

**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. 1:10-CV-0061-D-D**

**FIRST AMENDED 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 First Amended Complaint, she seeks declaratory relief, compensatory damages, costs and attorneys fees, as well as any other relief to which she may be entitled.

**NATURE OF THE ACTION**

1. This is a free speech case on behalf of Plaintiff Constance McMillen (“Plaintiff” or “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 had been looking forward all year to attending IAHS’s prom this spring, which was originally scheduled to take place on April 2, 2010. Also like many of her classmates, Constance desired to bring a date of her choosing to the prom.

2. Constance wanted to attend the school prom with her girlfriend, a sophomore at IAHS, but had been prohibited from doing so because IAHS policy mandates that all prom dates must be of the “opposite sex.” *See* Memorandum to All IAHS Juniors and Seniors from Sandy Prestage and Sundra Sabine re: Prom, dated February 5, 2010, attached hereto as Exhibit A (stating that all prom dates must be of the “opposite sex”). Constance was also informed by Superintendent McNeece that Constance and her girlfriend could be ejected from the school prom if any of the other students complained about their presence there together.

3. Moreover, Constance desired to wear a tuxedo, as opposed to a dress, to the school prom. After consultation with the school board for the District, Superintendent McNeece informed Constance that only male students were allowed to wear tuxedos to the school prom that was originally scheduled for April 2, 2010, and that female students must wear dresses.

4. Prior to bringing this lawsuit, Constance attempted to resolve these issues informally with the District, including meeting with Defendant Mitchell, Defendant Wiygul, and Defendant McNeece and requesting in writing through her counsel permission to bring her girlfriend to the school prom peacefully and to wear a tuxedo instead of a dress. *See* Letter from Kristy Bennett and Christine Sun 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, the District announced its intent to cancel the school 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. On March 16, 2010, Plaintiff filed a Motion for a Preliminary Injunction, seeking to prevent "Defendants from cancelling or threatening to cancel the [IAHS] prom, originally scheduled for April 2, 2010, and enjoining Defendants from forbidding Plaintiff from bringing a same-sex date to the prom and from wearing a tuxedo to the prom, pending litigation of this case." Pl.'s Mot. for Prelim. Inj., dated March 16, 2010.

7. On March 22, 2010, the Court held a hearing on Plaintiff's Motion for a Preliminary Injunction. At that hearing, Defendant McNeece testified that a "parent-sponsored" prom to be held at the Tupelo Furniture Market on April 2, 2010 would be "open to all students." Counsel for Defendants also stated that when Defendants canceled the IAHS prom, they "took into consideration the fact that they felt comfortable that a social event would be held and that all students would be allowed to go," including Constance.

8. On March 30, 2010, after she had attempted to purchase tickets to this "parent-sponsored" prom at the Tupelo Furniture Market, Constance learned that this scheduled prom had been canceled. Later that same day, Defendants invited Constance to "the prom for juniors and seniors of Itawamba Agricultural High School," which was to be held on April 2, 2010, at the Fulton Country Club.

9. Unbeknownst to Constance, the Fulton Country Club “prom” was a sham, attended by her and only a handful of other IAHS students. An entirely separate prom was held on April 2, 2010, at the Evergreen Community Center (the “Evergreen Prom”). Constance was not invited to the Evergreen Prom, although, on information and belief, nearly every other junior and senior at the school had been invited to attend.

10. On information and belief, there was no basis for Defendants’ claim at the preliminary injunction hearing that a “parent-sponsored” prom was open to all students, including Constance. Further, on information and belief, Defendants were involved in the planning and/or cancellation of the Tupelo Furniture Market prom, the planning of the sham “prom” at the Fulton Country Club, and coordinating the Evergreen Prom.

11. Defendants’ prohibitions and actions against Constance constitute impermissible viewpoint discrimination under the First Amendment to the United States Constitution.

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

12. 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.

13. The 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).

14. The 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. The Court has authority to award costs and attorney’s fees under 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

15. 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**

16. Plaintiff Constance McMillen is, and was at all relevant times to the First Amended 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.

17. 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.

18. Defendant Teresa McNeece is, and was at all times relevant to the First Amended 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.

19. Defendant Trae Wiygul is, and was at all times relevant to the First Amended 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.

20. Defendant Rick Mitchell is, and was at all times relevant to the First Amended 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**

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

30. IAHS has a dress code.

31. The dress code does not contain gender-based requirements for students.

*See* IAHS Dress Code, printed on March 9, 2010 from

[www.itawambaahs.com/dresscode.htm](http://www.itawambaahs.com/dresscode.htm), attached hereto as Exhibit C.

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

33. Constance had desired to wear a tuxedo to the prom.

34. Constance was informed by school officials, including Assistant Principal Mitchell and Superintendent McNeece, that female students would be required to wear dresses to the school prom and only male students would be allowed to wear tuxedos.

35. Constance was prohibited from wearing a tuxedo to the IAHS prom.

36. Constance had desired to bring her girlfriend to the school prom in order to express peacefully 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.

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

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

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

40. Constance had no desire to attend the school prom without a change to Defendants' unlawful policies prohibiting students from bringing a same-sex date to the prom and prohibiting female students from wearing a tuxedo to the prom.

41. On March 22, 2010, the Court held an evidentiary hearing on Plaintiff's Motion for a Preliminary Injunction, which sought to enjoin Defendants from canceling or threatening to cancel the IAHS prom. At the hearing, Defendants contended that they withdrew sponsorship of the IAHS prom for reasons such as concerns about teacher time spent in organizing the prom and district liability over potential student drinking and drug use. *See* Hearing Transcript ("Tr."), at 53, attached hereto as Exhibit D.

42. Defendant McNeece testified at the hearing that parents of IAHS students had organized a "private" prom to be held at the Tupelo Furniture Mart. Tr. (Ex. D) at 41.

43. In response to Plaintiff's testimony that she had not been invited to the prom at the Tupelo Furniture Mart, Defendant McNeece testified that there were "no invitations per se being sent out" to any students, but that "it would be open to all students" and that attendance at the "private" prom was "available to all students," including Constance." Tr. (Ex. D) at 41.

44. Defendants' counsel represented at the hearing that Defendants' decision to cancel the IAHS prom was based, in part, on the fact that a supposedly inclusive "private" parent-sponsored prom had been planned:

[Defendants] also took into consideration the fact that they felt very comfortable that a social event would be held and that all students would be allowed to go. Ms. McMillen had already purchased a ticket to the prom that was being hosted and was actually going to be allowed to attend that. There was no question about her attendance to that prom.



We saw no evidence or no belief to feel that she would not also be allowed to attend the other prom, the other social event.

Tr. (Ex. D) at 107.

45. On March 23, 2010, the Court issued an opinion and order denying Constance's preliminary injunction motion. *McMillen v. Itawamba County School Dist., et al.*, No. 10-CV-00061, slip op. at 1 (N.D. Miss. Mar. 23, 2010) (hereinafter, the "Opinion").

46. The Court found that Plaintiff had met her burden of establishing three out of the four elements required for a preliminary injunction, including that Defendants' cancellation of the IAHS prom infringed her First Amendment rights, thereby causing her "irreparable injury." *See* Opinion at 9.

47. As to the fourth factor — whether issuing the injunction would "not disserve the public interest" — the Court found that Constance had not met her burden of proof. *See* Opinion at 10-11. The Court noted:

Defendants testified that a parent sponsored prom which is open to *all* IAHS students has been planned and is scheduled for April 2, 2010. Though the details of the "private" prom are unknown to the Court, Defendants have made representations, upon which this Court relies, that *all* IAHS students, including the Plaintiff, are welcome and encouraged to attend.

*Id.* at 11 (emphasis in original).

48. Given the ongoing planning of the parent-sponsored prom, the Court found "that requiring Defendants to step-back into a sponsorship role at this late date would only confuse and confound the community on the issue." Opinion at 11.

49. In the days following the Court's opinion, Constance attempted to obtain information about the "parent-sponsored" prom scheduled to take place at the Tupelo

Furniture Market and whether she had to purchase tickets. Constance also attempted to determine whether she would be allowed to bring a same-sex date to the prom and wear a tuxedo.

50. Because Constance's efforts were unsuccessful, her counsel sent a letter to Defendants noting that, "[b]ased on the limited information regarding the "private" prom provided to plaintiff, it is not clear — despite your representations to the Court — that Ms. McMillen will be welcome to this event with her same-sex date and wearing a tuxedo." *See* Letter from Christine Sun to Michele Floyd and Benjamin E. Griffith, dated March 26, 2010, attached hereto as Exhibit E.

51. In that letter, Constance's counsel requested that Defendants "immediately provide us with all the information that you have regarding this event, including what rules will be enforced, and inform us if your representations to the Court were in fact accurate," by no later than March 31, 2010, two days before the Tupelo prom. *Id.*

52. On March 29, 2010, Constance was told for the first time by a classmate that the last day to purchase tickets to the Tupelo parent-sponsored prom purportedly had been the prior Saturday, March 27, 2010, and that the tickets had been available at a local clothing store. Constance also was told that the Tupelo parent-sponsored prom would not allow same-sex dates or "cross-dressing."

53. That same day, after school, Constance went to the local clothing store where tickets had been available. She spoke to the store owner about buying tickets. The store owner, who was not involved in organizing the prom, said that the last day to buy tickets had been the past Saturday, but that she would call the prom organizers to inquire whether Constance could still get tickets given that she had not been aware of the

deadline. The store owner took Constance's telephone number and represented that one of the prom organizers would call her.

54. On information and belief, that same evening, the parent organizers of the Tupelo Furniture Market prom convened a meeting that was attended by Superintendent McNeece and counsel for Defendants, Michele Floyd. At the meeting, the parents discussed the fact that they did not want to allow Constance to attend the Tupelo prom. Defendant McNeece apparently claimed that if the parents did not allow Constance to attend the Tupelo prom, the school district would lose millions of dollars in federal funding, and that if they were determined to exclude Constance, the parents would need to cancel the Tupelo prom. The parents decided instead that they would hold two proms, one for Constance and another for her classmates.

55. The next morning, on March 30, 2010, Constance received multiple text messages from classmates that had been sent the night before accusing her of causing the Tupelo prom to be canceled. One such text message said, in words or substance, "Heard you got the other prom canceled. Good job." Other texts said, in words or substance, "You don't even deserve to go to our school," and "Are you going to ruin graduation too?" Later that day, another classmate sent a text message that said, in words or substance, "I don't know why you come to this school because no one likes your gay ass anyways."

56. Later in the afternoon of March 30, 2010, Defendants wrote to Constance's counsel, claiming that "the prom for the juniors and seniors of Itawamba Agricultural High School will be Friday night from 7:30 p.m. until midnight at the Fulton

Country Club in Fulton, MS.” *See* Letter from Michele Floyd to Christine P. Sun, dated March 30, 2010, attached hereto as Exhibit F.

57. In the following days, Constance heard rumors that at least one other prom was being organized for the same night as the Fulton Country Club prom. She unsuccessfully attempted to determine if she was invited to that other prom.

58. On the evening of Friday, April 2, 2010, Constance attended the Fulton Country Club “prom” with her same-sex date and dressed in a tuxedo.

59. Constance and her date arrived at the Fulton Country Club at approximately 8:30 p.m. When they arrived, they faced a virtually empty room. Only seven other students were in attendance. Defendant Wiygul and several IAHS faculty members were also in attendance as chaperones. When Constance returned home later that evening, she broke down in tears.

60. By the next Monday, April 5, 2010, it was evident that the Fulton Country Club “prom” was not, in fact, “the prom for the juniors and seniors of Itawamba Agricultural High School,” as had been represented by Defendants. The vast majority of IAHS juniors and seniors had instead been invited to and attended a prom held in Evergreen, Mississippi. Student photos of the Evergreen Prom, the location of which was concealed from Constance, have circulated on the Internet. *See* sample photos attached hereto as Exhibit G. In the following days, as the news about the Evergreen Prom surfaced, one classmate asserted in an internet posting that other students had organized the Evergreen Prom specifically to exclude Constance, stating: “We wanted a drama-free gathering to celebrate 3 great years and 1 lousy one together, and we wanted to lay low. We also wanted to do it without the main cause of the lousy.” The student explained that

her classmates were unapologetic about excluding Constance, asserting: “So we did, and now we’re getting flack because poor Connie’s ego got a bit of bruising. She’s playing the lesbian card to prove she ALWAYS gets what she wants. This time, we didn’t just let her.”

61. On information and belief, Defendants had no basis for their representation at the preliminary injunction hearing that Constance would be welcome to attend a “parent-sponsored” prom. Moreover, on information and belief, Defendants were involved in the planning and/or the cancellation of the “parent-sponsored” prom at the Tupelo Furniture Market, the reinstatement and planning of the sham “prom” at the Fulton Country Club, and the planning of the Evergreen Prom.

62. As a result of Defendants’ unlawful actions described above, Constance has suffered mental and emotional hardship, which has required medical attention. Constance also has been publicly humiliated and disparaged not only directly by Defendants, but also by students, parents and teachers in her community as a consequence of Defendants’ unlawful actions. Indeed, the stress and trauma of these events have required Constance to take medical leave from her classes at IAHS and has caused her to seek transfer out of the Itawamba County School District. *See* Letter from Christine P. Sun to Michele Floyd and Benjamin E. Griffith, dated April 15, 2010, attached hereto as Exhibit H.

63. 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)

64. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all of the preceding paragraphs in this First Amended Complaint.

65. 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, enforcing, and/or delegating final decision-making over rules and acts that deprive, and continue to deprive, Constance of her right to freedom of expression.

66. In depriving Constance of this right, 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:

- (i) A declaration that Defendants have violated Constance's constitutional right to freedom of expression;
- (ii) 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 Constance for bringing and proceeding with this lawsuit;
- (iii) An entry of judgment for Constance against Defendant Itawamba County School District for compensatory damages in an amount to be determined at trial to compensate Constance for the public humiliation and disparagement borne by Defendants' actions, as well as the mental health,

medical, and educational repercussions that she has incurred;

- (iv) Reasonable attorneys' fees and costs; and
- (v) Any other relief to which Constance may be entitled.

DATED: April 21, 2010

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Kristy Bennett

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Attorneys for Plaintiff

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I certify that on April 21, 2010, I filed the foregoing First Amended Complaint and accompanying exhibits with the Clerk of Court for the Northern District of Mississippi via the Court's CM/ECF system, which will send notice of filing to all CM/ECF participants.

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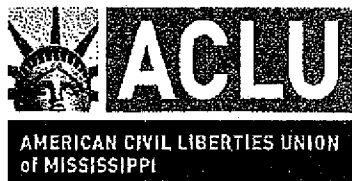
**COUNSEL FOR DEFENDANTS**

THIS the 21<sup>st</sup> day of April, 2010.

/s/Kristy L. Bennett  
KRISTY L. BENNETT



# EXHIBIT B



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](mailto:tmcneece@itawamba.k12.ms.us)

Principal Trae Wiygul  
Itawamba Agricultural High School  
11900 Highway 25 South  
Fulton, MS 38843  
[twiygul@itawamba.k12.ms.us](mailto: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](http://www.msacLU.org)

*"Cultivating Freedom on Southern S"*

March 2, 2010  
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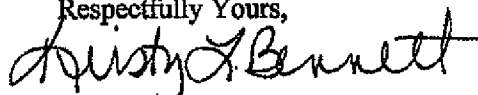
than to stifle it. "To rule otherwise would completely subvert free speech in the schools by granting other students a 'heckler's veto', allowing them to decide through prohibited and violent methods what speech will be heard." *Fricke, supra; see also Holloman ex. rel. Holloman v. Harland*, 370 F.3d 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 (5<sup>th</sup> 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:

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605 South Cummings St.  
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Fax: (662) 862-4713

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EDMISTON LAW

PAGE 01

**In the Thirty-Eighth Judicial Circuit of Alabama  
Jackson County Circuit Court**

Sarah Collins, *ex rel.*,  
C.O. a minor child,  
and  
Sarah Collins, as Next Friend of  
and on behalf of  
Jane Doe, a Minor  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
Scottsboro City Board  
of Education,  
Defendant.

**CG COPY**

Civil Action No.: CV-2008-90

**TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER, Ex Parte**

The Court has before it the Plaintiff's amended application and motion for temporary restraining order filed on behalf of a female student at Scottsboro High School, whom this court elects to identify only by her initials, C.O., because of her minority.

The gist of the motion is to enjoin and restrain the Defendant Scottsboro City Board of Education from barring the Plaintiff's minor child from attending the Scottsboro High School prom with her date, who is also a female. Paragraph two of the motion states that "the Scottsboro City Board of Education has sought to bar C[.]O[.] from the prom because she has proclaimed herself to be a lesbian." Paragraph four of the motion avers that the Scottsboro City Board of Education states, "students of the same sex are not allowed to attend the prom together."

The Plaintiff has now cured the pleading deficiencies that this court noted in its initial order of March 28, 2008, in full. The application and motion are now in

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.

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EDMISTON LAW

PAGE 03

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:

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EDMISTON LAW

PAGE 04

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



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EDMISTON LAW

PAGE 05

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 29<sup>th</sup> 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**

CLERK OF THE COURT  
MARCH 29 2008

**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

# EXHIBIT A

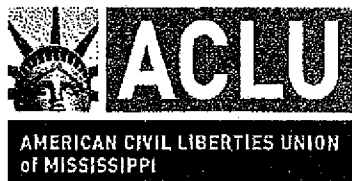
MEMO

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 5<sup>TH</sup> 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

# EXHIBIT B



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](mailto:tmcneece@itawamba.k12.ms.us)

Principal Trae Wiygul  
Itawamba Agricultural High School  
11900 Highway 25 South  
Fulton, MS 38843  
[twiygul@itawamba.k12.ms.us](mailto: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](http://www.msacLU.org)

*"Cultivating Freedom on Southern S*

March 2, 2010  
Page 2 of 3

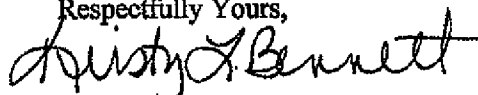
than to stifle it. "To rule otherwise would completely subvert free speech in the schools by granting other students a 'heckler's veto', allowing them to decide through prohibited and violent methods what speech will be heard." *Fricke, supra; see also Holloman ex. rel. Holloman v. Harland*, 370 F.3d 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 (5<sup>th</sup> 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  
Page 3 of 3

cc:

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

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EDMISTON LAW

PAGE 01

**In the Thirty-Eighth Judicial Circuit of Alabama  
Jackson County Circuit Court**

Sarah Collins, *ex rel.*, )  
C.O. a minor child, )  
and )  
Sarah Collins, as Next Friend of )  
and on behalf of )  
Jane Doe, a Minor )  
Plaintiff, )  
v. )  
Scottsboro City Board )  
of Education, )  
Defendant. )

**Ⓢ COPY**

Civil Action No.: CV-2008-90

**TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER, Ex Parte**

The Court has before it the Plaintiff's amended application and motion for temporary restraining order filed on behalf of a female student at Scottsboro High School, whom this court elects to identify only by her initials, C.O., because of her minority.

The gist of the motion is to enjoin and restrain the Defendant Scottsboro City Board of Education from barring the Plaintiff's minor child from attending the Scottsboro High School prom with her date, who is also a female. Paragraph two of the motion states that "the Scottsboro City Board of Education has sought to bar C[.]O[.] from the prom because she has proclaimed herself to be a lesbian." Paragraph four of the motion avers that the Scottsboro City Board of Education states, "students of the same sex are not allowed to attend the prom together."

The Plaintiff has now cured the pleading deficiencies that this court noted in its initial order of March 28, 2008, in full. The application and motion are now in



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.

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EDMISTON LAW

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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:

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EDMISTON LAW

PAGE 04

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

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EDMISTON LAW

PAGE 05

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 29<sup>th</sup> 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**

CLERK OF THE COURT  
MARCH 29 2008

**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

# EXHIBIT C

3/9/2010

DRESS CODE

# 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.

3/9/2010

DRESS CODE

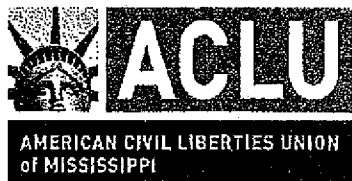
12. Shoes must be worn at all times.
13. Midriffs shall not be exposed.
14. No see-through clothing shall be permitted.
15. Clothing with holes that expose skin or undergarments shall not be worn
16. No clothing top shall be so low as to expose any part of the breast or an excessive part of the back.
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.

| <b>Offense</b> | <b>Consequences</b>                    |
|----------------|--|
| First          | Warning and required to change clothes |
| Second         | Three days out of school suspension    |
| Third          | Ten days out of school suspension      |

# EXHIBIT B





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](mailto:tmcneece@itawamba.k12.ms.us)

Principal Trae Wiygul  
Itawamba Agricultural High School  
11900 Highway 25 South  
Fulton, MS 38843  
[twiygul@itawamba.k12.ms.us](mailto:twiygul@itawamba.k12.ms.us)

Dear Superintendent McNeece and Principal Wiygul:

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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.

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March 2, 2010  
Page 2 of 3

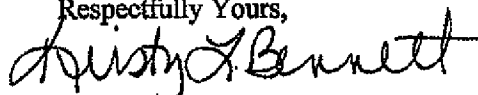
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We request that the District provide immediate permission for Constance to bring her same-sex date and to wear a tuxedo to the prom. We further request that the District make clear to Principal Wiygul and all other educators in the District that it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

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Respectfully Yours,



Kristy Bennett  
Legal Director  
ACLU of Mississippi

Christine P. Sun  
Senior Counsel  
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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

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EDMISTON LAW

PAGE 01

**In the Thirty-Eighth Judicial Circuit of Alabama  
Jackson County Circuit Court**

Sarah Collins, *ex rel.*,  
C.O. a minor child,  
and  
Sarah Collins, as Next Friend of  
and on behalf of  
Jane Doe, a Minor  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
Scottsboro City Board  
of Education,  
Defendant.

**CG COPY**

Civil Action No.: CV-2008-90

**TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER, Ex Parte**

The Court has before it the Plaintiff's amended application and motion for temporary restraining order filed on behalf of a female student at Scottsboro High School, whom this court elects to identify only by her initials, C.O., because of her minority.

The gist of the motion is to enjoin and restrain the Defendant Scottsboro City Board of Education from barring the Plaintiff's minor child from attending the Scottsboro High School prom with her date, who is also a female. Paragraph two of the motion states that "the Scottsboro City Board of Education has sought to bar C[.]O[.] from the prom because she has proclaimed herself to be a lesbian." Paragraph four of the motion avers that the Scottsboro City Board of Education states, "students of the same sex are not allowed to attend the prom together."

The Plaintiff has now cured the pleading deficiencies that this court noted in its initial order of March 28, 2008, in full. The application and motion are now in

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.

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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:

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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

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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 29<sup>th</sup> 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



# EXHIBIT C

3/9/2010

DRESS CODE

# 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.

3/9/2010

DRESS CODE

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.

| <b>Offense</b> | <b>Consequences</b>                    |
|----------------|--|
| First          | Warning and required to change clothes |
| Second         | Three days out of school suspension    |
| Third          | Ten days out of school suspension      |

# EXHIBIT C

3/9/2010

DRESS CODE

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3/9/2010

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# EXHIBIT D





## A P P E A R A N C E S

## ON BEHALF OF THE PLAINTIFF:

MS. CHRISTINE P. SUN  
New York, New York

MS. KRISTY BENNETT  
ACLU of Mississippi  
Jackson, Mississippi

MS. ALYSSON LEIGH MILLS  
Fishman Haygood  
New Orleans, Louisiana

## ON BEHALF OF THE DEFENDANT:

MR. BENJAMIN E. GRIFFITH  
Griffith & Griffith  
Cleveland, Mississippi

MS. MICHELE HORN FLOYD  
Fulton, Mississippi

## COURT REPORTING FIRM:

ALPHA REPORTING CORPORATION  
Heather L. Deloach  
236 Adams Avenue  
Memphis, Tennessee 38103  
Phone: (901) 523-8974

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## P R O C E E D I N G S

THE COURT: Okay. You needed a conference with the Court.

MS. BENNETT: Yes, Your Honor. Constance's girlfriend obviously, you know, may be mentioned and she's a minor. We want to just make sure that it's understood that her name wouldn't be mentioned.

MR. GRIFFITH: Absolutely, we understand that, Your Honor. That will be off limits for any questions from us and that will remain confidential from our standpoint.

THE COURT: Okay. I just wonder do you think we ought to -- it might be good to establish a ground rule and refer to her as Jane Doe or something. I don't know.

MS. BENNETT: I've instructed Constance not to refer to her by name. She can call her her girlfriend.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. BENNETT: It would be hard for her to call her like Jane Doe.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. BENNETT: I told her to be sure not to use her name. That I would make sure that -- do you

1 want to establish something?  
 2 MS. SUN: I don't think her identity has  
 3 anything to do with any of the issues so I can't imagine  
 4 that her name is going to come up.  
 5 THE COURT: All right. Do we have any other  
 6 ground rules we need to post at this time?  
 7 MS. BENNETT: Are there witnesses expected  
 8 to testify?  
 9 MR. GRIFFITH: Excuse me?  
 10 MS. BENNETT: Are y'all calling any  
 11 witnesses?  
 12 MR. GRIFFITH: Yes.  
 13 THE COURT: Yeah, you need to establish a  
 14 record.  
 15 MR. GRIFFITH: We have all of the members of  
 16 the school board who has been served or processed. The  
 17 superintendent of education, the principal and assistant  
 18 principal and I believe one expert witness Jim Keith.  
 19 He's the general counsel for the Mississippi School  
 20 Board Association.  
 21 MS. SUN: Your Honor, we have an objection  
 22 to Mr. Keith's testimony. I don't believe that he's  
 23 offering anything but hearsay and he's also offering  
 24 expert opinions on things that are inappropriate.

1 Specifically the ultimate legal conclusion as to whether  
 2 there was a material disruption sufficient to justify  
 3 the censorship in this case. So we have an objection to  
 4 his testimony. I mean, he's clearly testifying about  
 5 matters that are not within his personal knowledge and  
 6 also offering opinions that are inappropriate for an  
 7 expert.  
 8 MR. GRIFFITH: May I respond?  
 9 THE COURT: Yes, sir.  
 10 MR. GRIFFITH: Your Honor, he is a qualified  
 11 witness and will be able to testify as an expert based  
 12 on his training, experience, specialized knowledge and  
 13 his education. He'll be confining himself to testimony  
 14 relating to the governance of school boards, the policy  
 15 and the decision-making process of school boards. He  
 16 will not be expressing any opinions that are legal  
 17 conclusions or legal opinions. He will not be  
 18 addressing the ultimate issue before this Court. But it  
 19 is an essential matter because the Plaintiffs are taking  
 20 issue with the action of the school board and  
 21 withdrawing its sponsorship of the prom.  
 22 They are challenging that as a sham decision  
 23 or a decision that's not honestly made. Because of that  
 24 it is essential for us to establish a record as to not

1 only the normality and the propriety of that decision  
 2 but how it reflects the policy judgments that must be  
 3 made by school board members. Particularly in light of  
 4 matters that they find as a fact are disruptive to the  
 5 educational process and the core mission of the public  
 6 school system which is to educate students.  
 7 MS. SUN: May I respond? With all respect  
 8 those opinions that he is offering are purely legal  
 9 opinions. There is no allegation that board procedures  
 10 weren't followed. I think the issue is whether that  
 11 decision was lawful or not and that is purely a legal  
 12 conclusion. We're not challenging the board's internal  
 13 policies or procedures. And as I've read his  
 14 declaration, he states that he has spoken to school  
 15 board members and, you know, purports to identify some  
 16 disruption that would occur. All of that is hearsay.  
 17 You know, if there are witnesses that can testify  
 18 personally to that, you know, those are -- that would be  
 19 appropriate.  
 20 MR. GRIFFITH: Your Honor, we will ask that  
 21 Mr. Keith as an expert be allowed to sit in the  
 22 courtroom to hear all of the testimony as well. We'll  
 23 lay a proper predicate for that testimony as the Court  
 24 knows under rule 702 and 703. The expert is permitted

1 to testify even on the basis of hearsay if it is data of  
 2 a type that's reasonably relied upon by experts in his  
 3 field.  
 4 THE COURT: Okay.  
 5 MR. GRIFFITH: Which we'll establish the  
 6 predicate for, Your Honor.  
 7 THE COURT: This Court has always ruled that  
 8 opinions of law are not admissible. Now, the only  
 9 exception is in a patent case. I've permitted lawyers  
 10 to testify that a patent is valid. Other than that I've  
 11 not permitted expert testimony as to questions of law.  
 12 Now, if he testifies to something else, then perhaps I  
 13 will. I don't want to rule in limine here on matters  
 14 that may or may not be relevant later on in the case.  
 15 MR. GRIFFITH: Your Honor, I really believe  
 16 that once we have a record more fully developed with the  
 17 lay witnesses and the board members that will testify  
 18 that it will be not only a matter that we can probably  
 19 all tractate and shorten the proceedings but it will  
 20 inform the expert's opinion and provide a real clear  
 21 basis for what he's opining. And that will not be legal  
 22 opinions. It will only relate to matters of governance  
 23 and the decision-making process. He's addressing the  
 24 process of school board members. Many of whom he's

1 actually been involved in the training of.

2 THE COURT: We'll reach that when we get to  
3 it in the case. As far as him being in the courtroom,  
4 he's an officer of the Court and he is an attorney, he  
5 will be permitted to remain in the courtroom.

6 MR. GRIFFITH: Yes, sir.

7 THE COURT: Anything else?

8 MR. GRIFFITH: We do have members of the  
9 school board and the superintendent as a party --

10 THE COURT: I think they can remain in the  
11 courtroom.

12 MR. GRIFFITH: That's all that we have from  
13 our standpoint.

14 MS. BENNETT: We don't have anything else,  
15 Your Honor.

16 THE COURT: Off the record.

17 (WHEREUPON, A BRIEF RECESS WAS HELD.)

18 THE COURT: You may be seated. The Court  
19 calls cause number 1:10CV61, Constance McMillen versus  
20 Itawamba County School District, et al. The purpose of  
21 this hearing today is a -- comes before the Court on the  
22 Plaintiff's motion for a preliminary injunction pursuant  
23 to Rule 65 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Are  
24 the Plaintiffs ready to proceed?

1 the injunction is denied outweighs the threatened harm  
2 to the Defendant if the injunction is granted and that  
3 granting the preliminary injunction will not disturb the  
4 the public interest. Do we all agree on those four  
5 prerequisites?

6 MS. BENNETT: Yes, Your Honor.

7 MR. GRIFFITH: Yes, Your Honor.

8 THE COURT: I take it you do because you  
9 said so in your submissions to the Court. Now, I did  
10 not ask you, do you wish to make a brief opening  
11 statement?

12 MS. BENNETT: Yes, Your Honor. Just  
13 briefly.

14 THE COURT: Can we limit that to 15 minutes  
15 per side?

16 MS. BENNETT: Yes, Your Honor.

17 MR. GRIFFITH: Yes, Your Honor.

18 THE COURT: Very well. I'll hear from the  
19 Plaintiff.

20 THE COURT: Move that podium to any position  
21 you're comfortable with, Ms. Bennett.

22 MS. BENNETT: Thank you. This is fine, Your  
23 Honor. May it please the Court, Your Honor, we are here  
24 on this matter brought by Constance McMillen against the

1 MS. BENNETT: Yes, Your Honor.

2 THE COURT: Very well. I show appearing for  
3 the Plaintiff Kristy Bennett, Christine P. Sun and  
4 Alysson Leigh Mills; is that correct?

5 MS. SUN: Yes, Your Honor.

6 THE COURT: And I believe you also have  
7 present with you in the courtroom paralegals Nikita  
8 Thomas and --

9 MS. BENNETT: That's it, Your Honor.

10 THE COURT: Very well. And the Plaintiff,  
11 of course, will remain at counsel table. For the  
12 Defendant Mr. Benjamin E. Griffith from Cleveland,  
13 Mississippi and Michele Horn Floyd.

14 MR. GRIFFITH: The Defendants are ready,  
15 Your Honor.

16 THE COURT: Very well. We will address this  
17 matter pursuant to authority that all of you agree with  
18 in your submissions. That it's incumbent upon the  
19 Plaintiff to establish by a preponderance of the  
20 evidence, one, is a substantial likelihood that  
21 Plaintiff will prevail on the merits. Two, a  
22 substantial threat that Plaintiff will suffer  
23 irreparable harm if the injunction is not granted.  
24 Three, that the threatening injury to the Plaintiff if

1 Itawamba County School District regarding a violation of  
2 her first amendment rights. Ms. McMillen has attended  
3 Itawamba County schools her entire life and has been in  
4 Itawamba Agricultural High School since 9th grade.

5 She was aware of a policy prohibiting her  
6 from bringing her girlfriend to the prom and approached  
7 school officials about clarifying that and asking  
8 whether she would be allowed to bring her girlfriend to  
9 the prom. She was told by school officials that she  
10 could not bring her girlfriend to the prom. That her  
11 date must be of the opposite sex. Constance then  
12 contacted counsel and asked if we could help her in  
13 attending the prom with her girlfriend.

14 On March 2, 2010, I sent a demand letter  
15 along with Christine Sun and the Mississippi Safe  
16 Schools Coalition asking that the school district revise  
17 their policy prohibiting same sex couples from attending  
18 prom and also asking that they allow Constance to wear a  
19 tuxedo to prom if she so chose because she had also been  
20 told that she would not be -- her girlfriend would not  
21 be allowed to wear a tuxedo.

22 We gave the school district until March 10  
23 to respond to our request. We did not receive a  
24 response about Constance's request to attend the prom

1 with her girlfriend and wear a tuxedo except we received  
2 a letter on March 9 indicating that the school board  
3 needed more time to bring up the issue at the next  
4 school board meeting which would have been March 22.

5 Then the following day or two days later,  
6 the Itawamba County School District issued a statement  
7 to the press that due to the alleged controversy raised  
8 by Constance's demand letter that they were actually  
9 going to cancel the prom. They cited a distraction to  
10 the learning environment. Subsequently there the next  
11 day we filed this instant action and the following week  
12 we filed the current motion for preliminary injunction  
13 seeking to stop Itawamba County School District from  
14 canceling the prom and allow Constance to attend the  
15 prom with her girlfriend and to wear a tuxedo.

16 In the Defendant's opposition to our motion,  
17 they do not seem to be challenging the first amendment  
18 protective speech issue. Rather they focus on the fact  
19 that it was within their purview under the standard set  
20 forth in Tinker v Des Moines that there was a material  
21 disruption of the learning environment and that as such  
22 they were within their rights to cancel the prom.

23 We will offer testimony that shows there  
24 wasn't a disruption caused by Constance which is

1 required in order for them to be able to do that but  
2 rather any disruption that came of this result came  
3 after the actual cancellation of the prom. And we ask  
4 that you'll find in favor of Constance and issue an  
5 injunction against canceling the prom. Thank you, Your  
6 Honor.

7 THE COURT: Very well. Mr. Griffith.

8 MR. GRIFFITH: Your Honor, the case before  
9 this Court is really governed by the Canal Authority  
10 Factors and that is what the proof I believe will be  
11 directed to this morning. We believe the evidence will  
12 show on behalf of the Defendants that there was not just  
13 a distraction, there was a major disruption of the  
14 educational process. The core educational admission of  
15 the school was at risk.

16 There were not just perceptions but there  
17 were obvious occurrences that were taking place with  
18 students being completely distracted during classroom.  
19 Teachers having to respond to questions. The entire  
20 idea that a lesson plan being marginalized as this  
21 reached a crescendo. This school board did what it was  
22 responsibly mandated to do. And that is to adhere to  
23 its core mission which is acting as fiduciaries for the  
24 students to put the educational system at the forth

1 front and it did so.

2 It's decision was not to cancel a prom. The  
3 decision was to stop sponsoring the prom at the school.  
4 That had actually been under discussion, Your Honor, for  
5 well over four years out of concerns primarily of  
6 liability arising from the holding of school dances on  
7 school property. Concerns over young students drinking  
8 and driving and a multiple other concerns that reflected  
9 very negatively on the continuation of holding a school  
10 dance in this manner.

11 The Court is going to have before it  
12 testimony from the Superintendent of Education who will  
13 relate to the Court the incidents, the matters that were  
14 observed by school board and school administration that  
15 justified its decision. We have with us the board  
16 attorney for the board of education who will actually  
17 present the balance of the opening statement. I would  
18 like for the Court to have her at this point come to the  
19 podium and complete this very briefly.

20 THE COURT: Very well.

21 MR. GRIFFITH: Michelle.

22 MS. FLOYD: If it pleases the Court, Your  
23 Honor, the American Civil Liberties Union will have you  
24 believe that this is a lawsuit that has as its

1 foundation a violation of the constitutional rights of  
2 one of our students due to bigotry and homophobia. That  
3 is simply not the case. This is, in fact, a lawsuit  
4 involving the Itawamba County Board of Education's  
5 ability and duty to effectively educate its students and  
6 to provide them with a safe learning environment. The  
7 facts are straight forward.

8 The board was faced with a difficult  
9 decision. It had a growing situation that was  
10 escalating and jeopardizing the education of the  
11 students of Itawamba County. They were presented with  
12 facts that evidenced that classes were being disruptive  
13 to the extent that teachers could not actually perform  
14 their duties in their classroom. They were also  
15 presented with issues of growing concerns of dressing  
16 protest at the prom.

17 These new facts were coupled with the fact  
18 that the board of education had been considering for  
19 years the fact of not sponsoring the prom. Those facts  
20 it had already contemplated were concerns over  
21 liability. Teachers were taking away their time from  
22 their classroom to actually prepare and decorate for the  
23 prom. There were concerns over drinking and drug use,  
24 and there were also the fact that other schools had

1 stopped sponsoring their proms. Many schools have  
2 stopped sponsoring their proms and has allowed the  
3 parents to do that.

4 Upon being presented with all of these  
5 facts, the board did what it thought was best for the  
6 Itawamba County School District. It made a difficult  
7 decision to not host a prom but to, in fact, allow  
8 parents to sponsor that prom. There's been a  
9 misconception that it's been cancelled. That's not  
10 true. They simply withdrew their sponsorship. This is  
11 simply a case about the authority of the Itawamba County  
12 School District to withdraw sponsorship of a social  
13 event that it has absolutely no duty to host. Because  
14 doing so is in the best interest of the educational  
15 process of the Itawamba Agricultural High School.

16 It's my contention, Your Honor, that at the  
17 end of the day after we have given all the testimony and  
18 we've gone through the Canal Authority factors that the  
19 Plaintiffs will be unable to prove those four factors  
20 that are mandated in order for this Court to order a  
21 temporary injunction. And we ask that that be denied.

22 THE COURT: Very well. Plaintiff will call  
23 the first witness.

24 MS. BENNETT: Your Honor, the Plaintiff

1 A Yes.

2 Q You have to give a verbal response because  
3 the court reporter is taking it down. Are you  
4 nervous?

5 A Yes.

6 Q Have you attended school with the same kids  
7 your entire life?

8 A Yes.

9 Q What are the kids at school that you go to  
10 school with know about your sexual orientation?

11 A I mean, they know I've liked girls since the  
12 8th grade.

13 Q Has there ever been any -- anything said to  
14 you about liking girls?

15 A Not that I remember. I don't remember  
16 anybody saying anything or being mean about it.

17 Q Okay. What --

18 THE COURT: Excuse me just one second. You  
19 said no one has been mean to you about it.

20 THE WITNESS: No one has ever like said  
21 anything but people have asked me if I like girls but --

22 THE COURT: Very well.

23 BY MS BENNETT:

24 Q What happened earlier this year that

1 calls Constance McMillen.

2 THE COURT: Very well. Ms. McMillen if  
3 you'll come around and be sworn, please, ma'am.

4 CONSTANCE MCMILLEN,  
5 having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified  
6 as follows:

7 THE CLERK: Please take a seat in the  
8 witness stand and state your name and address for the  
9 record.

10 THE WITNESS: My name is Constance McMillen  
11 and I live in Fulton.

12 THE CLERK: May we have your entire address?

13 THE WITNESS: Oh, 204 West Gray Street,  
14 Fulton, Mississippi.

15 MS. BENNETT: You can lower that mic a  
16 little so you don't have to talk up to it.

17 DIRECT EXAMINATION

18 BY MS. BENNETT:

19 Q Constance, we've established that you live  
20 in Fulton. How long have you lived there?

21 A My entire life.

22 Q And is your family from there?

23 A Uh-huh (affirmative response).

24 Q You have to say yes.

1 prompted you to seek out the school officials about  
2 attending prom with your girlfriend?

3 A I mean, I knew that there was a policy from  
4 last year so I went to them.

5 Q What policy are you talking about?

6 A The policy for no same sex dates.

7 Q Okay.

8 A And so I went to them hoping that I could  
9 talk to them and -- you know, because I thought maybe  
10 they had the policy in place for a different reason and  
11 maybe I could talk to them and them understand how it  
12 made me feel and maybe change it.

13 Q How did it make you feel?

14 A I mean, it upset me because I felt like I  
15 wasn't getting to go to prom because if I can't share  
16 prom with my girlfriend who is special to me then I  
17 didn't want to go to the prom anyway.

18 Q And what were you told about bringing your  
19 girlfriend to prom?

20 A That it wouldn't be allowed.

21 Q And what did you do once you were informed  
22 that it wasn't allowed?

23 A You know, I was upset, you know, but I had  
24 been told that there was ways around it. That I could

1 get a boy to bring me and a boy bring my date. And, you  
2 know, I was just going to let it go because I didn't  
3 know what to do. I was very upset.

4 Q So what did you do about not knowing what to  
5 do?

6 A I mean, I didn't do anything after the tux,  
7 when I talked to them about the tux. That's when I  
8 decided to call the ACLU.

9 Q What was the conversation about the tux?

10 A I was just told that it wasn't formal for a  
11 girl to wear a tux. That boys wear tuxedos and girls  
12 wear dresses.

13 THE COURT: Now, who told you this, please,  
14 ma'am?

15 THE WITNESS: The vice principal.

16 THE COURT: The vice principal?

17 THE WITNESS: Uh-huh (affirmative  
18 response).

19 BY MS BENNETT:

20 Q And what's his name?

21 A Coach Mitchell.

22 Q And did you hear that from anybody else  
23 about the tuxedos?

24 A Well, after that I went to the principal

1 because he told me, Coach Mitchell, told me he didn't  
2 know for sure but I could go he thought -- I could go to  
3 the principal. So I went to the principal and he told  
4 me basically the same thing. And I mean, I was  
5 explaining to him how it made me feel, and he was like,  
6 well, I mean, if you want to, you can go over my head to  
7 the superintendent because if she says you can then I'll  
8 let you.

9 Q Was this in relation to wearing a tux?

10 A Yes. And so I went to her, but I mean I  
11 told him I didn't want to do that.

12 Q How did you reach out to the  
13 superintendent?

14 A I called her.

15 Q And what did you tell her you wanted to talk  
16 about?

17 A Well, actually first I talked to an attorney  
18 and then the superintendent.

19 Q Which attorney?

20 A Ms. Michelle Floyd.

21 THE COURT: Just I'm having trouble  
22 understanding you. What was the attorney's name?

23 THE WITNESS: Ms. Michelle Floyd.

24 THE COURT: Very well.

1 BY MS BENNETT:

2 Q And she directed you to talk to the  
3 superintendent?

4 A She said that she would talk to the  
5 superintendent and get back with me but the  
6 superintendent called me that day.

7 Q What did you tell Michelle Floyd that you  
8 wanted to talk about?

9 A About the tux situation and about the same  
10 sex date.

11 Q The superintendent what's her name?

12 A Ms. McNeese.

13 Q Teresa McNeese?

14 A Uh-huh (affirmative response).

15 Q So she called you back?

16 A Right. And she told me that she would talk  
17 to the school board about it.

18 Q And did she get back with you?

19 A She did.

20 Q And what did she convey to you at that  
21 point?

22 A She told me that the girls had to wear  
23 dresses or that -- she told me that the girls had to --  
24 they could wear pants when I was talking to her. And

1 then later that day Mr. Wiygul told me that she just  
2 said that girls had to wear dresses because she had  
3 talked to the school board. And so I was like -- I  
4 asked her about the same sex date thing and she said  
5 because it was policy, I mean.

6 Q And what did you do at that point?

7 A I was in school. I was upset.

8 Q And after that what did you do?

9 A I called my mom and she knew someone that  
10 could get me in touch with Sarah Young with the ACLU.  
11 So I got in touch with her and I was very upset and I  
12 just asked her if there was anything that could be  
13 done.

14 Q And subsequently that resulted in us writing  
15 the demand letter?

16 A Right.

17 Q After we sent the demand letter to the  
18 school district on March 2, describe how the school was,  
19 how it was when you went to school.

20 A I mean, no one like really said anything to  
21 me. I mean, I wasn't -- it wasn't a big deal. Like a  
22 lot of people didn't really even know about it, you  
23 know. I mean, I'm sure like in a day or two it got  
24 around, but I mean, no one really -- no one really knew

1 about it. No one asked me about it or anything.

2 Q And did that continue for the next week and  
3 a half before the prom was cancelled?

4 A It did.

5 Q Was there any -- in the classes that you  
6 attended was anything out of the ordinary?

7 A No. I mean, I had a teacher ask me about it  
8 like the day before the 10th or whatever so I mean that  
9 was really the only thing that was said about it at  
10 school so --

11 Q Were students at school surprised about your  
12 request?

13 A I mean, no. I mean, they -- I had told them  
14 that I was talking to the principal. I mean, my friends  
15 I had told them that I was talking to the principal and  
16 them about bringing the same sex date and wearing a tux.  
17 And they had -- you know, I told them what they said and  
18 most of the kids thought it was ridiculous that the --  
19 that they weren't going to let it happen, you know. But  
20 I never -- at that point when I told them, I never knew  
21 I was going to call the ACLU. I was just upset about  
22 it.

23 Q How did you find out that prom was  
24 cancelled?

1 A I did.

2 MS. BENNETT: Your Honor, may I show the  
3 demand letter to her to have her verify it?

4 THE COURT: Yes, ma'am, yes.

5 BY MS BENNETT:

6 Q Does that appear to be the letter that was  
7 sent on your behalf?

8 A Yes.

9 Q And I'll show you it's actually a two-page  
10 letter. Does that appear to be the letter that was  
11 sent?

12 A It is.

13 MS. BENNETT: Your Honor, may we have the  
14 demand letter entered as Exhibit 1 to this hearing?

15 THE COURT: Any objection?

16 MR. GRIFFITH: No objection, Your Honor.

17 THE COURT: It will be admitted as P-1, as  
18 Plaintiff's Exhibit No. 1.

19 (WHEREUPON, THE ABOVE-MENTIONED  
20 DOCUMENT WAS MARKED AS PLAINTIFF'S  
21 EXHIBIT NO. 1 TO THE TESTIMONY OF THE  
22 WITNESS AND IS ATTACHED HERETO.)

23 THE CLERK: Just put it on the table. Thank  
24 you.

1 A A reporter.

2 Q A reporter contacted you?

3 A Right.

4 Q And how -- did you go to school after you  
5 found out that prom was cancelled?

6 A I did.

7 Q And how was school at that point?

8 A It was hostile. I actually wound up leaving  
9 that day because there was so many people -- so many  
10 like dirty looks and people whispering when I walked by  
11 and stuff like that because most people felt like I had  
12 caused the prom to get cancelled. You know, a lot of  
13 people didn't like me very much.

14 Q What did you think would happen when the  
15 demand letter was sent on your behalf?

16 A Well, I thought that -- I thought maybe the  
17 school like maybe they didn't know that they weren't  
18 supposed to do that. Maybe they thought that they could  
19 or something. And I thought that maybe whenever the  
20 demand letter was sent they would realize. It had like  
21 court cases in it. I thought maybe they would realize  
22 and then change it because it was the right thing to do  
23 and that's what I thought.

24 Q Did you see a copy of the demand letter?

1 BY MS BENNETT:

2 Q How many days did you attend school after  
3 the prom was cancelled?

4 A I went for half a day Thursday, but I didn't  
5 go for a full day.

6 Q Was there school Friday?

7 A Uh-huh (affirmative response).

8 Q And then this past week y'all were on spring  
9 break?

10 A Right. We were on spring break.

11 Q Are you aware of there being another prom  
12 planned?

13 A Yes.

14 Q What do you know about that?

15 A I know that it's supposed to be at the  
16 furniture market and that's all I know.

17 Q Have you received an invitation to that  
18 prom?

19 A No.

20 Q Do you know when it is?

21 A No.

22 Q Do you know who is putting it on?

23 A I think it's -- I think someone kin to Alex  
24 Miller maybe, but I'm not positive on that.

1 THE COURT: You say you have not received an  
2 invitation?

3 THE WITNESS: No.

4 THE COURT: Very well.

5 BY MS BENNETT:

6 Q Why have you pursued this matter,  
7 Constance?

8 A Because I feel like I have the right to go  
9 to the prom just the same as someone who's straight and  
10 I feel like -- I mean, I don't feel like I should have  
11 to not go to prom just because I'm gay, you know, or  
12 like go with someone else and not be able to enjoy being  
13 there with a person that's special to me just because  
14 I'm gay.

15 MS. BENNETT: Okay. May I have a moment,  
16 Your Honor?

17 THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.

18 BY MS BENNETT:

19 Q Constance, what do you believe you would be  
20 expressing if you got to go to the prom with your  
21 girlfriend?

22 A That, you know, that's who I am.

23 Q And what do you mean by that?

24 A Like I don't understand what you're

1 asking.

2 Q Well, who are you? I mean, what is the  
3 statement, this is who I am mean?

4 A Well, that I'm a lesbian and I mean, I have  
5 a girlfriend. And that I'm equal to everyone. I mean,  
6 I'm equal to people that are straight.

7 Q Okay. And by wearing a tuxedo, what would  
8 that have to do --

9 A I mean, like I'm -- you know, I can wear  
10 whatever but I felt comfortable wearing the tuxedo  
11 because I didn't want anything fall out like in the  
12 middle of the night and have to worry about all of that.  
13 So, you know -- but I think that just because you're a  
14 girl doesn't mean you have to dress feminine, and I  
15 don't think you should -- I don't think they should put  
16 gender laws on that.

17 MS. BENNETT: Okay. We tender the witness.

18 THE COURT: Let me ask just a few. I am  
19 having trouble hearing her. You said at one point -- I  
20 thought I heard you say I was told I could come with a  
21 boy and my girlfriend could come with a boy. Now, did  
22 somebody tell you that?

23 THE WITNESS: Yes.

24 THE COURT: Who told you that?

1 THE WITNESS: The vice-principal.

2 THE COURT: The vice-principal told you  
3 that?

4 THE WITNESS: Uh-huh (affirmative  
5 response).

6 THE COURT: Very well.

7 MS. BENNETT: Your Honor, may I ask a  
8 follow-up question in relation to that?

9 THE COURT: Yes.

10 BY MS. BENNETT:

11 Q When you asked the superintendent about  
12 whether that would be acceptable, what did she tell  
13 you?

14 A She -- I mean, about the --

15 Q Attending with opposite sex dates and once  
16 you got there --

17 A Yeah. Well, I asked -- I mean, she said  
18 that it was okay and then I asked about dancing.  
19 Because I mean, I didn't want to go and then have to  
20 pretend like I wasn't with that person all night.

21 Q And what did she say about the dancing?

22 A She asked me not to push buttons, and I  
23 mean, basically like if we slow dance together and  
24 someone is uncomfortable about that, someone gets

1 uncomfortable and complains, we could get kicked out fo  
2 that.

3 MS. BENNETT: We tender the witness, Your  
4 Honor.

5 THE COURT: Very well.

6 MR. GRIFFITH: May I proceed, Your Honor?

7 THE COURT: Yes, sir.

8 CROSS EXAMINATION

9 BY MR. GRIFFITH:

10 Q Good morning, Ms. McMillen.

11 A Good morning.

12 Q Did you, in fact, buy a ticket to the  
13 prom?

14 A I did.

15 Q I want to show you what you just referred to  
16 earlier, and that was the decision I believe you put it  
17 to cancel the prom?

18 A Uh-huh (affirmative response).

19 MR. GRIFFITH: I'm not able to get it to  
20 zoom.

21 BY MR. GRIFFITH:

22 Q Ms. McMillen, I'm trying to get this up to a  
23 level that it can be read. Do you see that?

24 A Uh-huh (affirmative response).



1 Q Do you see where this is the Exhibit that  
2 accompanied the response to the board of education?

3 A Yes.

4 Q Can you read that first full paragraph where  
5 it cites the board has adopted the following statement.

6 A Due to the distraction to the educational  
7 process caused by recent events, the Itawamba County  
8 School District has decided to not host a prom at  
9 Itawamba Agricultural High School this year. It is our  
10 hope that private citizens will organize an event for  
11 the juniors and seniors; however, at this time we feel  
12 it is in the best interest of the Itawamba County School  
13 District after taking into consideration the education,  
14 safety and wellbeing of our students that the Itawamba  
15 County School District not host a junior, senior prom at  
16 Itawamba Agricultural High School. We sincerely  
17 apologize for any inconvenience this causes anyone.

18 Q Thank you. In that was there any reference  
19 in canceling the prom or was it simply no longer  
20 sponsoring it?

21 A They cancelled the prom that the school was  
22 hosting.

23 Q And you got that information from a  
24 reporter?

1 A Right.

2 MR. GRIFFITH: No further questions, Your  
3 Honor.

4 THE COURT: Any redirect?

5 MS. BENNETT: No redirect, Your Honor.

6 THE COURT: Ms. McMillen, you may stand  
7 down. You may return to the table.

8 MS. BENNETT: Your Honor, the Plaintiff rest  
9 at this point in time.

10 THE COURT: Very well. The Plaintiff rest.  
11 Will the Defendant have any witnesses?

12 MR. GRIFFITH: Yes, Your Honor. The  
13 Defendant will call Ms. Teresa McNeese, the  
14 superintendent of education.

15 THE COURT: Very well.

16 TERESA MCNEESE,  
17 having first been duly sworn, was examined and testified  
18 as follows:

19 THE CLERK: Please take a seat in the  
20 witness stand and state your name and address for the  
21 record.

22 THE WITNESS: My name is Teresa McNeese and  
23 my address is 605 South Cumming Street, Fulton,  
24 Mississippi.

1 MR. GRIFFITH: May I proceed, Your Honor?

2 THE COURT: Yes, sir.

3 DIRECT EXAMINATION

4 BY MR. GRIFFITH:

5 Q Ms. McNeese, very briefly will you give the  
6 Court the benefit of your educational background and  
7 your training and your current position?

8 A Yes, sir. I'm a 1977 graduate of Itawamba  
9 High School and a 1979 graduate of Itawamba Community  
10 College and then in 1981 University of Mississippi with  
11 a bachelor's degree. And then in 1984 an Ole Miss  
12 graduate with a master's degree in education. I've been  
13 in education and served as a teacher and a coach and an  
14 administrator in Pasadena, Texas; Senatobia,  
15 Mississippi; Mooreville, Mississippi. Been a principal  
16 at Fairview. That is in the Itawamba County School  
17 District. And then in the fall of 2007, I was elected  
18 Superintendent of Education, and I took office in  
19 January of 2008.

20 Q What is your relationship, Ms. McNeese, to  
21 the Board of Education of Itawamba County?

22 A My job is to be their advisor in matters, to  
23 make recommendations to them and then, of course, on  
24 their vote and recommendation, then I implement those

1 policies or rules within our schools.

2 Q The issue that I'm asking you about relates  
3 to the disposition or how the school prom was to be  
4 handled this year. What was the decision of the board  
5 of education regarding the prom and why was it made?

6 A Yes, sir. After a period of time which  
7 Mr. Wiygul and I, Mr. Trae Wiygul, the high school  
8 principal at Itawamba High School, we had been  
9 discussing this matter for a couple of years, just about  
10 liability issues that -- that seem to come about from  
11 schools hosting proms and the time taken out of class  
12 for students to decorate and teachers and so forth.  
13 That it was becoming such a distraction and becoming  
14 such a liability that we had been discussing the fact of  
15 no longer hosting the prom. But with the events of the  
16 media and the press, you know, just we were being  
17 hounded every day. Our students being hounded every  
18 day. That we just felt like the best thing for us to do  
19 was to withdraw our sponsorship.

20 Q Could you specifically tell Judge Davidson  
21 what actions took place that constituted hounding or  
22 disruption or distraction of the educational process  
23 that you observed?

24 A Yes, sir. I've had -- I had parents call me

1 that said, you know, news media had contacted their  
2 children via their cell phone asking for statements.  
3 This is before we had made any decisions. You know,  
4 children talking about it in the classrooms, things that  
5 were being done that was just causing our teachers not  
6 to have school, which our motto in our school is bell to  
7 bell instruction. And we were having a hard time of  
8 having bell to bell instruction.

9 We have state test right around the corner  
10 that our high school students are required to pass to be  
11 able to graduate. And we were not able to have school.  
12 And it is my duty as the superintendent obviously to  
13 provide a safe and orderly environment at our schools  
14 that is conducive to learning and we felt like we were  
15 losing that.

16 Q What is and what was at that time the core  
17 mission of Itawamba County with regard to education?

18 A It is to provide a quality education for  
19 every student.

20 Q What effect, if any, was there upon that  
21 core mission by the distractions and the disruption that  
22 you've described?

23 A We just felt like that we were not able to  
24 instruct our students as they were needing, you know,

1 the full bell to bell instruction of our -- of our  
2 instructors.

3 Q In making the decision that the board of  
4 education made, first of all were you present during  
5 that board meeting --

6 A Yes, sir.

7 Q -- on March 10?

8 A Yes, sir.

9 Q In making that decision, what alternatives  
10 were open to the board of education? What could they  
11 have decided?

12 A I don't know if I understand your  
13 question.

14 Q In terms of cancellation altogether or  
15 simply withdrawal of sponsorship or any other type of  
16 decisions, what alternatives were open to them?

17 A Well, obviously, it was almost a no-win  
18 situation either way. We knew that if we continued on  
19 the course that we were in it was just going to be, you  
20 know, just a snow ball rolling down hill. That we were  
21 losing control of our education process at the school,  
22 so we knew that we had to make a decision. It had come  
23 to that point where we knew it was no longer something  
24 that we could not address.

1 Q What precedent did the board of education  
2 have from other schools nearby regarding the holding of  
3 proms and how they were sponsored?

4 A Yes. We had spoken, you know, through my  
5 affiliation with other superintendents and advice from  
6 other school districts that they no longer hosted a prom  
7 through their school district. They allowed the private  
8 citizens, parents to do that, and there are several who  
9 do not host the prom.

10 Q Specifically can you give us an example?

11 A I know Lee County doesn't. I probably know  
12 more than that. I think some of our schools may just  
13 host a sit-down dinner for those students who are in  
14 that particular grade and don't have a dance per se.

15 Q In withdrawing its sponsorship of the prom,  
16 what direction or detail directives, if any, did the  
17 school board give to parents or any parents' group or  
18 were there any specific directions on how to do it,  
19 where to do and when to do it?

20 A No, sir. We asked -- you know, I had a few  
21 parents who had told me that they would be interested in  
22 helping with a prom if the school district chose to  
23 withdraw their sponsorship. But we told them, you know  
24 we would not want to be a guiding light in that. We

1 wanted that to be totally parent directed.

2 Q As of this date, what is the status of the  
3 plans that are underway for the prom?

4 A My last contact that someone actually talked  
5 to me said that it was going to be at the Tupelo  
6 Furniture Market and that it would be open to all  
7 students. You know, they're not sending out  
8 invitations. I think they basically just say, we're  
9 having a dance and, you know, it's available to all  
10 students. So I don't think there was an invitation per  
11 se being sent out.

12 MR. GRIFFITH: Your Honor, may I confer with  
13 counsel briefly?

14 THE COURT: Yes, sir.

15 BY MR. GRIFFITH:

16 Q One final question, Ms. McNeese. Do you  
17 know where the Mantachie school is and whether it is  
18 within Itawamba County and was one of the schools at  
19 which proms were to be handled in a different way?

20 A Yes, sir. It is one of the schools that's  
21 in the Itawamba County School District, and they no  
22 longer host their prom. The parents host it.

23 MR. GRIFFITH: No further questions, Your  
24 Honor.

1 THE COURT: Cross examination.  
 2 CROSS EXAMINATION  
 3 BY MS. SUN:  
 4 Q Good morning, Ms. McNeese.  
 5 A Good morning.  
 6 Q I just have a few questions for you. Let me  
 7 show you the February 5 e-mail. Do you recognize this  
 8 document?  
 9 A Yes, ma'am.  
 10 Q What is it?  
 11 A It's the Itawamba High School's regulations  
 12 for their prom.  
 13 Q Do you see where it says that the 2010  
 14 Itawamba High School junior, senior prom will be held  
 15 Friday April 2 in the IAHS commons?  
 16 A Yes, ma'am.  
 17 Q Where is the IAHS commons?  
 18 A It is the cafeteria area at the high  
 19 school.  
 20 Q Do you see below where there's some  
 21 paragraphs about the payments and what dates they're  
 22 due?  
 23 A Uh-huh, uh-huh, Yes.  
 24 Q And it says that payments must be made by

1 February 5 or at the absolutely latest March 5?  
 2 A Yes.  
 3 Q To your knowledge was the school collecting  
 4 money from students to attend the prom during that  
 5 time?  
 6 A Yes, ma'am.  
 7 Q And do you see that below there's some  
 8 criteria about the dates that students may bring?  
 9 A That's correct.  
 10 Q And so it is the policy of Itawamba County  
 11 High School District that prom dates must be of the  
 12 opposite sex?  
 13 A It is not a county policy.  
 14 Q Okay.  
 15 A That is not a policy for the county school  
 16 district. That is the rules of that particular high  
 17 school.  
 18 Q Do you believe that that policy is  
 19 appropriate?  
 20 A Those rules?  
 21 Q Yes.  
 22 A Yes.  
 23 Q Specifically the policy that the date must  
 24 be of the opposite sex?

1 A If you're referring to the rules, yes.  
 2 Because that -- that rule has been in effect 20 years,  
 3 and it has nothing to do with same sex. It is to do  
 4 with control of the prom situation.  
 5 Q So to the best of your knowledge up until  
 6 March 10 when the school board made that announcement  
 7 A Uh-huh.  
 8 Q -- was the high school fully intending to  
 9 hold a prom at the IAHS commons?  
 10 A Yes, ma'am.  
 11 MS. SUN: Your Honor, may I have this e-mail  
 12 entered into evidence?  
 13 THE COURT: Pardon?  
 14 MS. SUN: May I have this e-mail entered  
 15 into evidence, this flyer that I just showed the  
 16 witness?  
 17 THE COURT: Any objection?  
 18 MR. GRIFFITH: No objection, Your Honor  
 19 THE COURT: There's no objection. It will  
 20 be admitted as P-2.  
 21 (WHEREUPON, THE ABOVE-MENTIONED  
 22 DOCUMENT WAS MARKED AS PLAINTIFF'S  
 23 EXHIBIT NO. 2 TO THE TESTIMONY OF THE  
 24 WITNESS AND IS ATTACHED HERETO.)

1 BY MS. SUN:  
 2 Q Let me show you what's been marked as  
 3 Exhibit A to this hearing. Do you recognize Exhibit  
 4 A?  
 5 A Yes, ma'am.  
 6 Q I'm sorry. It's Exhibit P-1.  
 7 A I recognize it.  
 8 THE COURT: Right. It's into evidence as  
 9 P-1.  
 10 BY MS. SUN:  
 11 Q I'm sorry. Do you recall receiving this  
 12 letter?  
 13 A Yes.  
 14 Q Let me show you the second page. Do you see  
 15 the last sentence where it states that we would  
 16 appreciate a response by March 10, 2010, so that we may  
 17 determine whether we will have to pursue our legal  
 18 options?  
 19 A Yes, ma'am.  
 20 Q So is it your understanding that by this  
 21 letter that the ACLU on behalf of the Plaintiff was  
 22 giving the school board until March 10 to respond to  
 23 this letter?  
 24 A Yes, ma'am.

1 Q And on March 10 that's the same day that the  
2 school board decided to in your words withdraw  
3 sponsorship of the prom?

4 A Yes.

5 Q Let me show you what was attached to  
6 Defendant's opposition papers. Do you recognize this  
7 document?

8 A Yes, I do.

9 Q And what is this?

10 A This is a notice of our special board  
11 meeting that we were having that morning or afternoon.  
12 I'm sorry.

13 Q And this was held on March 10, 2010?

14 A That's correct.

15 Q The same date that a response was called for  
16 in the March 2 letter?

17 A Yes.

18 Q Do you see where it says that there will be  
19 a meeting to discuss matters involving perspective  
20 litigation?

21 A Yes.

22 Q Am I correct in understanding that the  
23 perspective litigation was the litigation threatened by  
24 the ACLU in this March 2 letter?

1 A Yes.

2 Q In fact, it was publicized directly by the  
3 school board to the media?

4 A Yes.

5 THE COURT: Let's see for the record what's  
6 that number, Ms. Long, the Exhibit.

7 THE CLERK: I can't see it.

8 THE COURT: I think it's P-2.

9 THE CLERK: Oh, I see it. Yes, sir, it is  
10 P-2.

11 THE COURT: P-2.

12 MR. GRIFFITH: That's not in evidence. I  
13 believe --

14 THE COURT: Okay. I'm sorry. You want to  
15 offer it into evidence?

16 MS. SUN: Yes.

17 THE COURT: I thought it was received.

18 MS. SUN: No. I believe that it was shown  
19 to Ms. McNeese.

20 MS. BENNETT: No. Constance.

21 MS. SUN: Oh, I'm sorry. To the Plaintiff  
22 by Defense Counsel.

23 THE COURT: If it's not in evidence, it's  
24 admitted as P-4.

1 A Yes.

2 MS. SUN: Your Honor, may I introduce this  
3 as an Exhibit to this hearing?

4 THE COURT: Yes, you may. Well, I ask is  
5 there any objection?

6 MR. GRIFFITH: No, objection, Your Honor.

7 THE COURT: There's no objections. It will  
8 be admitted.

9 THE CLERK: Plaintiff's Exhibit 3.

10 THE COURT: It will be P-3.

11 (WHEREUPON, THE ABOVE-MENTIONED  
12 DOCUMENT WAS MARKED AS PLAINTIFF'S  
13 EXHIBIT NO. 3 TO THE TESTIMONY OF THE  
14 WITNESS AND IS ATTACHED HERETO.)

15 BY MS. SUN:

16 Q I'm going to show you another document. Do  
17 you recognize this document?

18 A Yes, I do.

19 Q What is this document?

20 A This is the statement that the school board  
21 voted on as a response to the distractions we were  
22 having.

23 Q I see. Was this document provided to the  
24 media?

1 MR. GRIFFITH: No objection, Your Honor.

2 THE CLERK: P-4.

3 (WHEREUPON, THE ABOVE-MENTIONED  
4 DOCUMENT WAS MARKED AS PLAINTIFF'S  
5 EXHIBIT NO. 4 TO THE TESTIMONY OF THE  
6 WITNESS AND IS ATTACHED HERETO.)

7 BY MS. SUN:

8 Q I'm sorry. Just one last question about  
9 this document. Do you see in the second paragraph the  
10 sentence starting, it is our hope --

11 A Uh-huh (affirmative response).

12 Q It is our hope that private citizens will  
13 organize an event for the juniors and seniors?

14 A Yes.

15 Q Was it your intent to encourage private  
16 citizens to organize a private prom?

17 A We would hope they would. Our parents  
18 usually are very good at sponsoring things.

19 Q So it's correct that the school board was  
20 encouraging private citizens to host a prom for the  
21 juniors and seniors?

22 A Yes.

23 Q You mentioned in your testimony that there  
24 was some disruptions that purportedly occurred, and I

1 want to ask you some questions about those disruptions.  
 2 You mentioned that there were some students who were  
 3 contacted by the media about the story. Did those phone  
 4 calls occur before or after March 10?

5 A Before.

6 Q Did any occur after March 10?

7 A Yes.

8 Q So the cancellation of the prom didn't stop  
 9 that alleged disruption from occurring?

10 MR. GRIFFITH: Object to the form of the  
 11 question as it refers to cancellation of the prom and  
 12 that did not occur, Your Honor.

13 THE COURT: Well --

14 MS. SUN: I will try to rephrase.

15 THE COURT: Try to rephrase, yes.

16 BY MS. SUN:

17 Q The school board's withdrawal of its  
 18 sponsorship in your words, that did not stop the  
 19 disruption you claim that occurred through media  
 20 contacting students; isn't that correct?

21 A No, it did not stop it.

22 Q In fact, weren't there -- wasn't there more  
 23 media interest after the school board's March 10  
 24 announcement?

1 A Yes.

2 Q You mentioned that some students were  
 3 talking in class and that was disruptive to the  
 4 educational environment. Do you remember that  
 5 testimony?

6 A Yes.

7 Q Isn't it fair to say that students talk in  
 8 class all of the time about issues not related to  
 9 school?

10 A Yes.

11 Q They talk about dating, sports, all sorts of  
 12 things?

13 A Yes.

14 Q And aren't there rules at school that allow  
 15 teachers to reprimand students for talking in class?

16 A Yes.

17 Q And there's certainly nothing about the  
 18 Plaintiff's request that prevented teachers or the  
 19 school from reprimanding or punishing students who were  
 20 being disruptive in class?

21 A No.

22 Q Thank you.

23 A I know the principal had had several  
 24 conversations with his faculty, you know, to let's stay

1 on the object of having school. And I know he had that  
 2 conversation several times. Now, as far as the day to  
 3 day, I'm not at the school every day.

4 Q Right. So you don't actually have any  
 5 personal knowledge of the alleged disruption that  
 6 happened at school?

7 A Not besides secondhand information.

8 Q Thank you. Do you recall receiving the  
 9 March 2 letter from Plaintiff?

10 A Yes.

11 Q Between the time of that March 2 letter and  
 12 the March 10 announcement to the media about its  
 13 withdrawal of the sponsorship of the prom, did school  
 14 get cancelled, did school go on? I'm sorry. Did school  
 15 occur between March 2 and March 10 except for the  
 16 weekends?

17 A Yes.

18 Q There was no cancellation of any classes as  
 19 far as you know?

20 A No.

21 Q How about after March 10, has there been any  
 22 cancellation of classes or school days?

23 A No.

24 Q You mentioned that there had been growing

1 concerns about the prom in general and whether the  
 2 school should continue to host the prom. Do you  
 3 remember that testimony?

4 A Yes.

5 Q What exactly were those concerns again?

6 A As far as -- ask that question.

7 Q I'm sorry. I want to get a sense of what --

8 what exactly were the ongoing concerns about the school  
 9 organizing the prom?

10 A You know, number one, you have a liability  
 11 issue. Students, you know, underage drinking and  
 12 unfortunately drug use. So you have those issues that  
 13 are liability issues. And then you have the issue of  
 14 students who are coming out of classes to decorate for  
 15 the prom, who, you know, you're not having good quality  
 16 classroom time because you're using all of that time to  
 17 do preparations for the prom. And like I said, we've  
 18 got state wide test coming up. This is probably the  
 19 more critical time to be having classroom instruction  
 20 than any time.

21 Q Sure. But up until March 10, the school to  
 22 your knowledge was fully intending on hosting the prom  
 23 at IAHS commons?

24 A Yes.

1 Q I just want to make sure I have your  
2 testimony clear. The disruptions that you mentioned  
3 were telephone calls to students, some talking in class.  
4 That's it as far as you know?

5 A E-mails, phone calls, yes.

6 Q Those were e-mails to you and other school  
7 board members?

8 A And students. And I mean, just -- just  
9 about everyone involved in the day-to-day operation,  
10 yes.

11 Q Well, let me ask you about the e-mails to  
12 you and to other administrators. Is it your testimony  
13 that it's inappropriate for concerned citizens and  
14 parents to contact you by telephone and e-mail?

15 A I am -- I'm very open to people contacting  
16 me. In fact, that's why I sat down with Constance for  
17 an hour and talked to her about this situation that was  
18 at hand, but, you know, some of the e-mails and phone  
19 calls were very polite and very professional and others  
20 were pretty abusive.

21 Q Sure.

22 A And I know as a public official, I have to  
23 accept some of that, but I think there's a line that has  
24 been crossed.

1 Q Constance was not the author of any of the,  
2 quote, unquote, abusive e-mails?

3 A Absolutely not. Constance has been very  
4 respectful and very well spoken in any of our  
5 conversations.

6 Q And those e-mails is it fair to say that  
7 there have been e-mails before and after the March 10  
8 decision by the school board to withdraw hosting the  
9 prom?

10 A Yes.

11 Q And, in fact, haven't there been more  
12 e-mails since the school board announced to the media  
13 that it was withdrawing its hosting of the prom?

14 A Yes.

15 Q And so that decision to not host the prom  
16 hasn't ceased that -- those alleged disruptive  
17 activities?

18 A No.

19 Q And despite those e-mails, the school board  
20 presumably is continuing to operate normally as a school  
21 board would?

22 A We feel like we had to make the best  
23 decision for our students. And, you know, sometimes you  
24 make decisions that are not popular, but you still have

1 to make the ones that you feel are best for the -- just  
2 not the students of Itawamba High School, but the  
3 students of our whole county school district.

4 Q Sure. And you're continuing -- the school  
5 board along with yourself are continuing to operate on a  
6 normal basis?

7 A We're trying.

8 Q I'm sorry. Is that a yes?

9 A That is a yes.

10 Q Thank you. Are there any other  
11 disruption -- I'm sorry. Are there any other disruptive  
12 activities that you can recall?

13 A No.

14 MS. SUN: I have nothing further, Your  
15 Honor.

16 THE COURT: Very well. Any redirect?

17 MR. GRIFFITH: Briefly, Your Honor. May I  
18 proceed?

19 THE COURT: Yes, sir.

20 RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION

21 BY MR. GRIFFITH:

22 Q Ms. McNeese, the decision of the board of  
23 education was made on March 10, 2010, not to host the  
24 prom?

1 A Yes, sir.

2 Q Is that correct?

3 A Yes, sir.

4 Q The day of the week was Wednesday, was it  
5 not?

6 A Yes, sir.

7 Q What additional days was school held after  
8 the 10th of March up until day?

9 A The 11th and 12th which is Thursday and  
10 Friday.

11 Q And what happened the following week, this  
12 entire past week, Monday through Friday March 15 through  
13 19?

14 A The school was on spring break.

15 Q Closed?

16 A Yes.

17 MR. GRIFFITH: No further questions, Your  
18 Honor.

19 THE COURT: Very well. You may stand down,  
20 please, ma'am. You can return to Counsel table. The  
21 Defendant may call your next witness.

22 MR. GRIFFITH: Yes, Your Honor. Defendant  
23 calls as its next witness Mr. Trae Wiygul, principal of  
24 the high school.

1 THE COURT: Mr. Wiygul, if you'll come up  
2 and be sworn, please, sir.

3 TRAE WIYGUL,  
4 having first been duly sworn, was examined and testified  
5 as follows:

6 THE CLERK: Please take a seat in the  
7 witness stand and state your name and address for the  
8 record.

9 THE WITNESS: My name is Trae Wiygul. I'm a  
10 principal at Itawamba Agricultural High School. My  
11 address is 100 Hope Drive, Mantachie, Mississippi  
12 38855.

13 DIRECT EXAMINATION

14 BY MR. GRIFFITH:

15 Q Mr. Wiygul, would you please give us the  
16 benefit briefly of your educational background and your  
17 training?

18 A Yes, sir. I'm a 1991 graduate of Itawamba  
19 Agricultural High School. I got my bachelor's degree at  
20 Mississippi State University in 1996. Master's from Ole  
21 Miss in education and leadership. Started my teaching  
22 career at Mooreville High School, and I spent four years  
23 there before taking a job at Dorsey Attendance Center  
24 which is in the Itawamba County School District in 2000.

1 I served as assistant principal and coach and teacher  
2 there for two years. In 2002, I took over the  
3 principal. I served as principal for Dorsey Attendance  
4 Center for four years before moving to Itawamba  
5 Agricultural High School for the last four years. The  
6 first two years served as assistant principal and  
7 athletic director, and I've been principal for the last  
8 year and a half.

9 Q Mr. Wiygul, what discussions have taken  
10 place in which you've participated during the last  
11 several years over continuation of the school's  
12 sponsorship of the annual prom?

13 A For the last -- you know, I've been four  
14 years. Before that I was at a Dorsey which is a K-H.  
15 We have no issues with the prom. We had several  
16 discussions on how easy it would be to, you know, pass  
17 that burden on to our parents. And we knew of several  
18 schools in the surrounding area, Lee County Schools,  
19 Mantachie had passed on the sponsorship of the prom to  
20 the parents. It would just relieve a burden off of us  
21 as administrators and the school, the school district  
22 simply because, you know, we're talking about drinking  
23 drugs, issues like that.

24 Major issue we have at school is the time

1 spent out of the classroom which I think I had four  
2 junior sponsors and four senior sponsors that are all  
3 teachers. Their job is decorating. That's taking two  
4 or three days to work on getting the prom ready. Those  
5 students that are helping with the prom, they're out of  
6 the classroom. That's a major issue.

7 Who's being brought to the prom by  
8 perspective students. We have almost close to -- a  
9 little over 200 that would be attending the prom. You  
10 know, they're bringing 200 dates. We don't know the  
11 background of some of those dates and that concerned us  
12 very much as well.

13 Q As of March 10, the date of the decision of  
14 the Board of Education to no longer sponsor the prom,  
15 what direct contact did you receive by way of e-mail  
16 from individuals relating to the board of education and  
17 the issues that were before the board regarding the  
18 upcoming prom?

19 A After March 10?

20 Q Yeah, before the decision was actually made.

21 A Before the decision was actually made --

22 Q On March 10 to no longer sponsor the prom.

23 A Yes, sir.

24 Q Did you receive any e-mails from other

1 individuals, persons in the community regarding the  
2 school board or you?

3 A Not before that I recall. I'd have to go  
4 back and look and see.

5 Q As of March 11, can you state whether or not  
6 you have received a significant number of e-mails at  
7 that point?

8 A Yes, sir. I'm getting bombarded by e-mails  
9 that are 90 percent negative, 10 percent positive. Just  
10 a rough estimate.

11 Q Would you characterize what the negative  
12 e-mails --

13 A I've been called every name known to man,  
14 negative names. I've been called a bigot, a homophobic,  
15 several curse words. I've printed some of those off and  
16 gave to our school board attorney. It's been pretty  
17 rough.

18 MR. GRIFFITH: Your Honor, I have before me  
19 a collection of just a sampling of those e-mails. I'm  
20 going to hand them to opposing counsel. I'd like to  
21 have these marked as Exhibit 1 for the Defendants a  
22 collective Exhibit consisting of exemplary e-mails from  
23 and after March 10.

24 THE COURT: Well, hand them to Counsel.

1 MS. BENNETT: Your Honor, we object to the  
2 introduction of these e-mails as not being relevant  
3 unless any of them are actually from Constance. But  
4 otherwise this doesn't go to show that Ms. McMillen's  
5 actions caused a disruption in the school. They all  
6 occurred after the board ceased to sponsor the prom.  
7 And so, you know, these would be relevant to whether the  
8 school board actions caused a disruption but not whether  
9 or not Ms. McMillen's action caused the disruption.

10 MR. GRIFFITH: May it please the Court,  
11 these are actually dated on the date of the decision  
12 which was that night and these are earlier than that.  
13 Some are on that or after and they all refer to the  
14 disruption and the distractions of the educational  
15 process at school.

16 THE COURT: Let's mark them for  
17 identification.

18 MR. GRIFFITH: Yes, Your Honor.  
19 (WHEREUPON, THE ABOVE-MENTIONED  
20 DOCUMENT WAS MARKED AS DEFENDANT'S  
21 EXHIBIT NO. 1 TO THE TESTIMONY OF THE  
22 WITNESS AND IS ATTACHED HERETO.)

23 THE COURT: And let the Court review and see  
24 what they are. Marked for identification.

1 MR. GRIFFITH: Thank you, Your Honor. May I  
2 approach the witness, Your Honor?

3 THE COURT: Yes, sir.  
4 BY MR. GRIFFITH:

5 Q I'm handing you what's been marked for  
6 identification as Exhibit D-1. Can you identify those  
7 documents, sir?

8 A Yes, sir.

9 Q And what are those?

10 A Those are e-mails that I received from  
11 people outside of the school district.

12 Q As you summarized it and described it to the  
13 Court?

14 A Yes, sir.

15 Q Do you continue to receive those  
16 communications?

17 A Every day.

18 Q Approximately how many all total have you  
19 received as of today?

20 A I think over 4,000.

21 THE COURT: Well, let me ask, the prom,  
22 sponsorship of the prom, has been withdrawn?

23 MR. GRIFFITH: Yes, sir.

24 THE COURT: Now, of course, I've not seen

1 these e-mails, but now, Mr. Wiygul are these people  
2 complaining about the current status of the prom?

3 THE WITNESS: Most of them talk about  
4 canceling the prom. A lot of them I do not read because  
5 it's just like a form -- it looks like a form letter to  
6 me. So I just kind of read the first one and delete the  
7 majority of them. And a lot of them is in support of  
8 Constance and allowing her to bring her girlfriend to  
9 the prom. A lot of them, you know, just talks about how  
10 stupid of a decision we made as far as the school  
11 district.

12 THE COURT: Okay. Let's mark it for  
13 identification.

14 MR. GRIFFITH: May I confer with Counsel,  
15 Your Honor?

16 THE COURT: Yes, sir.

17 MR. GRIFFITH: Your Honor, no further  
18 questions of this witness.

19 THE COURT: Okay. Plaintiff may cross  
20 examine Mr. Wiygul.

21 MS. BENNETT: May I proceed, Your Honor?

22 THE COURT: Yes, you may.

23 CROSS EXAMINATION  
24 BY MS BENNETT:

1 Q Mr. Wiygul, are you aware of who is  
2 collecting the proceeds for the prom that was planned on  
3 April 2?

4 A Yes, ma'am.

5 Q Do you know what happened to those proceeds  
6 for tickets after the decision was made for the school  
7 to not host the prom?

8 A We refunded those back to the students.

9 Q You talked about receiving these some 4,000  
10 e-mails, correct, since the school board issued its  
11 statement about not hosting the prom? Did any of  
12 that -- how did those e-mails impact the educational  
13 process?

14 A How they impacted my educational process, I  
15 have to go through every one of them to find out if any  
16 of them is school related. I get several e-mails from  
17 our curriculum coordinator, our Title 1 federal program  
18 coordinator, all different schools. And, you know, when  
19 you've got 125 every hour, you've got to go through  
20 every single one of them to find out which one is  
21 relevant to your job or which one is relevant to the  
22 situation that's going on.

23 Q So that makes your job more difficult. Do  
24 you know how they've impacted the actual classroom



1 lessons?  
 2 A No, ma'am.  
 3 Q Do you know if they've impacted the actual  
 4 classroom lessons at all?  
 5 A These e-mails should not impact the  
 6 classroom. Those are to me.  
 7 Q And you're actually in the high school,  
 8 right, every day?  
 9 A Every day.  
 10 Q And after the demand letter was sent by  
 11 someone on March 2, did you receive a copy of that  
 12 demand letter?  
 13 A Yes.  
 14 Q Are you aware of any classes not being held  
 15 or lessons not being conveyed?  
 16 A All classes were held. That afternoon we  
 17 met with the teachers. I had a faculty meeting. I told  
 18 them that basically we were -- a letter was sent. I  
 19 said we are not to talk about this potential litigation  
 20 in our classrooms. We're not to allow our students to  
 21 talk about this. And several of my teachers told me at  
 22 that time, you know, we have to -- it's hard to start a  
 23 class for having to get them back in the fold of  
 24 learning.

1 Q Were your teachers able to do that?  
 2 A They were able to address it but, you know,  
 3 it was common thing.  
 4 Q So the school administrator, you and  
 5 teachers were able to work out any students talking in  
 6 class about the issues?  
 7 A Yes.  
 8 Q And you mentioned the fact that there had  
 9 been discussions about the distraction that the prom  
 10 caused overall about decorating, taking teachers away  
 11 from the class or students away from the class. Are  
 12 there other events that take teachers or students away  
 13 from class for decorating at times?  
 14 A For decorating?  
 15 Q Yeah, like pep rallies or --  
 16 A Teachers don't decorate for pep rallies.  
 17 Q But students do miss class to decorate for  
 18 pep rallies?  
 19 A Sometimes.  
 20 Q Were you at the school board on March 10?  
 21 A Yes, ma'am.  
 22 Q Did these issues about decorations come  
 23 up?  
 24 A The issue of what we're talking about here

1 today is the main issue.  
 2 Q So at the board meeting y'all actually  
 3 talked about the demand letter that had been received  
 4 and how the board wanted to respond to it?  
 5 A Yes, ma'am.  
 6 MS. BENNETT: May I have a moment, Your  
 7 Honor?  
 8 THE COURT: Yes. Let me ask one question  
 9 here, and this may prompt further question from you and  
 10 Mr. Griffin. Mr. Wiygul, the memo dated February the  
 11 5th, 2010, which is in evidence as --  
 12 MS. BENNETT: P-1, Your Honor.  
 13 THE COURT: -- P-1 apparently initiated by  
 14 Sandy Prestage and Sundra Sabine. Now, who are these  
 15 people?  
 16 THE WITNESS: Those are junior and senior  
 17 sponsors.  
 18 THE COURT: They're teachers with the  
 19 school?  
 20 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.  
 21 THE COURT: Very well.  
 22 MS. BENNETT: May I have a moment, Your  
 23 Honor?  
 24 THE COURT: Yes.

1 MS. BENNETT: Your Honor, we tender the  
 2 witness.  
 3 THE COURT: Very well. Any redirect?  
 4 MR. GRIFFITH: No redirect, Your Honor. We  
 5 call our next witness Mr. Eddie Hood.  
 6 THE COURT: Okay. Just a moment.  
 7 Mr. Wiygul, you may take a seat and Mr. Hood.  
 8 EDDIE HOOD,  
 9 having first been duly sworn, was examined and testified  
 10 as follows:  
 11 THE CLERK: Just take a seat in the witness  
 12 stand and state your name and address for the record.  
 13 THE WITNESS: Okay. Eddie Hood, 2115 Walker  
 14 Levy Road, Fulton, Mississippi.  
 15 MS. FLOYD: May I proceed?  
 16 THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.  
 17 DIRECT EXAMINATION  
 18 BY MS. FLOYD:  
 19 Q Mr. Hood, can you please state your  
 20 relationship with the Itawamba County School District?  
 21 A I've been a school board member for the  
 22 first district for -- this will be the 18th year.  
 23 Q And as a school board member, do you hold  
 24 any offices?

1 A I'm chairman of the board.  
 2 Q How many of those years have you been  
 3 chairman?  
 4 A Probably half.  
 5 Q What is your current employment?  
 6 A With AllState Insurance.  
 7 Q And what is your educational background?  
 8 A Graduate of IHS in 1969 and several  
 9 insurance courses since then.  
 10 Q Mr. Hood, did you help participate in the  
 11 board's decision to stop hosting the prom?  
 12 A Sure did.  
 13 Q Prior to that decision being made, had you  
 14 received any statements from anyone that were negative  
 15 about the situation that was going on?  
 16 A I had received several statements. I sure  
 17 had.  
 18 Q Can you surmise any of those?  
 19 A The statements were of the concern of what  
 20 were we going to do to make it a safe environment at the  
 21 school and continue it to host the prom, you know and  
 22 not let that interfere with what we were doing in the  
 23 every day education process. That was the concern on  
 24 the parents that were calling me and talking to me.

1 Q As your tenure on the board, has this been  
 2 the first year that it's actually been discussed that  
 3 the Itawamba County School District might stop hosting  
 4 the high school prom?  
 5 A It had discussed it before. We just didn't  
 6 follow through like we should have.  
 7 Q How many years do you think it's been being  
 8 discussed?  
 9 A I know over the last four or five years it's  
 10 been discussed.  
 11 Q And you've participated in those  
 12 discussions? You had personal knowledge of that?  
 13 A Yes, I did.  
 14 Q And what are your concerns of the school  
 15 district and it hosting the prom?  
 16 A My concern is, you know, we want to have  
 17 school. We are in the business of school, you know and  
 18 educating our children. We should have got out of the  
 19 prom business several years ago. We did not. We run  
 20 into a situation now where we see it is causing  
 21 disruption. And we want to move on and we want our  
 22 children to go to school, get an education, let our  
 23 teachers teach and do the things that we should do in a  
 24 school district.

1 Q Do you know of other schools that no longer  
 2 host their prom?  
 3 A I do. According to the local media, there  
 4 was a article in the Tupelo Journal and probably about  
 5 75 percent of schools according to them do not host a  
 6 prom. Some do have dinners, some have recognition  
 7 ceremonies but most of the ones that I know don't.  
 8 That's the way I understand it now.  
 9 Q So it's your understanding that the majority  
 10 of the schools in Mississippi do not host the prom?  
 11 A According to the article in the Tupelo Daily  
 12 Journal some couple of weeks ago, yes.  
 13 Q Are there any other high schools in Itawamba  
 14 County?  
 15 A There are. There are two more.  
 16 Q And do either of those host their prom?  
 17 A No.  
 18 Q Have you been contacted by Mr. Wiygul, Trae  
 19 Wiygul, or spoke to him at any time about disruptions in  
 20 the classroom?  
 21 A I sure have.  
 22 Q Were any of those prior to March the 10th?  
 23 A Yes, they were.  
 24 Q Since March the 10th, have you also received

1 communications through media and people of interest?  
 2 A I sure have.  
 3 Q And what have those been like?  
 4 A Been just bombarded with e-mails. You know,  
 5 the situation. Why are we doing it. Just bombarded  
 6 like Mr. Wiygul said.  
 7 Q And is it your opinion that those people  
 8 think that this prom was cancelled because Constance is  
 9 a lesbian?  
 10 A Correct.  
 11 Q And is that the reason the prom was not  
 12 hosted?  
 13 A No, it's not.  
 14 Q And would you reiterate why it is that we  
 15 chose not to host the prom?  
 16 A We chose not to host the prom and get to the  
 17 business of the school. Most of those e-mails let me  
 18 say have come around the world not knowing the whole  
 19 situation. You know, that's been most of the e-mails.  
 20 Q People that you would characterize as  
 21 knowing the whole situation, how have those responses  
 22 been?  
 23 A Very positive.  
 24 Q Mr. Hood, to your knowledge is there

1 actually a prom?  
 2 A As far as I know, yes, there are.  
 3 Q And that's been the word in the community?  
 4 A Yes, it is.  
 5 Q Do you know where?  
 6 A Tupelo Furniture Market is my  
 7 understanding.  
 8 Q And do you have a relative who would  
 9 actually attend that prom?  
 10 A I do.  
 11 Q And she is? I'm not asking for any names.  
 12 A Granddaughter.  
 13 Q Granddaughter. And it's her understanding  
 14 there's a prom?  
 15 A Yes, it is.  
 16 Q How did she get word of that? Do you know  
 17 if it was the media?  
 18 A The media first of all said that the prom  
 19 was cancelled which, of course, was wrong. Then they  
 20 got word at school I think maybe through the other  
 21 students talking that there is a prom, you know. It's  
 22 just not sponsored by the school district anymore.  
 23 Q Has she received an invitation to that  
 24 prom?

1 A No invitation. It's all just strictly --  
 2 the tickets are available.  
 3 MS. FLOYD: May I speak with Counsel,  
 4 please?  
 5 THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.  
 6 BY MS. FLOYD:  
 7 Q Mr. Hood, has this in any way affected your  
 8 place of employment?  
 9 A It has. Because of e-mails that we receive.  
 10 First of all I've got an old e-mail address on the  
 11 district web site. It was an AllState e-mail address  
 12 which now is a different e-mail address. And so they  
 13 picked up that I worked for AllState so they called the  
 14 corporate office and several threats about me and then  
 15 it got down to threats to our local offices and my local  
 16 staff.  
 17 Q What type of threats?  
 18 A According to the -- our attorneys and our HR  
 19 director I spoke with --  
 20 THE COURT: Just a moment.  
 21 MS. BENNETT: Your Honor, we object. The  
 22 issue of whether or not Mr. Hood received threats to his  
 23 work e-mail is not relevant to whether there was a  
 24 disruption in the school.

1 THE COURT: Objection sustained. We're  
 2 concerned about disruption at school.  
 3 BY MS. FLOYD:  
 4 Q Were you afraid that those type of  
 5 disruptions and type of e-mails that you were getting  
 6 would carry over into the school setting?  
 7 A I was afraid of that.  
 8 MS. FLOYD: No further questions, Your  
 9 Honor.  
 10 THE COURT: Very well. You may cross  
 11 examine.  
 12 CROSS EXAMINATION  
 13 BY MS. SUN:  
 14 Q Good morning, Mr. Hood.  
 15 A Good morning.  
 16 Q I just have a couple of questions about your  
 17 testimony.  
 18 A Yes, ma'am.  
 19 Q You mentioned that you've received e-mails  
 20 and other types of communications to you as a school  
 21 board member?  
 22 A Right.  
 23 Q Is it your testimony that as a public school  
 24 official that it's inappropriate for citizens to e-mail

1 you about decisions that the school board makes?  
 2 A Did you say is it inappropriate?  
 3 Q Right.  
 4 A No, it's not inappropriate at all.  
 5 Q And, in fact, I presume this is not the  
 6 first e-mail that you've received --  
 7 A Sure.  
 8 Q -- as a school board member?  
 9 A That's correct.  
 10 Q And I know you're a school board member, but  
 11 do you have any role in terms of directly educating  
 12 students at Itawamba High School?  
 13 A Just as a school board member.  
 14 Q Between March 2 and March 10, have you  
 15 visited school grounds?  
 16 A Yes. I was at school a couple of times. I  
 17 was trying to think, you know, because we do visit  
 18 periodically. I was at school some during those times.  
 19 Not for a long period of time, but I did visit the  
 20 school, yes.  
 21 Q Was the school operating normally?  
 22 A It was operating normally but it was --  
 23 yes.  
 24 Q Okay. At any time did the school board

1 consider allowing Constance to bring her girlfriend to  
2 the prom?

3 A We agreed to follow the rules that were set  
4 out for the prom and that we would stick strictly to the  
5 rules.

6 Q At no point did the school board consider  
7 actually allowing Constance to bring her girlfriend to  
8 the prom?

9 A Not to my knowledge. Strictly by the rules.

10 Q What about her request to wear a tuxedo to  
11 the prom, was there at any time consideration by the  
12 school board to allow her to wear a tuxedo to the prom?

13 A Not by the board, no, ma'am.

14 Q Was it the school board's decision that  
15 female students could not wear tuxedos to the prom?

16 A Yes. We did decide that according to the  
17 rules of the prom.

18 Q And it's also school board policy that  
19 students cannot bring opposite sex dates to the prom?

20 A No. It's not a school board policy. That's  
21 a policy -- it's a rule for the prom at IHS. It's not a  
22 school board policy.

23 Q But the school board agreed with that  
24 policy -- I'm sorry, agreed with that rule?

1 gay issues of any kind?

2 A Never.

3 MS. FLOYD: No further questions, Your  
4 Honor.

5 THE COURT: Okay. Does the Plaintiff wish  
6 to ask any further questions relative to her last  
7 question about how long this rule has been in effect?

8 MS. SUN: No, Your Honor.

9 THE COURT: Very well. You're excused. You  
10 may call your next witness.

11 MR. GRIFFITH: The Defendant calls the final  
12 witness Mr. Jim Keith.

13 THE COURT: Okay.

14 MS. SUN: Your Honor, we maintain the  
15 objection to the testimony. I think we've heard from  
16 the folks who are directly involved with school  
17 administration. It's not clear to me at all.

18 THE COURT: Let's swear him in and put him  
19 on the witness stand.

20 JIM KEITH,  
21 having first been duly sworn, was examined and testified  
22 as follows:

23 THE CLERK: Take a seat in the witness stand  
24 and state your name and address for the record.

1 A We did.

2 MS. SUN: May I have a moment, Your Honor?

3 THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.

4 MS. SUN: Your Honor, I have no further  
5 questions. Thank you.

6 THE COURT: Very well.

7 MS. FLOYD: May I proceed?

8 THE COURT: Yes, you may.

9 RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION  
10 BY MS. FLOYD:

11 Q Mr. Hood, you were asked about the rule of  
12 the high school about all dates had to be of the  
13 opposite sex. Do you know how long that's been a rule  
14 at Itawamba Agricultural High School?

15 A As far as I know for years. I've talked to  
16 teachers that sponsored the prom years ago, and it was  
17 in place then so it's been in place for years.

18 Q Do you know the history behind that?

19 A It is trying to keep actually a bunch of  
20 boys or a bunch of girls getting together and having a  
21 party and making it a party, not a prom. And that was  
22 to hold down the disruption, was the whole content of  
23 the rule.

24 Q Did it have anything to do with lesbian or

1 THE WITNESS: I'm Jim Keith. I'm an  
2 attorney. I actually practice law in Jackson,  
3 Mississippi, and my home address is 289 Trey Crossing,  
4 Ridgeland, Mississippi.

5 DIRECT EXAMINATION  
6 BY MR. GRIFFITH:

7 Q Mr. Keith, would you give the Court the  
8 benefit of your background, training, education and  
9 experience as they relate to school boards in the state  
10 of Mississippi including this board of education?

11 A Okay. First of all I have an undergraduate  
12 degree in electrical engineering from Mississippi State.  
13 I practiced in that field for about eight years in  
14 Miami, Chicago -- or excuse me -- Atlanta and New York.  
15 Went back to law school in 1979 and got a degree from  
16 the University of Mississippi School of Law. Started  
17 practicing in 1982, and the very first year I started  
18 practicing in our school law area, education and  
19 employment law.

20 And I've been practicing in the educational  
21 arena since 19 -- well, 1982. In fact, 98 percent of my  
22 practice is in the field of educational law, advising  
23 school boards, working with school boards. Actually a  
24 school board attorney for ten school districts, the

1 Mississippi School Board Association, the Mississippi  
2 High School Activity Association. And then I consult  
3 with over a hundred school districts on any given day.  
4 This year being one of the more active years.

5 Q Mr. Keith, what occasion have you had to  
6 interact with and even provide training for the members  
7 of the board of education at Itawamba County?

8 A Well, as legal counsel for the School Board  
9 Association for at least the last ten years, I've been  
10 part of the state mandated legal training for all school  
11 board members in the state of Mississippi. Every school  
12 board member elected or appointed must go through  
13 mandated training, mandated by the legislature including  
14 the Mississippi School Board Association. And my  
15 component of that is about a three-hour component of  
16 advising the school board members on how to make legal  
17 founded decisions, governance, implementation of policy,  
18 things of that nature. In other words how do they  
19 function as a school board member.

20 These are lay members who are not paid a lot  
21 of money to provide a substantial amount of their time  
22 to deal with some very, very controversial issues. And  
23 so that training is something that school board members  
24 have to go through before they can ever start

1 functioning fully as a school board member. In fact,  
2 there's a statute that says if they do not go through  
3 that training, they are removed from office.

4 Q What expertise do you have, Mr. Keith, in  
5 the areas of school policies, governance and decision  
6 making by a school board such as the Itawamba County  
7 Board of Education?

8 A Well, 27, almost 28 years now I've been  
9 advising school board members on how they govern through  
10 policy. Talking with them about policy, policy  
11 development procedures. How to govern when you don't  
12 have a clear policy. How to govern when you have gray  
13 areas or difficult areas or controversial areas.  
14 There's just no easy decision by school board members  
15 anymore. It's a very difficult position for them to  
16 have to cover the range of issues any one of which can  
17 require -- or to result in litigation. Other issues as  
18 well.

19 Obviously, in today's world student  
20 performance, accountability, all of those issues are  
21 things that they have to concentrate on in order to  
22 carry out their mandated statutory requirements under  
23 the Mississippi Legislative Law, Mississippi statute.  
24 It's a very difficult job for them to do that and so

1 I've been spending about 27 years trying to help school  
2 board members to effectively carry out their duties.

3 Q In preparation for your testimony today,  
4 what information have you gathered and what type of data  
5 have you accumulated that would be of the type that is  
6 usually and regularly relied upon by experts in your  
7 field?

8 THE COURT: Just a moment. Have you  
9 finished with his qualifications?

10 MR. GRIFFITH: Yes, Your Honor.

11 THE COURT: Ms. Sun, do you wish to voir  
12 dire him on his qualifications? Do you want to ask him  
13 any questions? If not -- and I don't know what a lawyer  
14 can testify to other than the law.

15 MR. GRIFFITH: That's always the question,  
16 Your Honor. He's only testifying as to governance and  
17 decision-making process and the entire area of school  
18 policy, not on the questions of law. On the regularity  
19 of the decision-making process in this particular  
20 case.

21 THE COURT: Ms. Sun, do you wish to do any  
22 voir dire to his qualifications?

23 MS. SUN: Your Honor, I don't have any  
24 objection to his qualifications as an attorney. I

1 object to his testimony as a whole because the things  
2 that he's testifying about are not at issue in this  
3 case. We have no concern about the regularity of how  
4 this decision was made. We contest its  
5 constitutionality, and to the extent that he's going to  
6 offer his opinion as a school board attorney about the  
7 constitutionality of their actions, we think that's  
8 completely inappropriate.

9 THE COURT: Let me ask you this, Mr. Keith.  
10 Have you ever testified before as an expert witness?

11 THE WITNESS: No, sir

12 THE COURT: Well, this Court will not permit  
13 him to testify as to questions of law.

14 MR. GRIFFITH: Yes, sir.

15 THE COURT: And I don't know what else a  
16 lawyer -- I don't know what else he can testify to  
17 except his opinion relative to the law.

18 MR. GRIFFITH: If I can proceed, I believe I  
19 can establish that.

20 THE COURT: Very well.

21 BY MR. GRIFFITH:

22 Q Very specifically, Mr. Keith. I will not be  
23 asking you nor will you give legal opinions, okay.

24 A Correct.

1 Q And that was our understanding at the very  
2 beginning?

3 A Absolutely. I was never asked to do that.

4 Q What were you asked to do?

5 A I was asked to look at the decision-making  
6 process that this board went through to try to make a  
7 decision in the best interest of the school system. As  
8 you know or as I've just stated, boards typically govern  
9 by policy. Unfortunately, you can't have a policy for  
10 every single issue that comes before a school board.

11 So the training that is provided to school  
12 board members and this is sound, not only in just pure  
13 governance but legality and everything else is to ask  
14 yourself this real simple question. Is the decision  
15 that I'm about to make how is it going to impact student  
16 performance because in today's no child left behind,  
17 student's performance, accountability, budget issues,  
18 these are all decisions that school board members have  
19 to address every time they meet.

20 Bottom line is our decision, how is it going  
21 to impact on student performance. And that's what we  
22 ask school boards to do in terms of their responsibility  
23 under the statute. I think it's consistent with the law  
24 as well, I mean, in making decisions based on that

1 learning environment. Make sure that whatever decision  
2 they make enhances that learning environment.

3 And with all of these distractions, with the  
4 telephone calls, the e-mails, the discussions in the  
5 classroom, the board had the opinion -- reflected the  
6 decision, decided that they needed to simply turn down  
7 the rhetoric to be able to get back to the business of  
8 educating children. And they felt like that in their  
9 estimation withdrawal of sponsorship of the prom would  
10 enable them to get back to the business of educating  
11 kids and get away from some of these issues that were  
12 upsetting this process.

13 Q Two questions. First is the data that  
14 you've relied upon to reach that conclusion the type of  
15 data that is usually relied upon by experts in the field  
16 of school policies and school decision making and  
17 governance?

18 A Well, it has to be. I mean, obviously, the  
19 information that we get as an advisor to boards is  
20 information that they hear. You know, they're community  
21 members. They do hear from the community. Some board  
22 members are elected, some are appointed. Regardless of  
23 how they get to that position, they receive a tremendous  
24 amount of information from all sides of every issue.

1 preface.

2 Q And what was the decision-making process in  
3 this case?

4 A I talked to every single board member. I  
5 talked to the superintendent. I talked to the principal  
6 and assistant principal and it appears to me I was  
7 informed that the deliberative process was the process  
8 by which they debated this issue, talked about this  
9 issue and made a decision that in their estimation  
10 because of the distractions they felt like that their  
11 decision to withdraw sponsorship of the prom was what  
12 was necessary to get to that basic issue of student  
13 performance.

14 Q In your affidavit that you submitted in  
15 conjunction with the response of the Defendants, can you  
16 state whether or not you have set forth with specificity  
17 those distractions and disruptions?

18 A Yes. Well, I was told that there were a lot  
19 of distractions, a lot of distractions in the classroom.  
20 One of the things that we deal with every day is that we  
21 have a very limited amount of time to work with students  
22 in a classroom environment. Our board members know  
23 that. And what we encourage board members to do is to  
24 make sure that their decisions don't impact on that

1 And they get controversial decisions that come before  
2 them that are thrown in their lap all the time.

3 And as advisor to boards, again that's my  
4 advice for them every time. You weigh all of the  
5 information you have. You weigh the input. And then if  
6 you don't have something that says this is the A, B, C  
7 way to decide something, what is the impact my decision  
8 is going to have on student learning, what is it going  
9 to have on those kids and their ability to be educated  
10 in our school system. If every school board member  
11 concentrates on that, we would certainly get away from a  
12 lot of these things that do distract us today.

13 Q How did this decision meet those objectives?

14 A And this decision met those objections,  
15 particular parameters.

16 Q My final question to you, Mr. Keith is, can  
17 you state whether or not the March 10, 2010, decision of  
18 the Itawamba County Board of Education was consistent or  
19 inconsistent with the core educational mission of  
20 education in Itawamba County?

21 A Well, based on the input that I've had from  
22 the board members and the administration, I think it was  
23 they simply have to make a decision. It may not be a  
24 popular decision. But their decision reflecting what

1 their primary mission is and that's education of the  
2 students. That's what school board members ought to be  
3 about all of the time. Sometimes they're not, but,  
4 obviously, I think in this case they were.

5 Q Mr. Keith, based on your knowledge, your  
6 experience and your expertise in this field of school  
7 policy and decision making, what alternatives were open  
8 to the Itawamba County Board of Education?

9 A Well, I think in this case once it reached a  
10 point where they had to make a decision, if they wanted  
11 to get back to educating students and that primary focus  
12 of how is my decision going to impact learning, I don't  
13 think they had much of a choice but to do what they  
14 did.

15 MR. GRIFFITH: Your Honor, may I confer with  
16 Counsel briefly? No further questions, Your Honor.

17 THE COURT: Do you want to ask any  
18 questions, Ms. Sun?

19 MS. SUN: Your Honor, I'm struggling a  
20 little bit because I believe that this testimony is  
21 exactly what defense Counsel said it wasn't going to be.

22 MR. GRIFFITH: Objection, Your Honor.  
23 Unless Counsel is going to make a speech to the Court,  
24 we object extremely to that type of situation --

1 Q Their right to equal protection?

2 A Sure. All of the constitutional  
3 protections.

4 Q Right. And that's part of what a school  
5 board must do as part of its duties is to uphold the  
6 constitutional rights?

7 A Absolutely. They -- sure, sure, they ought  
8 to be able to do that or should do it.

9 Q You mentioned in your declaration that you  
10 have been involved in some controversial cases where  
11 there was a lot of emotion in the community?

12 A Absolutely.

13 Q One of the examples I think you gave was --

14 A Bishop Knox versus Jackson County School  
15 District involving prayer over the intercom.

16 Q Right. And that was a case involving a  
17 school district terminating a principal who had allowed  
18 school prayer?

19 A That's correct. I represented the school  
20 district in that case. He was terminated initially. It  
21 was later changed to a suspension.

22 Q You supported the school district's decision  
23 however if you terminated or suspend their principal?

24 A Well, I was their lawyer.

1 THE COURT: Well, here's the situation. The  
2 man was never tendered as an expert. I never accepted  
3 his testimony as an expert. The Court -- of course,  
4 this is a non-jury matter and I can weigh this  
5 testimony.

6 MR. GRIFFITH: Yes, sir.

7 THE COURT: But it appears to the Court that  
8 the appropriate witness to testify in areas of education  
9 would be an experienced school superintendent or a dean  
10 of a school of education. Not a lawyer. You can give  
11 me the law in your argument and briefs. That's the way  
12 I look to the law, but he's made some assumptions. I'm  
13 going to let you cross examine for what it's worth.

14 MR. GRIFFITH: Thank you, Your Honor.

15 THE COURT: Again, I say in a non-jury  
16 setting.

17 CROSS EXAMINATION

18 BY MS. SUN:

19 Q As a school board attorney, do you also  
20 instruct school board members that they must uphold the  
21 constitutional rights of their students?

22 A Sure.

23 Q That includes their free speech rights?

24 A Sure.

1 Q Right. So you supported that decision?

2 A That's correct.

3 Q And I take it that that decision by the  
4 school board also caused a lot of emotional response in  
5 the community, a lot of controversy?

6 A It was absolutely. We did have quite a bit  
7 of disruption in the classrooms.

8 Q Did you advise the school board at the time  
9 to reverse its decision to terminate or suspend the  
10 principal?

11 A Well, again, I was their attorney giving  
12 them legal advice on what their legal options were. I  
13 did not -- I don't recall giving them advice to make a  
14 decision to reverse it or whatever. They made the final  
15 decision. I just simply told them what I thought the  
16 law was.

17 Q And you understood at that time that the  
18 school board had a responsibility to uphold its  
19 constitutional obligations despite the controversial and  
20 the emotional nature of that decision?

21 A That is correct.

22 MS. SUN: I have no further questions.

23 MR. GRIFFITH: Your Honor, for the record  
24 during our direct, we tendered the witness. Counsel

1 chose not to voir dire. At this time I reiterate our  
2 request that this witness be accepted as an expert in  
3 the field of school policy, governance and the  
4 decision-making process of the school board in  
5 Mississippi. Not matters of law. Matters of  
6 administrative importance that relate to the functioning  
7 of the school in accordance with the core educational  
8 mission.

9 MS. SUN: Your Honor, Plaintiffs will renew  
10 their objection to the relevancy of his testimony.

11 THE COURT: The objection is sustained.  
12 Court is of the opinion that in a field of education the  
13 appropriate expert would be an experienced school  
14 superintendent or dean of a school of education. That's  
15 the ruling of the Court.

16 MR. GRIFFITH: Thank you, Your Honor.

17 THE COURT: You may stand down.

18 MR. GRIFFITH: Your Honor, we have no  
19 further testimony on behalf of this witness.

20 THE COURT: Does the Plaintiff have any  
21 cross?

22 MS. BENNETT: No, Your Honor. No rebuttal.

23 THE COURT: That concludes the presentation  
24 of proof. Now, I realize that time is of the essence in

1 this matter, and I think I received the Defendant's  
2 brief over the weekend. It was submitted late Friday, I  
3 believe.

4 MR. GRIFFITH: Yes, sir.

5 THE COURT: And I don't know -- does the  
6 Plaintiff wish to respond to anything in the Defendant's  
7 brief?

8 MS. BENNETT: Your Honor, I mean we could  
9 respond in a closing statement to the Court.

10 THE COURT: That's my question. If we could  
11 and if you people feel comfortable with this, I'd rather  
12 hear a closing argument or closing statement from you.  
13 Ordinarily in a non-jury setting, I give the parties  
14 some time, three days, five days, ten days to submit  
15 written responses or written submissions after the  
16 presentation of proof. But I think in this case if we  
17 can have oral argument and not have written submissions  
18 to prolong the matter any further than it's been because  
19 time is of the essence. Why don't we -- I was thinking  
20 recess for lunch and come back at one o'clock and  
21 present closing arguments.

22 MS. BENNETT: That will be perfectly okay  
23 with the Plaintiff.

24 THE COURT: Is that satisfactory?

1 MR. GRIFFITH: That will be fine.

2 THE COURT: How much time do you want to  
3 present those closing arguments?

4 MS. BENNETT: Twenty minutes, Your Honor.

5 MR. GRIFFITH: Your Honor, I've always said  
6 no souls are saved after 20 minutes. So 20 at max.

7 THE COURT: That's satisfactory then we'll  
8 recess until one o'clock. We'll reconvene at one  
9 o'clock, and I'll hear your final arguments at that  
10 time.

11 (WHEREUPON, A BRIEF RECESS WAS HELD.)

12 THE COURT: You may be seated. Plaintiff  
13 may present a closing statement for the Court.

14 MS. BENNETT: May I proceed, Your Honor?

15 THE COURT: Yes, ma'am, you may.

16 OPENING STATEMENTS

17 MS. BENNETT: Your Honor, the Plaintiff's  
18 burden and request to this Court to issue a preliminary  
19 injunction in this matter consist of establishing a  
20 substantial likelihood that she will prevail upon the  
21 merits. The Plaintiff has met this burden as the  
22 Defendants have not offered any evidence to contradict  
23 that the speech or expression that Ms. McMillen intended  
24 to make by attending the prom with her same sex

1 girlfriend was not protected under the first amendment.

2 Rather their only argument in responding to  
3 this is that the entire process, the demand letter and  
4 the subsequent decision of the school board to not host  
5 a prom, caused a material disruption to the learning  
6 environment and the school process. However, all of the  
7 witnesses proffered by the Defendants have admitted that  
8 there was no disruption to the learning process.

9 Principal Wiygul who is personally at the  
10 high school admitted that the e-mails that he received,  
11 which were actually after the point where the school  
12 chose not to host the prom, did not disrupt the class.  
13 He testified that after receiving the demand letter he  
14 had a meeting with faculty and instructed them to make  
15 sure that the students got back on track in the  
16 classroom so that did, in fact, occur. That the  
17 teachers were able to manage the classrooms.

18 There were claims about the prom being a  
19 distraction itself, but these were issues based on prior  
20 discussions about canceling or no longer having a prom.  
21 And Principal Wiygul testified that at the board meeting  
22 that was called on March 10 the discussion was how to  
23 respond to the demand letter sent by us on behalf of  
24 McMillen.



1 Superintendent McNeese stated that she  
2 received a bunch of e-mails. That some parents called  
3 in, but she could point to no evidence that the lessons  
4 in the classroom did not continue and no classes were  
5 missed. And Chairman Hood, the chairman of the school  
6 board, also indicated that he wasn't aware of any  
7 classes not continuing or lessons not taking place. And  
8 he also agreed that the meeting to -- the meeting that  
9 was called on March 10 was to address Constance's demand  
10 letter.

11 Even if you take into consideration all of  
12 the disruptions and distractions that the Defendants'  
13 witnesses have proffered, they have put forth no  
14 evidence that Ms. McMillen herself caused any  
15 disruption. And the 11th circuit in *Holloman v. Harland*  
16 stated that there must be some showing that the speaker  
17 materially and substantially interfered with the  
18 requirements of appropriate discipline in the operation  
19 of a school.

20 THE COURT: Do you have the citation?

21 MS. BENNETT: I don't have that actual  
22 citation. I have the page and I can get you the actual  
23 citation of that case, Your Honor.

24 THE COURT: If you could get that to me.

1 MS. BENNETT: It's in our brief. It's in  
2 our table contents and that's at 1276.

3 THE COURT: That's sufficient.

4 MS. BENNETT: So it's our contention that  
5 there has been a showing by the Plaintiff that there's  
6 substantial likelihood that she will succeed on the  
7 merits. In addition to there being no evidence of a  
8 disruption, the Defendants are contending that by  
9 withdrawing their sponsorship of the prom made this  
10 issue mute.

11 In the case of *Act Up v. Walt*, which is also  
12 referred to in our motion for preliminary injunction,  
13 our memorandum. There was a situation where there was  
14 group *Act Up* that was protesting the governor's speech.  
15 This is actually a district court case, and because  
16 there was a fear about the group sitting in the gallery  
17 of the capital to hear the governor's address to the  
18 commonwealth, the gallery was closed to all public. It  
19 wasn't closed to just the *Act Up* members but to all  
20 public.

21 And in that case there was also an argument  
22 made by the State that they closed it down because they  
23 had a fear of a possible disruption, and the Court there  
24 held that there was no compelling government interest at

1 stake because there was no reasonable basis for fearing  
2 that the governor's speech would be disrupted. And  
3 there they found that even if a compelling interest  
4 existed to restrict the speech, and that would be the  
5 members of *Act Up* sitting in the gallery, their mere  
6 presence in the gallery by itself sent a message to the  
7 legislature that they were watching, they were present.

8 That even if there was an interest  
9 protecting against disruption, that the government there  
10 did not use the narrowest means possible in trying to  
11 prevent the disruption. And that's likewise the case  
12 here. I mean, if they're arguing that they decided to  
13 withdraw sponsorship of the prom solely to quell  
14 disruption, we argue that that's not the least  
15 restrictive means for trying to combat any disruption  
16 that may have occurred which we believe that there's no  
17 evidence of any disruption.

18 The Court went on to say in the *Act Up* case  
19 that the closing of the gallery in response to the fear  
20 apparently unsubstantiated by the state that members of  
21 *Act Up* would disrupt the governor's state of the  
22 commonwealth address is a spitting image of an improper  
23 prior restraint in an attempt to suppress speech prior  
24 to publication or dissemination.

1 And they also quote *Southeastern Promotions*  
2 *v. Conrad*, a US Supreme Court case which stated that all  
3 the prior restrictions had this in common. They gave  
4 public officials the power to deny use of a forum in  
5 advance of actual expression. And it's our intention  
6 that that's exactly what the school board did in this  
7 case. They closed the public forum to prevent Ms.  
8 McMillen from expressing herself as a lesbian and from  
9 keeping her from being able to attend the prom with her  
10 girlfriend and wearing a tuxedo.

11 The witnesses for the Defendant testified  
12 that their main concern at the board meeting was to  
13 address the demand letter. Well, if their response to  
14 Ms. McMillen's assertions that her ability to attend the  
15 prom with her girlfriend and wear a tuxedo were  
16 protected by the first amendment and their response was  
17 to close down that forum, then that's actually a prior  
18 restraint against Ms. McMillen expressing herself as  
19 protected by the first amendment.

20 And by foreclosing her from her attending  
21 the prom and shutting down that forum, they have caused  
22 Ms. McMillen irreparable injury. And that's the second  
23 factor in granting preliminary injunctive relief. That  
24 the plaintiff must suffer irreparable injury, and I

1 think it's pretty undisputed that the laws to first  
2 amendment rights in and of itself a irreparable injury.  
3 And there's a number of citations that I can give for  
4 that but that seems consistently held throughout all of  
5 the cases.

6 The third factor in whether or not the Court  
7 should grant a preliminary injunction weighs the injury  
8 that may be suffered whether the threatened injuries to  
9 Plaintiff outweighs any threatened harm to the  
10 Defendants. As far as we can tell, Your Honor, the  
11 Defendants have not indicated that there would be any  
12 harm suffered by them if they went forward with the prom  
13 and allowed Ms. McMillen to attend with her girlfriend  
14 and wear a tuxedo.

15 In fact, Ms. McMillen testified she's been  
16 attending school with these same students for all of her  
17 life. They all know of her preference for girls is the  
18 way I think she put it. And so the students themselves  
19 wouldn't be surprised if she shows up at the prom with  
20 her girlfriend. Up until March 10, the school was  
21 preparing for a prom.

22 The memo that's been introduced into  
23 evidence about how you can purchase tickets for the prom  
24 and setting forth the rules prohibiting dates of the

1 opposite sex was issued on February 5. So it wasn't  
2 until Ms. McMillen chose to demand her rights under the  
3 first amendment that the prom was cancelled. So putting  
4 it back on at this point would not pose any harm to the  
5 school and Ms. McMillen's denial of her first amendment  
6 rights and the violation of her rights certainly  
7 outweighs any harm that may exist on the behalf of the  
8 Defendants.

9 And the fourth factor to consider in  
10 determining whether or not to grant the preliminary  
11 injunction is the public's interest. And Courts have  
12 consistently held that it's within the public's interest  
13 to protect rights guaranteed under the constitution.  
14 That was held in the Butts case and in other cases.

15 Your Honor, I'd also like to refer you to  
16 the Fricke case which is a Road Island District Court  
17 case. It's 4910 SF 381 and this was cited in 1980.  
18 Just if there's any question as to whether these rights  
19 of Ms. McMillen to attend the prom with her girlfriend  
20 and to wear a tuxedo were protected under the first  
21 amendment. The Court in the Fricke case addresses the  
22 same issue. It was a male in that case that wanted to  
23 attend prom with his male -- with a male. And the Court  
24 there found that he granted preliminary injunction and

1 allowed Mr. Fricke to attend prom with his date.

2 THE COURT: This case is a bit different in  
3 that the prom had not been cancelled or sponsorship  
4 withdrawn.

5 MS. BENNETT: Right. And that would be the  
6 difference in the Fricke case, but we think that the Act  
7 Up case addresses the issue of closing down a public  
8 forum just to prevent a person from being able to  
9 express themselves that would be protected under the  
10 first amendment. And that being the case, then Ms.  
11 McMillen has met all four factors that must be  
12 considered when seeking injunctive relief.

13 We also propose, Your Honor, if you feel  
14 like that you cannot grant an injunction providing that  
15 the prom to go on, that in the alternative we ask for a  
16 declaration that in preventing Ms. McMillen from  
17 attending the prom with her girlfriend in the memo that  
18 was published from the school setting forth that dates  
19 must be of the opposite sex was a violation of her first  
20 amendment rights. May I have a moment?

21 THE COURT: Yes.

22 MS. BENNETT: And, Your Honor, may I just  
23 add that there was some contention I think by  
24 Superintendent McNeese that the rule about same sex

1 dates being of the opposite sex was not geared toward  
2 same sex couples. But the uncontroverted evidence is  
3 that Superintendent McNeese told Ms. McMillen that being  
4 at the prom with her girlfriend could push people's  
5 buttons or make them uncomfortable and as well the board  
6 met to address how to respond to her demand letter  
7 setting forth her rights. And their response was to  
8 close down the forum. And that's all, Your Honor.  
9 Thank you.

10 THE COURT: Uh-huh (affirmative response)

11 MS. FLOYD: May I proceed, Your Honor?

12 THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.

13 MS. FLOYD: Your Honor, Mr. Griffith and I  
14 are going to bifurcate this closing statement.

15 THE COURT: Very well.

16 MS. FLOYD: I will begin. Your Honor, it's  
17 the Plaintiff's contention in this case that there's  
18 been a constitutional violation of Constance McMillen's  
19 rights. The requested relief here, however, is that  
20 this Court mandate the Itawamba County School District  
21 to conduct a social event, to hold the prom.

22 There is no constitutional rights to have a  
23 prom or to even attend a prom. As the evidence was put  
24 forth to this Court, it is estimated that 75 percent of

1 the school directs in this state do not host proms.  
 2 Even within our own school district, the Itawamba County  
 3 School District, the Mantachie High School does not host  
 4 its own prom. It is a parent sponsored event.

5 However, Your Honor, the board of education  
 6 does have a legal obligation under state law to educate  
 7 its students and to do that in a controlled environment.  
 8 It also has the authority and the duty and authorize the  
 9 use of its building and have gatherings under  
 10 regulations prescribed by the board. Your Honor, this  
 11 was a growing situation of the Itawamba County School  
 12 District received a demand letter by the American Civil  
 13 Liberties Union that was dated March the 2nd.

14 On March the 9th a reply was sent to them  
 15 for them to not to expect a reply to that demand letter  
 16 until after tonight's board meeting. This matter kept  
 17 growing, kept getting concerns and calls to the  
 18 superintendent and the principal that disruptions were  
 19 occurring at the school. That the board had no other  
 20 alternative but to hold a special meeting to discuss  
 21 this matter, and they did that on March 10.

22 At that meeting it was discussed with them  
 23 lengthy about all types of disruptions that had gone on  
 24 in the educational process at Itawamba Agricultural High

1 School. Based upon that information given to them in  
 2 that meeting and the history that they had wanted to get  
 3 out of the prom business so to speak anyway, this board,  
 4 our board of education, made a content mutual decision  
 5 to not host the Itawamba Agricultural High School prom.

6 In opening statement Counsel opposite  
 7 alleged that it was this controversy that -- this  
 8 controversy was that distraction. That is not the case,  
 9 Your Honor. The distractions that are alluded to in the  
 10 notice that was sent out by the Itawamba County School  
 11 District are distractions to the educational process.  
 12 That is our paramount goal is to make sure that our  
 13 children are educated.

14 They also took into consideration the fact  
 15 that they felt very comfortable that a social event  
 16 would be held and that all students would be allowed to  
 17 go. Ms. McMillen had already purchased a ticket to the  
 18 prom that was being hosted and was actually going to be  
 19 allowed to attend that. There was no question about her  
 20 attendance to that prom. We saw no evidence or no  
 21 belief to feel that she would not also be allowed to  
 22 attend the other prom, the other social event.

23 It was alluded to on the stand that she had  
 24 not received an invitation to that additional social

1 event. But, Your Honor, no one has received  
 2 invitations. It's my understanding it's still in the  
 3 planning process and there will not be invitations  
 4 anyway. It's an open affair. The Itawamba County  
 5 School District weighed all factors presented to it, and  
 6 its primary motive of educating the children led it to  
 7 the belief that it had absolutely no other alternative  
 8 but not to host this event. It was in a no-win  
 9 situation.

10 If we continued hosting it, we were going to  
 11 have disruptions at school. If we didn't host it, we  
 12 were going to have disruptions at school. But by not  
 13 hosting it, at least we took away from ourselves the  
 14 potential liability that comes with hosting a prom. And  
 15 in doing that it helped -- it will help protect the  
 16 Itawamba County School District and all of its taxpayers  
 17 from future ramifications of anything that could happen  
 18 as the result of liabilities that happen at a prom such  
 19 as drug abuse, alcohol abuse, accidents that happen at  
 20 proms.

21 Your Honor, I will now turn this over to  
 22 Mr. Griffith and allow him to complete the closing.

23 THE COURT: Very well.

24 MR. GRIFFITH: May it please the Court?

1 THE COURT: Yes, sir.

2 MR. GRIFFITH: Your Honor, the Court has  
 3 before it a very heavy issue to deal with and I'm not  
 4 going to belabor the point, but the Canal Authority  
 5 decision will control this Court's decision. In Canal  
 6 Authority, as the Court is aware, there were the four  
 7 factors that have -- this Court has dealt with. Every  
 8 Article 3 Judge who has been on the bench for any period  
 9 of time has dealt with.

10 In this case we submit that those four  
 11 factors must be carried by the Plaintiff by a clear  
 12 showing and that clear showing requires the burden of  
 13 persuasion. And the burden of persuasion has not been  
 14 carried in this case. Here's why. The Plaintiff has to  
 15 prove that she is likely to prevail on the merits. Her  
 16 claim is that her constitutional rights has been  
 17 violated by the actions of the school board in deciding  
 18 no longer to host the school prom.

19 Just look at that in its isolated form.  
 20 That is asking this Court to find that there is an  
 21 irreparable harm in the violation of a fundamental  
 22 constitutional right to have a prom. Your Honor, that  
 23 is not an established constitutional right in this case.  
 24 We submit that there is no first amendment liberty, a no

1 first amendment associational right, no first amendment  
2 right whatsoever associated with the decision by the  
3 school board to withdraw its sponsorship of the prom.

4 Now, I've looked in vain, but I have found  
5 what I believe is probably the best guidance for the  
6 Court. And I'm trying to help the Court as an officer  
7 of the Court. I have looked at the whole area of the  
8 burden of establishing when a content mutual  
9 ordinance -- here I'm looking at the March 10, 2010,  
10 decision to withdraw sponsorship of the prom -- when you  
11 have a content mutual ordinance what level of scrutiny  
12 and what is the constitutional scrutiny that you should  
13 give that.

14 The best case that I've found -- I got this  
15 for the Court and I will have Counsel a cite to it as  
16 well. It's United States versus O'Brien decision, 391  
17 US 367. This O'Brien standard --

18 THE COURT: 391.

19 MR. GRIFFITH: 391 US 367.

20 THE COURT: Very well.

21 MR. GRIFFITH: It's a 1968 decision. It  
22 says good law has been cited repeatedly by the Supreme  
23 Court in this Court and by the Fifth Circuit. A content  
24 mutual ordinance will withstand constitutional scrutiny.

1 And that's what this Court is called up to do with the  
2 March 10 decision of the school board if these four  
3 factors are shown. That the ordinance is within the  
4 constitutional power of the Court -- of the government.  
5 In this case the government is the elected board of  
6 education of Itawamba County.

7 Their action was to take a step that they  
8 considered to be necessary by reason of a disruption of  
9 the core educational process in the county. They've  
10 made that decision. It is faithfully valid. The Court  
11 has heard from the very best sources which are the  
12 superintendent, school board members, their own  
13 reactions before and after the decision. There was  
14 clearly a detriment in an undermining of the educational  
15 process.

16 Secondly, that it furthers an important and  
17 substantial governmental interest. What could be a  
18 purer and a clearer showing of a governmental interest  
19 that is substantial that one that seeks to uphold the  
20 core education program in the county. You've heard from  
21 the superintendent. Ms. McNeese made it so clear that  
22 this was a case in which the decision had to be made.  
23 Other members of the school board, other teachers,  
24 principals are making it clear that there was no other

1 alternative at this stage in their judgement.

2 The third factor under O'Brien, the  
3 government interest is unrelated to the suppression of  
4 free speech. This came straight from the witness stand.  
5 Every witness that was asked about the March 10 decision  
6 made it clear that our decision was rounded upon an  
7 understanding and the fact finding of disruption,  
8 disruption of the educational process. That evidence  
9 has not been contradicted, Your Honor.

10 The fourth factor in the O'Brien is the  
11 incidental restriction on expressive conduct if there is  
12 any. It's no greater than necessary to further the  
13 governmental interest. We submit that there's not even  
14 an incidental restriction on the -- any of the  
15 expression of speech or any expressive conduct or action  
16 by the Plaintiff in this case.

17 If the Court will allow me, I will hand this  
18 to the Courtroom Deputy. Turning Your Honor to the  
19 factor in the Canal Authority decision that the  
20 Plaintiff has to show by clear evidence that she's  
21 likely to prevail on the merits. We do not believe that  
22 there is a constitutional right to hold a school prom.  
23 And this decision by the school board is not going to  
24 have constitutional ramifications.

1 There is a place and a time for an Article 3  
2 Court to exercise its equitable power and this Court has  
3 done so judicially over the years. I've seen those  
4 cases and I've actually had to rely on many of those  
5 decisions. This is not that kind of case, Your Honor.  
6 The second Canal Authority factor is that the Plaintiff  
7 will not suffer irreparable harm.

8 I recall and ask the Court to recall as well  
9 the testimony of the Plaintiff herself. Of course, she  
10 bought a ticket to the prom. The question was, in the  
11 purchasing of ticket, did she after that make inquiry  
12 about attending the alternate prom or social event that  
13 was to be held. That is still in the works and to be  
14 sponsored by parents. Has she made any inquiry. Her  
15 testimony was I wasn't invited. Your Honor, no one has  
16 been invited.

17 There are not invitations being sent. This  
18 is put on by parents as an alternative on a non-school,  
19 non-governmental context to have the party, the banquet,  
20 the dance that will be held, and there's been no showing  
21 that the Plaintiff is excluded, singled out or otherwise  
22 stigmatized and prevented from attending that. She  
23 simply has not inquired and asked about attending.  
24 There has been no showing of that.

1 The other factor under Canal Authority I  
2 think is one that a lot of times gets a little bogged  
3 down in analysis. This Court's own Canal Authority  
4 decisions I think have been the clearest to me. The  
5 Plaintiff's claim of injury has to be shown to outweigh  
6 the governmental interest of the school board in  
7 deciding that they did. Well, there's not been a  
8 showing of that effect.

9 The Plaintiff still has the opportunity to  
10 attend this social event, and that's what it is. It's a  
11 social event. It's important in a sense, but it doesn't  
12 have constitutional ramifications to it. It is not a  
13 social event with constitutional contours. It is a  
14 social event, period, but it is attended by in this case  
15 severe and growing and escalating factors of disruption  
16 and dishevelment and actually undermining of the  
17 educational process as by found the very people that  
18 know best as this Court knows the educators themselves.

19 The fourth factor in the Canal Authority  
20 analysis is the public interest must outweigh any  
21 potential harm to the Defendant. Well, this is very,  
22 very serious, Your Honor. What we have is the  
23 Defendant, the board of education, has withdrawn its  
24 sponsorship of a prom. It has done that pursuit to the

1 statutory authorization that it has under Mississippi  
2 law. There's no question about it acting pursuant to  
3 state law and state authority to do so.

4 Other schools have already done so out of  
5 concerns mainly over liability exposure. We cited in  
6 our brief to the Court, in our response, in our  
7 memorandum of authority two or three need this city  
8 court plan's act decision dealing with lawsuits against  
9 schools and schools board attended upon or related to  
10 social functions. It does happen. It is a legitimate  
11 factor to take into account in this case.

12 We go further than that, though, in it's a  
13 case where the Plaintiff doesn't just have to carry a  
14 burden of proof. She has to carry a burden of  
15 persuasion on every one of these four elements. We  
16 respectfully submit that she has not done so. This is a  
17 case in which Canal Authority required that showing.  
18 It's a case in which not two or three have to be shown  
19 and the fourth one can slide by. There has not been  
20 that adequate showing.

21 Now, I go all the way back to the Palmer  
22 versus Thompson case. This was one that was cited in  
23 our brief. Palmer versus Thompson, citation is 403 US  
24 217, 403 US 217 fully cited is page 235. Your Honor,

1 this is where the City of Jackson had found to have  
2 violated the constitutional rights of African Americans  
3 by having a segregated public swimming pool system.  
4 Several for whites but one for African Americans. That  
5 was declared unconstitutional.

6 The Jackson government, the government of  
7 the city of Jackson, simply closed all of the swimming  
8 pools. I can't tell you I would agree with that type of  
9 decision, but I can tell you what the Supreme Court of  
10 the United States said. They said it is difficult or  
11 impossible for any Court to determine the sole or  
12 dominant motivation behind the choices of a group of  
13 legislators. They were talking about the city board,  
14 the Jackson mayor and the board of aldermen.

15 There is an element of futility and this  
16 addresses this Article 3 Court's power. There's an  
17 element of futility in a judicial attempt to invalidate  
18 a law because of the bad motives of its supporters.  
19 Many people castigated the Palmer versus Thompson  
20 decision that was handed down. Many of us because this  
21 was in 1971 on the cuffs of a bunch of us going into  
22 constitutional law in law school, but it is the law of  
23 the land.

24 It is a case that our own Supreme Court has

1 said we cannot go behind motives of legislators and say,  
2 well, you did this for the wrong reason or we think your  
3 stated reason is not so. And we're going to make you do  
4 it over again or have some other rule in its place. I  
5 think the Palmer versus Thompson case although dealing  
6 with the 14th amendment issue dealing with  
7 constitutional rights that are of a very board and very  
8 distinct admission still is dealing with constitutional  
9 rights.

10 It is analogist in the sense that it does  
11 provide some guidance to this Court in the area of what  
12 a governmental body can or should be forced to do,  
13 forced to do. In this case we're dealing with that very  
14 sensitive area of federalism with the power of the  
15 federal Court represented by Article 3 Court is being  
16 invited by the Plaintiffs to be operated upon and act  
17 toward a local government body, a board of education.

18 I respectfully submit, Your Honor, this is  
19 not the type of invitation this Court should accept.  
20 The Plaintiffs are asking this Court to step in and  
21 become involved in a minutia of how to conduct a school  
22 prom, where it's going to be, where the decorations  
23 might be, when it's going to be held, under what  
24 circumstances it will be held, whether there will be

1 cheerleaders, whether there will be music, how loud it  
2 will be.

3 Now, Your Honor, I do admit that if it was  
4 going to be held in New Orleans they may need some  
5 judicial oversight. And several of us agreed with that  
6 earlier. But seriously this is a case that I do not  
7 believe the Court should accept the Plaintiff's  
8 invitation to become involved in the morass of issues  
9 that are purely local in nature, purely resolvable by  
10 the government local body in its wisdom. And for better  
11 or for worse that wisdom is not a wisdom that's been  
12 exercised with any animus, with any intent or any effect  
13 of violating the first amendment associational rights of  
14 this Plaintiff.

15 Let me close by pointing out that in the  
16 Tinker case, Tinker versus Des Moines, an Independent  
17 Community School District case. This is our famous  
18 decision back in the 1970s where the students at the Des  
19 Moines Independent Community School District wore  
20 swastikas. They were protesting against the Vietnam  
21 war, and it was a really hot decision at the time. It  
22 was a hot summer when that case came down. I still  
23 remember it. But that is a case -- and its cite is 393  
24 US at page 514 where I'm quoting from, 393 US at 514.

1 THE COURT: The Justice Fortas wrote it?

2 MR. GRIFFITH: Yes, sir. This is back when  
3 the senate judiciary committee was letting selections of  
4 justices go through and not being held up. We say that  
5 the Plaintiff's first amendment rights have not been  
6 violated by the board of education's March 10 decision.  
7 And that decision stands as a non-constitutional  
8 dimension in the local government decision.

9 But the school board may regulate speech  
10 where school officials can -- and I'm quoting from the  
11 case -- reasonably forecast substantial disruption of or  
12 material interference with school activities. That's  
13 the Tinker decision. We all know -- and I've cited it  
14 in every first amendment case I've had, you don't leave  
15 constitutional rights at the school house door. Of  
16 course, you don't.

17 In this case the constitutional rights of  
18 the public has not been abridged, they have not been  
19 limited, they have not been violated by the action of  
20 the board of education in making its decision on good  
21 evidence, on evidence that it felt was a reasonable  
22 forecast of disruption to the core educational program,  
23 the core educational service, the core educational  
24 meaning of what they do in the school. And that is to

1 provide education to the students in the best possible  
2 atmosphere available.

3 When this Court made the decision that it  
4 did, it did so not in violation of any constitutional  
5 rights but as an exercise soundly and reasonably and  
6 based on facts of its best collective judgment as a  
7 licensed school board. We respectfully submit in all  
8 fairness to this Plaintiff this is not a case that  
9 should be one involving adjudication of violation of  
10 constitutional rights. The simple reason is the  
11 Plaintiff has failed to carry her burden of persuasion  
12 by clear evidence, a clear showing that every one of the  
13 Canal Authority factors, the ones I've just gone over,  
14 every one have been established and shown as they have  
15 not been.

16 We respectfully ask the Court at this stage  
17 not to grant the motion for preliminary injunction on  
18 that ground. I think the Court is on solid footing in  
19 doing so and that this matter be dismissed at the  
20 preliminary injunction stage. Thank you, Your Honor.

21 THE COURT: Okay. The Plaintiff may  
22 respond.

23 MS. BENNETT: May I proceed, Your Honor?  
24 THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.

1 MS. BENNETT: Your Honor, obviously, you  
2 heard the testimony. I think it's pretty clear that the  
3 Defendants have not shown that the classes were  
4 disrupted, that any lessons were cancelled as the result  
5 of Ms. McMillen sending a demand letter asking that her  
6 rights under the constitution be respected.

7 In Butts v Dallas Independent School  
8 District, the Fifth Circuit took up whether or not --  
9 what was the constitutional right, and they said that we  
10 believe that the Supreme Court declared a constitutional  
11 right which school authorities must nurture and protect,  
12 not extinguish unless they found the circumstances  
13 allowed them no practical alternative.

14 And that's essentially what the school  
15 district is arguing here. That they had no practical  
16 alternative in what they did by withdrawing their  
17 sponsorship of the prom. But the Butts case goes on to  
18 state, there must be some inquiry and establishment of  
19 substantial fact to buttress the determination. And  
20 that's what the Defendants have failed to do here.

21 And they've made a lot of allegations about  
22 e-mails coming in and phone calls, but there's been no  
23 testimony from any teachers or any students that they  
24 weren't able to get their lessons and that the classroom

1 was interrupted. In fact, they testified to the  
2 contrary. As a school administrator, Mr. Wiygul was  
3 able to handle the situation by talking to the teachers  
4 and asking them to insure that their classes continued.

5 All of the Defendants' witnesses testified  
6 that the contact they received from outside sources be  
7 it e-mail, phone calls, whatever it may be,  
8 substantially increased after they issued their press  
9 statement that they were withdrawing their sponsorship  
10 of the prom.

11 Your Honor, I think you have to consider in  
12 this case what the Defendants are arguing. They're  
13 arguing that in order to avoid Ms. McMillen's  
14 constitutional right to take her girlfriend to prom,  
15 they could withdraw their sponsorship. And that's  
16 essentially saying that any time a government violates  
17 someone's rights before the event that if they just  
18 cancel the event then those constitutional violations  
19 don't have to be addressed.

20 The school district clearly issued a  
21 memorandum to all students advising them of the prom and  
22 setting forth the rules which the chairman of the board  
23 said they were going to uphold and enforce. So there's  
24 an acknowledgement here that there were rights at stake.

1 And if they can get out of violating Ms.  
2 McMillen's rights by denying her the opportunity to  
3 attend prom with her girlfriend simply by canceling it.  
4 I mean, governments all over the country could start  
5 canceling things when students or regular citizens raise  
6 rights under the constitution when the event itself  
7 hasn't actually taken place.

8 It is as if Ms. McMillen is being penalized  
9 because she went through the proper channels, she raised  
10 these issues before the event for them to argue that the  
11 cancellation of the prom or the withdrawing of  
12 sponsorship is a content neutral.

13 I mean, it's clearly belied by the fact that  
14 they met strictly -- they met solely to address Ms.  
15 McMillen's demand letter and their response to her was  
16 rather than let you attend with your girlfriend and wear  
17 a tuxedo, we're not going to have a prom. And I think  
18 that's what the Defendant fails to acknowledge that, you  
19 know, by pulling out the public forum that was available  
20 to Ms. McMillen, they denied her the opportunity for  
21 expressing herself as a lesbian and attending prom in  
22 genderial clothing of her choice.

23 And going back to the Act Up case, I mean,  
24 that's exactly what the Court there find. There

1 supposedly because -- they argue there it was content  
2 neutral because the gallery that was closed to the Act  
3 Up members was closed to all public. Therefore, it  
4 didn't affect just those who were seeking to make an  
5 expression by being present but rather all public who  
6 would have come to the gallery to watch the governor's  
7 address were denied access.

8 But the Court there still found that that  
9 acted as a prior restraint on those members' ability to  
10 express themselves, and that's exactly what the school  
11 district has done here. So if they say that it is not  
12 within the Court's purview to order them to put on a  
13 social event, then we contend that what they did was  
14 violate Ms. McMillen's rights not only through their  
15 policy of requiring dates be of the opposite sex and  
16 that dress at the prom had to be gender specific but  
17 also in restraining her speech through a prior  
18 restriction by canceling the prom.

19 You know, it's also important to note that  
20 they cited distractions and Ms. Floyd talked about  
21 distractions, but they still haven't shown who caused  
22 the distractions. And as I stated earlier in the Boyd  
23 case -- in the Holloman case there is indication that  
24 you have to show it is the speaker that caused the

1 disruption or the distractions not outside forces, not  
2 community.

3 I mean, if you let the community dictate  
4 what you do and your government, I mean, that is given  
5 way to a Heckler's veto which both the Court, the  
6 Supreme Court in Tinker and Terminello addressed saying  
7 that, you know, they cannot condone a Heckler's veto in  
8 our society. Because if views are unpopular, obviously,  
9 there might be a reaction to that.

10 But that's the whole point of the first  
11 amendment. It's supposed to be to allow people to  
12 express themselves without being worried about how other  
13 people are going to perceive it. We're not saying  
14 there's any fundamental right to have a prom. Rather  
15 what we're saying is that they shouldn't be able to  
16 censor Ms. McMillen's speech by simply canceling the  
17 prom.

18 And while the Counsel opposite went through  
19 saying that the board said that -- the board made a  
20 reasonable decision based on the fact that they found a  
21 disruption. I mean, just because they say there was a  
22 disruption doesn't mean that there was a disruption. I  
23 mean, that's a finding that Your Honor must make whether  
24 there was, in fact, an inquiry made and whether there

1 was the establishment of substantial facts to buttress  
2 that determination that there was a disruption.

3 And the witnesses that have testified here  
4 today have not indicated that there was any disruption  
5 to the actual classroom and learning environment. And  
6 the other thing that the Defendants focused on is this  
7 private prom. There was testimony by Superintendent  
8 McNeese that they encouraged parents to put on this  
9 private prom and the private prom is open to everybody.

10 But there's been no real testimony about how  
11 students are going to be made aware of the private prom.  
12 I mean, is the school district now saying that they're  
13 going to insure that Ms. McMillen is invited to this  
14 private prom and that she be allowed to bring her  
15 girlfriend and wear a tuxedo. I mean, I don't think  
16 that they're going to step out that far.

17 So really whether or not there's a private  
18 prom shouldn't factor into whether this forum has been  
19 denied to Ms. McMillen. And according to Ms. McMillen  
20 herself all she knows is what she's heard through the  
21 case that it will be at the Tupelo Furniture Market.  
22 She doesn't know when it is, you know, what day, what  
23 time. She hasn't heard anything about it, and she  
24 doesn't expect to.

1 And finally we don't think there's any  
2 question in this case about what the motive was behind  
3 the school district's decision to withdraw its  
4 sponsorship of the prom. I mean, they've testified they  
5 met to address the issues raised in Ms. McMillen's  
6 demand letter, and their response to Ms. McMillen's  
7 assertions that she had a constitutional right to bring  
8 her girlfriend as a date and to wear a tuxedo was to  
9 remove the forum all together.

10 And that's a viewpoint based censorship and  
11 a prior restriction on Ms. McMillen's speech. And,  
12 therefore, we believe that we've met the burden for  
13 proving the likelihood of success on the merits as well  
14 as the other factors required in granting a preliminary  
15 injunction. But, again, in the alternative, I believe  
16 Ms. McMillen would be satisfied with the declaration  
17 that her rights were violated by the school removing the  
18 forum and denying her the right to attend the prom with  
19 her girlfriend and to wear a tuxedo.

20 THE COURT: Let me ask you, when you make  
21 this alternative prayer --

22 MS. BENNETT: Your Honor, we would not be  
23 opposed to consolidating this as a bench trial and you  
24 making a finding on the merits. I believe the Defense

1 argued some of the issues on the merits. And so we  
2 would not be opposed to that at this point in time.

3 THE COURT: What do you say to that?

4 MR. GRIFFITH: Your Honor, I think at this  
5 stage this is a preliminary injunction hearing, and I  
6 responded properly to the Canal Authority factors --

7 THE COURT: Yes, sir.

8 MR. GRIFFITH: -- which necessarily require  
9 me to address everything that I did. So I'm not really  
10 following her logic, and I certainly don't believe  
11 that's what the law says. If it will help the Court, we  
12 will do whatever you direct.

13 THE COURT: Well, I just -- it appears to  
14 the Court that it's late -- at a late stage that this is  
15 raised for the first time.

16 MR. GRIFFITH: It's a little bit like a  
17 kabuki deal, what do we do now. And it's a change in  
18 belief that is a reflection of what Counsel thinks about  
19 the merits of the case. That's what's going on. I  
20 don't believe that this is a time to get in the middle  
21 of the stream and change boats, and I believe that's  
22 what's occurred.

23 MS. BENNETT: We're not in any way, Your  
24 Honor, trying to change. We fully believe we're

1 entitled to injunctive relief. Most of the issues,  
2 testimony has been offered by the Defendants and,  
3 therefore, it was something we proposed. But,  
4 obviously, Your Honor, if you feel it's inappropriate at  
5 this time, I certainly will --

6 THE COURT: Well, ordinarily, when you  
7 combine a preliminary injunction, it's done  
8 beforehand --

9 MR. GRIFFITH: Yes, Your Honor.

10 MS. BENNETT: Yes, Your Honor.

11 THE COURT: Anything further?

12 MS. BENNETT: No, Your Honor. Thank you.

13 THE COURT: I will review the authoritative  
14 citings, the submissions to the Court and the evidence  
15 that's been presented here today and issue a  
16 written opinion just as promptly as I possibly can.

17 MR. GRIFFITH: Thank you, Your Honor.

18 MS. BENNETT: Thank you, Your Honor.

19 THE COURT: And when we're all doing our  
20 work electronically, it will be done quickly.

21 MR. GRIFFITH: Yes, sir.

22 THE COURT: Okay. Very well. Court is  
23 adjourned.  
24



# EXHIBIT E

LEGAL DEPARTMENT  
LESBIAN GAY  
BISEXUAL  
TRANSGENDER &  
AIDS PROJECT



March 26, 2010

via e-mail and facsimile

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Griffith & Griffith  
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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

RICHARD ZACKS  
TREASURER

*Re: McMillen v. Itawamba County School District*

Dear Ms. Floyd and Mr. Griffith:

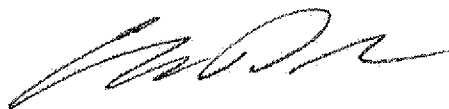
We write regarding your representations regarding the “private” prom being held at Tupelo Furniture Mart. At the preliminary injunction hearing, defendants made representations, upon which the Court relied, that this prom would be open and welcoming to all IAHS students. *See Order Denying Plaintiff’s Preliminary Injunction Motion at p. 11.* Moreover, although defendants stated that they are not involved in the planning of this “private” prom, it was clear from the testimony that the school district was at a minimum communicating with the parents who are organizing the event.

Based on the limited information regarding the “private” prom provided to plaintiff, it is not clear—despite your representations to the Court—that Ms. McMillen will be welcome to this event with her same-sex date and wearing a tuxedo. We request that you immediately provide us with all the information that you have regarding this event, including what rules will be enforced, and inform us if your representations to the Court were in fact accurate. Specifically, we request that you determine if Ms. McMillen will be welcome to this event, if she will be permitted to bring a same-sex date, and if she will be permitted to wear a tuxedo. Please note that given security concerns caused by defendants’ actions in canceling the prom, Ms. McMillen and her date may be accompanied by her father and possibly a security guard.

March 26, 2010

Please respond to this letter by no later than **Wednesday, March 31, 2010.**

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'C. Sun', written in a cursive style.

Christine P. Sun  
Senior Counsel  
ACLU National LGBT Project

cc: Counsel of record

# EXHIBIT F

**ITAWAMBA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT**

605 South Cummings Street  
Fulton, Mississippi 38843

Teresa McNeece  
Superintendent of Education

Telephone: (662) 862-2159  
Facsimile: (662) 862-4713

March 30, 2010

Christine P. Sun  
American Civil Liberties Union  
125 Board Street, 18<sup>th</sup> Floor  
New York, NY 10004

VIA E-MAIL  
[csun@aclu.org](mailto:csun@aclu.org)

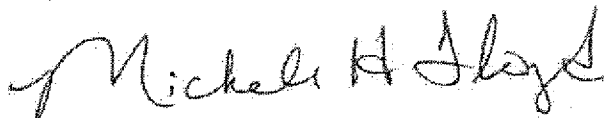
Re: *McMillen vs. Itawamba County School District, et al*

Dear Ms. Sun:

In response to your letter dated March 26, 2010, please be advised that the prom for the juniors and seniors of Itawamba Agricultural High School will be Friday night from 7:30 p.m. until midnight at the Fulton Country Club in Fulton, MS. Please advise your client, Constance McMillen, of this information, and advise her that she will be allowed to bring her same-sex date and wear a tuxedo. However, her date must be no younger than a 9<sup>th</sup> grade student nor older than a college aged student.

Additionally, I was informed that Ms. McMillen was not at school today because she is alleging that she is being harassed by other students and possibly employees. It is my understanding that Ms. McMillen's grandmother told Mr. Trae Wiygul about this but would not tell him any names nor would she give him any details. If Ms. McMillen is in fact being harassed, we cannot assist her if we do not know who is doing the harassing. We take allegations of harassment very seriously, and this behavior, if happening, will not be tolerated. It is very important to us that our schools are a safe environment for all our students. Would you please talk with Ms. McMillen and get the names of the people that Ms. McMillen's grandmother purports to be harassing Ms. McMillen and the contents of any alleged harassing statements?

Sincerely,



Michele H. Floyd

Ms. Sun  
March 30, 2010  
Page 2

cc: Kristy L. Bennett  
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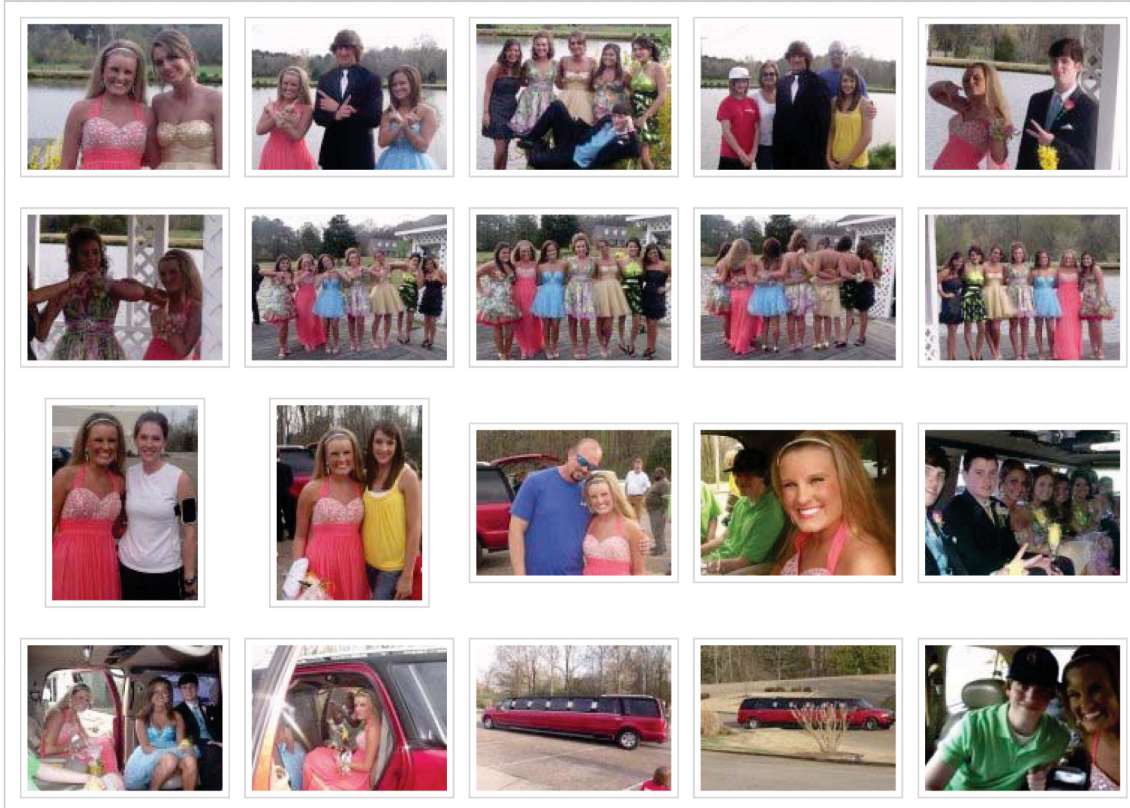
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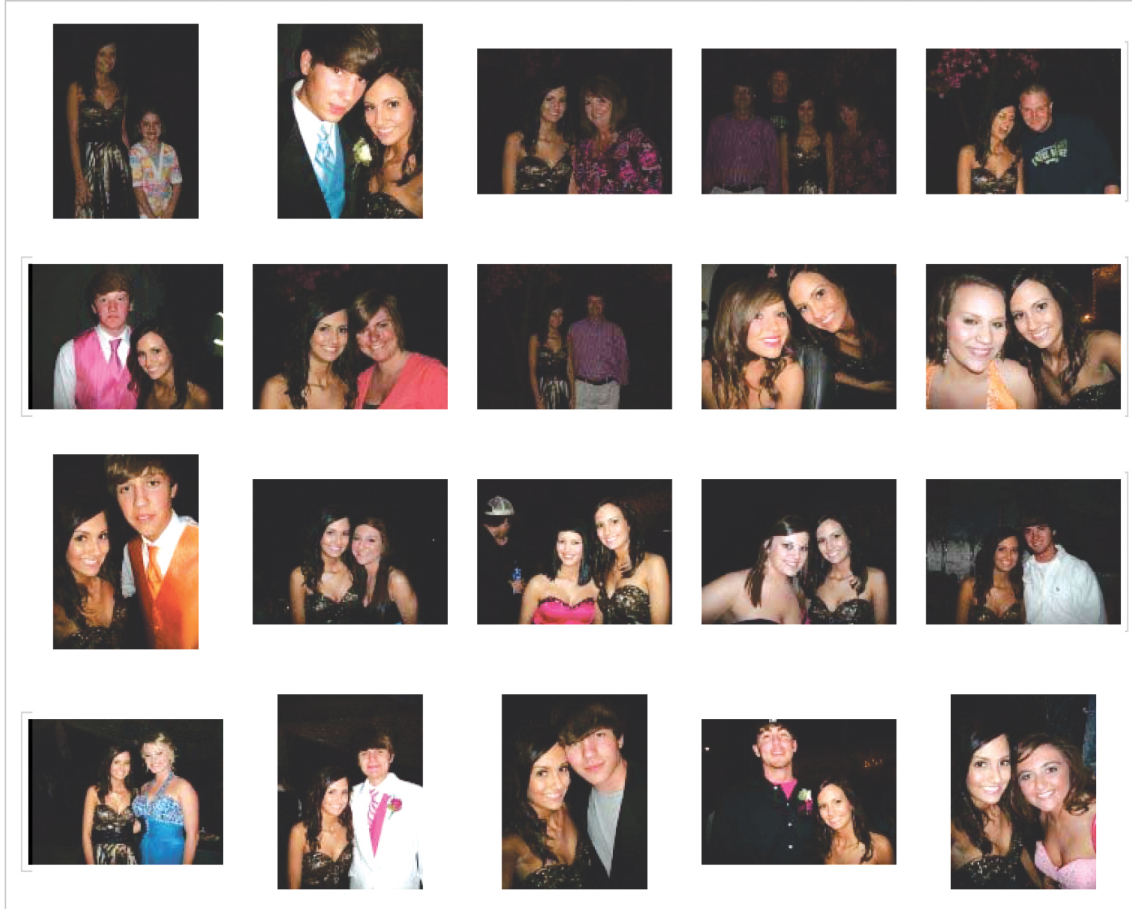
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

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
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# EXHIBIT H

LEGAL DEPARTMENT  
LESBIAN GAY  
BISEXUAL  
TRANSGENDER &  
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April 15, 2010

via e-mail

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

RICHARD ZACKS  
TREASURER

Dear Ms. Floyd and Mr. Griffith:


Pursuant to Mississippi Code § 37-15-31(1)(c), I write on behalf of Michael McMillen, the father of Constance McMillen, to request that the School Board consent to Constance transferring out of the Itawamba County School District to the Jackson School District. Mr. McMillen has contacted the Jackson School District separately to obtain its consent to the transfer.

As you may be aware, it is the recommendation of Constance's psychologist that she no longer attend IAHS. Mr. McMillen provided a copy of that recommendation to Superintendent McNeece last week. Moreover, given the misplaced enmity among the student body and the community against Constance for "causing" at least one prom to be canceled, Mr. McMillen believes that it would be in the best interests of Constance's well-being and her educational needs to transfer to another school district. *See Pascagoula Municipal Separate School Dist. v. Barton*, 776 So.2d 683 (2001) (holding that it would be arbitrary and capricious for school district to deny transfer request without consideration of the educational needs and welfare of the particular student involved).

Please contact me with a response as soon as possible. My direct dial is 212-549-2661.

Sincerely,

April 15, 2010

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'C. Sun', written in a cursive style.

Christine P. Sun  
Senior Counsel  
ACLU National LGBT Project