

Personal Communication Devices and Social Media

Students may be allowed to use and possess personal communication devices on district property and at district-sponsored activities provided such devices are not used in any manner that may disrupt the learning environment or district-sponsored activities, or violate Board policies, administrative regulations, school or classroom rules, state and federal law.¹ As used in this policy, a “personal communication device” is a device that emits an audible signal, vibrates, displays a message or otherwise summons or delivers a communication to the possessor of the device. This includes other digital audio devices such as but not limited to iPods.

Students may not access social media sites using district equipment, while on district property or at district-sponsored activities unless the posting is approved by a district representative.

Social media websites are websites such as, but not limited to, Facebook, MySpace and Twitter.

The district will not be liable for personal communication devices brought to district property and district-sponsored activities. The district will not be liable for information/comments posted by students on social media websites when the student is not engaged in district activities and not using district equipment.

The superintendent is directed to develop administrative regulations and/or approve school rules as necessary to ensure that student use of such devices is consistent with this policy. Administrative regulations may include grade- or age-level possession and/or use restrictions by students on district property and at district-sponsored activities, consequences for violations and such other provisions as the superintendent may deem necessary. The superintendent is responsible for ensuring that pertinent provisions of Board policies, administrative regulations and school rules governing personal communications devices are included in student/parent handbooks, reviewed annually and updated as necessary.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

[ORS 332.107](#)

Copyrights, 17 U.S.C. §§ 101- 1332; 19 C.F.R. Part 133 (2006).

¹The taking, disseminating, transferring, or sharing of obscene, pornographic, or otherwise illegal images or photographs, whether by electronic data transfer or otherwise (commonly called texting, sexting, emailing, etc.) may constitute a crime under state and/or federal law. Any person taking, disseminating, transferring, or sharing obscene, pornographic, or otherwise illegal images or photographs will be reported to law enforcement and/or other appropriate state or federal agencies.