious substance, unless under academic/classroom supervision, (other than an object containing a nonlethal noxious liquid, gas, or substance designed solely for personal defense possessed by a person 18 years of age or older); and (5) souvenir weapon or other weapon that has been rendered permanently inoperative.
- (c) With appropriate approval possession of a weapon on nonresidential university property may be permitted when it is used as a prop or accessory in situations such as (1) a university class; (2) a university-sponsored or sanctioned artistic performance; or (3) a activity of a Registered Organization or Registered Student Organization. Such weapons may not, however, be stored on university property, except in a facility approved for that purpose by the university.
- (d) Subsections (a) to (c) above apply to possession or storage, not use of a weapon. Use of a weapon that results in harm or threat of harm to any person or property is governed by § I-302, and subsection (e) below.
- (e) In determining appropriate sanctions for violations of the student discipline rules contained in this Code (Article 1, Part 3), the use or threatened use of any object (whether or not defined as a weapon in this section) while committing the violation may be considered an aggravating factor.

§ I-310 Unauthorized Use, Abuse, or Interference with Fire Protection Equipment, Building Security Systems, Security or Fire Personnel, or Warning Devices

- (a) The unauthorized use, abuse, or interference with fire protection equipment, firefighting personnel, or warning devices may result in death, injury, or substantial property damage. It is critically important that all fire protection equipment be in its place and in proper working condition if the safety and welfare of the members of the university community are to be assured.

- (b) It is a violation of Illinois criminal law to willfully or maliciously cut, injure, damage, tamper with, or destroy any fire hydrant, fire hose, fire engine, or other public or private firefighting equipment or any apparatus pertaining to such equipment or firefighting personnel, or to intentionally open any fire hydrant without proper authorization. It is also a violation of Illinois criminal law to knowingly, without authorization, damage any property supported in whole or in part with state funds or federal funds administered or granted through a state agency. Other Illinois laws may also relate to the unauthorized use, abuse, or interference with fire protection equipment or warning devices.
- (c) A violation of any federal, state, or local law concerning fire protection equipment or firefighting personnel may result in suspension or dismissal from the university.
- (d) Tampering with locks, other door hardware, cameras or other equipment used to provide security on campus (including the unauthorized propping of doors) may result in suspension or dismissal from the university.
- (e) Enabling unauthorized access to campus facilities by providing keys or access cards or by other means may result in suspension or dismissal from the university.

§ 1-311 Certain Consequences of Disciplinary Action

- (a) Sanctions may be imposed for violations of the student discipline rules stated in this part (Article 1, Part 3.)
- (b) The Senate Committee on Student Discipline has the right to withhold privileges of the academic community, including the conferral of the degree itself, at any point prior to the conferral of the degree. In instances in which dismissal is a possibility for disciplinary infractions, the conferral of the degree is withheld until the disciplinary action has been resolved. (See § 3-313 and §§ 3-701 to §3-704.)
- (c) Students dismissed or suspended from the university for disciplinary reasons may be excluded from university classes, activities, facilities, buildings, and/or premises by the appropriate disciplinary authority. The same exclusions may be applied by the Chancellor in exercising the power to suspend students. (See § 3-508 on refunds.)
- (d) Cancellation or withdrawal from the university does not abrogate the authority of the institution to pursue disciplinary action (see subsection 3-313(a)(3)).

PART 4. ACADEMIC INTEGRITY POLICY AND PROCEDURE

§ 1-401 Policy Statement; Application; Definitions

- (a) Policy Statement. The university has the responsibility for maintaining academic integrity so as to protect the quality of education and research on our campus and to protect those who depend upon our integrity.
 - (1) Expectations of Students. It is the responsibility of each student to refrain from infractions of academic integrity, from conduct that may lead to suspicion of such infractions, and from conduct that aids others in such infractions. Students have been given notice of this Part by virtue of its publication. Regardless of whether a student has actually read this Part, a student is charged with knowledge of it. Ignorance is not a defense.
 - (2) Expectations of Instructors. It is the responsibility of each Instructor to establish and maintain an environment that supports academic integrity. An essential part of each Instructor's responsibility is the enforcement of existing standards of academic integrity. If Instructors do not discourage and act upon violations of which they become aware, respect for those standards is undermined. Instructors should provide their students with a clear statement of their expectations concerning academic integrity.
- (b) Application. This Part contains the procedures for addressing course-based academic integrity infractions, including proficiency tests taken after enrollment, for all courses as well as academic integrity infractions in non-course-based degree requirements such

as qualifying examinations. This Part does not apply to students enrolled in the degree programs with the Carle Illinois College of Medicine, the College of Veterinary Medicine, and the College of Law, each of which have their own policies. This Part also does not apply to pre-enrollment infractions (see § 1-301 and § 1-303) or infractions of the Academic Integrity in Research and Publications Policy.

- (c) Definitions. For purposes of this Part, the following definitions shall apply:
- (1) Appeal Manager. The administrator to whom the Appellant submits the Notice of Appeal and who is responsible for overseeing the appeal process. For department-level appeals, the Executive Officer is the Appeal Manager. For college-level appeals, the Dean is the Appeal Manager.
 - (2) Appellant. A student who submits a Notice of Appeal in accordance with these procedures.
 - (3) Business Day. Monday through Friday, excluding university and campus holidays and reduced service days.
 - (4) Consultant. A person with whom a student or Instructor may privately consult during the process. A Consultant may attend hearings with a student or Instructor, but may not participate in the hearings, and may not serve as a witness. Each participant may be accompanied by only one Consultant.
 - (5) Dean. The dean of the college or head of the equivalent academic unit in which a course or examination is conducted or their designee.
 - (6) Executive Officer (EO). The executive officer or head of the department or unit in which a course or examination is conducted or their designee.
 - (7) Instructor. A faculty member or authorized staff member who supervises any academic endeavor.
 - (8) Notice. A written communication conveying information to or from a participant in the process. E-mail notices are strongly encouraged.
 - (9) Record. The Instructor's Allegation Notice, written student Response, any materials relied upon by the Instructor to make the Instructor's decision, and the Instructor's Decision Notice.

§ I-402 Academic Integrity Infractions

- (a) Cheating. No student shall use or attempt to use in any academic exercise materials, information, study aids, or electronic data that the student knows or should know is unauthorized. Instructors are strongly encouraged to make in advance a clear statement of their policies and procedures concerning the use of shared study aids, examination files, and related materials and forms of assistance. Such advance notification is especially important in the case of asynchronous examinations. During any examination, students should assume that external assistance (e.g., books, notes, calculators, smart devices, and communications with others) is prohibited unless specifically authorized by the Instructor. A violation of this section includes but is not limited to:
- (1) Allowing others to conduct research or prepare any work for a student without prior authorization from the Instructor, including using the services of commercial term paper companies.
 - (2) Submitting substantial portions of the same academic work for credit more than once or by more than one student without authorization from the Instructors to whom the work is being submitted.
 - (3) Working with another person without authorization to satisfy an individual assignment.
- (b) Plagiarism. No student shall represent the words, work, or ideas of another as their own in any academic endeavor. A violation of this section includes but is not limited to:
- (1) Copying: Submitting the work of another as one's own.
 - (2) Direct Quotation: Every direct quotation must be identified by quotation marks or by appropriate indentation and must be promptly cited. Proper citation style for many academic departments is outlined in such manuals as the *MLA Handbook* or *K.L. Turabian's A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses and Dissertations*. These and similar publications are available in the university bookstore or library. The actual source from which cited information was obtained should be acknowledged.
 - (3) Paraphrase: Prompt acknowledgment is required when material from another source is paraphrased or summarized in whole or in part. This is true even if the student's

words differ substantially from those of the source. A citation acknowledging only a directly quoted statement does not suffice as an acknowledgment of any preceding or succeeding paraphrased material.

- (4) **Borrowed Facts or Information:** Information obtained in one's reading or research that is not common knowledge must be acknowledged. Examples of common knowledge might include the names of leaders of prominent nations, basic scientific laws, etc. Materials that contribute only to one's general understanding of the subject may be acknowledged in a bibliography and need not be immediately cited. One citation is usually sufficient to acknowledge indebtedness when a number of connected sentences in the paper draw their special information from one source.
- (c) **Fabrication.** No student shall falsify or invent any information or citation in an academic endeavor. A violation of this section includes but is not limited to:
 - (1) Using invented information in any laboratory experiment or other academic endeavor without notice to and authorization from the Instructor or examiner. It would be improper, for example, to analyze one sample in an experiment and covertly invent data based on that single experiment for several more required analyses.
 - (2) Altering the answers given for an exam after the examination has been graded.
 - (3) Providing false or misleading information for the purpose of gaining an academic advantage.
- (d) **Facilitating Infractions of Academic Integrity.** No student shall help or attempt to help another to commit an infraction of academic integrity, where one knows or should know that through one's acts or omissions such an infraction may be facilitated. A violation of this section includes but is not limited to:
 - (1) Allowing another to copy from one's work.
 - (2) Taking an exam by proxy for someone else. This is an infraction of academic integrity on the part of both the student enrolled in the course and the proxy or substitute.
 - (3) Removing an examination or quiz from a classroom, faculty office, or other facility without authorization.
- (e) **Bribes, Favors, and Threats.** No student shall bribe or attempt to bribe, promise favors to or make threats against any person with the intent to affect a record of a grade or evaluation of academic performance. This includes conspiracy with another person who then takes the action on behalf of the student.
- (f) **Academic Interference.** No student shall tamper with, alter, circumvent, or destroy any educational material or resource in a manner that deprives any other student of fair access or reasonable use of that material or resource.
 - (1) Educational resources include but are not limited to computer facilities, electronic data, required/reserved readings, reference works, or other library materials.
 - (2) Academic interference also includes acts in which the student committing the infraction personally benefits from the interference, regardless of the effect on other students.

§ I-403 Initial Determination

- (a) **Overview.** Instructors should regularly check for potential academic integrity violations as student work is submitted so that students can be informed of and learn from their mistakes early in their coursework. Instructors should use the FAIR (Faculty Academic Integrity Report) (FAIR) portal to report potential academic integrity infractions. The software FAIR, used by most colleges, guides Instructors and students through the process exactly as stated in the Student Code and generates all letters and reports. A quick reference guide to academic integrity for Instructors that includes a link to the FAIR portal can be found on the Provost's website.
- (b) **Allegation.** An Instructor who has credible evidence that a student has committed an academic integrity infraction shall notify the student in writing of the basis for the belief. The Instructor should review all the student's submitted work in the course for academic integrity infractions prior to making an allegation and include all infractions in the allegation. The Allegation Notice must contain the evidence (or instructions for accessing the evidence) and sufficient explanation to permit the student to respond to the concern. A

copy of the Allegation Notice shall be provided to the department and college in which the course or examination is conducted. The college should, where applicable, submit a copy of the Allegation Notice to the college with which the student is affiliated (for graduate students, the Graduate College is always the applicable college).

- (1) Student Not Enrolled in Course. If a student is not enrolled in the affected course when the alleged infraction occurred, the Instructor shall not make an allegation but shall instead forward that student's case to the Office for Student Conflict Resolution for handling pursuant to its policies and procedures. This does not apply to allegations arising from non-course-based degree requirements.
 - (2) Allegations After the Conclusion of the Course. If the course has already concluded when the Instructor discovers a possible academic integrity infraction, they should consult with their college before sending allegation.
- (c) Student's Response. The student has ten (10) business days from the date of the Allegation Notice to submit a written response to the Instructor. The response should include all relevant information, all relevant materials, and the names of relevant witnesses the student wishes the Instructor to consider. This is the student's opportunity to make their case. Upon good cause shown, an extension may be requested in writing and may be granted by the EO.
- (d) Instructor Fact-Finding. The Instructor shall act as fact-finder and explore information relevant to the alleged infraction. The Instructor should consider all information provided by the student in the response. The Instructor may collect additional relevant information to assist in making a determination. The Instructor will respect the privacy of any students involved when making inquiries, including when interviewing involved parties, by not sharing any unnecessary information.
- (1) Multiple Students. When two or more students have been accused of cooperating in an academic infraction, any fact-finding inquiries should establish their independent responsibility, and the sanctions for each individual should be decided separately.
 - (2) New Allegations. If the Instructor identifies additional allegations, a revised allegation notice must be sent including all allegations. If academic integrity infractions occur in work submitted after the original allegation notification, the Instructor must initiate a new academic integrity process.
 - (3) Timeline. The Instructor shall work to resolve the matter and make a determination on a timely basis, within 20 business days from the date of the Allegation Notice if possible. If no finding has been entered by 20 business days after the grade entry deadline for the course, or the date of the Allegation Notice, whichever is the later date, the college may choose to close the case administratively and notify the Instructor and student.
- (e) Instructor's Decision.
- (1) If the Instructor concludes that the student did not commit an infraction, the student will have the course options listed in § 1-404(c)(2).
 - (2) If the Instructor concludes, based on available information, that it is more probably true than not true that the student has committed an infraction, the Instructor shall make a finding of a violation and impose a sanction as permitted in § 1-404(a).
 - (3) In either case (1 or 2), Notice of the Instructor's decision shall be given to the student and to the department and college in which the course or examination was conducted. The college should, where applicable, submit a copy of the Instructor's Decision Notice to the college with which the student is affiliated (for graduate students, the Graduate College is always the applicable college). When an infraction is found, the Instructor's Decision Notice shall include at least: the finding of violation; a brief explanation of the facts establishing the violation; any sanctions and the basis for the same; and instructions for appealing the decision, including contact information for the Appeal Manager and a statement such as: "You have the right to appeal this decision and/or sanction by [insert date, i.e. within five (5) business days from the date of the Instructor's Decision Notice] pursuant to § 1-405 of the Student Code." The Instructor shall provide sufficient information regarding the case so that someone who is not familiar with the details of the case can understand the decision.
- (f) Finality of Instructor's Decision. If a student does not appeal the Instructor's decision, it shall be final except to the extent the sanction includes a recommendation for suspension

or dismissal from the university. A recommendation of suspension or dismissal will be handled pursuant to § 1-405(g).

- (g) Forwarding the Record. Once a decision has been made, the Instructor shall forward the Record to the department or unit executive officer for retention pursuant to applicable policy.

§ 1-404 Sanctions and Student Status

- (a) Authorized Sanctions. Authorized Sanctions for academic integrity violations are one or more of the following:
- (1) Category 1 – Any sanction discussed and agreed to in writing by the Instructor and the student. A Category 1 sanction must also be reported pursuant to § 1-407. A student who accepts a Category 1 sanction waives his or her right to appeal either the finding of a violation or the sanction under § 1-405(a).
 - (2) Category 2 –
 - (A) A written warning
 - (B) Educational Sanctions including make-up assignments of a more difficult nature, assignments pertaining to academic integrity, and/or required attendance at a noncredit workshop or seminar on academic integrity
 - (i) The Instructor must check workshop or seminar availability with the offering unit before specifying this sanction.
 - (ii) The Instructor will set the deadline for the completion of educational sanctions.
 - (iii) Failure to complete these sanctions by the deadline may result in referral to the Office for Student Conflict Resolution.
 - (C) A reduced grade on the assignment
 - (D) A failing grade for the assignment
 - (E) A reduced grade for the course
 - (F) A denial of credit for the proficiency exam
 - (3) Category 3 – A failing grade for the course or failing assessment for the degree requirement.
 - (4) In addition to any other sanctions imposed, an Instructor may also recommend suspension or dismissal from the university. In such cases, the special procedures described in § 1-405(g) shall be followed.
- (b) General Guidance for Sanctions. The variety of academic settings encountered in the university precludes establishing uniform sanctions for all infractions. Instructors may use their discretion in light of the nature of the class, the educational experience of the student, prior instructions or warnings the Instructor has given to the student, etc. Where applicable, the Instructor shall use the following principles in determining sanctions:
- (1) Knowledge and intent are not necessarily factors in determining whether an infraction occurred but shall be considered in determining an appropriate sanction. Instructors shall consider whether the student knew or should have known that an infraction was likely to occur based on the circumstances surrounding the incident. Careless conduct that results in an infraction should be sanctioned less severely than intentional conduct.
 - (2) Instructors shall consider aggravating factors, such as repeated violations within the same course in the same semester, cheating on the major work for the course, activity that was designed to hinder the academic performance of others, and similar conduct when determining an appropriate sanction.
 - (3) Violations in other courses or other semesters will be addressed through the Senate Committee on Student Discipline's procedures and shall not be considered by the Instructor when determining a sanction. See § 1-406.
- (c) Student Status.
- (1) While an academic integrity infraction is pending (from the date of the Allegation Notice until final resolution):
 - (A) No change in enrollment status in the course shall be permitted.
 - (B) If the final deadline for reporting a grade occurs prior to the resolution of the case, the Instructor shall request that the student's college assign an "Incomplete" grade to the student for the course until final resolution.

- (2) Upon a finding of no infraction and resolution of the case, the student shall have the options to:
 - (A) Continue in the course and be given whatever grade the student is entitled to without regard to the charge of an infraction; or
 - (B) Drop the course at any time during the semester without a “W” on the transcript. However, to drop the course after the applicable drop deadline, the student must indicate their desire to drop the course within 10 business days of the finding of no infraction; or
 - (C) Change sections in the course, if possible.
- (3) Upon a finding of an infraction and resolution of the case:
 - (A) If the sanction is Category 1 or 2 as provided in subsection (a) above, an undergraduate student may drop the course or change the course to Credit - No Credit status if they were otherwise eligible at the time of the infraction. Graduate students may drop the course or change the course to Credit - No Credit provided the infraction occurred before the usual deadlines. A record of the infraction will remain in the student’s file even if the student drops the course.
 - (B) If the sanction is a Category 3 as provided in subsection (a) above, the student may neither change the course to a Credit - No Credit status nor drop the course.

(d) See § 3-107 for procedures regarding capricious grading, if relevant.

§ I-405 Appeal Procedures

- (a) How to Appeal. The student may appeal the Instructor’s decision based on the set of grounds in subsection (c) below by submitting a written Notice of Appeal to the Appeal Manager within five (5) business days from the date of the Instructor’s Decision Notice, except as provided in subsection (g)(1) below. In the Notice of Appeal, the Appellant must identify themselves, identify one or more grounds for appeal (see subsection (c) below) that apply in their case, and provide reasons in support of the grounds identified.
- (b) Access to Record. From the date of the Instructor’s Decision Notice to the date of the appeal hearing, if applicable, the student may request, in writing to the Appeal Manager, access to the Record of the case. The Appeal Manager must provide access, under reasonable conditions, by the end of the next business day. If an appeal hearing is held, the Appellant, the Instructor, and their consultants must be provided access to the Record for the duration of the hearing.
- (c) Grounds for Appeal. The Appellant must base the appeal exclusively on one or more of the following grounds:
 - (1) The Instructor (or any other involved university official) did not follow the procedures described above, and this procedural error affected the outcome of the case.
 - (2) The Instructor (or any other involved university official) had a conflict of interest or bias that affected the outcome of the case.
 - (3) Any sanctions imposed were not appropriate for the violation(s).
 - (4) New information that was not available at the time of the Instructor’s decision exists and would have affected the outcome of the case.
- (d) Jurisdiction. If all sanctions issued are Category 1 or 2 (See § 1-404(a).) and the department or unit in which the infraction is alleged to have occurred has ten or more full-time faculty members, then the department is responsible for addressing the appeal. Otherwise, the college responsible for the course or degree requirement is responsible for addressing the appeal. If the Instructor has recommended suspension or dismissal, the special procedures described in subsection (g) below shall be followed.
- (e) Initial Review. No more than five (5) business days after receiving the Notice of Appeal, the Appeal Manager will determine whether the Appellant has met the requirements set out in subsection (a) above and provide written notification of their determination to the Appellant. The Appeal Manager is not to evaluate whether the Appellant has successfully established any grounds for appeal, but only whether the Appellant has identified at least one ground for appeal and provided one or more reasons in support of that ground. If the ground identified is the existence of new information, the Appeal Manager will determine

whether the information submitted “was not available at the time of the Instructor’s decision” when deciding if the Appellant has met the appeal requirements. Overall, any uncertainty should result in a decision in the Appellant’s favor. If the Appeal Manager determines that the appeal requirements have not been met, the Appeal Manager will reject the Notice of Appeal, and the Instructor’s decision will become final.

(f) Appeal Hearings

- (1) Appeal Committee Membership. The Appeal Manager will appoint a faculty chair, who will be a non-voting member of the appeal committee. The chair will then select at least two faculty and at least one student as additional members. Any student members will be of the same status as the Appellant (undergraduate or graduate). In matters involving both undergraduate and graduate Appellants, at least one undergraduate student and at least one graduate student must serve on the committee. Only faculty and students without a conflict of interest (as determined by the chair) shall serve.
- (2) Challenges to Appeal Committee Membership. The Appellant and the Instructor will be given an opportunity to challenge the objectivity of any voting member of the appeal committee. Such a challenge must be based on an identified bias or an identified conflict of interest. The Appeal Manager will decide whether this opportunity is provided prior to the hearing or during the hearing itself. If provided prior to the hearing, the chair will consider these challenges when making a final decision regarding committee membership. If provided during the hearing, the chair will determine whether to excuse the challenged committee member from the hearing and whether any resulting vacancy requires that the hearing be postponed.
- (3) Notice of Hearing. The Appeal Manager will notify the Appellant and the Instructor by email of the date and time of the hearing and any instructions for participating at least five (5) business days in advance. At the Appeal Manager’s discretion, the hearing may take place virtually using video conference or other similar technology.
- (4) Hearing Rules.
 - (A) Appeal hearings are closed to the public.
 - (B) The Appellant, the Instructor, and their consultants may attend the hearing but are not required to do so. At the chair’s discretion, other faculty or staff members may be allowed to attend to advise, or provide administrative support to, the appeal committee.
 - (C) The chair may exclude from the hearing any person who disrupts the orderly process of the hearing but will do so only after first issuing a warning. The Chair need not consider this cause to reschedule the hearing or continue the hearing on a later date.
 - (D) The chair will identify reasonable breaks throughout the hearing. Appellant and the Instructor may also request additional breaks as needed, provided the number of requests is not disruptive to the orderly conduct of the hearing. The chair will decide whether to grant any such requests.
 - (E) After consultation with the other committee members, the chair may decide to continue the hearing to another day for good cause, including the inability to complete all required steps of the hearing process within a reasonable time frame. The Appellant and the Instructor must be notified of the date, time, and location at least five business days in advance, but prior notification of possible continuance dates will satisfy this requirement.
 - (F) The chair may set additional rules for the hearing as needed, provided they do not conflict with any provision of these procedures.
- (5) Order of the Proceedings. The Appellant and the Instructor may each make a brief opening statement, after which the committee members may ask relevant questions of each. The chair will give both the Appellant and the Instructor an opportunity to suggest questions to be asked of the other, but the chair may choose not to pose a question if it has already been answered, is irrelevant, or is inappropriate. The chair may also reword a relevant question that is asked in a manner that, in the chair’s opinion, is confusing or is intended to disparage, intimidate, or otherwise harass the individual being questioned. The committee, through the chair, may solicit information or statements from any person it deems relevant to the matter in dispute, either at its own initiative or at the suggestion of the Appellant or Instructor. All such information must be presented in the hearing and not in closed deliberation.

- (6) Deliberation. The appeal committee will deliberate in closed session and will decide by simple majority vote whether the Appellant has met any of the grounds for appeal. Absent a majority to the contrary, the Instructor's original decision shall be affirmed. If one or more of the grounds for appeal have been met, the appeal committee may modify the finding and/or the sanction, overturn the Instructor's decision entirely, or return the case to the procedural step at which an error occurred for reconsideration. The appeal committee may not issue a sanction of a higher category than the Instructor's original sanction (See § 1-404(a).).
 - (7) Combined Hearings. At the sole discretion of the Appeal Manager, a single appeal hearing may be scheduled for multiple Appellants provided that the allegations against those Appellants arise out of the same facts or circumstances. Such a hearing will be conducted as described above with the following additional rules:
 - (A) Information about one Appellant's academic record or sanctions may not be shared with another Appellant unless, in the chair's opinion, that information is necessary for determining whether one or more grounds for appeal apply to the latter Appellant's case.
 - (B) Except as described in the previous subsection, any discussions of an Appellant's academic record or sanctions must be conducted separately.
 - (8) Appeal Decision Notice. The chair or their designee will provide written notification of the appeal committee's decision to the Appellant, Instructor, and EO within three (3) business days of the appeal hearing. If the appeal committee has found that one or more of the grounds for appeal have been met, this notice must identify the applicable grounds and must include an explanation of the committee's finding and a rationale for the specific relief provided.
 - (9) Finality of the Appeal Decision. The decision of the appeal committee is final and binding on the Appellant and the Instructor.
- (g) Special Procedures for Handling Recommendations for Suspension or Dismissal
- (1) If the Instructor recommends that the student be suspended or dismissed from the university, the EO shall review the Record, discuss the matter with the Instructor and with the student, and then determine whether to support the recommendation.
 - (A) If the EO declines to support the recommendation, the EO shall provide Notice to both the Instructor and the student. The student shall then have five (5) business days from the date of the EO's Notice to appeal the Instructor's finding and/or sanctions, as described in subsection (a) above.
 - (B) If the EO supports the recommendation, the EO shall provide Notice to both the Instructor and the student and forward the matter to the Dean for a hearing by the college in which the course or examination was offered. The college shall conduct an appeal hearing in accordance with subsection (f) above except, in the event the student is affiliated with a different college, the dean of the student's college shall be invited to name a representative from the student's college to serve as a non-voting member of the committee. The appeal committee shall consider the facts of the case and determine whether suspension or dismissal is warranted. If the student also intends to appeal the Instructor's finding(s) or sanction(s), the student shall have five (5) business days from the date of the EO's Notice to submit a Notice of Appeal to the Dean, and that appeal shall be decided at the same hearing.
 - (2) If the appeal committee determines that suspension or dismissal is warranted, the Dean shall forward the recommendation to the Director of Office for Student Conflict Resolution, who will schedule a hearing before at least three members of the Senate Committee on Student Discipline.
 - (3) The question before the members of the Senate Committee on Student Discipline will be whether the breach of academic integrity in question is of such a nature as to warrant suspension or dismissal of the student. The members may take into consideration prior findings of academic integrity violations against the student when determining if suspension or dismissal from the university is warranted. If the members do not concur with the recommendation of suspension or dismissal, they may impose a lesser formal sanction and/or educational sanctions, along with any course-based sanctions imposed by the Instructor. (See the Student Disciplinary Procedures at <https://conflictresolution.illinois.edu/policies/student-discipline/> for permissible sanctions.) The Director of the Office for Student Conflict Resolution shall

inform the Dean of the members' decision, and the Dean shall notify the Instructor and EO of the unit in which the infraction occurred. The decision of the members of the Senate Committee on Student Discipline shall be final.

- (h) **Appeal Timeline.** The Appeal Manager is responsible for promptly resolving any appeal. The anticipated duration of the appeal process is approximately 20 business days from the day the Notice of Appeal is received. The actual duration may vary depending on, for example, the complexity of the case, the need for language assistance or accommodation of disabilities, and the possibility of interruption by break periods. If the duration of the appeal process will substantially exceed 20 business days, the Appeal Manager will notify, in writing, both the Appellant and the Instructor of the delay and the reason for the delay. If the appeal is not held in a timely manner, as described above, the college may decide to dismiss the case.

§ 1-406 Continuing Jurisdiction of the Senate Committee on Student Discipline

Nothing contained herein shall be construed to limit or impair the jurisdiction of the Senate Committee on Student Discipline (SCSD) over student disciplinary matters. Departments that become aware of repeat offenders are encouraged to call these cases to the attention of their college. Colleges are encouraged to make special note of repeat offenders to the SCSD. The SCSD will address multiple violations of the academic integrity policy by the same student.

§ 1-407 Reporting and Record Keeping

- (a) **Report.** Once a violation of academic integrity matter has been resolved (a finding of violation, sanction and completion of appeals process or expiration of time to appeal), the EO shall prepare a report of the violation. The report shall include:
- (1) the nature of the alleged violation of academic integrity;
 - (2) if applicable, the appeal procedures followed and the recommendation of any hearing committee; and
 - (3) the final decision and sanction(s) imposed.
- (b) **Transmittal.** The EO shall send a copy of this report, including the student's name and University Identification Number, to the college in which the course or examination was conducted, to the college or equivalent academic unit in which the student is enrolled, and to the Director of the Office for Student Conflict Resolution within ten (10) business days of the resolution of a case.
- (c) **Record Retention.** A record of the infraction will remain in the student's department and college files (both the student's college of enrollment and the college in which the course or examination was conducted), pursuant to the university's record retention policy. The Director of the Office for Student Conflict Resolution will retain the information pursuant to the university's records retention policy.
- (d) **Annual Report.** The Director of the Office for Student Conflict Resolution shall compile an annual report to the Senate on the number and severity of such infractions of academic integrity, without identification of the individuals involved. The report shall be available to the public.

PART 5. CLASS ATTENDANCE

§ 1-501 All Students

- (a) Regular class attendance is expected of all students at the university. The authority to excuse absences rests with the course instructors, subject to the requirement to reasonably accommodate class absences as set forth in this part (Article I, Part 5).
- (b) Instructors of fully online courses may not require in-person attendance for any course component, including exams, without the permission of the unit EO and the Office of the Provost. Permission for in-person components for fully online courses will require justification, and any approved requests necessitate clearly informing students in writing of the in-person requirement(s) prior to the first course meeting.

- (c) Instructors are strongly encouraged to make a course syllabus available to all students prior to the deadline for an undergraduate student to add a course (see the Office of the Registrar Academic Calendars (<https://registrar.illinois.edu/academic-calendars>) for the current term for the specific date). A syllabus should include the instructor's course attendance policy and the due dates of all major assignments, quizzes, and examinations. The student is encouraged to inform the instructor of any known conflict as soon as possible, but no later than one week before the date of the quiz or examination or due date of the assignment. (Note that conflict policies stated in the syllabus take priority over this rule.) Students should notify the instructor in advance of missing any class or as soon as possible thereafter. If a student is unable to contact instructors due to hospitalization or other emergency, the student may contact the Connie Frank CARE Center (formerly the Student Assistance Center) in the Office of the Dean of Students during business hours to request that email notification be sent.
- (d) Students whose absences meet the criteria below may contact the Connie Frank CARE Center (formerly the Student Assistance Center) in the Office of the Dean of Students to request an absence letter, if it is required by an instructor. Absence letters, however, do not excuse students from class or ensure that make-up work will be permitted. This authority rests with each instructor. These letters are intended to provide information to the instructors who require them and can be used to help the instructor determine whether or not to excuse the absence and allow make-up work. Students should request absence letters as soon as possible after the student's return from the absence, but no later than 10 business days after the student's return to class. The CARE Center will not provide letters requested outside of this timeframe. An absence letter may be requested for documented absences resulting from:
- (1) Prolonged illness or injury of student of three days or more. The illness must be formally documented by a health care provider who has provided the student treatment and must be on the provider's letterhead. Students with chronic health conditions and/or disabilities that may affect their class attendance should register with Disability Resources and Educational Services (DRES), in accordance with § 1-110.
 - (2) Life threatening or serious illness or injury of an immediate family member including parents, legal guardian, spouse/partner, siblings, children, or grandparents. Relatives-in-law and step relatives in categories above are also included. The condition of the family member must be formally documented by the treating health care provider and must be on the provider's letterhead.
 - (3) Death of a family member (See Student Bereavement Guidelines <http://odos.illinois.edu/community-of-care/resources/students/bereavement>).
 - (4) Significant and compelling circumstances beyond a student's control. This may include medical treatment or surgery related to a prolonged illness or injury; legal matters; citizenship or naturalization processes; or acts of nature which cause destruction to the student's primary residence or which disrupt air travel such that a student is unable to return to campus as planned. These circumstances must be documented. Absence letters will not be approved for classes missed: (i) to attend family events such as weddings, graduations, or reunions; (ii) to be present for circumstances related to extended family members including illness; (iii) to attend job or graduate school interviews; or (iv) for other reasons which do not satisfy the standard of significant and compelling, as determined by the Connie Frank CARE Center (formerly the Student Assistance Center) in the Office of the Dean of Students.
- (e) University policy and state law require all instructors to reasonably accommodate conflicts with class attendance and work requirements resulting from a student's religious beliefs, observances, and practices (see 1-107 Provision of Religious Accommodations for Students). University policy and state law also require all instructors to reasonably accommodate conflicts with class attendance and work requirements resulting from a student serving as a volunteer emergency worker under the Volunteer Emergency Worker Higher Education Act. The Office of the Dean of Students provides an optional resource on its website to assist students in making requests to their instructors for accommodations resulting from religious beliefs, observances, and practices or arising from service as a volunteer emergency worker. If an instructor denies a student's request for a reasonable accommodation related to service as a volunteer emergency worker under this section,

the student may appeal the decision in writing to the dean or dean's designee of the unit offering the course.

- (f) Instructors must also reasonably accommodate students whose class absence resulted from formal participation in scheduled activities of officially recognized groups such as athletic teams, performing groups, and the Urbana-Champaign Senate. Policy governing class attendance of student athletes, as adopted by the Senate, is found in § 1-502.
- (g) Instructors shall hold all students who miss class for the reasons set forth in § 1-501(e) and § 1-501(f) to the same standard. Accommodating absences for some groups but not others amounts to invidious discrimination and is against university policy. (See § 1-108.)
- (h) For an absence to be excused and make up work to be accepted, the student must provide an explanation to the instructor and supply supporting evidence as required by the instructor, which may include an absence letter, when the absence meets the criteria outlined above. The student must make arrangements with the instructor to make up missed work expeditiously. (See § 3-201 for information about absence from final examinations and § 3-202 for information about absence from outside of class period, midterm, and hourly examinations.) Any student may appeal in writing an instructor's decision regarding an absence to the executive officer of the academic unit offering the course. Before taking action, the executive officer should request that the instructor explain their denial in writing.
- (i) The instructor decides when a student's attendance becomes irregular. In this case, the instructor may send oral, written, or electronic notice of the student's irregular attendance to the dean or designee of the student's college. The dean shall then notify the student in writing, with a copy to the instructor.
- (j) If, after receiving a notice described in subsection (i) above, a student's attendance continues to be irregular, the instructor may report this fact to the student's college dean. The dean or designee of the student's college, in consultation with the instructor, may determine that the student's attendance has become so irregular that the student's progress in meeting course objectives is likely to be severely impaired. The dean may require the student to withdraw from the course with a grade of Withdrawal or Failure.
- (k) General Provisions
 - (1) A student may notify the Connie Frank CARE Center (formerly the Student Assistance Center) in the Office of the Dean of Students if the student will be unavoidably absent from class because of illness, death in the family, or other emergency. The CARE Center will pass this information along to instructors and the student's college as is appropriate. This communication is meant for information and does not certify the validity of the student's reason for absence.
 - (2) Class absences before and after vacations are treated like any other absences during the semester.
 - (3) Regularly scheduled classroom or laboratory work shall have precedence over instructional field trips except on the second Saturday of each month.
 - (4) Because McKinley Health Center does not provide medical excuses, instructors should be aware that a student may not be able to provide formal documentation for minor illnesses of less than three days.

§ 1-502 Student Athletes

- (a) The Athletic Board of the Urbana-Champaign Senate has delegated authority to review and approve or disapprove schedules for all intercollegiate athletic contests that involve participants from the Urbana-Champaign campus to the Academic Progress and Eligibility Committee (APEC). Each athletic team schedule must adhere to APEC guidelines for approved absences and must be submitted to APEC for approval.
- (b) The maximum number of school days absent during a semester for each team cannot exceed ten, not including estimates for championship and other postseason events.
 - (1) A school day is considered any day classes are scheduled during the semester, including Reading Day.

§ I-601 STUDENT CODE

- (2) Any waivers of this regulation require the approval of the Athletic Board at the time of scheduling.
 - (3) No athletic events are allowed during final examination periods without approval by APEC and approval by the Chancellor or the Chancellor's designee.
- (c) Questions about these policies should be directed to either the Division of Intercollegiate Athletics' Academic Service Office or the chair of the Academic Progress and Eligibility Committee.

PART 6. EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES

§ I-601 All Students

- (a) University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign courses frequently require the use of educational technologies such as learning management systems, audience response tools, e-textbooks, online homework systems, collaboration tools, discussion forums, online proctoring services, and synchronous online communication platforms. Students may be required to use university-contracted technologies to access course materials, participate in class activities, and complete course assignments. All university-contracted technologies are vetted for student data protection, privacy, and security commensurate with university standards as set by the Chief Information Officer, the Office of the Registrar, and the Office of University Counsel. Alternative options for required educational technologies will be made in the case of disability access accommodations or for religious reasons.

