

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### *New Jersey v. T.L.O.*

In 1980, a teacher at a high school in New Jersey found two girls smoking in a bathroom. Students were allowed to smoke in some areas of the school, but smoking in the restrooms was against school rules. The teacher took the two girls to the principal's office. There, they met with Assistant Vice Principal Theodore Choplick. One of the girls was T.L.O., a 14-year-old freshman. T.L.O. said she had not been smoking and said that she did not smoke at all. The second girl admitted that she had been smoking.

Choplick took T.L.O. into his office. He told her to give him her purse. When he opened the purse, he found a pack of cigarettes. He took the cigarettes out of the purse and showed them to T.L.O. He said she had lied about smoking in the restroom. He also found a package of cigarette rolling papers. In his opinion, this meant that T.L.O. might be using marijuana. He decided to *search* T.L.O.'s purse some more. When he did so, he found some marijuana, a pipe, and empty plastic bags. He also found one-dollar bills, a list of students who owed T.L.O. money, and some letters. In the letters, there was information that showed that T.L.O. was selling marijuana.

Choplick then called T.L.O.'s mother and the police. They both came to the school. Choplick gave the items from the purse to the police. The police asked the mother to take T.L.O. to the police station. At the police station, T.L.O. admitted that she had been selling marijuana at school. The State of New Jersey brought charges against T.L.O. The *evidence* they used was T.L.O.'s admission and the items from her purse.

T.L.O. said that the search violated the Fourth Amendment protection against unreasonable search and seizure. She tried to have the evidence from her purse kept out of court. She also argued that her *confession* should be *suppressed*, because it happened as a result of the unreasonable search. The juvenile court turned down her Fourth Amendment arguments. The Court said that a school official may search a student if that official has a "reasonable *suspicion* that a crime has been or is in the process of being committed". A school official may also search a student if he has "reasonable cause to believe that the search is necessary to maintain school discipline or enforce school policies."

The juvenile court concluded that Choplick's search was reasonable. It said that Choplick was justified in searching the purse because of his reasonable suspicion that T.L.O. had violated school rules by smoking in the restroom. When Choplick opened the purse, evidence of marijuana use was in plain view. This justified the further search of the purse. In January 1982, T.L.O. was found delinquent and sentenced to one year of *probation*.

T.L.O. appealed her case in the New Jersey courts. The Supreme Court of New Jersey found that Choplick's search was unreasonable. The state appealed.

In 1983, the Supreme Court of the United States agreed to hear the case. In 1985, the Court handed down its decision.

### **QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER (Write your answers on a separate sheet.)**

1. Why did Choplick search T.L.O.'s purse?
2. What does the Fourth Amendment say?
3. Try to make an argument that the search of T.L.O.'s purse was a violation of her Fourth Amendment rights.
4. Now try to make an argument that the Fourth Amendment does not apply to students in public schools at all.
5. Does the search of T.L.O.'s purse seem "reasonable" to you? Why or why not?
6. Should the procedures for searching students in schools be the same as the procedures for searching adults? Why or why not?