

C. References to “days” include the 274 consecutive calendar days in an academic year. An academic year commences in August and concludes on the date of spring commencement. The specific dates for any given academic year are approved by the Administrative Council of the University.

1. In all proceedings under this Student Code:

a. The days not included within an academic year and the days between the last day of fall semester (i.e. the last day for final examinations) and the first day of spring semester, are not included in the period of days specified for an act, unless all involved persons mutually agree otherwise. All persons involved include an accused student, an individual complainant, an instructor (if academic integrity violation is involved), the Vice President for Student Services, the hearing board members, the Appeals Board members, and the Hearing Officer.

b. Where the period specified for an act is 10 days or less, a “day” means a Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday. A “day” does not include a Saturday, Sunday, or an official University holiday.

c. Where the period specified for an act is 11 days or more, a “day” means a calendar day. If the period ends on a Saturday, Sunday, or an official University holiday, the period shall be extended to the next Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday.

2. Subparagraph 1.a. above does not apply to proceedings under Article VII (*University Regulations Regarding Discrimination and Harassment*), Section 3 (*Procedures For Grievances Relating to Discrimination or Harassment*) where the occurrence or incident which is the basis for the grievance has a disparate impact on the aggrieved student’s educational opportunity in an academic activity controlled or supervised directly by the University.

ARTICLE I. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE UNIVERSITY AND STUDENTS

Under the concept of *in loco parentis*, universities generally were viewed as standing in the place of students' parents, and courts gave universities a great deal of discretion in disciplining students pursuant to such parent/child relationships. During the 1960's, however, the law moved away from the concept of *in loco parentis*, and the relationship between the students and a university is now considered contractual. The existence of regulations regarding student conduct does not place the University in a custodial relationship with its students or impose upon the University a duty to protect students from proscribed acts. All students who have reached the age of majority are responsible for their own actions.

Students and student organizations are not agents of the University and may not act on behalf of the University unless specifically and expressly authorized to do so by established policy or in writing by the University President, the Provost, or appropriate vice president.

ARTICLE II. RESPONSIBILITIES AND RIGHTS

SECTION II-1. Responsibilities of Students

As members of the academic community at Utah State University, students share responsibility for its growth and continued well-being and for maintaining an environment which encourages free inquiry and expression. Students are expected to engage in reasonable and substantial preparation for their coursework, to follow course and class guidelines as set forth in syllabi and as enunciated by their instructors, and to complete all academic exercises with integrity. All interactions with faculty members, staff members, and other students shall be conducted with courtesy, civility, decency, and a concern for personal dignity. These responsibilities are the foundation of the University’s Standards of conduct (Student Conduct--see: Article V, Academic Integrity--see: Article VI). The University seeks to vest students with primary oversight of these responsibilities through their participation in hearings boards.