

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
EASTERN DIVISION**

CONSTANCE MCMILLEN,

Plaintiff,

v.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT; TERESA MCNEECE, in her official capacity as the Superintendent of Itawamba County School District; TRAE WIYGUL, in his official capacity as Principal of Itawamba Agricultural High School, and RICK MITCHELL, in his official capacity as Assistant Principal of Itawamba Agricultural High School,

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION

NO.: _____

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff CONSTANCE MCMILLEN, through her undersigned counsel, sues Defendants ITAWAMBA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT; TERESA MCNEECE, in her official capacity as the Superintendent of Itawamba County School District; TRAE WIYGUL, in his official capacity as Principal of Itawamba Agricultural High School; and RICK MITCHELL, in his official capacity as Assistant Principal of Itawamba Agricultural High School. By this Complaint, she seeks preliminary and permanent injunctive relief, declaratory relief, nominal damages of \$1.00, and costs and attorneys fees.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This is a free speech case on behalf of Plaintiff Constance McMillen (“Constance”), who is a twelfth-grade student at Itawamba Agricultural High School

("IAHS"), which is within the Itawamba County School District (the "District").

Constance is eighteen years old. Like many of her classmates, Constance has been looking forward all year to attending IAHS's prom this spring, which was originally scheduled for April 2, 2010. Also like many of her classmates, Constance desires to bring a date of her choosing to the prom.

2. Constance would like to attend the prom with her girlfriend, a sophomore at IAHS, but is prohibited from doing so because IAHS policy mandates that all prom dates must be of the "opposite sex." *See* Memorandum to All Juniors and Seniors re: Prom, dated February 5, 2010 (attached hereto as Exhibit A) (stating that all prom date must be of the "opposite sex"). Constance has also been informed by Superintendent McNeece that Constance and her girlfriend may be ejected from the prom if any of the other students complain about their presence there together.

3. Moreover, Constance desires to wear a tuxedo, as opposed to a dress, to the prom. After consultation with the school board for the District, Superintendent McNeece informed Constance that only male students may wear tuxedos to the prom and that female students must wear dresses.

4. Prior to bringing this lawsuit, Constance attempted to informally resolve these issues with the District, including meeting with Defendant Mitchell, Defendant Wiygul, and Defendant McNeece and requesting in writing through her counsel permission to peacefully bring her girlfriend to the prom and to wear a tuxedo instead of a dress. *See* Letter from Kristy Bennett to Defendants Wiygul, McNeece, and the District school board dated March 2, 2010, attached hereto as Exhibit B. Plaintiff's efforts were unsuccessful.

5. On or about the afternoon of March 10, 2010, Defendant Itawamba County School District (the "District") announced the intent to cancel the prom in order to avoid Defendants' constitutional obligations to Plaintiff. Such actions were taken for the purpose of suppressing the viewpoint of Constance's constitutionally protected speech.

6. The Defendants' prohibitions and actions against Constance constitute impermissible viewpoint discrimination under the First Amendment to the United States Constitution.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

7. Plaintiff brings this action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §1983 for violations of the freedom of expression under the First Amendment to the United States Constitution.

8. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1331 (federal question) and 28 U.S.C. §1343(a)(3) (civil rights).

9. This Court has jurisdiction to declare the rights of the parties and to award any further necessary and proper relief pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202. Rule 65 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure authorizes injunctive relief. This Court has authority to award costs and attorney's fees under 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

10. Venue is proper in this judicial district and division pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391(b) because the events or omissions giving rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred in Fulton, Mississippi, which is within the Northern District of Mississippi, Eastern Division.

PARTIES

11. Plaintiff Constance McMillen is, and was at all relevant times to this Complaint, a twelfth-grade student at Itawamba Agricultural High School. She is eighteen years old. As a student at IAHS, Constance remains subject to the authority and directives of the Defendants.

12. Defendant Itawamba County School District is a school district operating in Mississippi under color of state law and is located in Itawamba County, Mississippi. It may be served with process through its superintendent, Teresa McNeece, at Itawamba County School District, 605 South Cummings St., Fulton, MS 38843.

13. Defendant Teresa McNeece is, and was at all relevant times to this Complaint, the Superintendent of Itawamba County School District. Pursuant to Mississippi Code of 1972, § 37-9-69, she has the responsibility of *inter alia* enforcing school rules, regulations, and policies. McNeece is sued in her official capacity. She may be served in her official capacity with process at Itawamba County School District, 605 South Cummings St., Fulton, MS 38843.

14. Defendant Trae Wiygul is, and was at all relevant times to this Complaint, the Principal of Itawamba Agricultural High School. Pursuant to Mississippi Code of 1972, § 37-9-69, he has the responsibility of *inter alia* enforcing school rules, regulations, and policies. Wiygul is sued in his official capacity. He may be served in his official capacity with process at Itawamba County School District, 605 South Cummings St., Fulton, MS 38843.

15. Defendant Rick Mitchell is, and was at all relevant times to this Complaint, the Assistant Principal of Itawamba Agricultural High School. Pursuant to

Mississippi Code of 1972, § 37-9-69, he has the responsibility of *inter alia* enforcing school rules, regulations, and policies. Mitchell is sued in his official capacity. He may be served in his official capacity with process at Itawamba County School District, 605 South Cummings St., Fulton, MS 38843.

FACTS GIVING RISE TO THIS ACTION

16. Constance McMillen is eighteen years old and a senior at IAHS.
17. Constance is a lesbian.
18. Constance's sexual orientation is known by many of the students at IAHS as well as the teachers and administrators at IAHS.
19. Like many of her classmates, and high school students all over the country, Constance has been looking forward to attending the prom all year.
20. The IAHS prom was originally scheduled to occur on April 2, 2010.
21. Constance desires to bring her girlfriend, who is a sophomore at IAHS, as her date to the prom.
22. Constance's girlfriend desires to attend the prom with Constance as her date.
23. But for Defendants' unlawful policy prohibiting same-sex dates, Constance's girlfriend is qualified to be her date to the prom, and vice-versa.
24. Constance is prohibited from bringing her girlfriend to the prom because her girlfriend is not of the opposite sex. *See Exhibit A.*
25. IAHS has a dress code.

26. The dress code does not contain gender based requirements for students.
See IAHS Dress Code, printed on March 9, 2010 from
www.itawambaahs.com/dress_code.htm, attached hereto as Exhibit C.

27. Consistent with the school's dress code, Constance wears pants to school, as do many other female students.

28. Constance desires to wear a tuxedo to the prom.

29. Constance was informed by school officials, including Assistant Principal Mitchell and Superintendent McNeece, that female students must wear dresses to the prom and only male students may wear tuxedos.

30. Constance is prohibited from wearing a tuxedo to the prom.

31. Constance desires to bring her girlfriend to the prom in order to peacefully express that she is a lesbian and her political and social viewpoint that it is appropriate for gay and lesbian students to bring same-sex dates to the prom.

32. The communicative content of her act of bringing her girlfriend as her date would be understood by other students, as well as teachers and administrators, at the prom.

33. Constance desires to wear a tuxedo in order to peacefully express her social and political viewpoint that it is appropriate for female students to wear tuxedos despite traditional notions of how females should dress.

34. The communicative content of her act of wearing a tuxedo would be understood by other students, as well as teachers and administrators, at the prom.

35. Constance does not desire to attend the prom unless Defendants change the unlawful policies prohibiting students from bringing a same-sex date to the prom and prohibiting female students from wearing a tuxedo to the prom.

36. If Plaintiff is unable to bring her girlfriend as a date or wear a tuxedo to the prom, originally scheduled for April 2, 2010, Plaintiff will suffer irreparable harm for which there is no adequate remedy at law.

37. Defendants have announced an intent to cancel the prom for the purpose of suppressing the viewpoint of Constance's constitutionally protected speech.

38. If Defendants are not enjoined from canceling the prom, Plaintiff will suffer irreparable harm for which there is no adequate remedy at law.

39. At all times, Defendants have acted under color of state law.

COUNT I: FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

Violation of First Amendment,
as applied to the states under the Fourteenth Amendment
(Against All Defendants, 42 U.S.C. §1983)

40. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all of the preceding paragraphs in this Complaint.

41. Defendant Itawamba County School District and Defendants McNeece, Wiygul, and Mitchell, in their official capacities, are liable pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, as applied to the states by the Fourteenth Amendment, for promulgating, implementing, ratifying, and/or enforcing rules and acts that deprive, and continue to deprive, Plaintiff of her right to freedom of expression.

42. In depriving Plaintiff of these rights, Defendants acted under color of state law. This deprivation under color of state law is actionable under and may be redressed by 42 U.S.C. §1983.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE Plaintiff respectfully prays for the following relief:

1. An order preliminarily and then permanently enjoining Defendants and their officers, agents, affiliates, subsidiaries, servants, employees and all other persons or entities in active conceit or privity or participation with them, from canceling the prom, originally scheduled for April 2, 2010;

2. An order preliminarily and then permanently enjoining Defendants and their officers, agents, affiliates, subsidiaries, servants, employees and all other persons or entities in active conceit or privity or participation with them, from restraining, prohibiting, or suppressing Plaintiff or any other student within the school district of Itawamba County, Mississippi from bringing a same-sex date to the prom;

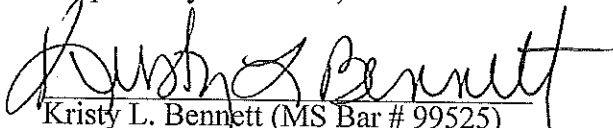
3. An order preliminarily and then permanently enjoining Defendants and their officers, agents, affiliates, subsidiaries, servants, employees and all other persons or entities in active conceit or privity or participation with them, from restraining, prohibiting, or suppressing Plaintiff or any other female student within the school district of Itawamba County, Mississippi from wearing a tuxedo to the prom;

4. An order enjoining Defendants and their officers, agents, affiliates, subsidiaries, servants, employees and all other persons or entities in active conceit or privity or participation with them, from taking retaliatory action against Plaintiff for bringing this lawsuit.

5. A declaration that Defendants' policies violate Plaintiff's constitutional right to freedom of expression;
6. An entry of judgment for Plaintiff against Defendant Itawamba County School District for nominal damages of \$1.00;
7. Reasonable attorneys' fees and costs; and
8. Any other relief to which Plaintiff may be entitled.

DATED: March 10, 2010

Respectfully submitted,



Kristy L. Bennett (MS Bar # 99525)
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**Pro Hac Vice Motion to Follow*

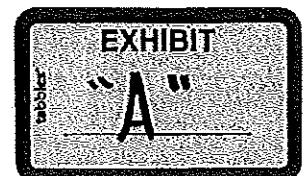
Attorneys for Plaintiff

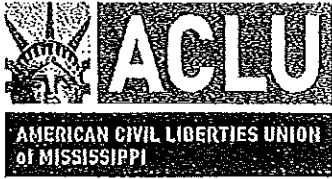
MEMO

TO: Juniors and Seniors
FROM: Sandy Prestage and Sundra Sabine
DATE: Monday, February 5, 2010
RE: Prom

The 2010 IAHS Jr./Sr. Prom will be held Friday, April 2 in the IAHS commons. This year's theme is *Masquerade*. We plan to make this a beautiful, elegant, unforgettable evening for you. Below is some important information; PLEASE READ CAREFULLY. Any comments, concerns, or questions can be directed to Mrs. Prestage in room 201.

- This year in lieu of a formal banquet, we have chosen to have heavy hor d'oeuvres at the Prom that can be enjoyed by both you and your date. This should cut down on waste and allow you to enjoy the entire evening together.
- Each Junior and Senior who would like to attend must pay the fee or receive a deferred payment from Mrs. Prestage (Juniors) or Mrs. Sabine (Seniors) by Friday, February 5, 2010!
 - The fee for a Junior or Senior is \$35; a guest ticket for \$10 (see guest criteria below).
 - Deferred payments will allow you to make payments. All fees must be paid by Friday, March 5.
 - We will accept late prom fees in the amount of \$45 for a Junior/Senior ticket and \$15 for a guest ticket between Monday, February 8 until Friday, March 5. FRIDAY, MARCH 5TH IS THE ABSOLUTE DEADLINE!
 - All tickets are nontransferable.
- Each Junior/Senior may invite one guest. Your guest should meet the following criteria:
 - may be in grade 9 or 10 at IAHS
 - may be in grade 9 – 12 at another high school
 - may be a college age student
 - must be of the opposite sex





March 2, 2010

VIA ELECTRONIC AND FIRST CLASS MAIL

Teresa McNeece
Superintendent of Education
Itawamba County School District
605 South Cummings St.
Fulton, MS 38843
tmcneece@itawamba.k12.ms.us

Principal Trae Wiygul
Itawamba Agricultural High School
11900 Highway 25 South
Fulton, MS 38843
twiygul@itawamba.k12.ms.us

Dear Superintendent McNeece and Principal Wiygul:

The ACLU and the Mississippi Safe Schools Coalition ("MSSC") have been contacted by Constance McMillen, a senior at Itawamba Agricultural High School ("IAHS"). Ms. McMillen has informed us that IAHS's prom policy prohibits her from exercising her constitutional rights to bring a same-sex date. She also informs us that IAHS policy prohibits her from wearing a tuxedo to the prom solely because she is a girl. Ms. McMillen states that she notified the school of these unlawful prohibitions and that the District refuses to remedy the situation.

We are writing to inform the District that preventing a student from bringing a same-sex date to the prom constitutes an unlawful act against Ms. McMillen and the other gay and lesbian students in your District. As you should know, students have the right under the First Amendment to bring a same-sex date to the prom. *See Collins v. Scottsboro City Board of Education*, CV-2008-90 (38th Judicial District) (enclosed for your convenience); *see also Fricke v. Lynch*, 491 F. Supp. 381 (D.R.I. 1980). Moreover, the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that a policy or act of a public entity (like a public school) that's based on animosity or prejudice towards gay people violates equality rights guaranteed to all Americans by the 14th Amendment. *See Romer v. Evans*, 517 U.S. 620 (1996). But whether based on prejudice or not, it is unconstitutional to exclude same-sex couples from school dances.

In *Fricke v. Lynch*, the principal being sued testified in court that the school's prom policy was based on concern about possible disruption and violence at the prom in reaction to the participation of a gay couple. The court in that case was convinced of the sincerity of the principal's concern but ruled that the Constitution required the school to take steps to protect the couple's free expression rather

P.O. Box 2242; Jackson, MS 39225-2242 Ph:601-354-3408 or 1-888-354-ACLU Fx: 601-355-6465
web address: www.msacLU.org

"Cultivating Freedom on Southern Soil"



March 2, 2010
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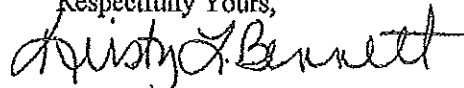
than to stifle it. "To rule otherwise would completely subvert free speech in the schools by granting other students a 'heckler's veto', allowing them to decide through prohibited and violent methods what speech will be heard." *Fricke, supra; see also Holloman ex. rel. Holloman v. Harland*, 370 F.3d 1252, 1273 (11th Cir. 2004).

We are also writing to inform you that Constance and her classmates have the right under both federal statutes and the First Amendment to peacefully express their gender identity at prom by wearing gender-congruent attire. As you may know, Title IX prohibits public schools from discriminating on the basis of sex, which numerous courts have held includes discrimination on the basis of sex stereotypes. *See, e.g., Smith v. City of Salem*, 378 F.3d 566, 575 (6th Cir. 2004) ("Sex stereotyping based on a person's gender non-conforming behavior is impermissible discrimination, irrespective of the cause of that behavior; a label, such as 'transsexual,' is not fatal to a sex discrimination claim where the victim has suffered discrimination because of his or her gender non-conformity."). A rule that prohibits a female student from wearing a tuxedo to the prom, or conversely, a male student from wearing a dress to the prom, violates laws against sex discrimination and also the First Amendment right to free expression. *See Logan v. Gary Community School Corp.*, 2008 WL 4411518 (N.D.Ind. Sept. 25, 2008) (holding that student stated a claim under Title IX and the First Amendment where school prohibited him from wearing a dress to the prom); *see also Canady v. Bossier Parish Sch. Bd.*, 240 F.3d 437, 440-41 (5th Cir. 2001) (holding that "First Amendment applies to the students' choice of clothing.").

We request that the District provide immediate permission for Constance to bring her same-sex date and to wear a tuxedo to the prom. We further request that the District make clear to Principal Wiygul and all other educators in the District that it is unlawful to censor peaceful and appropriate expressions by students of their sexual orientation, gender identity, and support for gay and transgender rights.

We would appreciate a response by March 10, 2010, so that we may determine whether we will have to pursue our legal options.

Respectfully Yours,



Kristy Bennett
Legal Director
ACLU of Mississippi

Christine P. Sun
Senior Counsel
ACLU LGBT Project

Mississippi Safe Schools Coalition
R. Ashley Jackson
Coordinator

March 2, 2010
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cc:

Itawamba County Board of Education
605 South Cummings St.
Fulton, MS 38843
Fax: (662) 862-4713

order and in conformity with the law and Rule 65 of the *Alabama Rules of Civil Procedure*.

This is a case where a public school seeks to prohibit prom attendance by two of its students who comprise a same-sex couple. Apparently, the students are otherwise eligible to attend the prom, but for the fact of their homosexuality. The Plaintiff pleads that the minor Plaintiff would suffer irreparable and immediate harm if prohibited from attending the prom.

There appears to be no Alabama case law directly on point. Therefore, this court must turn to other sources for direction and specifically to the federal courts. In *Romer v. Evans*, 517 U.S. 620, 116 S.Ct. 1620 (1996) the United States Supreme Court held that states and their agencies, such as the Defendant, cannot set-out homosexuals for special treatment, neither inclusive or exclusive.

In *Fricke v. Lynch*, 491 F. Supp. 381 (D.R.I. 1980), a very similar homosexual- couple-high-school-prom-attendance case, the United States District Court for the District of Rhode Island held that a male same-sex couple could attend a high school prom if the couple otherwise qualified for attendance under school rules. This case, although not from an Alabama or even Eleventh Circuit federal court, is directly on point in the case at bar today. The *Fricke* case is very persuasive to this court in its decision. The George Washington University law review article entitled *It's Not Just For Religion Anymore: Expanding the Protections of the Equal Access Act to Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual High School Students* (67 Geo. Wash. L. Rev. 577, *George Washington University Law Review*, March, 1999, Regina M. Grattan) is also instructive and argues persuasively that the 1984 federal Equal Access Act passed by Congress and signed into law by President Reagan prohibits publicly-funded schools, such as the Defendant, from barring same-sex couples from school functions.

The court is sympathetic to the Defendant's plight and to the traditions of the school and this community. The court also knows well the importance and social significance placed by students upon such symbolic and monumental events as high school proms. However, it is clear to this court—*upon an initial and hurried review over Friday night and Saturday morning in advance of a fast-approaching prom scheduled for later this date*—that the Defendant cannot legally prevent a same-sex couple from attending its prom, if that couple otherwise qualifies for attendance.

The court has read the pleadings and affidavit before it, has studied the relevant case law and has given very careful consideration to the same. Based upon this analysis, it is,

THEREFORE, ORDERED, ADJUDGED and DECREED that the Plaintiff's Motion and application for a temporary restraining order, *ex parte*, is due to be, and it is hereby, **GRANTED**.

1. The minor Plaintiff C.O. and her date, whose name has not been provided to this court but to whom the court shall refer as "Jane Doe," are both made parties hereto.

2. The person identified as Jane Doe shall be added to this lawsuit as a Plaintiff denominated as "Sarah Collins, as Next Friend of and on behalf of Jane Doe, a Minor." When her name is learned by the court upon further amendment of the lawsuit, the Jane Doe designation shall be changed to her true first and last initials.

3. The purpose of adding both minors as parties to the lawsuit is so that the orders of this Court might be enforced against them individually, including orders of contempt and punishment therefor, should such become necessary.

4. The Defendant Scottsboro City Board of Education, its officers, agents and employees, including but not necessarily limited to its board members, its superintendent of education, its high school principal and vice principals, its teachers, its class sponsors, its prom sponsors and chaperones, its security personnel, its student leaders, and all those acting in concert with them shall:

- A. Conduct the 2008 Scottsboro High School prom on the date previously established for the same, at the time and place previously established for the same, absent some extraordinary disaster or *force majeure* beyond the Defendant's control. Stated plainly, the Defendant shall not cancel the prom solely to prevent attendance at the same by the Plaintiffs;
- B. Re-issue prom tickets to the Plaintiffs upon payment for the same;
- C. Allow unfettered and unrestricted attendance at the prom by the minor Plaintiff C.O. and her female date, Jane Doe, only if they are otherwise eligible for attendance at the event under previously-established, clearly defined, written prom attendance rules, which rules must have been made known to C.O. and Jane Doe before this present controversy arose;
- D. C.O. and Jane Doe shall be allowed and afforded the exact same rules, opportunities, privileges and rights as all other student attendees at the prom, without restriction;
- E. C.O. and Jane Doe themselves shall follow and be restricted by exact same rules, opportunities, privileges and rights as all other student attendees at the prom, without restriction.
5. All parties, Plaintiffs and Defendants, shall comport themselves in a decent, civilized, law-abiding, respectful manner while attending the prom. The minor Plaintiffs shall do nothing scandalous, disturbing, disruptive, vulgar, rude, indecent, offensive, unlawful, nor any other thing to draw undue attention to themselves. Likewise, no such thing shall be allowed by the Defendants to be done to the Plaintiffs while at the prom.
6. This court cannot, shall not and does not attempt to prohibit the parties and/or their attorneys from giving interviews to the media. The court does, however, strongly discourage the same.
7. The parties are reminded that this court shall enforce its orders by all sanction available to it, up to and including, monetary penalties and incarceration

in the Jackson County Jail or appropriate youth detention facility, should such become necessary.

8. The Sheriff of Jackson County, Alabama is directed to serve copies of this order upon the Defendant through its superintendent of education, Dr. Judith Berry; its high school principal, Mr. Carter Dale Hancock and upon the adult person or persons in charge of the prom at the Scottsboro Goosepond Civic Center forthwith this date.

9. This matter shall be set for trial within ten days hereof by separate order.

10. This Temporary Restraining Order shall be effective upon the posting of a bond as security in the amount of One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$1,500.00) with sureties thereon approved by the clerk of this court.

DONE and ORDERED at Stevenson, Alabama, this 29th day of March, 2008, at 10:15 a.m.


JOHN H. GRAHAM
Circuit Judge

cc: Don Word, Esq.
Parker Edmiston, Esq.
Sheriff of Jackson County, Alabama

COPY

CERTIFICATION BY THE CLERK OF THE COURT

I, Ken Ferrell, as Circuit Court Clerk, do hereby certify that the foregoing **TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER** is a true and accurate copy as the same appears of record in my office. Given under by hand and the seal of this Court this _____ day of _____

Ken Ferrell
Circuit Clerk

DRESS CODE

The administration and staff of IAHS recognize that students must be aware of the importance of acceptable standards of personal appearance as they move into the adult world. The school also recognizes that students are more productive when their appearance is "neat and conservative" as opposed to "sloppy and extreme." It is with these concepts in mind that the following regulations are set forth pertaining to personal appearance and grooming.

It is believed by the school that parents/legal guardians should recognize that the main purpose of public education is to provide an education for students that will allow them to become useful citizens in a global society. Thus, any disruptions or concerns caused by students as a result of dress will call for appropriate disciplinary action by the school.

Teachers must inform students regarding unacceptable attire. This must be done during homeroom period each day. The principal or designee must make judgments as to whether a student is properly groomed or dressed.

The Itawamba County School District has a compelling governmental interest to establish a school environments which will promote a more effective climate for learning; aid students in concentrating on school work; uphold modesty standards; promote a campus atmosphere of respect, pride and self-esteem; instill students with discipline; promote a wholesome environment; and be safer for the students, faculty and staff; therefore, the Itawamba County School District adopts the following dress code for its students:

1. Students in grades 6-12 will not be allowed to wear shorts, tube tops, tank tops, muscle shirts, overalls, sweatsuits, jogging pants or windsuit pants.
2. No student will be allowed to wear any clothing, item or article that promotes or advertises alcohol or the consumption of alcohol or that promotes or advertises tobacco or tobacco use or that contains profanity or suggestive or obscene writing. Clothing that advertises casinos is prohibited.
3. No students will be allowed to wear excessively baggy pants. All pants must be fitted so that no illegal or unauthorized items may be hidden therein.
4. No student will be allowed to wear fatigue pants or shorts.
5. No student will be allowed to wear a trench coat.
6. No student will be allowed to wear suggestive or indecent clothing.
7. No student will be allowed to wear clothing with suggestive or obscene symbols, pictures, numbers or writing, either manufactured or handwritten. No fraternity jerseys or shirts shall be worn.
8. Undergarments of any kind shall not be visible.
9. Skirts or dresses shall be knee length or longer.
10. Hats, caps, hoods, bandanas, head covers, or dark glasses may not be worn inside school buildings. Other articles which may interrupt the educational process may not be brought to school. Prescription sunglasses may be worn in the classroom upon order of a doctor.
11. Clothing and general appearance are not to be the type that would cause a disturbance or interfere with the instructional program and shall not constitute a health or safety hazard.

12. Shoes must be worn at all times.
13. Midriffs shall not be exposed.
14. No see-through clothing shall be permitted.
15. Clothing with holes that expose skin or undergarments shall not be worn
16. No clothing top shall be so low as to expose any part of the breast or an excessive part of the back.
17. Shirts must be buttoned.
18. Belts, if worn, must be buckled.
19. Pants are to be worn at the student's waist.

The following actions will take effect when a student violates the Student Dress Code. All offenses accumulate on a per semester basis.

Offense	Consequences
First	Warning and required to change clothes
Second	Three days out of school suspension
Third	Ten days out of school suspension