**Bellaire Lay NEG**

Because, we believe in safer schools for America’s next generation, We negate the resolution Resolved: In United States public K-12 schools, the probable cause standard ought to apply to searches of students.

**Contention 1: Switching to Probable Cause will Make Schools Dangerous**

**Subpoint A: Drug Testing**

An Attorney General in the United States writes drug testing students in public schools are a search. He furthers that in order to drug test a student you need reasonable suspicion. This means that by voting for my opponents drug testing is gone forever.

Drug Testing decreases drug use and saves lives.

The United States Department of Education reports that drug testing in schools decreases drug use by almost 10%. This saves lives. Teen Rehab Center writes that students who use drugs are 700% as likely to commit suicide. Also, Psychological Science writes that student drug users are 300% as likely to drop out of school, have a teenage pregnancy, or bring a weapon to school. This means that you must vote con to ensure that we protect America’s future generation.

**Subpoint B: Probable Cause Eliminates Anonymous Tips**

According to Professor Leigh **Hanson** of the Georgia Law Review in 2003, anonymous tips in a school gives reasonable suspicion but not probable cause. This means that by voting for my opponents, anonymous tips will disappear forever.

Making anonymous tips go away is bad for 2 reasons

First, anonymous tips help stop drugs. School-Tipline in 2012 reports that tips have helped catch hundreds of bad students bringing drugs to school each year.

Second, anonymous tips stop school shootings. By keeping reasonable suspicion, teachers can take action quickly to stop these school shooters. **School-Tipline** reports that in 2012 anonymous tips have resulted in the catching of over 400 weapons across the country. In addition, Debbie **Kelley** of the Gazette writes in 2015 that anonymous tips have stopped 412 planned attacks on schools.

**Contention 2: Child Abuse**

According to Childhelp, more than 3.6 million referrals are made to child protection agencies each year involving more than 6.6 million children.

A probable cause standard would allow more child abuse for 2 reasons.

First, according to the US Department of Health, a child abuse report can only be made when people have reasonable suspicion to of child abuse. Furthermore, a social worker may interview a child only if there reasonable suspicion that a child has been abused or neglected.

Second, Professor Teri Baxter of the College of William and Mary writes that the ability to examine or interview children both are a search. Professor Baxter also says that in many cases of child abuse, there is not enough evidence to reach the probable cause standard and obtain a warrant. She writes that there is a need for reasonable suspicion to investigate child abuse searches because there is way to meet probable cause. As a result, switching to a probable cause would make many investigations impossible. Keeping a reasonable suspicion standard allows teacher and social workers to investigate children suspected of being victims of abuse and address them immediately.

This has 3 major impacts.

First is physical health. The National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-being writes that 28% of children who are abused and neglected get a serious chronic health condition in their.

Second is mental health. The United States Department of Health writes that children who are abused have many problems learning languages and other subjects in school. More than 50% of abused children commit suicide or become depressed which is not good.

Third is criminal activity. The U.S. Department of Health continues that children who were abused commit more crime, use more drugs, and do bad in school. It mathematically finds that children who have been abused are 900% as likely to commit crime. They also use 4000% more drugs.

Because we stop crime, and drugs and protect students in schools and at home, so they can get better grades and eventually become America’s future leaders we ask you to vote for us, the con. Thank you.

**Extra:**

Furthermore, the **Committee for Children** writes that the reason why many students fail to report bullying or crimes is because they are scared of retribution or having their reputation tarnished as a “snitch.”

Finally, anonymous tips stops bullying.

Anonymous tips allow students to report bullying to administrators and as a result allow for intervention. Ross **Ellis** of the Huffington Post writes in 2014 that more than 40% of children have been cyber-bullied. **Kelley** furthers that tips stopped more than 3600 instances of bullying.

As a result, this reduces violence. Agata **Boxe** of Huffington Post finds in 2014 that 72% of students who were bullied said that they brought a weapon to school in the past month and 63% of those were guns.

In addition, stopping bullying saves lives. **Yale University empirically verifies this in 2008 and finds that bullying increases the likelihood of someone committing suicide by 9 times**.

She writes that there is a need for reasonable suspicion to investigate child abuse searches because there is no means to evaluate abuse allegations without an interview of the children.