Appendix LL

BOR Policy 302

MONTANA BOARD OF REGENTS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
Policy and Procedures Manual

SUBJECT: ACADEMIC AFFAIRS
Policy 302 – Academic Freedom
Effective: March 11, 1963; Issued: April 8, 2004

Board policy

The portion of the 1940 statement of principles on academic freedom and tenure of the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) set out below is endorsed by the board of regents of higher education. That statement was revised by the governing bodies of the AAUP and the Association of American Colleges in November 1989 and January 1990, in order to remove gender-specific references from the original text. Those revisions have been incorporated into the statement.

"Academic Freedom"

"(a) Teachers are entitled to full freedom in research and in the publication of the results, subject to the adequate performance of their other academic duties; but research for pecuniary return should be based upon an understanding with the authorities of the institution.

"(b) Teachers are entitled to freedom in the classroom in discussing their subject, but they should be careful not to introduce into their teaching controversial matter which has no relation to their subject. Limitations of academic freedom because of religious or other aims of the institution should be clearly stated in writing at the time of the appointment.

"(c) College and university teachers are citizens, members of a learned profession, and officers of an educational institution. When they speak or write as citizens, they should be free from institutional censorship or discipline, but their special position in the community imposes special obligations. As scholars and educational officers, they should remember that the public may judge their profession and their institution by their utterances. Hence they should at all times be accurate, should exercise appropriate restraint, should show respect for the opinions of others, and should make every effort to indicate that they are not speaking for the institution."

The regents place particular emphasis on paragraphs (b) and (c) of the above statement relating to the responsibilities as well as the privileges which members of the profession and professional organizations associate with this important concept of American life.

History:

Minutes, State Board of Education, ex officio Regents of the University of Montana, March 11, 1963. Editorial changes made April 8, 2004, to incorporate revised statements by the American Association of University Professors and the Association of American Colleges.

MONTANA BOARD OF REGENTS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
Policy and Procedures Manual

SUBJECT: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
Policy 1302 - Privacy, Security, and Monitoring
Approved: May 24, 2002; Revised: May 25, 2012

SCOPE

This policy applies to all MUS individuals using MUS-owned or managed computing and information resources (hereinafter "users").

PURPOSE

This policy outlines the general rules governing the MUS's rights and responsibilities to monitor the use of the computers and networks it operates, and the balance between those rights and responsibilities and the expectation of a reasonable degree of privacy in the use of those facilities by users.

REQUIREMENTS

The MUS has the legal responsibility to ensure that the computers and networks it operates are used appropriately. The data contained on those computers and transmitted on those networks are presumed to be MUS property unless MUS's rights are otherwise limited by law, policy, or contract. In any case, the data contained on those computers and transmitted on those networks is subject to monitoring and/or copying by the MUS. That is, in order to meet its obligations, the MUS, through individuals operating within the course of their legitimate job duties, may periodically, routinely, or for a specific purpose monitor activity on its computers and network. These individuals may include IT personnel and appropriate administrators and supervisors on each campus.

The types of activities the MUS may monitor and on which it may maintain records include, but are not limited to:

1. e-mail sent from or received by e-mail systems operating on MUS sites;
2. accesses to external Web sites originating from MUS sites;
3. other significant external network activity originating from or received by MUS sites; and
4. the contents of permanent storage devices attached to MUS computers (including installed software and software version information, system data, and user data).

The MUS's general interests in these aspects stem from both its obligations to prevent misuse of its resources and its commitments to its users to provide certain services, such as backups of system and user data for use in case of system failures, reasonable and robust network performance, optimized access paths for frequently accessed Web sites, optimized network performance for other types of network activity (e.g., video conferencing, remote high speed computation), guarantees that system software is updated appropriately and efficiently, and blocking and/or detecting the sorts of disruptive activity characterized as hacking or system cracking, virus/worm infection, and denial of service. Routine network monitoring typically focuses on "general" patterns of use, but attempts to optimize performance, detect anomalies, or track down possible intrusions may lead to more specific monitoring. Activities such as routine system backups always involve collecting and copying user-specific data and the contents of e-mail systems. In copying data for these purposes the MUS gains the right to use such copies appropriately; it does not gain intellectual property rights to the information contained in the data.

Personal information gained through monitoring will be held in confidence by the MUS when required by law. Records obtained by monitoring may be used within the MUS by MUS officials, employees and agents for purposes appropriate to the management and administration of the MUS, including the

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investigation of possible misconduct by a user or a third party. In addition, records will be released if necessary to comply with a court order or other legal instrument binding upon the MUS or its officials. Requests for records by members of the public will be complied with in a fashion consistent with the law on public access to records and privacy. Persons requesting public disclosure of such records may be assessed the reasonable costs of time and material involved in meeting the request.

Except for the identification, investigation, and prevention of misconduct by a user, including violations of law, MUS officials, employees, and agents will not divulge personally identifiable information obtained through monitoring.

CLASSES OF RESOURCE USERS

The computing and information technology resources owned and managed by the MUS are used by three distinct classes of users, who gain access to information technology resources through very different relationships with the MUS, and hence to which different acceptable use policies must apply.

1. **Employees**. These include individuals who are regular MUS employees, as well as visiting faculty, "adjuncts," and other persons having officially sanctioned, unpaid affiliations with a MUS campus. These users gain access to MUS information technology resources by virtue of their employment or sanctioned affiliations.
2. **Students**. These include individuals registered as full- or part-time students at a MUS campus. These users gain access to MUS information technology resources as part of the service package the campus provides to registered students.
3. **Patrons**. These are casual users who use MUS information technology resources that are made available to the public at large, e.g., people who use public access terminals in MUS libraries.

Because there are dramatic differences in the relationships between the MUS and individuals in each of these three groups, care must be taken to clearly identify the specific rights and responsibilities that pertain to each group of users. Also, a given individual may fall into more than one of the user classes, and hence gain different rights by virtue of participation in different types of activities. For example, MUS employee "Smith" gains "employee user" rights by virtue of his/her employment, and exercises those rights while at work. If Smith also registers for a class he/she gains "student user" rights for use in his/her academic pursuits. Finally, Smith may at any time visit a campus library and exercise "patron user" rights by using a public access terminal. It is reasonable to expect that the rights and responsibilities of an individual such as Smith differ depending on the context of his/her access, and the policies that apply to a given incident will therefore depend on the specific context of use.

<u>History:</u>

Item 114-104-R0102, Privacy, Security, and Monitoring, approved by the Board of Regents on May 24, 2002; Item 155-101-R0512, revised May 25, 2012.