By Senator Yarborough

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to freedom of speech and religious expression in public schools; amending s. 1002.206, F.S.; revising a short title; prohibiting a school district from discriminating against students or school personnel on the basis of political or ideological viewpoints or expression; requiring a school district to treat a student's voluntary expression of political or ideological viewpoints on permissible subjects in the same manner as any other viewpoint; authorizing students to express political or ideological beliefs in coursework, artwork, and other specified assignments; prohibiting penalty or reward for such expression in coursework, artwork, or other specified assignments; authorizing a student to wear clothing, accessories, and jewelry displaying political or ideological messages or symbols; authorizing a student to engage in or organize political or ideological activities or expression; authorizing a student to organize political or ideological groups, clubs, and other gatherings; prohibiting a school district from discriminating against a student club or group for specified reasons; requiring that a school district provide political or ideological groups with equal access to school facilities; authorizing political or ideological groups to advertise or announce meetings in the same manner and to the same extent as other groups; requiring that the Department of Education develop and 4-01149B-26 20261006

publish a model policy regarding a limited public forum and political or ideological expression; providing construction; creating a private cause of action for persons and student clubs or groups harmed by specified violations; providing for specified awards to such persons and clubs or groups; authorizing such persons and clubs or groups to use specified violations as a defense or counterclaim under certain circumstances; providing applicability; requiring that such actions be brought within a specified period of time; providing that the state waives specified immunity; providing that school district has liability under certain circumstances; providing severability; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Section 1002.206, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.206 <u>Freedom of speech and</u> religious expression in public schools.—

- (1) This section may be cited as the "Florida Student and School Personnel First Amendment and Religious Liberties Act."
- (2) A school district may not discriminate against a student, parent, or school personnel on the basis of a religious viewpoint or religious expression. A school district may not discriminate against or penalize a student on the basis of expressing a religious, political, or ideological viewpoint or for engaging in religious, political, or ideological expression

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in the same time, place, and manner and to the same extent that other similarly situated students may engage in speech or express views at a public school. A school district shall treat a student's voluntary expression of a religious, political, or ideological viewpoint on an otherwise permissible subject in the same manner that the school district treats a student's voluntary expression of any other a secular viewpoint.

- (3) (a) A student may express his or her religious, political, or ideological beliefs in coursework, artwork, and other written and oral assignments free from discrimination or academic penalty. A student's homework and classroom assignments must shall be evaluated, regardless of their religious, political, or ideological content, based on expected academic standards relating to the course curriculum and requirements. A student may not be penalized or rewarded based on the religious, political, or ideological content of his or her work if the coursework, artwork, or other written or oral assignments require a student's viewpoint to be expressed.
- (b) A student may wear clothing, accessories, and jewelry that display a religious, political, or ideological message or symbol in the same manner and to the same extent that other secular types of clothing, accessories, and jewelry that display messages or symbols are permitted to be worn.
- (4) (a) A student may pray or engage in <u>or organize</u> religious, <u>political</u>, <u>or ideological</u> activities or religious, <u>political</u>, <u>or ideological</u> expression before, during, and after the school day in the same manner and to the same extent that a student may engage in <u>other secular</u> activities or expression. A student may organize prayer groups or, religious, political, or

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ideological clubs, and other religious, political, or ideological gatherings before, during, and after the school day in the same manner and to the same extent that a student is permitted to organize other secular activities, clubs, gatherings, and groups. A school district may not discriminate against a student club or group based on:

- 1. The religious, political, or ideological viewpoints expressed by the students or the club; or
- 2. Any requirement that the leaders or members of the club affirm and adhere to the club's sincerely held beliefs, comply with the club's standards of conduct, or further the club's mission or purpose, as defined by the student club.
- (b)1. A school district may not prevent school personnel from participating in religious activities on school grounds that are initiated by students at reasonable times before or after the school day if such activities are voluntary and do not conflict with the responsibilities or assignments of such personnel.
- 2. A school district shall comply with the federal requirements in Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits an employer from discriminating against an employee on the basis of religion.
- (c) A school district shall give a religious, political, or <a href="ideological">ideological</a> group access to the same school facilities for assembling as given to other secular groups without discrimination based on the religious, political, or ideological content of the group's expression. A group that meets for prayer or other religious, political, or ideological speech may advertise or announce its meetings in the same manner and to the

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same extent that <u>another</u> a secular group may advertise or announce its meetings.

- (5)(a) A school district shall adopt a policy that establishes a limited public forum for student speakers at any school event at which a student is to speak publicly. The limited public forum policy shall require the school district to:
- 1. Provide the forum in a manner that does not discriminate against a student's voluntary expression of a religious, political, or ideological viewpoint on an otherwise permissible subject;
- 2. Provide a method based on neutral criteria for the selection of student speakers at school events, activities, and graduation ceremonies;
- 3. Ensure that a student speaker does not engage in obscene, vulgar, offensively lewd, or indecent speech; and
- 4. State in written or oral form that the student's speech does not reflect the endorsement, sponsorship, position, or expression of the school district.
- (b) The school district shall deliver the disclaimer required in subparagraph (a)4. at all graduation events and any other event at which a student speaks publicly.
- (c) Student expression of a religious, political, or ideological viewpoint on an otherwise permissible subject may not be excluded from the limited public forum.
- (6) The Department of Education shall develop a model policy regarding a limited public forum and voluntary expression of religious, political, or ideological viewpoints by students and school personnel in public schools pursuant to this section.

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The department shall publish the model policy on its website.

Each district school board shall adopt and implement the

148 department's model policy.

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- (7) This section does not prevent a school district from prohibiting, limiting, or restricting:
- (a) Expression that the First Amendment of the United States Constitution does not protect.
- (b) Expression that is unwelcome, and so severe, pervasive, and subjectively and objectively offensive, that a student is effectively denied equal access to educational opportunities or benefits provided by the school.
- (c) Conduct that intentionally, materially, and substantially disrupts:
  - 1. The operations of the school; or
- 2. The expressive activities of another person if that activity is occurring on campus in a space reserved for that activity under the exclusive use or control of a particular student, group of students, or group or club.
- (8) (a) Any person or student club or group that is harmed by a violation of this section, or whose rights under this section are violated, shall have a private cause of action against the school district for declaratory and injunctive relief, statutory punitive damages, reasonable attorney fees and costs, and any other appropriate relief.
- (b) If a person or student club or group prevails in any such action, the person or student club or group must be awarded statutory punitive damages in an amount of at least \$15,000, not to exceed \$25,000.
  - (c) Any person or student club or group aggrieved by a

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violation of this section may assert such violation as a defense
or counterclaim in any disciplinary action or in any civil or
administrative proceedings brought against such person or
student club or group.

- (d) Nothing in this section may be interpreted to limit any other remedies available to any student or student club or group.
- (e) A person or student club or group must bring suit for violation of this section not later than 2 years after the day the cause of action accrues. For purposes of calculating the 2-year limitation period, each day that the violation persists, and each day that a policy in violation of this section remains in effect, constitutes a new day that the cause of action has accrued.
- (9) (a) A school district that violates this section is not immune from suit or liability for such violation and is not immune from civil suit in federal court.
- (b) The state waives immunity under the Eleventh Amendment of the United States Constitution and consents to suit in a federal court for lawsuits arising out of this section. A school that violates this section is not immune from suit or liability for the violation.
- (10) If any provision of this section or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of this section which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are severable.
  - Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2026.