



CORBIN & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Corbin & Associates, Inc.
Lesson Plan of the Month
September 2000

Topic: School Searches

Target Group: 8th Grade

Prepared By: Ofc. Giogi Chiappo

Agency: Phoenix P. D.

Address: 6206 N. 24th St.
Phoenix, AZ 85027

Phone: (602) 495-5007

Objectives:

After this block of instruction the student will be able to:

1. Understand the Fourth Amendment of the Bill of Rights
2. Explain what a school search is
3. Relate the difference between school searches and police searches
4. Interpret between a good and bad search
5. Identify who can conduct a school search

Introduction:

My name is Giogi Chiappo, I was born in Peru, South America and raised in Italy. At the age of 18 I joined the United States Air Force and stayed active duty for six years.

I am currently the School Resource Officer at Osborn Middle School which is part of the Osborn District in Phoenix, Arizona. I am fluent in the Spanish language. I have been a Police Officer here in Phoenix for three years. Before that, I was a New York City Police Officer for six years. I have a Bachelor's Degree in Criminal Justice. I am currently working on my Master's degree in Educational Leadership. I am also a commissioned officer in the Arizona Air National Guard.

Body:

I. What is the Fourth Amendment of the Bill of Rights?

- A. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall be issued, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and person or things to be seized.

II. What is a school search?

- A. How it relates to the 4th amendment
- B. Reasonable suspicion
- C. Probable cause

III. The difference between school searches and police searches

- A. School administration needs reasonable suspicion
- B. Police (School Resource Officer) needs probable cause

IV. What is a good search as opposed to a bad search?

- A. Incident to arrest
- B. Plain view

C. Consent

D. Hot pursuit

E. Example of bad search: Stop a citizen and you see a bulge in his pants which you think is marijuana. Can you go in his pockets?

V. Who can conduct a school search?

A. Can the Assistant Principal?

B. How about the Principal?

C. School Resource Officer?

D. Maintenance man?

Review:

1. We discussed the fourth amendment of the Bill of Rights
2. The definition of a school search - what is the meaning of probable cause and reasonable suspicion
3. The difference between school searches and police searches
4. The difference between a good search and a bad search, and the different types of searches
(Incident to arrest, plain view, hot pursuit and consent)
5. Who can conduct a search?

Practice:

Set students in a circle and have group participation and exercise. Role play with a student being the administrator, one being the police officer and one being the bad guy. This role play will of course relate to school searches.

Documentation And/Or Sources:

Arizona Revised Statute, School Resource Officer's Handbook,
<http://www.copsite.net/corbin/Isn1099.net>

