If you think your rights have been violated, call 213.977.5253 or visit www.aclu-sc.org/legal/intake

Know Your Rights:

Cell Phone **Privacy in Schools**

Doing the Rights Thing Since 1923

of SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

LIBERTY | JUSTICE | EQUALITY



www.aclu-sc.org

Know Your Rights:

Cell Phone

Privacy in Schools

Doing the Rights Thing Since 1923

If you think your rights have been

violated, call 213.977.5253 or visit

www.aclu-sc.org/legal/intake



Know Your Rights:

Cell Phone **Privacy in Schools**



www.aclu-sc.org

Know Your Rights:

Cell Phone Privacy in Schools



www.aclu-sc.org

If you think your rights have been violated, call 213.977.5253 or visit www.aclu-sc.org/legal/intake

Since 1923





Doing the Rights Thing



If you think your rights have been violated, call 213.977.5253 or visit www.aclu-sc.org/legal/intake

Doing the Rights Thing Since 1923



LIBERTY | JUSTICE | EQUALITY

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION of SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA LIBERTY | JUSTICE | EQUALITY

www.aclu-sc.org

Your Rights

- 1. The U.S. Constitution protects your privacy. It prohibits "unreasonable searches and seizures."
- School officials may search you or your property without a warrant, but must have a reasonable suspicion that you broke the law or a school rule.
- Reasonable suspicion can be based on a lot of different things, like a school official seeing something or receiving a tip from a reliable source. But it cannot be based on a hunch, curiosity or rumor.
- School officials can only search you or your property to find evidence of a violation of the law or school rule you are suspected of breaking. Any search that goes beyond that may be illegal.
- 5. School officials cannot search your phone just because you used your phone when not allowed
- 6. You have the right to refuse to agree to a search.
- If you agree to a search, it becomes legal whether or not school officials had reasonable suspicion.
- 8. If you refuse to agree to a search, your refusal cannot create reasonable suspicion.

Protection Tips

- Know your district and/or school policy on cell phones. If you have trouble understanding the policy, go over it with a parent or guardian.
- Even if cell phones are allowed at school, use your cell phone only at recess or lunch.
- Even if cell phones are allowed at school, avoid using or even having your cell phone out or turned on during class time.
- Even if cell phones are allowed at school, keep your cell phone off and in your backpack, especially during quizzes or tests.
- 5. Lock and password protect your cell phone.
- Avoid storing passwords to email and social networking sites like Facebook on your cell phone.

This publication was produced by the American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California for educational purposes only. It is not a substitute for legal advice.

Your Rights

- 1. The U.S. Constitution protects your privacy. It prohibits "unreasonable searches and seizures."
- School officials may search you or your property without a warrant, but must have a reasonable suspicion that you broke the law or a school rule.
- Reasonable suspicion can be based on a lot of different things, like a school official seeing something or receiving a tip from a reliable source. But it cannot be based on a hunch, curiosity or rumor.
- School officials can only search you or your property to find evidence of a violation of the law or school rule you are suspected of breaking. Any search that goes beyond that may be illegal.
- 5. School officials cannot search your phone just because you used your phone when not allowed
- 6. You have the right to refuse to agree to a search.
- If you agree to a search, it becomes legal whether or not school officials had reasonable suspicion.
- 8. If you refuse to agree to a search, your refusal cannot create reasonable suspicion.

Protection Tips

- 1. Know your district and/or school policy on cell phones. If you have trouble understanding the policy, go over it with a parent or guardian.
- 2. Even if cell phones are allowed at school, use your cell phone only at recess or lunch.
- Even if cell phones are allowed at school, avoid using or even having your cell phone out or turned on during class time.
- Even if cell phones are allowed at school, keep your cell phone off and in your backpack, especially during quizzes or tests.
- 5. Lock and password protect your cell phone.
- Avoid storing passwords to email and social networking sites like Facebook on your cell phone.

This publication was produced by the American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California for educational purposes only. It is not a substitute for legal advice.

Your Rights

- 1. The U.S. Constitution protects your privacy. It prohibits "unreasonable searches and seizures."
- School officials may search you or your property without a warrant, but must have a reasonable suspicion that you broke the law or a school rule.
- Reasonable suspicion can be based on a lot of different things, like a school official seeing something or receiving a tip from a reliable source. But it cannot be based on a hunch, curiosity or rumor.
- School officials can only search you or your property to find evidence of a violation of the law or school rule you are suspected of breaking. Any search that goes beyond that may be illegal.
- 5. School officials cannot search your phone just because you used your phone when not allowed
- 6. You have the right to refuse to agree to a search.
- If you agree to a search, it becomes legal whether or not school officials had reasonable suspicion.
- 8. If you refuse to agree to a search, your refusal cannot create reasonable suspicion.

Protection Tips

- 1. Know your district and/or school policy on cell phones. If you have trouble understanding the policy, go over it with a parent or guardian.
- 2. Even if cell phones are allowed at school, use your cell phone only at recess or lunch.
- Even if cell phones are allowed at school, avoid using or even having your cell phone out or turned on during class time.
- Even if cell phones are allowed at school, keep your cell phone off and in your backpack, especially during quizzes or tests.
- 5. Lock and password protect your cell phone.
- Avoid storing passwords to email and social networking sites like Facebook on your cell phone.

This publication was produced by the American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California for educational purposes only. It is not a substitute for legal advice.

Your Rights

- 1. The U.S. Constitution protects your privacy. It prohibits "unreasonable searches and seizures."
- School officials may search you or your property without a warrant, but must have a reasonable suspicion that you broke the law or a school rule.
- Reasonable suspicion can be based on a lot of different things, like a school official seeing something or receiving a tip from a reliable source. But it cannot be based on a hunch, curiosity or rumor.
- School officials can only search you or your property to find evidence of a violation of the law or school rule you are suspected of breaking. Any search that goes beyond that may be illegal.
- 5. School officials cannot search your phone just because you used your phone when not allowed
- 6. You have the right to refuse to agree to a search.
- If you agree to a search, it becomes legal whether or not school officials had reasonable suspicion.
- 8. If you refuse to agree to a search, your refusal cannot create reasonable suspicion.

Protection Tips

- 1. Know your district and/or school policy on cell phones. If you have trouble understanding the policy, go over it with a parent or guardian.
- 2. Even if cell phones are allowed at school, use your cell phone only at recess or lunch.
- Even if cell phones are allowed at school, avoid using or even having your cell phone out or turned on during class time.
- Even if cell phones are allowed at school, keep your cell phone off and in your backpack, especially during quizzes or tests.
- 5. Lock and password protect your cell phone.
- Avoid storing passwords to email and social networking sites like Facebook on your cell phone.

This publication was produced by the American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California for educational purposes only. It is not a substitute for legal advice.