

## SCHOOL-RELATED STUDENT PUBLICATIONS

Code **JICEA** Revised **3/13**

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Purpose: To establish the basic structure for student publications.

The board sanctions student publications as long as students are willing to accept the responsibilities of the freedoms of speech and of the press. The board or its designee will make rules as to time and place for distribution of such publications and any other regulations necessary to assure that student publications do not infringe on the rights of others.

The designated sponsor(s) of any officially recognized school-sanctioned and school-financed publication (e.g., newspaper, yearbook, literary magazine, et al.) will assume the initial responsibility of screening and editing all materials earmarked for publication. Although journalism students should be given meaningful editorial latitude, the sponsor(s) retains the inherent obligation to delete any article or comment likely to create substantial disruption of, or significant interference with, school activities.

Any student objecting to a sponsor's exercise of discretion in this regard should bring the objection to the attention of the sponsor in writing. The school principal will hold a conference to discuss the complaints with the complainant(s), the sponsor and the principal. It is the principal's responsibility to decide the matter in close consultation with the district superintendent and, if appropriate, legal counsel.

Adopted 10/2/84; Revised 3/4/13

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Legal references:

- A. U.S. Supreme Court:
  - a. January 13, 1988, Hazlewood vs. Cathy Kuhlmeir – Gives principals new authority to monitor the content of school publications.
  - b. Morse v. Frederick, 127 S. Ct. 2618 (2007).