

**FSCOT Agenda**  
**May 2, 2023, 3:30 pm**

**Zoom Connection: <https://ksu.zoom.us/j/7855322637>**  
**Phone Connection: +1 669 900 6833 or +1 646 876 9923**

- 1.) Turn on recording and announce disclaimer
- 2.) Call meeting to order – **Phil**
  - a. **Sandy Johnson**, Extension, will take minutes
- 3.) Introduce new student technology representative – **Phil**
- 4.) Lance Philgreen
  - a. New senator update will be sent by email
- 5.) Approve agenda (additions) – **Phil**
- 6.) Approve minutes – **Phil**
  - a. Minutes from April 4, 2023
- 7.) Committee Reports:
  - a. Project Governance Group – **Phil**
    - i. Follett Adopt and Access proposal
    - ii. New IT Purchase Policy from State
  - b. Record and Retention Committee – **Ryan Otto**, Associate Professor, Hale Library, FSCOT Member
    - i.
  - c. Academic Tools Committee – **Kevin Wanklyn**, Engineering, **Scott Finkeldei**, General University, Liaison for Chief Information Officer
    - i.
- 8.) Old Business (Business from Previous Meetings)
  - a. Final report -- Cybersecurity training status – **Scott Finkeldei**, General University, Liaison for Chief Information Officer
  - b. Final report -- Duo for students status – **Scott Finkeldei**, General University, Liaison for Chief Information Officer
- 9.) New Business

- a. Annual Data Access Report – **Gary Pratt, CIO, Attachment # 2**
  - b. FSCOT Co-Chairs – **Phil**
  - c. Artificial Intelligence Discussion Efforts on Campus – **Scott Finkeldei**, General University, Liaison for Chief Information Officer
  - d. Building Operational Excellence for a Next-Generation Land-Grant University – **Michael**
    - i. Shifts the reporting of the Division of Information Technology, [Building Operational Excellence for a Next-Generation Land-Grant University \(k-state.edu\)](http://k-state.edu)
- 10.) Other Items – **Group**
- 11.) Future Meetings and Agenda – **Phil**
- 12.) Adjourn meeting—**Phil**

**Attendance:**

- Bill Genereux, Technology & Aviation K-State Polytechnic (22-24)
- Brandie Disberger, Agriculture
- Chris Blevins, Veterinary Medicine (22-24)
- Don Crawford, Architecture, Planning, and Design (20-25)
- Kevin Wanklyn, Engineering (21-24)
- Lance Philgreen, Student Representative (23-24)
- Lisa Rubin, Education (21-25)
- Mary Bowen, Term Appointment (22-25)
- Michael Raine, Business Administration (07-24) Co-Chair
- Nicholas Wallace, Arts and Sciences (22-25)
- Phil Vardiman, Health and Human Sciences (21-24) Co-Chair
- Regina Crowell, Liaison for University Support Staff
- Ryan Otto, K-State Libraries (17-23)
- Sandy Johnson, Extension (22-25)
- Scott Finkeldei, General University, (22-23) Liaison for Chief Information Officer
  - Elliot Young, General University Alternative

**Non-voting Attendees:**

- Gary Pratt, CIO

**Guests:**

- Gregory Flax, Director of Service Desk Operations
-

## Attachment #2 – Data Access Report:

April 14, 2023

Dr. Donald Saucier, President

Kansas State University Faculty Senate

Dear President Saucier:

The Electronic Mail Policy, PPM 3455, requires the Chief Information Officer to report annually to the Faculty Senate regarding cases where permission to access data was granted per this policy. The relevant portion of section .020 from the policy is:

*The University encourages the use of electronic mail and respects the privacy of users. Nonetheless, electronic mail and data stored on the University's network of computers may be accessed by the University for the following purposes:*

*For items a-g, the extent of the access will be limited to what is reasonably necessary to acquire the information and/or resolve the issue.*

- a. troubleshooting hardware and software problems,*
- b. preventing unauthorized access and system misuse,*
- c. retrieving University business related information, \**
- d. investigating reports of alleged violation of University policy or local, state or federal law,\**
- e. complying with legal requests (e.g.; court orders) for information, \**
- f. rerouting or disposing of undeliverable mail,*
- g. addressing safety or security issues.*

*\* The system administrator will need written approval, including e-mail, indicating the extent of access that has been authorized from the Chief Information Officer or designee, to access specific mail and data for these purposes.*

The three conditions that require CIO and appropriate Vice President approval are described in items c, d, and e above. Cases where a terminated employee's access is removed before the normal expiration of such privileges fall under category b, preventing unauthorized access, and do not require approval. However, the approval of the CIO is normally requested under those circumstances.

During calendar year 2022, the CIO granted permission for the following 16 cases (note there were 21 cases in 2020, 15 cases in 2019, 30 cases in 2018, 18 cases in 2017, 36 cases in 2016, 36 cases in 2015, 19 cases in 2013, 28 cases in 2012):

*Item d:* 8 cases – three investigations into stolen devices at the request of KSUPD; two investigations into alleged policy violations by employees; one investigation into computer tampering requested by KSUPD; one request by the Honor and Integrity System to investigate student actions; one investigation into inappropriate handling of confidential data.

*Item e:* 8 cases – five requests to preserve relevant email evidence related to existing or pending lawsuits per the federal rules for civil procedure (aka eDiscovery); three cases were in response to federal subpoena.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gary L. Pratt". The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping initial "G" and a long, horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Gary L. Pratt

CIO

## *TikTok Taskforce Recommendation to Cabinet* *February 14, 2023*

**Taskforce Participants:** Chad Currier, Aaron Good, Karen Goos, Thomas Lane, Ashley Martin, Gary Pratt, Elliot Young

**Currently:** Banned at the federal-level and in 27 states and partially banned in 5 states

**Gartner Analyst feedback:** “This isn’t a security problem; it is a political problem. Knowing that, choose a response that best serves the institution.”

- No proof that TikTok has “stolen” data or manipulated video content
- The fear has been “hyped” (including by the FBI)
- ALL social media platforms “capture” significant data from users (many more than TikTok); Accepting End-User Terms and Conditions opens this door
- Most if not all social network platforms utilize Chinese computer programmers and engineers
- ByteDance (parent company of TikTok) leadership is trying to work with US Congress to alleviate concerns
- From institutions that have “blocked” TikTok, students aren’t abandoning use of the platform; are just turning off WiFi

### **Taskforce Recommendations**

Two-tiered Approach:

- **Tier 1** – If TikTok restrictions remain *optional* to K-State:
  - Create social media guidelines for those who hold clearances (cleared community)
  - Require researchers and their graduate students working on federally funded research projects to utilize a computer/mobile technology that has not had TikTok installed to conduct said research (complies with federal TikTok mandate)
    - If they utilize TikTok in other venues (teaching, scholarship, service), they must use a different computer/mobile technology
  - Recommend that all students, staff, and faculty participate in training to understand how data is captured/used across social media platforms to ensure they truly understand the scope of data sharing that happens with these platforms but do not restrict use of the channels
  - Align recommendations with that of other KBOR institutions for consistency of approach
- **Tier 2** – If we are required to restrict TikTok:
  - Block use of TikTok at the network level (including controlled corporations – Athletics, Alumni, Foundation)
  - Plan to invest non-state dollars in outsourcing TikTok content development and provision
    - Advertising
    - Enrollment Management
    - Teaching and Learning (need more info for this arena)
      - One consideration: This is easy to achieve at the university level but may be more difficult at the college/department level where appropriate outsource funding options may not be readily available
    - Etc.
  - Develop policy statements for use on state-owned devices
    - Reference “use of social media on state-owned devices” in current social media and acceptable use policies versus specific platforms to ensure the policy does not need to be rewritten each time there is an emerging platform
      - There are multiple media policies (student conduct, departmental, KBOR, etc.)

## *ChatGPT Primer for Cabinet February 14, 2023*

**ChatGPT:** An Artificial Intelligence (AI) language generator developed by OpenAI (company)

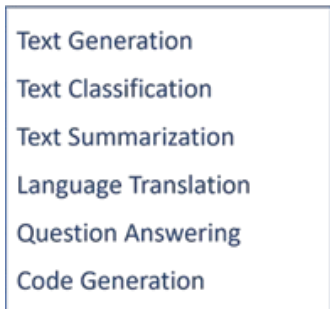


OpenAI and additional companies have developed a new tool to determine the likelihood that a chunk of text was AI-generated – Only about 25% accurate – yields a lot of false negatives and false positives

**Information Shared With:** University Committee on Academic Technology Tools co-chairs & FSCOT

### **Capabilities:**

- *Classification/natural language understanding (NLU) intent identification* – ChatGPT can work as a classifier that also provides confidence scores - This can then be used to complement existing NLUs to help clarify intent
- *Natural language generation* – ChatGPT can be used to generate constrained responses – The constraint enables assurance that the answer is specific to the material
- *Summarization of conversations* – Because there may be errors, these summaries must be reviewed by a person; but in many use cases, reviewing content is much faster and less tiring than asking the person to generate the summary
- *Sentiment extraction* – While current sentiment analysis technologies work well at the word level, they often fail at identifying the overall sentiment of the conversation - ChatGPT is often better at that - As with other uses above, this can act as a complement to existing approaches



**Gartner.**

### **Negative Reactions/Concerns**

- Wrong answers are ChatGPT's most widespread problem, and they are hard to spot
- Data could be insufficient, obsolete or contain sensitive information and biases, leading to biased, prohibited, or incorrect responses
- Outputs generated by ChatGPT could appear realistic, but actually be fake content
- OpenAI was accused of using copyrighted data for training its models
- Students will use for their writing assignments – Cheating on homework and exams
  - "GPT is the ultimate cheating tool: It can write fluent essays for any prompt, write computer code from English descriptions, prove math theorems and correctly answer many questions on law and medical exams."
  - ChatGPT has been found to score at or around the approximately 60 percent passing threshold for the United States Medical Licensing Exam (USMLE), "with responses that make coherent, internal sense and contain frequent insights"
- Students will allow artificial intelligence to do their thinking for them
- Using ChatGPT to replace self-authoring papers
- ChatGPT "is like a calculator which struggles to make things personal and give opinions"
- Equity concerns – Students less fluent in English may be more likely to be accused of using such tools

- Have applications in both cyber-attack and cyber defense - can easily mimic written or spoken human language and can also be used to create computer code
  - Will see the chatbot widely embraced by cyber criminals, particularly those who are not native English speakers
  - ChatGPT can help bad actors in different stages of a breach, from creating phishing emails, identifying vulnerabilities, writing malware, and exfiltrating data - defenders can use ChatGPT for debugging, understanding security tools, creating reports, predicting an adversary's next step, and more
- Banned in some educational settings (i.e. NY Department of Education, Georgia DeKalb & Fulton Counties)
- Impossible to technically 'ban'

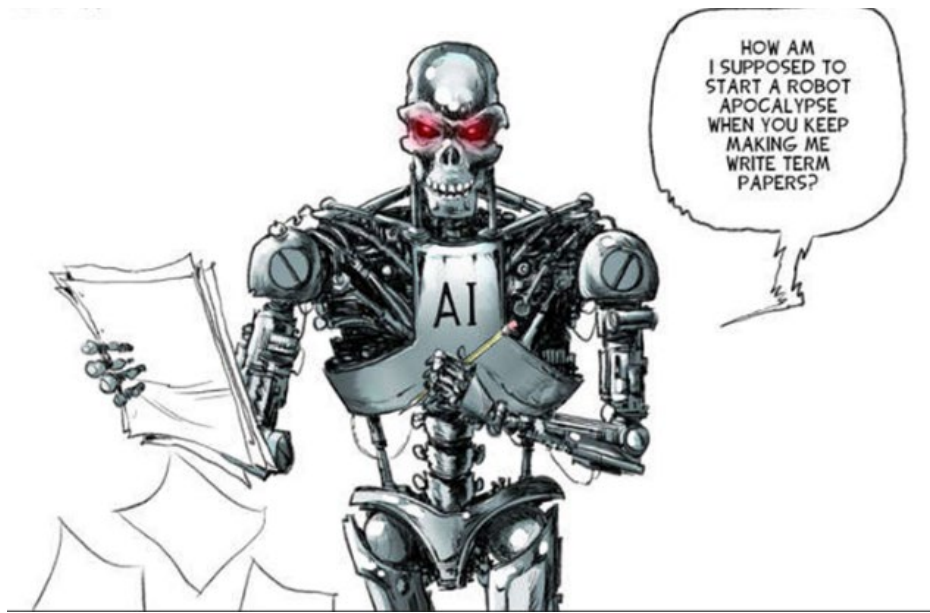
### **Positive Reactions/Opportunities**

- How to help students utilize the technology as study aides
- ChatGPT could be used as a research tool, but the final product should be an original work
- Need written policies and guides for academic integrity for students
- Potential changes in pedagogy:
  - Flip your teaching so that seminal pieces of work are done in class
  - Focus more on multimedia assignments or oral presentations
  - Double down on feedback and revision
  - Ask students to write about topics of genuine interest to them, in which their voices come through and their opinions are valued
  - Create authentic assessments – evaluations that measure true learning
  - In the future, tools like this could be used as a compliment rather than a substitute for student thinking (like calculators in math)
- Quotes:
  - “Will chatbots that can generate sophisticated prose destroy education as we know it? We hope so.”
  - “Banning such use of artificial intelligence from the classroom is an understandable but nearsighted response. Instead, we must find a way forward in which such technologies complement, rather than substitute for, student thinking. One day soon, GPT and similar AI models could be to essay writing what calculators are to calculus.”
  - “Chatbots may well accelerate the trend toward valuing critical thinking.”

### **Other**

- Microsoft is considering incorporating ChatGPT into Office products (Word, PowerPoint, Outlook) – Tuesday 'secret' announcement
  - Google has a similar AI called Bard (powered by LaMDA <language model for dialogue applications>)
  - GitHub has a similar AI called Copilot
  - Other similar tools DALL-E2 & Jasper (for image generation)
-





---

**References:** Bloomberg, Checkpoint Research, Chronicle, Forbes, Gartner, Google, Government Technology – Center for Digital Education, TechCrunch, University Business, USA Today, NY Post, The Verge

## Examples of ChatGPT results:

- Gary
  - Input: “Explain ChatGPT in simple terms” “Pros” “Cons”
  - Result:  
ChatGPT is a state-of-the-art language processing AI model developed by OpenAI.
  - Pros:
    - Can generate human-like text responses in a conversational manner, based on input provided to it
    - Can handle a wide variety of tasks, such as answering questions, generating text, and summarizing text
    - Can continuously learn and improve its accuracy over time
  - Cons:
    - It's an AI model, not a human, so responses can sometimes be incorrect, inappropriate, or not fully understand context.
    - Can generate biased or malicious responses if trained on biased or harmful data
    - Can also be prone to generating responses that are not coherent or make little sense if trained on low-quality data.
  - Note: Despite these limitations, ChatGPT has been proven to be a powerful tool for a variety of applications in NLP and has seen widespread use across industries.
- Government Technology Interview with ChatGPT:
  - “What are the biggest challenges state and local agencies are facing today?”
  - ChatGPT: There are many challenges that state and local agencies are facing today, including budget constraints, a lack of resources and the need to adapt to changing circumstances. In addition, state and local agencies are often required to provide a wide range of services, which can be difficult to manage and coordinate effectively. Additionally, state and local agencies may face challenges related to public perception and trust, as well as the need to ensure that their services are delivered in a fair and equitable manner.
  - “What are some of the most important emerging technologies that government leaders should be paying attention to?”
  - ChatGPT: There are many emerging technologies that government leaders should be paying attention to, including artificial intelligence (AI), blockchain, the Internet of things (IoT) and virtual reality (VR). AI and machine learning technologies, for example, can be used to automate many tasks and processes, improving efficiency and accuracy. Blockchain technology has the potential to revolutionize the way that governments handle data and transactions, providing a secure and transparent way to manage information. The IoT can be used to connect devices and systems, allowing for real-time data collection and analysis. And VR technologies can be used to improve training and simulation, as well as to create immersive experiences for the public. All of these technologies have the potential to greatly impact the way that government operates, and it is important for leaders to be aware of their developments and potential applications.
  - “What are some of the most impactful AI use-cases for state and local government?”
  - ChatGPT: There are many potential use-cases for AI in state and local government, including:
    1. Predictive analytics: AI can be used to analyze data and make predictions about future trends, allowing governments to better anticipate and plan for the needs of their constituents.
    2. Decision-making: AI can be used to support decision-making by providing insights and recommendations based on data analysis.
    3. Process automation: AI can be used to automate many of the tasks and processes involved in service delivery, improving efficiency and accuracy.

4. Public safety: AI can be used to support law enforcement and emergency response efforts, including by analyzing data to identify patterns and trends, and by providing real-time situational awareness.
5. Public engagement: AI can be used to improve communication and engagement with the public, for example by providing personalized information and services, or by enabling citizens to access information and services through virtual assistants.

Overall, the use of AI in state and local government has the potential to greatly improve the delivery of services, support decision-making, and enhance the public's trust and engagement with government.

- “How should state and local leaders look at regulating AI systems like you?”
- ChatGPT: State and local leaders should approach the regulation of AI systems, such as myself, in a thoughtful and measured way. It is important to recognize the potential benefits that AI can bring in terms of improving efficiency, accuracy and decision-making, as well as the potential risks and challenges that it may pose. As such, leaders should consider implementing regulations that balance the need to promote the use of AI with the need to protect the public and ensure that AI systems are used responsibly. This could include measures such as establishing clear standards and guidelines for the use of AI, providing oversight and accountability, and ensuring that there are adequate safeguards in place to prevent misuse or abuse of AI systems. Additionally, leaders should consider engaging with experts and stakeholders to ensure that any regulations are well-informed and effective.
- “How can state and local leaders mitigate some of the common AI concerns?”
- ChatGPT: State and local leaders can take a number of steps to mitigate some of the common concerns surrounding AI, including:
  1. Establishing clear standards and guidelines for the use of AI: Leaders can develop regulations and policies that outline how AI should be used, including what it can be used for, how it should be implemented, and what safeguards should be in place to prevent misuse or abuse.
  2. Providing oversight and accountability: Leaders can establish mechanisms to ensure that AI systems are used in a responsible and transparent manner. This could include creating independent committees or agencies to monitor the use of AI, or requiring regular reporting and audits to ensure compliance with standards and regulations.
  3. Engaging with experts and stakeholders: Leaders should seek input from experts and stakeholders, such as ethicists, researchers and members of the public, to ensure that any regulations and policies are well-informed and effective.
  4. Investing in research and development: State and local leaders can support efforts to advance the field of AI, including by investing in research and development and encouraging collaboration between academia, industry and government. This can help to ensure that AI is developed in a way that is safe, ethical and beneficial for society.
  5. Providing education and training: Leaders can support initiatives to educate the public about AI, including its potential benefits and risks, as well as how to use it responsibly. This can help to promote understanding and trust in AI, and ensure that individuals are prepared to work with and benefit from this technology.
- Gartner Example 1
  - Input: “Write a limerick about the partnership between AI and student in the future of education”
  - Result:
 

There once was a student, quite smart  
Who partnered with AI from the start  
Together they'd learn  
At a pace that would burn  
And their knowledge would never fall apart
- Gartner Example 2

- Input: “How will the partnership between AI and student impact current assessment models?”
- Result:  
Providing more personalized and efficient ways of evaluating learning and progress. AI technologies such as machine learning algorithms and natural language processing can be used to automate grading and provide real time feedback to students, enabling a more interactive and adaptive learning experience
- Gartner Example 3
  - Input: “Will ChatGPT and similar tools cause the death of the essay for assessment?”
  - Result:  
They are not capable of replicating the depth of analysis and critical thinking that is often required in an essay