

New Jersey V Tlo Worksheet Answers



Name: _____

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New Jersey v. T.L.O.

WHY IS IT CALLED "New Jersey v. T.L.O."?

The first name refers to the party that brought the action. At the criminal trial stage, it is always the government because the government initiates all criminal cases in the United States. So, the very first criminal trial was:

STATE vs. T.L.O.

The abbreviation so set stands for the Latin phrase *ex officio*. Ex officio is a procedural phrase meaning "by the relation of," "out of the relation of," or "on behalf of." This is a phrase showing that the State is filing criminal charges based on information from another person. In the same caption shown above, the party named after "ex rel." is the party being charged with a crime, the party is called the *relator*.

THE BASICS OF THE CASE

On March 7, 1985, a teacher at a New Jersey High School discovered two 16-year-old freshmen smoking in the girls' bathroom in violation of school rules. The teacher brought the two to the principal's office, where they were questioned by an assistant vice principal. One of the students admitted to smoking and was assigned to complete a three-day smoking cessation being used back to class. The other student, named Taryn Lee Odoms-T.L.O., refers to her initials, because she was a juvenile—denied that she was smoking.

The assistant principal demanded to see her purse and upon opening it, found a pack of Marlboro cigarettes and rolling papers which he associated with marijuana use. Believing a more thorough search "might yield further evidence of drug use", the assistant principal searched the rest of the purse, revealing a small amount of marijuana, a tobacco pipe, several empty plastic bags, an index card with the names of students who owed her money, and two letters implicating her in dealing marijuana. School administration called T.L.O.'s mother and turned over the evidence found in T.L.O.'s purse to police. At the request of police, T.L.O.'s mother brought her to the police station for questioning where T.L.O. admitted to selling marijuana at the school. T.L.O. stated that she had sold "approximately 10 to 20 marijuana cigarettes" earlier that day.

T.L.O. received a three-day suspension from the school and an additional seven-day suspension for possessing marijuana on school property. The state also brought delinquency charges against T.L.O. for the drugs and paraphernalia found in her purse.

THE QUESTION

Does a student have a right to the same amount of privacy at school as the private life of their home.

THE ANSWER

No, a school administrator must have to have a search warrant or probable cause before conducting a search of a student's belongings. A school official has a reasonable expectation of privacy at school.

What exactly are EXPECTATIONS OF PRIVACY AT SCHOOL



In general, students have a lower expectation of privacy at school due to the need for schools to maintain a safe environment for all students. However, the exact scope of students' privacy rights can vary depending on the specific situation and the laws of the state or school district.

THE ARGUMENT

T.L.O. was first tried in the Juvenile Court in New Jersey and had a motion to suppress the evidence found in her purse, arguing that the search of her purse had violated the Fourth Amendment and that the evidence found as a result of it should be excluded from trial. The court denied the motion, arguing that, while the Fourth Amendment does apply to searches by school officials, a school official is permitted to search a student's belongings if there is "reasonable suspicion" that the student broke the law or school policy.

T.L.O. eventually appealed to the Supreme Court of New Jersey, which reversed the lower court's decision. The state then appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which agreed to review the case on November 29, 1985.

New Jersey v. TLO Worksheet Answers is a vital topic in the study of constitutional law and the rights of students in public schools. The case, decided by the Supreme Court in 1985, addressed the balance between students' rights and the authority of school officials to maintain a safe environment. Understanding the implications of this case is essential for students, educators, and legal professionals alike. This article will explore the background of the case, the Supreme Court's decision, its implications for students' rights, and provide insights into how to approach worksheet answers related to this landmark case.

Background of New Jersey v. TLO

The case of New Jersey v. TLO (1985) began when a high school student, identified as TLO, was caught smoking cigarettes in the restroom. When confronted by a school official, TLO denied the accusation. The school official proceeded to search her purse, which led to the discovery of marijuana, rolling papers, and evidence of drug dealing. TLO challenged the search, arguing that it violated her Fourth Amendment rights, which protect against unreasonable searches and seizures.

Legal Context

1. Fourth Amendment: The Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution protects individuals from unreasonable searches and seizures. The case raised the question of how this protection applies within the school environment.

2. TLO's Argument: TLO's defense claimed that the search of her purse was unreasonable and violated her constitutional rights. She argued that school officials needed probable cause, similar to what law enforcement officers require, to conduct searches.

3. School Officials' Position: The school argued that they had a responsibility to maintain a safe and disciplined environment, which justified the search based on reasonable suspicion rather than probable cause.

The Supreme Court's Decision

In a 6-3 decision, the Supreme Court sided with the school, establishing that school officials do not need the same level of probable cause as law enforcement when conducting searches in schools. Instead, they must have "reasonable suspicion" to justify the search.

Key Points of the Decision

1. Reasonable Suspicion Standard: The Court ruled that school officials could search students if they had reasonable grounds to believe that the search would uncover evidence of a violation of law or school rules. This standard is lower than probable cause, which is required for police searches.
2. Balancing Test: The Court emphasized the need to balance students' privacy rights against the school's need to maintain order and discipline. The decision recognized that students have a lesser expectation of privacy in a school setting.
3. Implications for Future Cases: The ruling set a precedent for future cases involving student searches, highlighting that while students retain their Fourth Amendment rights, these rights can be limited in the context of public education.

Implications of New Jersey v. TLO

The New Jersey v. TLO decision has far-reaching implications for the rights of students and the authority of school officials. It has influenced how schools handle disciplinary actions, searches, and the enforcement of rules.

Impact on Student Rights

1. **Understanding Privacy Rights:** Students must be aware that while they have rights, those rights are not absolute within the school environment. The reasonable suspicion standard allows for some intrusion into personal privacy to maintain safety.
2. **School Policies:** Schools may establish policies regarding searches that comply with the ruling, which can include locker searches, searches of bags, and other personal items.
3. **Legal Precedents:** *New Jersey v. TLO* has been cited in various cases involving student rights, providing a legal framework for understanding how schools can act regarding searches and seizures.

Implications for School Officials

1. **Training and Guidelines:** School officials must be trained to understand the legal standards for conducting searches. They should ensure that any search is justified based on reasonable suspicion and is not overly intrusive.
2. **Documentation:** It is advisable for school officials to document the reasons for searches, including specific evidence or behavior that led to the decision to search a student.
3. **Policy Development:** Schools should develop clear policies regarding searches that comply with the law while protecting students' rights, ensuring that both staff and students are aware of these policies.

How to Approach Worksheet Answers on *New Jersey v. TLO*

When tackling worksheet questions related to *New Jersey v. TLO*, it is essential to focus on understanding the case's context, the legal principles involved, and the implications of the ruling. Here are some tips for answering worksheet questions effectively:

Understanding Key Concepts

1. **Familiarize Yourself with the Case:** Before answering questions, ensure you understand the facts of the case, the arguments presented, and the Supreme Court's ruling.
2. **Identify Legal Principles:** Recognize the key legal principles established by the case, including the reasonable suspicion standard and the balance between student rights and school authority.

3. Consider the Broader Impact: Think about how the ruling affects students and schools today. Reflect on current events or policies that may relate to the case.

Sample Worksheet Questions and Answers

1. What was the main issue in *New Jersey v. TLO*?

- The main issue was whether the search of TLO's purse by school officials violated her Fourth Amendment rights against unreasonable searches and seizures.

2. What standard did the Supreme Court establish for searches conducted by school officials?

- The Supreme Court established that school officials need to have reasonable suspicion to conduct searches, which is a lower standard than probable cause.

3. How did the Court balance students' rights with the need for school safety?

- The Court recognized that while students have rights, those rights can be limited in the school context to allow officials to maintain safety and order.

Conclusion

In conclusion, *New Jersey v. TLO* Worksheet Answers reflects a crucial understanding of the balance between student rights and school authority. The case established a legal precedent that continues to impact how schools operate in terms of student searches and privacy rights. By comprehensively studying the case and its implications, students and educators can better navigate the complexities of legal rights within the educational environment. Understanding such foundational cases is vital for fostering a respectful and safe learning environment while honoring the rights of all individuals involved.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the significance of the *New Jersey v. TLO* case in relation to student rights?

The *New Jersey v. TLO* case is significant because it established that while students have rights under the Fourth Amendment, school officials can conduct searches of students' belongings if they have 'reasonable suspicion' that a school rule or law has been broken.

What was the outcome of New Jersey v. TLO and how did it impact school searches?

The outcome of New Jersey v. TLO was that the Supreme Court ruled in favor of the school, allowing searches based on reasonable suspicion. This impacted school searches by setting a legal precedent that schools have the authority to maintain safety and discipline.

How does New Jersey v. TLO relate to the concept of 'reasonable suspicion'?

New Jersey v. TLO relates to 'reasonable suspicion' by clarifying that school officials do not need probable cause to search students, but rather a lower standard of reasonable suspicion, which allows for more flexibility in maintaining a safe school environment.

What are the key facts of the New Jersey v. TLO case?

The key facts of the New Jersey v. TLO case include a student being caught smoking in the bathroom, leading to a search of her purse by a school official, which revealed marijuana and other paraphernalia. The case questioned the legality of the search under the Fourth Amendment.

How did the Supreme Court justify its decision in New Jersey v. TLO?

The Supreme Court justified its decision in New Jersey v. TLO by stating that the need to maintain a safe school environment outweighed the student's privacy rights, emphasizing that school officials have a duty to protect students and prevent illegal activities.

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edge [ˈɛdʒ] *n.* a connection between two points or objects; a link
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