

12. For example, in the Doe case the SJC reversed a Superior Court Judge's injunction against a public high school's disciplinary decision to suspend a student and held that:

[W]e must grant school officials substantial deference in their disciplinary choices. Thus, we will overturn a superintendent's decision to suspend a student only if it is arbitrary and capricious, so as to constitute an abuse of discretion...

Reversal of the superintendent's decision is warranted only if it lacks any rational explanation that reasonable persons might support. A decision is not arbitrary and capricious if reasonable minds could differ on the proper outcome. It is not the place of a reviewing court to substitute its own opinion for that of the superintendent. We will affirm the superintendent's decision if it is rational.

Doe, 437 Mass. at 5-6 (citations and quotation marks omitted).^{4/}

13. There is nothing unreasonable or irrational in the Defendant relying on the Boxboro Police Department's decision, in arresting the Plaintiff, that she was a minor in possession of alcohol.

14. Massachusetts judges have uniformly held that public schools have the right to discipline high school students who drink or possess alcohol (even when this occurs off school grounds or outside school hours), and that injunctive relief should not be granted by courts to overrule the discipline

^{4/} This Court should not act as an independent fact finder in this matter, as "[j]udicial review is on the record before the school [officials] to determine whether [they] acted arbitrarily or capriciously." Nicholas B., 412 Mass. at 23 (citation omitted).