

## **Campus Code of Conduct**

<https://www.dfa.cornell.edu/policy/policies/campus-code-conduct>

### **Article I. Fundamental Principles**

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#### **C. The Principle of Freedom with Responsibility**

1. The principle of freedom with responsibility is central to Cornell University. Freedoms to teach and to learn, to express oneself and to be heard, and to assemble and to protest peacefully and lawfully are essential to academic freedom and the continuing function of the University as an educational institution. Responsible enjoyment and exercise of these rights mean respect for the rights of all. Infringement upon the rights of others or interference with the peaceful and lawful use and enjoyment of University premises, facilities, and programs violates this principle.

### **Article III. Responsible Speech and Expression**

#### **A. Public Speaking Events on Campus**

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##### **2. Disruption of Invited Speakers**

Freedom of speech, within commonly accepted limits of safety and civility, is a paramount value in a university community. In a university community, as in society as a whole, freedom of speech cannot be absolute. Speech that is libelous, or that incites a crowd to riot, deserves no protection. Perhaps no one, in real life, has ever falsely shouted "Fire!" in a crowded theater, but surely no one has a right to do so. Within such commonly accepted limits, however, freedom of speech should be the paramount value in a university community. Because it is a special kind of community, whose purpose is the discovery of truth through the practice of free inquiry, a university has an essential dependence on a commitment to the values of un intimidated speech. To curb speech on the grounds that an invited speaker is noxious, that a cause is evil, or that such ideas will offend some listeners is therefore inconsistent with a university's purpose. One may argue against inviting a speaker on the grounds that the speaker has nothing of importance to say. But once members of the university community extend an invitation, others may not disrupt the speech on the grounds that they find it stupid, immoral, or dangerous.

Those who dislike what an invited speaker is saying also have rights. The rights include distributing leaflets outside the meeting room, picketing peacefully, boycotting the speech, walking out, asking pointed questions, and, within limits set by the moderator, expressing displeasure with evasive answers. Those who oppose a speaker may thus make their views known, so long as they do not thereby interfere with the speaker's ability to be heard or the right of others to listen. Name-calling and the shouting of obscenities, even when they are not carried so far as to abridge freedom of speech, are nevertheless deplorable in a community devoted to rational persuasion and articulate controversy. Civility is a fragile virtue, but one upon which a university ultimately depends.

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## **B. Protests and Demonstrations on Campus**

### **1. Protected Expressive Conduct in General**

The University will treat as within the basic protection of a right to free expression such lawful conduct as satisfies the following tests, where lawful means not in violation of state or federal law. The conduct should (a) be intended for expressive purposes, (b) be reasonably understood as such by the University community, and (c) comply with such reasonable time, place, and manner restrictions as are consistent with the other provisions of this Article and as may be authorized from time to time by the President.

Even in regard to conduct that is intentionally expressive and perceived as such, the University may impose reasonable time, place, and manner restrictions on such conduct to preserve other important values and interests of the University community. An accused charged with such conduct may assert as a defense that he or she has complied with such time, place, and manner restrictions.

All protection and regulation of expressive conduct should be content-neutral. A group's persuasion or point of view should have no bearing on the grant of permission or the conditions regulating that group's expressive conduct.

## **TITLE THREE: REGULATIONS FOR MAINTENANCE OF EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT**

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### **Article II. Violations**

#### **A. Listing**

1. It shall be a violation of this Title, as an offense against another person or the university:

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c. To harass another person in a manner that would violate Cornell University Policy 6.4 if it were applicable.

d. To harass another person (1) by following that person or (2) by acting toward that person in a manner that is by objective measure threatening, abusive, or severely annoying and that is beyond the scope of free speech.

## Harassment, Discrimination, and Bias Reporting:

<https://hr.cornell.edu/our-culture-diversity/diversity-inclusion/harassment-discrimination-and-bias-reporting>

## Cornell Policy 6.4 <https://titleix.cornell.edu/policies/>

### Prohibited Bias, Discrimination, Harassment, and Sexual and Related Misconduct

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#### DEFINITIONS

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#### **Bias Activity**

Action taken that one could reasonably and prudently conclude is motivated, in whole or in part, by the alleged offender's bias against an actual or perceived aspect of diversity, including, but not limited to, age, ancestry or ethnicity, color, creed, disability, gender, gender identity or expression, height, immigration or citizenship status, marital status, national origin, race, religion, religious practice, sexual orientation, socioeconomic status, or weight.

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#### **Sexual Misconduct**

A broad term encompassing any unwelcome behavior of a sexual nature designated as prohibited conduct by the applicable procedures under this policy.

## Procedures for Resolution of Reports Against Students Under Cornell University Policy 6.4

<http://titleix.cornell.edu/procedure/>

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### 2.8 Sexual and Gender-Based Harassment

Sexual Harassment is unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other unwanted conduct of a sexual nature, whether verbal, nonverbal, graphic, physical, or otherwise, when the conditions outlined in (1) or (2), below, are present.

Gender-Based Harassment is harassment based on gender, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression, which may include acts of aggression, intimidation, or hostility, whether verbal, nonverbal, graphic, physical, or otherwise, even if the acts do not involve conduct of a sexual nature, when the conditions outlined in (1) or (2), below, are present.

1. Submission to or rejection of such conduct is made, either explicitly or implicitly, a term or condition of a person's employment, academic standing, or participation in any University programs or activities or is used as the basis for University decisions affecting the individual (often referred to as "quid pro quo" harassment); or

2. Such conduct creates a hostile environment. A hostile environment exists when the conduct is sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive that it unreasonably interferes with, limits, or deprives an individual's participating in or benefitting from the University's education or employment programs or activities. Conduct must be deemed severe, persistent, or pervasive from both a subjective and an objective perspective.

In evaluating whether a hostile environment exists, the University will consider the totality of known circumstances, including, but not limited to:

- ☐ The frequency, nature, and severity of the conduct;
- ☐ Whether the conduct was physically threatening;
- ☐ The effect of the conduct on the complainant's mental or emotional state;
- ☐ Whether the conduct was directed at more than one person;
- ☐ Whether the conduct arose in the context of other discriminatory conduct;
- ☐ Whether there is a power differential between the parties; and
- ☐ Whether the conduct implicates concerns related to academic freedom or protected speech.

Because of protections afforded by academic freedom, speech and other expression occurring in the context of instruction or research will not be considered sexual or gender-based harassment unless this speech or expression also meets one or both of the following criteria:

- ☐ it is meant to be either abusive or humiliating toward a specific person or persons, or
- ☐ it persists despite the reasonable objection of the person or persons targeted by the speech.

## **Procedures for Resolution of Reports Against Faculty Under Cornell University Policy 6.4**

<http://titleix.cornell.edu/procedure/>

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### **B. Protected Status Harassment (see also “Sexual Harassment”)**

When an individual is targeted with verbal, written, visual, or physical conduct based on that person's EEO-protected class status that unreasonably interferes with the individual's work or academic performance, or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working or learning environment.

Protected-status harassment, including sexual harassment, occurs when an individual is targeted with verbal, written, visual, or physical conduct based on that person's EEO-protected status that unreasonably interferes with the individual's work or academic performance, or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working or learning environment. The conduct constitutes harassment under any of the following conditions:

1. The conduct is direct.
2. Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment or academic status.
3. Submission to, or rejection of, such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for an employment or academic decision affecting that person.
4. The conduct is sufficiently severe or pervasive to alter the conditions of the victim's employment or academic pursuits, and creates a work or educational environment that a reasonable person would find abusive.

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University Policy 6.2.10, Establishment of College-Level Academic Grievance Procedures or any other applicable grievance procedure will govern any grieved or contested disciplinary action, other than contested cases involving academic freedom issues, which is the adjudicatory responsibility of the Committee on Academic Freedom and Professional Status of the Faculty.

## **Procedures for Resolution of Reports Against Staff Under Cornell University Policy 6.4**

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