

## STUDENT PERSONAL EXPRESSION

The Board of Education recognizes the importance and value of student personal expression and recognizes that students do not shed their first amendment right of free expression at the schoolhouse gate. As in broader American society, the Board also understands that there is a balancing of an individual's rights under the First Amendment with the rights of the community. Student personal expression in this context refers to student verbal and written communication using any medium (paper, e-mail; website postings, etc.) including, but not limited to, poetry, prose, art, video and music composition that is intended to be shared with the broader school community.

Although students retain their right to free expression in school, that right is not unfettered. School officials may regulate expression as to time, place and manner. Students speech which causes a substantial disruption or which materially interferes with school activities or rights of others or might reasonably lead the school administration to forecast substantial disruption of or material interference with school activities, is not constitutionally protected speech.

When students wish to personally express themselves in the broader school community, they must seek prior approval from the building principal or his/her designee. The building principal or his/her designee will render his/her decision within two school days of receiving the request. The building principal shall give due consideration to the constitutionally protected right of freedom of expression, the maintenance of the normal operation of school and its activities, the protection of persons and property and the need to assist students in learning appropriate ways to exercise their rights. Unless such student expression takes place within the confines of a school-sponsored event/activity (see policy 5220 for guidance on School-Sponsored Student Expression), authorization will be granted if:

- The material is distributed as directed by the Principal or designee in such a manner as to not materially or substantially interfere with the rights of others or substantially disrupt the normal operation of the school;
- The material is not considered to be obscene, lewd, indecent, libelous, an invasion of the privacy of other individuals, or an expression that attacks a person's character, family, race, religion, sex, ethnic origin, physical appearance, sexual orientation, or disabling condition.
- The material is free from advertisements or promotion of cigarettes, liquor, illegal or illicit drugs, or drug paraphernalia or other products or services harmful to minors and/or not permitted to minors by law.

### Procedural Due Process

If a student(s) seeks to distribute material within school buildings or at school events, he/she must present such material for prior review by the Building Principal who must make a decision regarding distribution within two (2) school days of receipt of the request and the provide the reason for the denial in writing. If the principal denies the student(s) the opportunity to share/distribute their material, the principal must state the reasons in writing and provide the students with a copy of the reasons. The aggrieved student(s) may within five (5) two (2) school

days appeal in writing to the Superintendent of Schools. The Superintendent of Schools must issue a written decision within five (5)two (2) school days after receiving the appeal. If the matter is not resolved to the satisfaction of the student(s) after the Superintendent's review, they may appeal to the Board of Education.

Generally school administrative authority regarding student expression does not extend beyond school grounds or school-sponsored functions. However, with the advent of new technologies, the line between off and on campus expression can be blurred. Students are advised that if off campus personal expression substantially disrupts or materially interferes with school activities or might reasonably lead the school administration to forecast substantial disruption of or material interference with school activities or interrupts another individual's access to school, such as when the speech is threatening in nature, they may be subject to discipline under the Code of Conduct.

#### Violation of Policy

Students who violate this policy will be subject to the appropriate disciplinary action, which may include short or long-term suspension, in accordance with the Code of Conduct.

Cross-ref: 5310, Code of Conduct  
4526, Computer Use in Instruction  
5220, School-Sponsored Student Expression

Ref: *Morse v. Frederick*, 127 S Ct 2618 (2007)  
*Bethel School District v. Fraser*, 478 US 675 (1986)  
*Tinker v. DesMoines Independent Community School Dist.*, 393 US 503, (1969)  
(limits on student free speech rights in school setting)  
*Eisner v. Stamford Board of Educ.*, 314 F Supp 832, modf'd 440 F2nd 803 (1971)

Effective Date: May 7, 2013