Garland ISD Artificial Intelligence (AI) Student Guidelines

Information within this Document:

AI within Garland ISD

AI Use in Student Learning

Bullying and/or Harassment with AI Tools

Academic Integrity & Intellectual Property

Data Privacy & Security with AI Tools in GISD

AI within Garland ISD

Garland ISD recognizes the pivotal role that Artificial Intelligence (AI) will play in shaping the future of education and our students' futures. In doing so, it is Garland ISD's belief that the transformative power of AI offers the opportunity to: open new pathways for personalized learning, foster stronger critical thinking, and equip students with the skills needed for a rapidly evolving workforce. However, with these ever evolving opportunities come significant challenges. These Guidelines aim to maximize the beneficial applications of AI in our educational environment while minimizing potential misuses. We believe that a thoughtful and proactive approach to using AI empowers our educators and students to become not just consumers, but also innovators with this new technology.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to the simulation of human intelligence in machines that are programmed to think and learn like humans. These systems can perform tasks that typically require human intelligence, such as visual perception, speech recognition, decision-making, and language translation. AI encompasses a variety of technologies, including machine learning, natural language processing, and robotics. AI is transforming education by providing innovative tools and methods to enhance teaching and learning experiences. This can be seen within GISD from our students by:

- Aiding in Creativity: Students can leverage generative AI to inspire creativity across various subjects, including writing, visual arts, and music composition.
- **Collaboration**: Generative AI tools can assist students in group projects by generating ideas, providing research support, and identifying connections between diverse pieces of information.
- **Communication**: AI can offer real-time translation, personalized language exercises, and interactive dialogue simulations. It can also help students explore different ways or tones to communicate an idea or message.
- Additional Practice and Learning: AI can create personalized study materials, summaries, quizzes, and visual aids. It can also help students organize their thoughts and content, and review material.
- **Thought Partner**: Students can use AI to clarify, summarize, or analyze their own developing ideas.

AI Use in Student Learning

It is crucial for students to understand how AI tools are developed and the reasons behind the results they produce. Students should be critical users of AI, assessing when and how AI should be applied in various contexts. They must adhere to the GISD Acceptable Use Policy for Students (AUP) and GISD Code of Conduct for Students which can be found on the GISD Policies webpage, as well as follow their teachers' guidance on using AI tools. Students should seek clarification from their teacher if they are uncertain on the use of an AI tool within their coursework.

Acceptable Use of AI for GISD Students Prohibited Use of AI for GISD Students • Enhancing Learning Experiences: **Plagiarism**: Using AI to generate Using AI tools to support and improve content for essays, reports, or current understanding of academic assignments without consent from the subjects. education and proper attribution or • Responsible and Ethical Practices: acknowledgement. Using AI technologies in ways that • Misrepresentation: Submitting promote originality and ethical AI-generated work as one's own conduct 1. without indicating the use of AI tools. • Accurate Representation: Ensuring • Violation of Acceptable Use Policy: that AI-generated work accurately Any use of AI that violates the GISD reflects that student's own AUP, included generating content for understanding and knowledge. the purposes of plagiarism or • Supplemental Learning: Utilizing AI inappropriate use of technology. for additional practice, student aids, • Academic Dishonesty: Using AI tools and personalized learning resources. to cheat or gain an unfair advantage in academic work. Research and Idea Generation: Using AI to gather information, • Unauthorized Use: Employing AI generate ideas, and support research tools without teacher consent or in efforts, provided proper attribution is ways that are not aligned with the given guidelines and instructions. given.

It is crucial for students to understand how AI tools are developed and the reason behind the results they produce. While AI is a powerful tool to aid learning, it is essential that students continue to develop their own foundational skills in areas like writing, problem-solving, and critical thinking independently from AI tools. AI use should be used to support and enhance learning, organizing thoughts, or creating additional practice. Students should still be capable of completing tasks and generating ideas using their own abilities.

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1

¹ Garland ISD is committed to using AI ethically in ways that are fair, transparent, and accountable, and do not harm students. Staff and students' use of AI is part of this. By using AI responsibly, transparently, and in alignment with the district's values of respect and inclusivity, our stakeholders help ensure AI enhances educational outcomes for everyone.

Bullying and/or Harassment with AI Tools

The use of AI for impersonation, bullying, harassment, or any form of intimidation is strictly prohibited in Garland ISD. This prohibition also encompasses the creation and dissemination, or sharing, of AI-generated content intended to cause harm, threaten, or disparage others. All users must use AI tools exclusively for educational purposes, consistently upholding values of respect, inclusivity, and academic integrity.

Academic Integrity & Intellectual Property

Students must respect intellectual property and exercise judgment related to AI tools and as it relates to copyright laws. Student use of AI-generated content without proper attribution or acknowledgment is considered plagiarism and is strictly prohibited.

If students are able to use AI tools to support their coursework based on their teacher's instructions, students should follow citation rules to cite any use of AI to avoid plagiarism and maintain academic integrity. Students can find more information by working with their campus librarian and/or following the guidelines published by Brown University for Citing Generative Artificial Intelligence. Beyond citing AI when it generates content for submission to avoid plagiarism, it is important to be transparent about the use of AI in your learning process when appropriate. Students should follow their teacher's specific instructions on how and when to acknowledge AI tools used for other purposes, such as brainstorming, outlining, or research support.

AI systems can sometimes produce unfair or biased results due to the data they were trained on. Students should be a critical user, and be aware of the possibility of algorithmic bias in AI outputs. Occasionally, generative AI tools will "hallucinate" and create facts and citations that are non-existent. Fact-check information for accuracy, and also consider whether the results seem unfair, incomplete, or show a bias towards certain perspectives. If you suspect bias, use other sources to verify and ensure your work is fair and accurate.

Data Privacy & Security with AI Tools in GISD

Garland ISD places the highest importance on the safety and security of student data. When using AI tools, students must understand that protecting Personally Identifiable Information (PII) is important. Under no circumstances should students ever share PII such as names, phone numbers, addresses, Social Security numbers, grades, license plate numbers, birthdates, or any other information that could identify you or others.

Generative AI learns from the data it is given, including the prompts that are entered. Sharing PII can have serious consequences, as this information could be stored, used in unforeseen ways, or even potentially shared with other users by the AI platform. This risk also applies to student created work, as it could without knowing contribute to building the AI's language model and expose sensitive information. Students should be aware of other potential safety and security risks when using AI tools. Be cautious about sharing any sensitive information, even if it's not PII, related to your schoolwork or personal life within prompts. Understand that AI can sometimes produce unexpected or inappropriate content or even facilitate scams or misinformation (e.g., through hallucinations). Use AI tools responsibly and report any concerns to a teacher or administrator.

Resources

Definitions related to Artificial Intelligence models:

Algorithmic Bias: The systematic and repeatable errors in a computer system that create unfair outcomes, such as privileging one arbitrary group of users over others. Recognizing and mitigating algorithmic bias is critical in the deployment of AI in education.

Automated Decision-Making: The use of AI systems to make decisions without human intervention. In education, this could include automated grading, admissions processes, or resource allocation.

Data Privacy: The protection of personal information and data from unauthorized access. In the context of AI in education, data privacy involves ensuring that student data used by AI systems is secure and used ethically.

Digital Equity: Ensuring all students have access to the technology and internet connectivity needed to benefit from digital learning tools, including AI. Digital equity addresses the disparities in technology access among different student populations.

Ethical AI: The practice of developing and using AI in ways that are fair, transparent, and accountable. In education, ethical AI involves ensuring that AI applications do not harm students and are used to enhance, rather than hinder, educational outcomes.

Hallucination: A response generated by AI that creates false or misleading information presented as fact. Hallucinations happen in LLMs by embedding plausible-sounding random falsehoods within their generated content.

Intelligent Tutoring Systems (ITS): Al-driven systems designed to provide immediate and customized instruction or feedback to learners, often without the intervention of a human teacher. These systems can adapt to the learning pace and style of each student.

Interoperability: The ability of different AI systems and software applications to communicate, exchange data, and use the information that has been exchanged. Interoperability is essential for integrating AI tools into existing educational infrastructures.

Language Learning Model (LLM): Often referred to as a Large Language Model, it is a type of artificial intelligence that is trained to understand, generate, and interpret human language.

Learning Analytics: The collection, analysis, and reporting of data about learners and their contexts, for purposes of understanding and optimizing learning and the environments in which it occurs. All can enhance learning analytics by providing deeper insights and predictive analytics.

Machine Learning (ML): A subset of AI that involves the use of algorithms and statistical models to enable computers to improve their performance on tasks over time with data. ML is particularly relevant in educational settings for personalized learning and predictive analytics.

Natural Language Processing (NLP): A branch of AI that focuses on the interaction between computers and humans through natural language. In education, NLP can be used for automated grading, language learning, and providing feedback on student writing.

Personalized Learning: An educational approach that uses AI to tailor learning experiences to individual students' needs, preferences, and learning styles. This can involve adaptive learning technologies that adjust the difficulty of tasks based on student performance.

Sources and Supporting Documents:

Learning With AI, Learning About AI - CDE

AI Resource Kit

GCPS Human-Centered Artificial Intelligence (AI) - Gwinnett County Public Schools
Common Sense AI Initiative

<u>Designing for Education with Artificial Intelligence: An Essential Guide for Developers</u>