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main point is, they can make their code as conservative as they want. So, it's unlimited.

SENATOR SCHROCK: Then I guess that bears a question. If the school does not adopt a code and the students attempt to print something like this, is it too late then to stop that type of...

SENATOR BEUTLER: If they did not adopt a code, then subsection (2) of Section 4 would apply. And what that says is that where they've not adopted a code, then they are still limited. A student could not publish something that was obscene, or that was harmful to minors, or that was libelous, or which was demonstrably likely to incite violence, lawbreaking, or substantial or material disruption of the normal functions of the school. So, in that particular situation, even if they didn't have a code, I think they could prohibit that kind of publication under the statutory standards.

SENATOR SCHROCK: Okay.

SENATOR BEUTLER: So, in other words, if they don't like the statutory standard, they can make a code that's more conservative, however much more conservative they want to make it.

SENATOR SCHROCK: Thank you, Senator Beutler. And that concludes my remarks.

PRESIDENT MAURSTAD: Thank you, Senator Schrock. Senator Redfield.

SENATOR REDFIELD: Thank you, Mr. President, members of the body. Senator Beutler, I know that you have met with a lot of students who have been very impressive, and I've met with a lot of students like that, too. But I also, as I look at the language of the bill, am not as convinced as you are that in fact the school boards would have the freedom to create a more restrictive code because you said, in the amendment, that the school board would have to adopt publication codes that are consistent with the maximum appropriate freedom of expression described in the Student Freedom of Expression Act. Now, that is only limited by being obscene or harmful to minors, that it