



Campaigning and Advocacy Do's and Don'ts



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It is imperative that campaigning and advocacy efforts of Prop. 123 (including school bonds and overrides) by school board members and public school employees stay within the bounds of the law.

Arizona Revised Statutes section 15-511 (A.R.S. §15-511) prohibits school districts from using school resources to influence the outcome of an election.

This is what A.R.S. §15-511 prohibits:

- It prohibits school boards (collectively, as a board) from making statements or submitting arguments in favor of, or in opposition to, Prop. 123.
- It prohibits school employees, when on school time, from activities that would influence the outcome of the Prop. 123 election.
- It prohibits the use of school property including equipment, paper, copiers, buildings, computers, etc., from being used to influence the outcome of the Prop. 123 election.
- It prohibits Arizona school districts from expending funds for membership in an organization that attempts to influence the outcome of the Prop. 123 election.
- It prohibits students being given campaign material intended to influence Prop. 123 (and material intended to influence the outcome of legislation). Because this is an area of the law with special emphasis, the best practice is to avoid children taking home any material that might be deemed political.

A.R.S. §15-511 does not tie the hands of school board members or public school employees, however.

This is what the law DOES NOT prohibit:

- Individual board members or school employees not on school time MAY exercise their free speech rights and get involved in the Prop. 123 campaign.
- School district employees MAY receive Prop. 123 campaign information in school district e-mail accounts and mailboxes from an outside (non-school) sender; however, in the case of school e-mail accounts, such information cannot be passed on to others – including outside recipients.
- Outside groups, including PTOs, MAY organize and use school buildings to have meetings in support of the Prop. 123 campaign providing those groups lease the facilities in the manner any other group would be allowed to lease.
- Individuals MAY exercise their free speech rights (politicking, including flyer distribution) at an event in which the public at-large is welcome, providing that all groups are welcome to engage in such activity and it is consistent with district policy for such activity.
- School districts MAY remind their patrons that there is a special election on Prop 123 and ask them to vote – so long there is no attempt to say HOW to vote.
- Board members and school employees on school time MAY answer questions from a factual perspective on the impact to the school district depending on Prop. 123's outcome. (However, be careful here! If facts can be viewed as being overly speculative, skewed or selectively used to further a particular viewpoint, the law may be triggered.)

Frequently Asked Questions about A.R.S. §15-511 and the Use of School Resources to Influence an Election

Q1: Can a person use their title in support of an issue – say a letter to the editor signed by the superintendent?

A1: Yes, though best practice is to state that the letter is not being written on behalf of the district. The letter should obviously not be written during duty time and no school resources should be used – computers, paper, e-mails, etc. – in its production.

Q2: Can you post Prop. 123 election information on school marquees?

A2: Yes, you can put the May 17 election date and ask people to vote on a school marquee. You cannot tell them or suggest to them HOW to vote.

Q3: Can school employees receive Prop. 123 election-related material in school mailboxes or on school computers or in school-provided e-mail accounts?

A3: Yes, the law allows for the receipt of such material so long as the district has a policy allowing for receipt of outside, non-school related messages. However, school employees cannot forward such messages to anyone or print out such messages on district printers or district paper. A good practice for any messages going to school district accounts is to contain a tag that informs the receiver of the message of the law.

Here is some suggested language: “Please note: If you are receiving this message on a school district computer or using a school district provided e-mail account you may not forward this message from your computer to another’s computer or copy the flyer and distribute under A.R.S. §15-511, which prohibits the use of school resources in influencing the outcome of an election.”

Q4: Can a parent or employee have a Prop. 123 bumper sticker on a car in a school parking lot?

A4: Yes, this is specifically allowed under the Attorney General guidelines.

Q5: Can teachers wear T-shirts or buttons to school in support of/opposition to Prop. 123? Can board members wear T-shirts or buttons in support of Prop. 123 to a board meeting?

A5: No and No.

Q6: Can community members, parents or school employees pass out material in support or opposition to Prop. 123 at school or at school-sponsored events?

A6: If it is an event where the public is not generally invited – like during the school day – parents or community members would have to stay off school premises to hand things out. (School employees could also participate if they were off duty.) If it is an extracurricular event where the public is invited, then the parents (and school employees that are off duty and do not have supervisory responsibilities) can come on campus and pass things out – so long as all sides are treated fairly.

Q7: Can the district distribute factual information about the impact of Prop. 123 measure to the public?

A7: Yes, but facts should be presented fairly, completely and without bias. If at all possible, such materials should stick to the financial numbers closely and avoid editorial comment.

Q8: Can schools send home factual information about Prop. 123 with students for their parents to read?

A8: The law is very clear that students should never be used in an attempt to influence the outcome of an election. The law also prohibits students from bringing home material that attempts to influence legislation (no lobbying, the only place in the law where lobbying is invoked). For this reason, best practice is not to give any material to students related to the Prop. 123 election – even a “just the facts” flyer.

Q9: Can teachers, school staff and administrators discuss their support for/opposition to Prop. 123 during the course of the school day or at official events?

A9: Teachers and other school employees do have the right of free speech but these rights are fewer in a work environment. During non-duty time, school employees should feel free to express their point of view and to gather with other like-minded school employees who are also off-duty. School employees should refrain from expressing their views about the Prop. 123 election to students during the school day.

If discussing Prop. 123 before community groups, superintendents and principals should take time off from work if discussing Prop. 123 in anything but a factual manner. All school employees can take part in Prop. 123 activities if off duty and school resources are not utilized.

Q10: Can school buildings be used by outside groups for Prop. 123 campaign-related events?

A10: Yes, as long as the facility is rented at the going rate under the district’s community use of facilities policy. This includes parent teacher organizations that normally get free use for their meetings; if the meeting is to discuss pro-positions about Prop. 123 (or anti Prop. 123 as well), rental fees must apply for that meeting.

Q11: Can the district/school have a Prop. 123 forum where all sides are represented?

A11: Yes, and if such a forum is held no rental charges would apply. Advocacy groups cannot rent school facilities for the purpose of advocating for or opposing Prop. 123 at the same time as a campaign forum.

Q12: Can the band and cheerleaders perform at a Prop. 123 rally?

A12: Yes, but such a performance must be truly voluntary on behalf of the students and no district provided uniforms, instruments or transportation should be used.

Q13: Can teachers take parent e-mails and send a pro- or anti- Prop. 123 message to them from their own computers at home, when not on school duty?

A13: Yes, if such e-mail addresses are obtained under a public records request.

Q14: Can a school board adopt a resolution in favor or opposed to Prop. 123?

A14: No.

Q15: Can civics educators discuss Prop. 123 as part of a Kids Voting program or other type program to teach students about the political process?

A15: Yes, so long as the instructor follows a curriculum that is neutral in its approach. While students are free to voice their positions about Prop. 123 during such a program, school employees should refrain from doing so.

Q16: Can voter registration material be given out by schools?

A16: Yes, but only if such material is available all the time and not just part of an advocacy effort on Prop. 123.

Q17: If a school gives out space to an outside group for free – under the community use policy where the activity supports the school’s educational mission – can that outside group allow campaigning by a Prop. 123 group?

A17: No. If the school facility is being used without compensation being paid – because the activity is deemed to further the school’s educational mission – no campaign activity can occur since that is, by law, NOT part of the school’s educational mission.

Q18: Do the §15-511 restrictions apply to charter schools?

A18: Yes. Although charters are exempt from most of the laws pertaining to school districts, they must follow 15-511 and all of the answers here would equally apply to charters.

Q19: Can pro- or con- Prop. 123 signs be placed on school campuses on election day, if the campus is being used as a polling place?

A19: Yes. There the First Amendment would apply and signs could be placed on school grounds by proponents of Prop. 123, as long as they are outside of the prescribed boundary limits of a polling place.

Q20: Can students attend Prop. 123 rallies held on school campuses?

A20: Yes, but only voluntarily and information about the rally cannot be distributed during the school day or using school resources. (Also, don’t forget that the facility for the rally must be rented under the school’s community use policy.)

Q21: Can districts have a Prop. 123 forum where only facts and local impact will be discussed regarding Prop. 123?

A21: Yes, but extra care should be taken to ensure that it is purely a “just the facts” presentation and discussion; neutral facts that favor both a pro and con side should be brought out in such a discussion. The safest thing to do is to have an issues forum and have the other side represented -- then those involved (not school employees on school time) need not worry if a discussion of the facts leads to an advocacy message.

Q22: Can education organizations endorse and support Prop. 123?

A22: Not if they have school districts as dues paying members or if school districts pay membership dues to the organization on behalf of an individual member. Education organizations – and other organizations -- which are not funded by school districts CAN endorse and support Prop. 123.

Q23: Can school employees be expected to support Prop. 123 in their free time?

A23: NO! Employees cannot be required to support Prop. 123 through either expressed or implied directive and no reward or punishment can follow to employees for being involved or not being involved in the Prop. 123 campaign.

Q24: Can school employees give out information – such as directory information of students or lists of school vendors – to an outside group for Prop. 123 campaign purposes?

A24: Yes, so long as that information must be disclosed as a public record should a request for information be made. The request for information should follow all normal channels and go through standard legal review.

Q.25: Can a campaign or school district poll to determine message and targeting?

A.25: It depends on the type of poll. A school district can poll to find out what kinds of projects/expenditures/needs the public supports; the school district cannot conduct a “push poll” designed to move voters to support of Prop. 123.

Q.26: Can districts pass two budgets - one if Prop. 123 passes and one if it fails - without violating 15-511?

A.26: Yes.

Q.27: Can material from an organization that has taken a position on Prop. 123 be distributed by people acting on behalf of a school district without violating the law?

A.27: It depends on whether the message itself amounts to an attempt to influence the outcome of an election under the law. The law concerns itself with the message, not the messenger. However, the analysis might change if the organization’s name or logo was, itself, an attempt to influence - such as YES on Prop. 123 Committee, etc.

Mere public knowledge that the organization has taken a position on Prop. 123 is not enough to deem neutral materials that contain the organization’s logo - save for the aforementioned stipulation - an attempt to influence the outcome of an election by those acting on behalf of a school district using school district resources.

Attorney General’s Guidelines on §15-511

The Attorney General’s Office has published guidelines to give school officials practical advice on adhering to the law’s requirements.

They are worth reading and getting acquainted with.

View the guidelines at:

<https://www.azag.gov/document/school-use-guidelines-school-district-or-charter-school-resources>

Questions?

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