

**POLICY COMMITTEE MEETING  
TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 2015  
5:30 PM -  
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

**OUR VISION  
NO BOUNDARIES TO LEARNING**

**OUR MISSION  
TO DEVELOP THE POTENTIAL IN EACH PERSON THROUGH ACADEMIC &  
EXTRA-CURRICULAR PROGRAMS**

---

**AGENDA**

1. #101 Legal Status of the School	2
2. #101.1 Name of the School District	8
3. #102 Equal Educational Opportunity	10
4. #103 Complaints - Students Employees Parents Other Persons	13
5. #201 Legal Status of the School Board	17
6. #203 Operation of the School Board Governing Rules	24
7. #203.1 School Board Procedures_Rules of Order	26
8. #203.2 Order of the Regular School Board Meeting	32
9. #203.6 Consent Agendas	36
10. #204 School Board Meeting Minutes	40
11. #904 Distribution of Materials on School District Property by Non School Persons	48

## PRINCETON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

### LEGAL STATUS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

#### I. PURPOSE

A primary principle of this nation is that the public welfare demands an educated and informed citizenry. The power to provide for public education is a state function vested in the state legislature and delegated to local school districts. The purpose of this policy is to clarify the legal status of the school district.

#### II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

- A. The school district is a public corporation subject to the control of the legislature, limited only by constitutional restrictions. The school district has been created for educational purposes.
- B. The legislature has authority to prescribe the school district's powers and privileges, its boundaries and territorial jurisdictions.
- C. The school district has only the powers conferred on it by the legislature; however, the school district's authority to conduct the business of the school district includes implied powers in addition to any specific powers granted by the legislature.

#### III. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER ENTITIES

- A. The school district is a separate legal entity.
- B. The school district is coordinate with and not subordinate to the county(ies) in which it is situated.
- C. The school district is not subservient to municipalities within its territory.

#### IV. POWERS AND AUTHORITY OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

- A. Funds
  - 1. The school district, through its school board, has authority to raise funds for the operation and maintenance of its schools, and authority to manage and expend such funds, subject to applicable law.
  - 2. The school district has wide discretion over the expenditure of funds under its control for public purposes, subject to the limitations provided by law.

3. School district officials occupy a fiduciary position in the management and expenditure of funds entrusted to them.

B. Raising Funds

1. The school district shall, within the limitations specified by law, provide by levy of tax necessary funds for the conduct of schools, payment of indebtedness, and all proper expenses.
2. The school district may issue bonds in accordance with the provisions of Minn. Stat. Ch. 475, or other applicable law.
3. The school district has authority to accept gifts and donations for school purposes, subject to applicable law.

C. Property

1. The school district may acquire property for school purposes. It may sell, exchange, or otherwise dispose of property which is no longer needed for school purposes, subject to applicable law.
2. The school district shall manage its property in a manner consistent with the educational functions of the district.
3. The school district may permit the use of its facilities for community purposes which are not inconsistent with, nor disruptive of, its educational mission.
4. School district officials hold school property as trustees for the use and benefit of students, taxpayers and the community.

D. Contracts

1. The school district is empowered to enter into contracts in the manner provided by law.
2. The school district has authority to enter into installment purchases and leases with an option to purchase, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 465.71 or other applicable law.
3. The school district has authority to make contracts with other governmental agencies and units for the purchase, lease or other acquisition of equipment, supplies, materials, or other property, including real property.
4. The school district has authority to enter into employment contracts. As a public employer, the school district, through its designated representatives, shall meet and negotiate with public employees in an appropriate

bargaining unit and enter into written collective bargaining agreements with such employees, subject to applicable law.

E. Textbooks, Educational Materials, and Studies

1. The school district, through its school board and administrators, has the authority to determine what textbooks, educational materials, and studies should be pursued.
2. The school district shall establish and apply the school curriculum.

F. Actions and Suits

The school district has authority to sue and to be sued.

**Legal References:** Minn. Const. art. 13, § 1  
 Minn. Stat. Ch. 123B. (School Districts, Powers and Duties)  
 Minn. Stat. Ch. 179A (Public Employment Labor Relations)  
 Minn. Stat. § 465.035 (Conveyance or Lease of Land)  
 Minn. Stat. §§ 465.71; 471.345; 471.6161; 471.6175; 471.64 (rights, powers, duties of political subdivisions)  
Minnesota Association of Public Schools v. Hanson, 287 Minn. 415, 178 N.W.2d 846 (1970)  
Independent School District No. 581 v. Mattheis, 275 Minn. 383, 147 N.W.2d 374 (1966)  
Village of Blaine v. Independent School District No. 12, 272 Minn. 343, 138 N.W.2d 32 (1965)  
Huffman v. School Board, 230 Minn. 289, 41 N.W.2d 455 (1950)  
State v. Lakeside Land Co., 71 Minn. 283, 73 N.W.970 (1898)

**Cross References:** MSBA Model Policy 201 (Legal Status of School Board)  
 MSBA Model Policy 603 (Curriculum Development)  
 MSBA Model Policy 604 (Instructional Curriculum)  
 MSBA Model Policy 606 (Textbooks and Instructional Materials)  
 MSBA Model Policy 705 (Investments)  
 MSBA Model Policy 706 (Acceptance of Gifts)  
 MSBA Model Policy 801 (Equal Access to Facilities of Secondary Schools)  
 MSBA Service Manual, Chapter 4, Employee Negotiations  
 MSBA Service Manual, Chapter 13, School Law Bulletin "F" (Contract and Bidding Procedures)

Adopted: \_\_\_\_\_

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 101

Orig. 1995

Revised: \_\_\_\_\_

Rev. 2004

## **101 LEGAL STATUS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT**

### **I. PURPOSE**

~~A~~ ~~It is a~~ primary principle of this nation is that the public welfare demands an educated and informed citizenry. The power to provide for public education is a state function vested in the state legislature and delegated to local school districts. The purpose of this policy is to clarify the legal status of the school district.

### **II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY**

- A. The school district is a public corporation subject to the control of the legislature, limited only by constitutional restrictions. The school district has been created for educational purposes.
- B. The legislature has authority to prescribe the school district's powers and privileges, its boundaries and territorial jurisdictions.
- C. The school district has only the powers conferred on it by the legislature; however, the school board's authority to govern, manage, and control the school district, to carry out its duties and responsibilities, and to conduct the business of the school district includes implied powers in addition to any specific powers granted by the legislature.

### **III. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER ENTITIES**

- A. The school district is a separate legal entity.
- B. The school district is coordinate with and not subordinate to the county(ies) in which it is situated.
- C. The school district is not subservient to municipalities within its territory.

### **IV. POWERS AND AUTHORITY OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT**

#### **A. Funds**

- 1. The school district, through its school board, has authority to raise funds for the operation and maintenance of its schools and authority to manage and expend such funds, subject to applicable law.
- 2. The school district has wide discretion over the expenditure of funds under

its control for public purposes, subject to the limitations provided by law.

3. School district officials occupy a fiduciary position in the management and expenditure of funds entrusted to them.

B. Raising Funds

1. The school district shall, within the limitations specified by law, provide by levy of tax necessary funds for the conduct of schools, payment of indebtedness, and all proper expenses.
2. The school district may issue bonds in accordance with the provisions of Minn. Stat. Ch. 475, or other applicable law.
3. The school district has authority to accept gifts and donations for school purposes, subject to applicable law.

C. Property

1. The school district may acquire property for school purposes. It may sell, exchange, or otherwise dispose of property which is no longer needed for school purposes, subject to applicable law.
2. The school district shall manage its property in a manner consistent with the educational functions of the district.
3. The school district may permit the use of its facilities for community purposes which are not inconsistent with, nor disruptive of, its educational mission.
4. School district officials hold school property as trustees for the use and benefit of students, taxpayers, and the community.

D. Contracts

1. The school district is empowered to enter into contracts in the manner provided by law.
2. The school district has authority to enter into installment purchases and leases with an option to purchase, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 465.71 or other applicable law.
3. The school district has authority to make contracts with other governmental agencies and units for the purchase, lease or other acquisition of equipment, supplies, materials, or other property, including real property.
4. The school district has authority to enter into employment contracts. As a

public employer, the school district, through its designated representatives, shall meet and negotiate with public employees in an appropriate bargaining unit and enter into written collective bargaining agreements with such employees, subject to applicable law.

E. Textbooks, Educational Materials, and Studies

1. The school district, through its school board and administrators, has the authority to determine what textbooks, educational materials, and studies should be pursued.
2. The school district shall establish and apply the school curriculum.

F. Actions and Suits

The school district has authority to sue and to be sued.

**Legal References:** Minn. Const. art. 13, § 1  
Minn. Stat. Ch. 123B (School Districts, Powers and Duties)  
Minn. Stat. Ch. 179A (Public Employment Labor Relations)  
Minn. Stat. § 465.035 (Conveyance or Lease of Land)  
Minn. Stat. §§ 465.71; 471.345; 471.6161; [471.6175](#); 471.64 (Rights, Powers, Duties of Political Subdivisions)  
*Minnesota Association of Public Schools v. Hanson*, 287 Minn. 415, 178 N.W.2d 846 (1970)  
*Independent School District No. 581 v. Mattheis*, 275 Minn. 383, 147 N.W.2d 374 (1966)  
*Village of Blaine v. Independent School District No. 12*, 272 Minn. 343, 138 N.W.2d 32 (1965)  
*Huffman v. School Board*, 230 Minn. 289, 41 N.W.2d 455 (1950)  
*State v. Lakeside Land Co.*, 71 Minn. 283, 73 N.W.970 (1898)

**Cross References:** MSBA/MASA Model Policy 201 (Legal Status of School Board)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 603 (Curriculum Development)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 604 (Instructional Curriculum)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 606 (Textbooks and Instructional Materials)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 705 (Investments)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 706 (Acceptance of Gifts)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 801 (Equal Access to School Facilities)  
MSBA Service Manual, Chapter 3, Employee Negotiations  
MSBA Service Manual, Chapter 13, School Law Bulletin “F” (Contract and Bidding Procedures)

**PRINCETON PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

**NAME OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT**

**I. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this policy is to clarify the name of the school district.

**II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY**

Pursuant to statute, the official name of the school district is Independent School District No. 477. However, the school district is often referred to by other informal names. In order to avoid confusion and to encourage consistency in school district letterheads, signage, publications and other materials, the school board intends to establish a uniform name for the school district.

**I. UNIFORM NAME**

- A.** The name of the school district shall be Princeton Public Schools.
- B.** The name specified above may be used to refer to the school district and may be shown on school district letterheads, signage, publications and other materials.
- C.** In official communications and on school district ballots, the school district shall be referred to as Independent School District No. 477 (Princeton Public Schools), but inadvertent failure to use the correct name shall not invalidate any legal proceeding or matter or affect the validity of any document.

Legal References: Minn. Stat. § 123A.55 (Classes, Number)

Cross References:

Independent School District #477  
Princeton, Minnesota 55371

Adopted: February 11, 2003

Adopted: \_\_\_\_\_

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 101.1

Orig. 1998

Revised: \_\_\_\_\_

Rev. 1999

## 101.1 NAME OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

### I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to clarify the name of the school district.

### II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

Pursuant to statute, the official name of the school district is Independent School District No. \_\_\_\_\_. However, the school district is often referred to by other informal names. In order to avoid confusion and to encourage consistency in school district letterheads, signage, publications and other materials, the school board intends to establish a uniform name for the school district.

### III. UNIFORM NAME

A. The name of the school district shall be \_\_\_\_\_ (insert name) \_\_\_\_\_.

*(Examples include: Benson; Triton; Cass Lake-Bena; North Saint Paul-Maplewood-Oakdale: White Bear Lake Area Schools; Prior Lake/Savage Area Schools; West St. Paul-Mendota Heights-Eagan Area Schools; Northfield Public Schools; New Prague Community Schools; Stillwater Area Public Schools; Southwest Star Concept Schools; Jackson County Central School District.)*

B. The name specified above may be used to refer to the school district and may be shown on school district letterheads, signage, publications and other materials.

C. In official communications and on school district ballots, the school district shall be referred to as Independent School District No. \_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_ name \_\_\_\_\_), but inadvertent failure to use the correct name shall not invalidate any legal proceeding or matter or affect the validity of any document.

**Legal References:** Minn. Stat. § 123A.55 (Classes, Number)

**Cross References:**

## PRINCETON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

### EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

#### I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that equal educational opportunity is provided for all students of the school district.

#### II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

- A. It is the school district's policy to provide equal educational opportunity for all students. The school district does not unlawfully discriminate on the basis of race, color, creed, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, parental status, status with regard to public assistance, disability, sexual orientation or age. The school district also makes reasonable accommodations for disabled students.
- B. The school district prohibits the harassment of any individual for any of the categories listed above. For information about the types of conduct that constitute violation of the school district's policy on harassment and violence and the school district's procedures for addressing such complaints, refer to the school district's policy on harassment and violence.
- C. This policy applies to all areas of education including academics, coursework, co-curricular and extracurricular activities, or other rights or privileges of enrollment.
- D. It is the responsibility of every school district employee to comply with this policy conscientiously.
- E. Any student, parent or guardian having any questions regarding this policy should discuss it with the appropriate school district official as provided by policy. In the absence of a specific designee, an inquiry or a complaint should be referred to the superintendent.

**Legal References:** Minn. Stat. Ch. 363 (Minnesota Human Rights Act)  
 Minn. Stat. § 121A.03, Subd. 2 (Sexual, Religious, and Racial Harassment and Violence Policy)  
 42 U.S.C. § 12101 et seq. (Americans with Disabilities Act)  
 20 U.S.C. § 1681 et seq. (Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972)

**Cross References:** MSBA/MASA Model Policy 402 (Disability Nondiscrimination)  
 MSBA/MASA Model Policy 413 (Harassment and Violence)  
 MSBA/MASA Model Policy 521 (Student Disability Nondiscrimination)  
 MSBA/MASA Model Policy 522 (Student Sex Nondiscrimination)

Independent School District #477  
 Princeton, Minnesota 55371

Adopted: December 17, 2002  
 Reviewed: October 8, 2013

Adopted: \_\_\_\_\_

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 102

Orig. 1995

Revised: \_\_\_\_\_

Rev. 1999

## 102 EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

*[Note: School districts are required by statute to have a policy addressing these issues.]*

### I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that equal educational opportunity is provided for all students of the school district.

### II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

- A. It is the school district's policy to provide equal educational opportunity for all students. The school district does not unlawfully discriminate on the basis of race, color, creed, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, parental status, status with regard to public assistance, disability, sexual orientation or age. The school district also makes reasonable accommodations for disabled students.
- B. The school district prohibits the harassment of any individual for any of the categories listed above. For information about the types of conduct that constitute violation of the school district's policy on harassment and violence and the school district's procedures for addressing such complaints, refer to the school district's policy on harassment and violence.
- C. This policy applies to all areas of education including academics, coursework, co-curricular and extracurricular activities, or other rights or privileges of enrollment.
- D. It is the responsibility of every school district employee to comply with this policy conscientiously.
- E. Any student, parent or guardian having any questions regarding this policy should discuss it with the appropriate school district official as provided by policy. In the absence of a specific designee, an inquiry or a complaint should be referred to the superintendent.

**Legal References:** Minn. Stat. § 121A.03, Subd. 2 (Sexual, Religious, and Racial Harassment and Violence Policy)  
Minn. Stat. Ch. 363A (Minnesota Human Rights Act)  
20 U.S.C. § 1681 *et seq.* (Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972)  
42 U.S.C. § 12101 *et seq.* (Americans with Disabilities Act)

**Cross References:** MSBA/MASA Model Policy 402 (Disability Nondiscrimination)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 413 (Harassment and Violence)

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 521 (Student Disability Nondiscrimination)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 522 (Student Sex Nondiscrimination)

**PRINCETON PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

**COMPLAINTS - STUDENTS, EMPLOYEES,  
PARENTS, OTHER PERSONS**

**I. PURPOSE**

The school district takes seriously all concerns or complaints by students, employees, parents or other persons. If a specific complaint procedure is provided within any other policy of the school district, the specific procedure shall be followed in reference to such a complaint. If a specific complaint procedure is not provided, the purpose of this policy is to provide a procedure to be used.

**II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY**

- A. Students, parents, employees or other persons, may report concerns or complaints to the school district. While written reports are encouraged, a complaint may be made orally. Any employee receiving a complaint shall advise the principal or immediate supervisor of the receipt of the complaint. The supervisor shall make an initial determination as to the seriousness of the complaint and whether the matter should be referred to the superintendent. A person may file a complaint at any level of the school district; i.e., principal, superintendent or school board. However, persons are encouraged to file a complaint at the building level when appropriate.
- B. Depending upon the nature and seriousness of the complaint, the supervisor or other administrator receiving the complaint shall determine the nature and scope of the investigation or follow-up procedures. If the complaint involves serious allegations, the matter shall promptly be referred to the superintendent who shall determine whether an internal or external investigation should be provided. In either case, the superintendent shall determine the nature and scope of the investigation and designate the person responsible for the investigation or follow-up relating to the complaint. The designated investigator shall ascertain details concerning the complaint and respond promptly to the appropriate administrator concerning the status or outcome of the matter.
- C. The appropriate administrator shall respond to the complaining party concerning the outcome of the investigation or follow-up, including any appropriate action or corrective measure that was taken. The superintendent shall be copied on the correspondence and consulted in advance of the response when appropriate. The response to the complaining party shall be consistent with the rights of others pursuant to the applicable provisions of Minn. Stat. Ch. 13 (Minnesota Government Data Practices Act) or other law.

***Legal References:*** Minn. Stat. Ch. 13 (Minnesota Government Data Practices Act)

***Cross References:*** MSBA Model Policy 206 (Public Participation in School Board Meetings/  
Complaints about Persons at School Board Meetings and Privacy  
Considerations)  
MSBA Model Policy 403 (Discipline, Suspension and Dismissal of School  
District Employees)  
MSBA Model Policy 413 (Harassment and Violence)  
MSBA Service Manual, Chapter 13, School Law Bulletin "I" (School  
Records-Privacy-Access to Data)

Adopted: \_\_\_\_\_

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 103

Orig. 1995

Revised: \_\_\_\_\_

Rev. ~~1996~~ 2005

## 103 COMPLAINTS – STUDENTS, EMPLOYEES, PARENTS, OTHER PERSONS

### I. PURPOSE

The school district takes seriously all concerns or complaints by students, employees, parents or other persons. If a specific complaint procedure is provided within any other policy of the school district, the specific procedure shall be followed in reference to such a complaint. If a specific complaint procedure is not provided, the purpose of this policy is to provide a procedure that may be used.

### II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

- A. Students, parents, employees or other persons, may report concerns or complaints to the school district. While written reports are encouraged, a complaint may be made orally. Any employee receiving a complaint shall advise the principal or immediate supervisor of the receipt of the complaint. The supervisor shall make an initial determination as to the seriousness of the complaint and whether the matter should be referred to the superintendent. A person may file a complaint at any level of the school district; i.e., principal, superintendent or school board. However, persons are encouraged to file a complaint at the building level when appropriate.
- B. Depending upon the nature and seriousness of the complaint, the supervisor or other administrator receiving the complaint shall determine the nature and scope of the investigation or followup procedures. If the complaint involves serious allegations, the matter shall promptly be referred to the superintendent who shall determine whether an internal or external investigation should be ~~provided~~ **conducted**. In either case, the superintendent shall determine the nature and scope of the investigation and designate the person responsible for the investigation or followup relating to the complaint. The designated investigator shall ascertain details concerning the complaint and respond promptly to the appropriate administrator concerning the status or outcome of the matter.
- C. The appropriate administrator shall respond in writing to the complaining party concerning the outcome of the investigation or followup, including any appropriate action or corrective measure that was taken. The superintendent shall be copied on the correspondence and consulted in advance of the written response when appropriate. The response to the complaining party shall be consistent with the rights of others pursuant to the applicable provisions of Minn. Stat. Ch. 13 (Minnesota Government Data Practices Act) or other law.

***Legal References:*** Minn. Stat. Ch. 13 (Minnesota Government Data Practices Act)

***Cross References:*** MSBA/MASA Model Policy 206 (Public Participation in School Board Meetings/Complaints about Persons at School Board Meetings and Data Privacy Considerations)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 403 (Discipline, Suspension, and Dismissal of School District Employees)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 413 (Harassment and Violence)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 514 (Bullying Prohibition)  
MSBA Service Manual, Chapter 13, School Law Bulletin “I” (School Records – Privacy – Access to Data)

**PRINCETON PUBLIC SCHOOLS****LEGAL STATUS OF THE SCHOOL BOARD****I. PURPOSE**

The care, management and control of the schools is vested by statutory and constitutional authority in the school board. The school board shall carry out the mission of the school district with diligence, prudence, and dedication to the ideals of providing the finest public education. The purpose of this policy is to define the authority, duties and powers of the school board in carrying out its mission.

**II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY**

- A. The school board is the governing body of the school district. As such, the school board has responsibility for the care, management, and control over public schools in the school district.
- B. Generally, elected members of the school board have binding authority only when acting as a school board legally in session, except where specific authority is provided to school board members or officers individually. Generally, the school board is not bound by an action or statement on the part of an individual school board member unless the action is specifically directed or authorized by the school board.

**III. DEFINITION**

“School board” means the governing body of the school district.

**IV. ORGANIZATION AND MEMBERSHIP**

- A. The membership of the school board consists of seven elected directors. The term of office is four years.

*[Note: This number may be different for combining or consolidating school boards that are in a transition period.]*

- B. There may be other ex officio members of the school board as provided by law. The superintendent is an ex officio member.
- C. A majority of voting members constitutes a quorum. The act of the majority of a quorum is the act of the school board.

**V. POWERS AND DUTIES**

- A. The school board has powers and duties specified by statute. The school board's authority includes implied powers in addition to specific powers granted by the legislature.
- B. The school board exercises administrative functions. It also has certain powers of a legislative character and other powers of a quasi-judicial character.
- C. The school board shall superintend and manage the schools of the school district; adopt rules for their organization, government, and instruction; prescribe textbooks and courses of study; and make and authorize contracts.
- D. The school board shall have the general charge of the business of the school district, its facilities and property, and of the interest of the schools.
- E. The school board, among other duties, shall perform the following in accordance with applicable law:
  - 1. provide by levy of tax, necessary funds for the conduct of schools, the payment of indebtedness, and all proper expenses of the school district;
  - 2. conduct the business of the schools and pay indebtedness and proper expenses;
  - 3. make and authorize contracts;
  - 4. employ and contract with necessary qualified teachers and discharge the same for cause;
  - 5. manage the schools; adopt rules for their organization, government, and instruction; prescribe textbooks and courses of study; and make and authorize contracts;
  - 6. provide services to promote the health of its pupils;
  - 7. provide school buildings and erect needed buildings;
  - 8. purchase, sell, and exchange school district property and equipment as deemed necessary by the school board for school purposes;
  - 9. provide for payment of claims against the school district, and prosecute and defend actions by or against the school district, in all proper cases;
  - 10. employ and discharge necessary employees and contract for other services;

11. provide for transportation of pupils to and from school, as governed by statute; and
  12. procure insurance against liability of the school district, its officers and employees.
- F. The school board, at its discretion, may perform the following:
1. provide library facilities, public evening schools, adult and continuing education programs, summer school programs and intersession classes of flexible school year programs;
  2. furnish school lunches for pupils and teachers on such terms as the school board determines;
  3. enter into agreements with one or more other independent school districts to provide for agreed upon educational services;
  4. lease rooms or buildings for school purposes;
  5. authorize the use of school facilities for community purposes that will not interfere with their use for school purposes;
  6. authorize cocurricular and extracurricular activities;
  7. receive, for the benefit of the school district, bequests, donations, or gifts for any proper purpose; and
  8. perform other acts as the school board shall deem to be reasonably necessary or required for the governance of the schools.

**Legal References:** Minn. Stat. § 123A.22 (Cooperative Centers)  
Minn. Stat. § 123B.02 (general powers)  
Minn. Stat. § 123B.09 (school board powers)  
Minn. Stat. § 123B.14 (school district officers)  
Minn. Stat. § 123B.23 (Liability Insurance)  
Minn. Stat. § 123B.49 (Cocurricular and Extracurricular Activities; Insurance)  
Minn. Stat. § 123B.51 (Schoolhouses and Sites; Access for Noncurricular Purposes)  
Minn. Stat. § 123B.85 (definition)  
Jensen v. Indep. Consol. Sch. Dist. No. 85, 160 Minn. 233, 199 N.W. 911 (1924)

**Cross References:** MSBA Model Policy 101 (Legal Status of the School District)  
MSBA Model Policy 202 (School Board Officers)  
MSBA Model Policy 203 (Operation of the School Board-Governing Rules)  
MSBA Model Policy 205 (Open Meetings and Closed Meetings)  
MSBA Service Manual, Chapter 3, School Board and its Powers

Adopted: \_\_\_\_\_

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 201

Orig. 1995

Revised: \_\_\_\_\_

Rev. ~~1999~~ 2009

## **201 LEGAL STATUS OF THE SCHOOL BOARD**

### **I. PURPOSE**

The care, management, and control of the schools is vested by statutory and constitutional authority in the school board. The school board shall carry out the mission of the school district with diligence, prudence, and dedication to the ideals of providing the finest public education. The purpose of this policy is to define the authority, duties, and powers of the school board in carrying out its mission.

### **II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY**

- A. The school board is the governing body of the school district. As such, the school board has responsibility for the care, management, and control over public schools in the school district.
- B. Generally, elected members of the school board have binding authority only when acting as a school board legally in session, except where specific authority is provided to school board members or officers individually. Generally, the school board is not bound by an action or statement on the part of an individual school board member unless the action is specifically directed or authorized by the school board.

### **III. DEFINITION**

“School board” means the governing body of the school district.

### **IV. ORGANIZATION AND MEMBERSHIP**

- A. The membership of the school board consists of six elected directors, or seven if the school board has submitted the question to the electors and a majority have approved a seven-member school board. The term of office is four years.

*[Note: This number may be different for combining or consolidating school boards that are in a transition period.]*

- B. There may be other ex officio members of the school board as provided by law. The superintendent is an ex officio member.
- C. A majority of voting members constitutes a quorum. The act of the majority of a quorum is the act of the school board.

## V. POWERS AND DUTIES

- A. The school board has powers and duties specified by statute. The school board's authority includes implied powers in addition to specific powers granted by the legislature.
- B. The school board exercises administrative functions. It also has certain powers of a legislative character and other powers of a quasi-judicial character.
- C. The school board shall superintend and manage the schools of the school district; adopt rules for their organization, government, and instruction; ~~and~~ prescribe textbooks and courses of study; ~~and make and authorize contracts.~~
- D. The school board shall have the general charge of the business of the school district, its facilities and property, and of the interest of the schools.
- E. The school board, among other duties, shall perform the following in accordance with applicable law:
  - 1. provide by levy of tax, necessary funds for the conduct of schools, the payment of indebtedness, and all proper expenses of the school district;
  - 2. conduct the business of the schools and pay indebtedness and proper expenses;
  - 3. ~~make and authorize contracts;~~
  - 4 ~~3.~~ employ and contract with necessary qualified teachers and discharge the same for cause;
  - 5. ~~manage the schools; adopt rules for their organization, government, and instruction; prescribe textbooks and courses of study; and make and authorize contracts;~~
  - 6 ~~4.~~ provide services to promote the health of its pupils;
  - 7 ~~5.~~ provide school buildings and erect needed buildings;
  - 8 ~~6.~~ purchase, sell, and exchange school district property and equipment as deemed necessary by the school board for school purposes;
  - 9 ~~7.~~ provide for payment of claims against the school district, and prosecute and defend actions by or against the school district, in all proper cases;
  - 10 ~~8.~~ employ and discharge necessary employees and contract for other services;
  - 11 ~~9.~~ provide for transportation of pupils to and from school, as governed by

statute; and

- 12 10. procure insurance against liability of the school district, its officers, and employees.

F. The school board, at its discretion, may perform the following:

1. provide library facilities, public evening schools, adult and continuing education programs, summer school programs, and intersession classes of flexible school year programs;
2. furnish school lunches for pupils and teachers on such terms as the school board determines;
3. enter into agreements with one or more other independent school districts to provide for agreed upon educational services;
4. lease rooms or buildings for school purposes;
5. authorize the use of school facilities for community purposes that will not interfere with their use for school purposes;
6. authorize cocurricular and extracurricular activities;
7. receive, for the benefit of the school district, bequests, donations, or gifts for any proper purpose; and
8. perform other acts as the school board shall deem to be reasonably necessary or required for the governance of the schools.

**Legal References:** Minn. Stat. § 123A.22 (Cooperative Centers)  
Minn. Stat. § 123B.02 (General Powers)  
Minn. Stat. § 123B.09 (School Board Powers)  
Minn. Stat. § 123B.14 (School District Officers)  
Minn. Stat. § 123B.23 (Liability Insurance)  
Minn. Stat. § 123B.49 (Cocurricular and Extracurricular Activities; Insurance)  
Minn. Stat. § 123B.51 (Schoolhouses and Sites; Access for Noncurricular Purposes)  
Minn. Stat. § 123B.85 (Definition)  
*Jensen v. Indep. Consol. Sch. Dist. No. 85*, 160 Minn. 233, 199 N.W. 911 (1924)

**Cross References:** MSBA/MASA Model Policy 101 (Legal Status of the School District)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 202 (School Board Officers)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 203 (Operation of the School Board - Governing Rules)

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 205 (Open Meetings and Closed Meetings)  
MSBA Service Manual, Chapter 1, School District Governance, Powers  
and Duties

## PRINCETON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

### OPERATION OF THE SCHOOL BOARD – GOVERNING RULES

#### I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to provide governing rules for the conduct of meetings of the school board.

#### II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

An orderly school board meeting allows school board members to participate in discussion and decision of school district issues. Rules of order allow school board members the opportunity to review school-related topics, discuss school business items, and bring matters to conclusion in a timely and consistent manner.

#### III. RULES OF ORDER

Rules of order for school board meetings shall be as follows:

- A. Minnesota statutes where specified;
- B. Specific rules of order as provided by the school board consistent with Minnesota statutes; and
- C. Robert's Rules of Order, Revised (latest edition) where **consistent** with A. and B., above.

**Legal References:** Minn. Stat. Ch. 13D (Open Meeting Law)  
 Minn. Stat. § 123B.09, Subds. 6, 7, and 10 (School Board Matters)  
 Minn. Stat. § 123B.14 (Officers)

**Cross References:** Princeton Public School Policy #203.1 (School Board Procedures, Rules of Order)  
 Princeton Public School Policy #203.2 (Order of the Regular School Board Meeting)  
 Princeton Public School Policy #203.5 (School Board Meeting Agenda)  
 Princeton Public School Policy #203.6 (Consent Agendas)

Adopted: February 11, 2003  
 Revised: August 11, 2009

Adopted: \_\_\_\_\_

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 203

Orig. 1995

Revised: \_\_\_\_\_

Rev. ~~1999~~ 2009

## **203 OPERATION OF THE SCHOOL BOARD – GOVERNING RULES**

### **I. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this policy is to provide governing rules for the conduct of meetings of the school board.

### **II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY**

An orderly school board meeting allows school board members to participate in discussion and decision of school district issues. Rules of order allow school board members the opportunity to review school-related topics, discuss school business items, and bring matters to conclusion in a timely and consistent manner.

### **III. RULES OF ORDER**

Rules of order for school board meetings shall be as follows:

- A. Minnesota statutes where specified;
- B. Specific rules of order as provided by the school board consistent with Minnesota statutes; and
- C. *Robert's Rules of Order, Revised* (latest edition) where not inconsistent with A. and B., above.

***[Note: The editions of Robert's Rules of Order differ, so specifying the edition used is important.]***

**Legal References:** Minn. Stat. Ch. 13D (Open Meeting Law)  
Minn. Stat. § 123B.09, Subds. 6, 7, and 10 (School Board Matters)  
Minn. Stat. § 123B.14 (Officers)

**Cross References:**

**PRINCETON PUBLIC SCHOOLS****SCHOOL BOARD PROCEDURES; RULES OF ORDER****I. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this policy is to provide specific rules of order to conduct meetings of the school board.

**II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY**

To ensure that school board meetings are conducted in an orderly fashion, the school board will follow rules of order which will allow the school board:

- A. To establish guidelines by which the business of the school board can be conducted in a regular and internally consistent manner;
- B. To organize the meetings so all necessary matters can be brought to the school board and decisions of the school board can be made in an orderly and reasonable manner;
- C. To insure that members of the school board have the necessary information to make decisions on substantive issues and to insure adequate discussion of decisions to be made; and
- D. To insure that meetings and actions of the school board are conducted so as to be informative to the staff and the public, and to produce a clear record of actions taken and decisions made.

**III. RULES OF ORDER**

- A. School board members need not rise to gain the recognition of the chair.
- B. A motion will be adopted or carried if it receives the affirmative votes of a majority of those actually voting on the matter. Abstentions are considered to be acquiescence to the vote of the majority. It should be noted that some motions by statute or Robert's Rules of Order require larger numbers of affirmative votes.
- C. All motions that require a second shall receive a second prior to opening the issue for discussion of the school board. If a motion that requires a second does not receive a second, the chair may declare that the motion fails for lack of a second or may provide the second. The names of the members making and seconding a motion shall be recorded in the minutes.

- D. The chair shall decide the order in which school board members will be recognized to address an issue. An attempt should be made to alternate between pro and con positions if appropriate to the discussion. A member shall only speak to an issue after the member is recognized by the chair.
- E. The chair shall rule on all questions relating to motions and points of order brought before the school board.
- F. A ruling by the chair is subject to appeal to the full school board pursuant to Robert's Rules of Order.
- G. The school board shall have authority to recognize any member of the audience regarding a request to be heard at the school board meeting. Members of the public who wish to be heard shall follow school board procedures.
- H. The chair has the authority to declare a recess at any time for the purpose of restoring decorum to the meeting or for any other necessary purpose.
- I. The chair shall repeat a motion or the substance of a motion prior to the vote. The chair shall call for an affirmative and a negative vote on all motions.
- J. The order in which names will be called for roll call votes will be determined by the school board.
- K. The chair has the same right and responsibility as each school board member to vote on all issues.
- L. The chair shall announce the result of each vote. The vote of each member, including abstentions, shall be recorded in the minutes. If the vote is unanimous, it may be reflected as unanimous in the minutes if the minutes also reflect the members present.
- M. A majority of the voting members of the school board constitute a quorum. The absence of a quorum may be raised by the chair or any member. Generally any action taken in the absence of a quorum is null and void. The only legal actions the school board may take in the absence of a quorum are to fix the time at which to adjourn, to adjourn, to recess or to take measures to obtain a quorum.

***Legal References:*** Minn. Stat. § 13D.01, Subd. 4 (Open Meeting Law)  
Minn. Stat. § 122A.40 (Employment Contracts, Termination)  
Minn. Stat. § 123B.09, Subds. 6 and 7 (School Board Powers)  
Minn. Stat. § 126C.53 (Enabling Resolution; Form of Certificates of Indebtedness)  
Minn. Stat. § 331A.01, Subd. 6 (Newspapers; Definitions)  
Minn. Stat. § 331A.04, Subd. 6 (Newspapers; Exception to Designation)

Priority)  
Minn. Stat. § 471.88 (Exceptions)

***Cross References:*** Princeton Public School Policy #203 (Operation of the School Board -  
Governing Rules)  
Princeton Public School Policy #203.2 (Order of the Regular School  
Board Meeting)  
Princeton Public School Policy #203.5 (School Board Meeting Agenda)  
Princeton Public School Policy #203.6 (Consent Agendas)

Adopted: February 11, 2003  
Revised: August 11, 2009

Adopted: \_\_\_\_\_

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 203.1

Orig. 1997

Revised: \_\_\_\_\_

Rev. 1999

## **203.1 SCHOOL BOARD PROCEDURES; RULES OF ORDER**

### **I. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this policy is to provide specific rules of order to conduct meetings of the school board.

### **II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY**

To ensure that school board meetings are conducted in an orderly fashion, the school board will follow rules of order which will allow the school board:

- A. To establish guidelines by which the business of the school board can be conducted in a regular and internally consistent manner;
- B. To organize the meetings so all necessary matters can be brought to the school board and decisions of the school board can be made in an orderly and reasonable manner;
- C. To insure that members of the school board have the necessary information to make decisions on substantive issues and to insure adequate discussion of decisions to be made; and
- D. To insure that meetings and actions of the school board are conducted so as to be informative to the staff and the public, and to produce a clear record of actions taken and decisions made.

### **III. RULES OF ORDER**

- A. School board members need not rise to gain the recognition of the chair.
- B. A motion will be adopted or carried if it receives the affirmative votes of a majority of those actually voting on the matter. Abstentions are considered to be acquiescence to the vote of the majority. It should be noted that some motions by statute or Robert's Rules of Order require larger numbers of affirmative votes.
- C. All motions that require a second shall receive a second prior to opening the issue for discussion of the school board. If a motion that requires a second does not receive a second, the chair may declare that the motion fails for lack of a second or may provide the second. The names of the members making and seconding a motion shall be recorded in the minutes.

- D. The chair shall decide the order in which school board members will be recognized to address an issue. An attempt should be made to alternate between pro and con positions if appropriate to the discussion. A member shall only speak to an issue after the member is recognized by the chair.
  - E. The chair shall rule on all questions relating to motions and points of order brought before the school board.
  - F. A ruling by the chair is subject to appeal to the full school board pursuant to Robert's Rules of Order.
  - G. The school board shall have authority to recognize any member of the audience regarding a request to be heard at the school board meeting. Members of the public who wish to be heard shall follow school board procedures.
  - H. The chair has the authority to declare a recess at any time for the purpose of restoring decorum to the meeting or for any other necessary purpose.
  - I. The chair shall repeat a motion or the substance of a motion prior to the vote. The chair shall call for an affirmative and a negative vote on all motions.
  - J. The order in which names will be called for roll call votes will be determined by the school board.
- [Note: The school board may choose to include in the policy a method of calling the roll.]***
- K. The chair has the same right and responsibility as each school board member to vote on all issues.
  - L. The chair shall announce the result of each vote. The vote of each member, including abstentions, shall be recorded in the minutes. If the vote is unanimous, it may be reflected as unanimous in the minutes if the minutes also reflect the members present.
  - M. A majority of the voting members of the school board constitute a quorum. The absence of a quorum may be raised by the chair or any member. Generally any action taken in the absence of a quorum is null and void. The only legal actions the school board may take in the absence of a quorum are to fix the time at which to adjourn, to adjourn, to recess or to take measures to obtain a quorum.

***[Note: In addition, school boards may have other rules or local customs they wish to incorporate to reflect their normal processes and procedures.]***

***Legal References:*** Minn. Stat. § 13D.01, Subd. 4 (Open Meeting Law)  
Minn. Stat. § 122A.40 (Employment Contracts, Termination)  
Minn. Stat. § 123B.09, Subds. 6 and 7 (School Board Powers)

Minn. Stat. § 126C.53 (Enabling Resolution; Form of Certificates of Indebtedness)

Minn. Stat. § 331A.01, Subd. 6 (Newspapers; Definitions)

Minn. Stat. § 331A.04, Subd. 6 (Newspapers; Exception to Designation Priority)

Minn. Stat. § 471.88 (Exceptions)

***Cross References:*** MSBA/MASA Model Policy 203 (Operation of the School Board – Governing Rules)

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 204 (School Board Meeting Minutes)

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 206 (Public Participation in School Board Meetings/Complaints about Persons at School Board Meetings and Data Privacy Considerations)

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 207 (Public Hearings)

**PRINCETON PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

**ORDER OF THE**

**REGULAR SCHOOL BOARD MEETING**

**I. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this policy is to ensure consistency in the order of business at regular school board meetings.

**II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY**

It is the policy of the school board to consider matters that come before it in a consistent and orderly manner.

**III. ORDER**

A. The school board shall conduct an orderly school board meeting. The school board will, at all regular school board meetings, follow an agenda order similar to:

1. Call to order.
2. Pledge of Allegiance.
3. Roll Call.
4. Citizen Comments.
5. Review Communications.
6. Act on Agenda.
7. Consent Agenda.
8. New Business / Reports from various staff and/or groups.
9. Set Committee Dates.
10. Additions to agenda.
11. Adjournment.

- B. Items in this order may be considered as part of a consent agenda.
- C The school board may depart from the order of business with the consent of the majority of members present.

**Legal References:** Minn. Stat. § 123B.09, Subd. 7 (School Board powers)

**Cross Reference:** MSBA/MASA Model Policy 203 (Operation of the School Board -  
Governing Rules)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 203.5 (School Board Meeting Agenda)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 203.6 (Consent Agendas)

Adopted: \_\_\_\_\_

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 203.2

Orig. 1997

Revised: \_\_\_\_\_

Rev. ~~1999~~ 2007

## **203.2 ORDER OF THE REGULAR SCHOOL BOARD MEETING**

### **I. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this policy is to ensure consistency in the order of business at regular school board meetings.

### **II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY**

It is the policy of the school board to consider matters that come before it in a consistent and orderly manner.

### **III. ORDER**

A. The school board shall conduct an orderly school board meeting. The school board will, at all regular school board meetings, follow an agenda order similar to:

1. Call to order.
2. Approval of agenda.
3. Recognition of visitors.
4. Approval of prior meeting minutes.
5. Consent agenda.
- ~~5~~ 6. Presentation of additional bills for payment.
- ~~6~~ 7. Reports.
- ~~7~~ 8. Written communications.
- ~~8~~ 9. Superintendent's announcements.
- ~~9~~ 10. Other old or unfinished business.
- ~~10~~ 11. New business.
- ~~11~~ 12. Adjournment.

*[Note: The school board should incorporate its preferred order of business into this*

*policy.]*

- B. Items in this order may be considered as part of a consent agenda.
- C. The school board may depart from the order of business with the consent of the majority of members present.

***Legal References:*** Minn. Stat. § 123B.09, Subd. 7 (School Board Powers)

***Cross References:*** MSBA/MASA Model Policy 203 (Operation of the School Board – Governing Rules)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 203.5 (School Board Meeting Agenda)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 203.6 (Consent Agendas)

# PRINCETON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

## CONSENT AGENDAS

### I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to allow the use of a consent agenda.

### II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

In order for a more efficient administration of school board meetings, the school board may elect to use a consent agenda for the passage of noncontroversial items or items of a similar nature.

### III. CONSENT AGENDAS

- A. The superintendent, in consultation with the school board chair, may place items on the consent agenda. By using a consent agenda, the school board has consented to the consideration of certain items as a group under one motion. Should a consent agenda be used, an appropriate amount of discussion time will be allowed to review any item upon request.
- B. Consent items are those which usually do not require discussion or explanation prior to school board action, are noncontroversial and/or similar in content, or are those items which have already been discussed and/or explained and do not require further discussion or explanation. Such agenda items might include ministerial tasks such as, but not limited to, the approval of the agenda, approval of previous minutes, approval of bills, approval of reports, etc. These items might also include similar groups of decisions such as, but not limited to, approval of staff contracts, approval of maintenance details for the school district buildings and grounds or approval of various schedules.
- C. Items shall be removed from the consent agenda by a timely request by an individual school board member for independent consideration. A request is timely if made prior to the vote on the consent agenda. The request does not require a second or a vote by the school board. An item removed from the consent agenda will then be discussed and acted on separately immediately following the consideration of the consent agenda.
- D. Consent agenda items are approved en masse by one vote of the school board. The consent agenda items shall be separately recorded in the minutes.

***Legal References:*** Minn. Stat. § 123B.09, Subd. 7 (School Board powers)

***Cross References:*** MSBA/MASA Model Policy 203.2 (Order of the Regular School Board Meeting)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 203.5 (School Board Meeting Agenda)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 204 (School Board Meeting Minutes)

Adopted: \_\_\_\_\_

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 203.6

Orig. 1997

Revised: \_\_\_\_\_

Rev. 1999

## **203.6 CONSENT AGENDAS**

### **I. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this policy is to allow the use of a consent agenda.

### **II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY**

In order for a more efficient administration of school board meetings, the school board may elect to use a consent agenda for the passage of noncontroversial items or items of a similar nature.

### **III. CONSENT AGENDAS**

- A. The superintendent, in consultation with the school board chair, may place items on the consent agenda. By using a consent agenda, the school board has consented to the consideration of certain items as a group under one motion. Should a consent agenda be used, an appropriate amount of discussion time will be allowed to review any item upon request.
- B. Consent items are those which usually do not require discussion or explanation prior to school board action, are noncontroversial and/or similar in content, or are those items which have already been discussed and/or explained and do not require further discussion or explanation. Such agenda items might include ministerial tasks such as, but not limited to, the approval of the agenda, approval of previous minutes, approval of bills, approval of reports, etc. These items might also include similar groups of decisions such as, but not limited to, approval of staff contracts, approval of maintenance details for the school district buildings and grounds or approval of various schedules.
- C. Items shall be removed from the consent agenda by a timely request by an individual school board member for independent consideration. A request is timely if made prior to the vote on the consent agenda. The request does not require a second or a vote by the school board. An item removed from the consent agenda will then be discussed and acted on separately immediately following the consideration of the consent agenda.
- D. Consent agenda items are approved en masse by one vote of the school board. The consent agenda items shall be separately recorded in the minutes.

**Legal References:** Minn. Stat. § 123B.09, Subd. 7 (School Board Powers)

***Cross References:*** MSBA/MASA Model Policy 203.2 (Order of the Regular School Board Meeting)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 203.5 (School Board Meeting Agenda)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 204 (School Board Meeting Minutes)

**PRINCETON PUBLIC SCHOOL**  
**SCHOOL BOARD MEETING MINUTES**

**I. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this policy is to establish procedures relating to the maintenance of records of the school board and the publication of its official proceedings.

**II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY**

It is the policy of the school district to maintain its records so that they will be available for inspection by members of the general public and to provide for the publication of its official proceedings in compliance with law.

**III. MAINTENANCE OF MINUTES AND RECORDS**

A. The clerk shall keep and maintain permanent records of the school board, including records of the minutes of school board meetings and other required records of the school board. All votes taken at meetings required to be open to the public pursuant to the Minnesota Open Meeting Law shall be recorded in a journal kept for that purpose. Public records maintained by the school district shall be available for inspection by members of the public during the regular business hours of the school district. Minutes of meetings shall be available for inspection at the administrative offices of the school district after they have been prepared. Minutes of a school board meeting shall be approved or modified by the school board at a subsequent meeting, which action shall be reflected in the official proceedings of that subsequent meeting.

B. Recordings of Closed Meetings

1. All closed meetings, except those closed as permitted by the attorney-client privilege, must be electronically recorded at the expense of the school district. Recordings of closed meetings shall be made separately from the recordings of an open meeting, to the extent such meetings are recorded. If a meeting is closed to discuss more than one (1) matter, each matter shall be separately recorded.
2. Recordings of closed meetings shall be preserved by the school district for the following time periods:
  - a. Meetings closed to discuss labor negotiations strategy shall be preserved for two (2) years after the contract is signed.

- b. Meetings closed to discuss security matters shall be preserved for at least four (4) years.
  - c. Meetings closed to discuss the purchase or sale of property shall be preserved for at least eight (8) years after the date of the meeting.
  - d. All other closed meetings shall be preserved by the school district for at least three (3) years after the date of the meeting.
  - e. Following the expiration of the above time periods, recordings of closed meetings shall be maintained as set forth in the school district's Records Retention Schedule.
3. Recordings of closed meetings shall be classified by the school district as protected non-public data that is not accessible by the public or any subject of the data, with the following exceptions:
- a. Recordings of labor negotiations strategy meetings shall be classified as public data and made available to the public after all labor contracts are signed by the school district for the current budget period.
  - b. Recordings of meetings related to the purchase or sale of property shall be classified as public data and made available to the public after all real or personal property discussed at the meeting has been purchased or sold or the school district has abandoned the purchase or sale.
  - c. Recordings of any other closed meetings shall be classified and/or released as required by court order.
4. Recordings of closed meetings shall be maintained separately from recordings of open meetings, to the extent recordings of open meetings are maintained by the school district, with the exception of recordings that have been classified as public data as set forth in Section III.B.3. above. Recordings of closed meetings classified as non-public data also shall be maintained in a secure location, separate from recordings classified as public data.
5. Recordings of closed meetings shall be maintained in a manner to easily identify the data classification of the recording. The recordings shall be identified with at least the following information:
- a. The date of the closed meeting;
  - b. The basis upon which the meeting was closed (i.e.: labor negotiations strategy, purchase or sale of real property, educational data, etc.); and

- c. The classification of the data.
6. Recordings of closed meetings related to labor negotiations strategy and the purchase or sale of property shall be maintained and monitored in a manner that reclassifies the recording as public upon the occurrence of an event reclassifying that data as set forth in Section III.B.3. above.

#### **IV. PUBLICATION OF OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS**

- A. The school board shall cause its official proceedings to be published once in the official newspaper of the school district within thirty (30) days of the meeting at which the proceedings occurred; however, if the school board conducts regular meetings not more than once every thirty (30) days, the school board need not publish the minutes until ten (10) days after they have been approved by the school board.
- B. The proceedings to be published shall be sufficiently full to fairly set forth the proceedings. They must include the substance of all official actions taken by the school board at any regular or special meeting, and at minimum must include the subject matter of a motion, the persons making and seconding the motion, a listing of how each member present voted on the motion, the character of resolutions offered including a brief description of their subject matter and whether adopted or defeated. The minutes and permanent records of the school board may include more detail than is required to be published with the official proceedings. If the proceedings have not yet been approved by the school board, the proceedings to be published may reflect that fact.
- C. The proceedings to be published may be a summary of the essential elements of the proceedings, and/or of resolutions and other official actions of the school board. Such a summary shall be written in a clear and coherent manner and shall, to the extent possible, avoid the use of technical or legal terms not generally familiar to the public. When a summary is published, the publication shall clearly indicate that the published material is only a summary and that the full text is available for public inspection at the administrative offices of the school district and that a copy of the proceedings, other than attachments to the minutes, is available without cost at the offices of the school district or by means of standard or electronic mail.

**Legal References:** Minn. Stat. § 13D.01, Subds. 4-6 (Open Meeting Law)  
Minn. Stat. § 123B.09, Subd. 10 (Publishing Proceedings)  
Minn. Stat. § 123B.14, Subd. 7 (Record of Meetings)  
Minn. Stat. § 331A.01 (Definition)  
Minn. Stat. § 331A.05, Subd. 8 (Notice Regarding Published Summaries)  
Minn. Stat. § 331A.08, Subd. 3 (Publication of Proceedings)  
Op. Atty. Gen. 161-a-20, December 17, 1970  
*Ketterer v. Independent School District No. 1*, 248 Minn. 212, 79 N.W.2d 428 (1956)

**Cross References:** Princeton Public Schools Policy 205 (Open Meetings and Closed Meetings)  
MSBA Service Manual, Chapter 1, School District Governance, Powers and Duties

Adopted: December 17, 2002  
Revised: April 14, 2009

Adopted: \_\_\_\_\_

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 204

Orig. 1995

Revised: \_\_\_\_\_

Rev. 2004 2008

## **204 SCHOOL BOARD MEETING MINUTES**

*[Note: The provisions of this policy are required by statute.]*

### **I. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this policy is to establish procedures relating to the maintenance of records of the school board and the publication of its official proceedings.

### **II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY**

It is the policy of the school district to maintain its records so that they will be available for inspection by members of the general public and to provide for the publication of its official proceedings in compliance with law.

### **III. MAINTENANCE OF MINUTES AND RECORDS**

**A.** The clerk shall keep and maintain permanent records of the school board, including records of the minutes of school board meetings and other required records of the school board. All votes taken at meetings required to be open to the public pursuant to the Minnesota Open Meeting Law shall be recorded in a journal kept for that purpose. Public records maintained by the school district shall be available for inspection by members of the public during the regular business hours of the school district. Minutes of meetings shall be available for inspection at the administrative offices of the school district after they have been prepared. Minutes of a school board meeting shall be approved or modified by the school board at a subsequent meeting, which action shall be reflected in the official proceedings of that subsequent meeting.

#### **B. Recordings of Closed Meetings**

1. All closed meetings, except those closed as permitted by the attorney-client privilege, must be electronically recorded at the expense of the school district. Recordings of closed meetings shall be made separately from the recordings of an open meeting, to the extent such meetings are recorded. If a meeting is closed to discuss more than one (1) matter, each matter shall be separately recorded.

2. Recordings of closed meetings shall be preserved by the school district for the following time periods:

a. Meetings closed to discuss labor negotiations strategy shall be preserved for two (2) years after the contract is signed.

- b. Meetings closed to discuss security matters shall be preserved for at least four (4) years.
  - c. Meetings closed to discuss the purchase or sale of property shall be preserved for at least eight (8) years after the date of the meeting.
  - d. All other closed meetings shall be preserved by the school district for at least three (3) years after the date of the meeting.
  - e. Following the expiration of the above time periods, recordings of closed meetings shall be maintained as set forth in the school district's Records Retention Schedule.
3. Recordings of closed meetings shall be classified by the school district as protected non-public data that is not accessible by the public or any subject of the data, with the following exceptions:
  - a. Recordings of labor negotiations strategy meetings shall be classified as public data and made available to the public after all labor contracts are signed by the school district for the current budget period.
  - b. Recordings of meetings related to the purchase or sale of property shall be classified as public data and made available to the public after all real or personal property discussed at the meeting has been purchased or sold or the school district has abandoned the purchase or sale.
  - c. Recordings of any other closed meetings shall be classified and/or released as required by court order.
4. Recordings of closed meetings shall be maintained separately from recordings of open meetings, to the extent recordings of open meetings are maintained by the school district, with the exception of recordings that have been classified as public data as set forth in Section III.B.3. above. Recordings of closed meetings classified as non-public data also shall be maintained in a secure location, separate from recordings classified as public data.
5. Recordings of closed meetings shall be maintained in a manner to easily identify the data classification of the recording. The recordings shall be identified with at least the following information:
  - a. The date of the closed meeting;
  - b. The basis upon which the meeting was closed (i.e.: labor negotiations strategy, purchase or sale of real property, educational

data, etc.); and

c. The classification of the data.

6. Recordings of closed meetings related to labor negotiations strategy and the purchase or sale of property shall be maintained and monitored in a manner that reclassifies the recording as public upon the occurrence of an event reclassifying that data as set forth in Section III.B.3. above.

#### IV. PUBLICATION OF OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS

- A. The school board shall cause its official proceedings to be published once in the official newspaper of the school district within thirty (30) days of the meeting at which the proceedings occurred; however, if the school board conducts regular meetings not more than once every thirty (30) days, the school board need not publish the minutes until ten (10) days after they have been approved by the school board.
- B. The proceedings to be published shall be sufficiently full to fairly set forth the proceedings. They must include the substance of all official actions taken by the school board at any regular or special meeting, and at minimum must include the subject matter of a motion, the persons making and seconding the motion, a listing of how each member present voted on the motion, the character of resolutions offered including a brief description of their subject matter and whether adopted or defeated. The minutes and permanent records of the school board may include more detail than is required to be published with the official proceedings. If the proceedings have not yet been approved by the school board, the proceedings to be published may reflect that fact.
- C. The proceedings to be published may be a summary of the essential elements of the proceedings, and/or of resolutions and other official actions of the school board. Such a summary shall be written in a clear and coherent manner and shall, to the extent possible, avoid the use of technical or legal terms not generally familiar to the public. When a summary is published, the publication shall clearly indicate that the published material is only a summary and that the full text is available for public inspection at the administrative offices of the school district and that a copy of the proceedings, other than attachments to the minutes, is available without cost at the offices of the school district or by means of standard or electronic mail.

**Legal References:** Minn. Stat. § 13D.01, Subds. 4-6 (Open Meeting Law)  
Minn. Stat. § 123B.09, Subd. 10 (Publishing Proceedings)  
Minn. Stat. § 123B.14, Subd. 7 (Record of Meetings)  
Minn. Stat. § 331A.01 (Definition)  
Minn. Stat. § 331A.05, Subd. 8 (Notice Regarding Published Summaries)  
Minn. Stat. § 331A.08, Subd. 3 (Publication of Proceedings)  
Op. Atty. Gen. 161-a-20, December 17, 1970

*Ketterer v. Independent School District No. 1*, 248 Minn. 212, 79 N.W.2d 428 (1956)

***Cross References:*** MSBA/MASA Model Policy 205 (Open Meetings and Closed Meetings)  
MSBA Service Manual, Chapter 1, School District Governance, Powers and Duties

**PRINCETON PUBLIC SCHOOLS****DISTRIBUTION OF MATERIALS ON SCHOOL DISTRICT  
PROPERTY BY NONSCHOOL PERSONS****I. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this policy is to provide for distribution of materials appropriate to the school setting by nonstaff and nonstudents on school district property in a reasonable time, place, and manner which does not disrupt the educational program nor interfere with the educational objectives of the school district.

**II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY**

- A. The school district intends to provide a method for nonschool persons and organizations to distribute materials appropriate to the school setting, within the limitations and provisions of this policy.
- B. To provide for orderly and nondisruptive distribution of materials, the school board adopts the following regulations and procedures.
- C. Friday folders are to be used solely for district-generated communications.

**III. DEFINITIONS**

- A. "Distribution" means circulation or dissemination of materials by means of handing out free copies, selling or offering copies for sale, accepting donations for copies, posting or displaying materials, or placing materials in internal staff or student mailboxes.
- B. "Materials" includes all materials and objects intended by nonschool persons or nonschool organizations for distribution. Examples of nonschool-sponsored materials include but are not limited to leaflets, brochures, buttons, badges, flyers, petitions, posters, underground newspapers whether written by students, employees or others, and tangible objects.
- C. "Nonschool person" means any person who is not currently enrolled as a student in or employed by the school district.
- D. "Obscene to minors" means:

1. The average person, applying contemporary community standards, would find that the material, taken as a whole, appeals to the prurient interest of minors of the age to whom distribution is requested;
  2. The material depicts or describes, in a manner that is patently offensive to prevailing standards in the adult community concerning how such conduct should be presented to minors of the age to whom distribution is requested, sexual conduct such as intimate sexual acts (normal or perverted), masturbation, excretory functions, and lewd exhibition of the genitals; and
  3. The material, taken as a whole, lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value for minors.
- E. “Minor” means any person under the age of eighteen (18).
- F. “Material and substantial disruption” of a normal school activity means:
1. Where the normal school activity is an educational program of the school district for which student attendance is compulsory, “material and substantial disruption” is defined as any disruption which interferes with or impedes the implementation of that program.
  2. Where the normal school activity is voluntary in nature (including school athletic events, school plays and concerts, and lunch periods) “material and substantial disruption” is defined as student rioting, unlawful seizures of property, conduct inappropriate to the event, participation in a school boycott, demonstration, sit-in, stand-in, walk-out, or other related forms of activity.
- In order for expression to be considered disruptive, there must exist specific facts upon which the likelihood of disruption can be forecast, including past experience in the school, current events influencing student activities and behavior, and instances of actual or threatened disruption relating to the written material in question.
- G. “School activities” means any activity sponsored by the school, including but not limited to, classroom work, library activities, physical education classes, official assemblies and other similar gatherings, school athletic contests, band concerts, school plays, other theatrical productions, and in-school lunch periods.
- H. “Libelous” is a false and unprivileged statement about a specific individual that tends to harm the individual’s reputation or to lower him or her in the esteem of the community.

#### IV. GUIDELINES

- A. Nonschool persons and organizations may, within the provisions of this policy, be granted permission to distribute, at reasonable times and places as set forth in this policy, and in a reasonable manner, materials and objects which are appropriate to the school setting.
- B. Requests for distribution of materials will be reviewed by the Superintendent on a case-by-case basis. However, distribution of the following materials is always prohibited. Material is prohibited that:
1. is obscene to minors;
  2. is libelous;
  3. is pervasively indecent or vulgar or contains any indecent or vulgar language or representations, with a determination made as to the appropriateness of the material for the age level of students to which it is intended;
  4. advertises any product or service not permitted to minors by law;
  5. advocates violence or other illegal conduct;
  6. constitutes insulting or fighting words, the very expression of which injures or harasses other people (e.g., threats of violence, defamation of character or of a person's race, religious or ethnic origin);
  7. presents a clear and present likelihood that, either because of its content or the manner of distribution, it will cause a material and substantial disruption of the proper and orderly operation and discipline of the school or school activities, will cause the commission of unlawful acts or the violation of lawful school regulations.
- C. Permission for nonschool persons to distribute materials on school district property is a privilege and not a right. In making decisions regarding permission for such distribution, the Superintendent will consider factors including, but not limited to the following:
1. whether the material is educationally related;
  2. the extent to which distribution is likely to cause disruption of or interference with the school district's educational objectives, discipline or school activities;

3. whether the materials can be distributed from the office or other isolated location so as to minimize disruption of traffic flow in hallways;
4. the quantity or size of materials to be distributed;
5. whether distribution would require assignment of school district staff, use of school district equipment or other resources;
6. whether distribution would require that nonschool persons be present on the school grounds;
7. whether the materials are a solicitation for goods or services not requested by the recipients.
8. is in direct violation with state & federal statute.

D. No political campaigning by individuals will be permitted on school property.

## **V. TIME, PLACE, AND MANNER OF DISTRIBUTION**

If permission is granted pursuant to this policy for the distribution of any materials, the time, place and manner of distribution will be solely within the discretion of the Superintendent, consistent with the provisions of this policy.

## **VI. PROCEDURES**

- A. Any nonschool person wishing to distribute materials must first submit for approval a copy of the materials to the Superintendent at least five days in advance of desired distribution time, together with the following information:
1. Name and phone number of the person submitting the request.
  2. Date(s) and time(s) of day of requested distribution.
  3. If material is intended for students, the grade(s) of students to whom the distribution is intended.
  4. The proposed method of distribution.
- B. The Superintendent will review the request and render a decision. The administration will assign a location and method of distribution and will inform the persons submitting the request whether nonschool persons may be present to distribute the materials. In the event that permission to distribute the materials is denied or limited, the person submitting the request should be informed in writing of the reasons for the denial or limitation.

- C. Permission or denial of permission to distribute material does not imply approval or disapproval of its contents by either the school, the administration of the school, the school board, or the individual reviewing the material submitted.
- D. In the event that permission to distribute materials is denied, the nonschool person or organization may request reconsideration of the decision by the school board. The request for reconsideration must be in writing and must set forth the reasons why distribution is desirable and in the interest of the school community.

## VII. VIOLATION OF POLICY

Any party violating this policy or distributing materials without permission will be directed to leave the school property immediately and, if necessary, the police will be called.

## VIII. IMPLEMENTATION

The school district administration may develop any additional guidelines and procedures necessary to implement this policy for submission to the school board for approval. Upon approval by the school board, such guidelines and procedures shall be an addendum to this policy.

**Legal References:** U. S. Const., amend. I  
*Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlmeier*, 484 U.S. 260, 108 S.Ct. 562, 98 L.Ed.2d 592 (1988)  
*Cornelius v. NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.*, 473 U.S. 788, 105 S.Ct. 3439, 87 L.Ed.2d 567 (1985)  
*Perry Education Ass'n v. Perry Local Educators' Ass'n*, 460 U.S. 37, 103 S.Ct. 948, 74 L.Ed.2d 794 (1983)

**Cross References:** Policy 505 (Distribution of Nonschool-Sponsored Materials on School Premises by Students and Employees)  
 Policy 512 (School Sponsored Student Publications)

Adopted: January 10, 2006  
 Revised: October 27, 2009

Adopted: \_\_\_\_\_

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 904

Orig. 1995

Revised: \_\_\_\_\_

Rev. 2002

## **904 DISTRIBUTION OF MATERIALS ON SCHOOL DISTRICT PROPERTY BY NONSCHOOL PERSONS**

### **I. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this policy is to provide for distribution of materials appropriate to the school setting by nonstaff and nonstudents on school district property in a reasonable time, place, and manner which does not disrupt the educational program nor interfere with the educational objectives of the school district.

### **II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY**

- A. The school district intends to provide a method for nonschool persons and organizations to distribute materials appropriate to the school setting within the limitations and provisions of this policy.
- B. To provide for orderly and nondisruptive distribution of materials, the school board adopts the following regulations and procedures.

### **III. DEFINITIONS**

- A. "Distribution" means circulation or dissemination of materials by means of handing out free copies, selling or offering copies for sale, accepting donations for copies, posting or displaying materials, or placing materials in internal staff or student mailboxes.
- B. "Materials" includes all materials and objects intended by nonschool persons or nonschool organizations for distribution. Examples of nonschool-sponsored materials include, but are not limited to, leaflets, brochures, buttons, badges, flyers, petitions, posters, underground newspapers whether written by students, employees or others, and tangible objects.
- C. "Nonschool person" means any person who is not currently enrolled as a student in or employed by the school district.
- D. "Obscene to minors" means:
  - 1. The average person, applying contemporary community standards, would find that the material, taken as a whole, appeals to the prurient interest of minors of the age to whom distribution is requested;
  - 2. The material depicts or describes, in a manner that is patently offensive to

prevailing standards in the adult community concerning how such conduct should be presented to minors of the age to whom distribution is requested, sexual conduct such as intimate sexual acts (normal or perverted), masturbation, excretory functions, and lewd exhibition of the genitals; and

3. The material, taken as a whole, lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value for minors.
- E. “Minor” means any person under the age of eighteen (18).
- F. “Material and substantial disruption” of a normal school activity means:
1. Where the normal school activity is an educational program of the school district for which student attendance is compulsory, “material and substantial disruption” is defined as any disruption which interferes with or impedes the implementation of that program.
  2. Where the normal school activity is voluntary in nature (including school athletic events, school plays and concerts, and lunch periods) “material and substantial disruption” is defined as student rioting, unlawful seizures of property, conduct inappropriate to the event, participation in a school boycott, demonstration, sit-in, stand-in, walk-out, or other related forms of activity.

In order for expression to be considered disruptive, specific facts must exist upon which the likelihood of disruption can be forecast including past experience in the school, current events influencing student activities and behavior, and instances of actual or threatened disruption relating to the written material in question.

- G. “School activities” means any activity sponsored by the school including, but not limited to, classroom work, library activities, physical education classes, official assemblies and other similar gatherings, school athletic contests, band concerts, school plays, other theatrical productions, and in-school lunch periods.
- H. “Libelous” is a false and unprivileged statement about a specific individual that tends to harm the individual’s reputation or to lower him or her in the esteem of the community.

#### **IV. GUIDELINES**

- A. Nonschool persons and organizations may, within the provisions of this policy, be granted permission to distribute, at reasonable times and places as set forth in this policy, and in a reasonable manner, materials and objects which are appropriate to the school setting.
- B. Requests for distribution of materials will be reviewed by the administration on a case-by-case basis. However, distribution of the following materials is always

prohibited. Material is prohibited that:

1. is obscene to minors;
2. is libelous;
3. is pervasively indecent or vulgar or contains any indecent or vulgar language or representations, with a determination made as to the appropriateness of the material for the age level of students to which it is intended;
4. advertises any product or service not permitted to minors by law;
5. advocates violence or other illegal conduct;
6. constitutes insulting or fighting words, the very expression of which injures or harasses other people (e.g., threats of violence, defamation of character or of a person's race, religious, or ethnic origin);
7. presents a clear and present likelihood that, either because of its content or the manner of distribution, it will cause a material and substantial disruption of the proper and orderly operation and discipline of the school or school activities, will cause the commission of unlawful acts or the violation of lawful school regulations.

C. Permission for nonschool persons to distribute materials on school district property is a privilege and not a right. In making decisions regarding permission for such distribution, the administration will consider factors including, but not limited to, the following:

1. whether the material is educationally related;
2. the extent to which distribution is likely to cause disruption of or interference with the school district's educational objectives, discipline, or school activities;
3. whether the materials can be distributed from the office or other isolated location so as to minimize disruption of traffic flow in hallways;
4. the quantity or size of materials to be distributed;
5. whether distribution would require assignment of school district staff, use of school district equipment, or other resources;
6. whether distribution would require that nonschool persons be present on the school grounds;
7. whether the materials are a solicitation for goods or services not requested

by the recipients.

## **V. TIME, PLACE, AND MANNER OF DISTRIBUTION**

If permission is granted pursuant to this policy for the distribution of any materials, the time, place, and manner of distribution will be solely within the discretion of the administration, consistent with the provisions of this policy.

## **VI. PROCEDURES**

- A. Any nonschool person wishing to distribute materials must first submit for approval a copy of the materials to the administration at least five days in advance of desired distribution time, together with the following information:
1. Name and phone number of the person submitting the request.
  2. Date(s) and time(s) of day of requested distribution.
  3. If material is intended for students, the grade(s) of students to whom the distribution is intended.
  4. The proposed method of distribution.
- B. The administration will review the request and render a decision. The administration will assign a location and method of distribution and will inform the persons submitting the request whether nonschool persons may be present to distribute the materials. In the event that permission to distribute the materials is denied or limited, the person submitting the request should be informed in writing of the reasons for the denial or limitation.
- C. Permission or denial of permission to distribute material does not imply approval or disapproval of its contents by either the school, the administration of the school, the school board, or the individual reviewing the material submitted.
- D. In the event that permission to distribute materials is denied, the nonschool person or organization may request reconsideration of the decision by the superintendent. The request for reconsideration must be in writing and must set forth the reasons why distribution is desirable and in the interest of the school community.

## **VII. VIOLATION OF POLICY**

Any party violating this policy or distributing materials without permission will be directed to leave the school property immediately and, if necessary, the police will be called.

## **VIII. IMPLEMENTATION**

The school district administration may develop any additional guidelines and procedures

necessary to implement this policy for submission to the school board for approval. Upon approval by the school board, such guidelines and procedures shall be an addendum to this policy.

***[Note: School districts are encouraged to consider additional guidelines which reflect varied local practices relating to this subject matter including addressing the subject of consistency and uniformity for approving or disapproving practices under this policy.]***

***Legal References:*** U. S. Const., amend. I  
*Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlmeier*, 484 U.S. 260, 108 S.Ct. 562, 98 L.Ed.2d 592 (1988)  
*Doe v. South Iron R-1 School District*, 498 F.3d 878 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2007)  
*Bystrom v. Fridley High School*, 822 F.2d 747 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1987)  
*Cornelius v. NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.*, 473 U.S. 788, 105 S.Ct. 3439, 87 L.Ed.2d 567 (1985)  
*Perry Education Ass'n v. Perry Local Educators' Ass'n*, 460 U.S. 37, 103 S.Ct. 948, 74 L.Ed.2d 794 (1983)  
*Roark v. South Iron R-1 School Dist.*, 573 F.3d 556 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2009)  
*Victory Through Jesus Sports Ministry Foundation v. Lee's Summit R-7 School Dist.*, 640 F.3d 329 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2011), [cert. denied U.S. \\_\\_\\_, 132 S.Ct. 592 \(2011\)](#)

***Cross References:*** MSBA/MASA Model Policy 505 (Distribution of Nonschool-Sponsored Materials on School Premises by Students and Employees)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 512 (School-Sponsored Student Publications)