

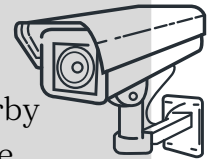


AG-PD CASE

The Attorney General and Public Defender argue a constitutional law case representing the Appellant and Respondent positions. Public Defender Riley Bent represents "Vincent Kappel," Appellant while the Attorney General, Sia Minhas, represents the "State of New York," Respondent.

This judicial review session will determine whether or not Vincent Kappel had his Fourth Amendment rights violated. In Kappel's neighborhood, there were high crime rates, so in response, New York State legislators passed a law requiring security cameras to be installed outside every outdoor public bathroom in neighborhoods where the crime rate is heavily detectable, which coincides with Bill #125 from last year's conference (seen in Additional Case Law below)

In February 2022, Kappel was suspected of drug procession by a nearby shop owner. Once he was suspected, the police used the surveillance cameras outside the public bathroom across the street from his house to track down his illegal drug activity and ultimately convicted him of drug procession. Kappel is currently appealing his sentence as he argues that it is unconstitutional and a violation of his Fourth Amendment rights because some of the footage was recorded in his backyard and living room.



What is Case Law?

Case law is other landmark cases similar to the individual case at hand. They give guidance in terms of the legal situation and definitional terms. This enables the judicial system to see whether or not they should rule similarly for their case. Case law is beneficial for ruling out court decisions since it shows the development of other judicial opinions and decisions over time.

Additional Case Law

U.S. Constitution, Amendment IV: Unreasonable searches and seizures

Bill #125, passed 2022: Purpose: Implement safety precautions to lessen the amount of theft and other criminal activities in public areas.

Bill #173, passed 2022: Purpose: To eliminate the use of facial recognition in school institutions and redact the moratorium, making the ban on facial recognition permanent.

Katz v. United States, 389 U.S. 347 (1967): Katz charged with transmitting wagering information over the phone across state lines; FBI agents used recording devices in the telephone booth to intercept the information

Carpenter v. United States, 138 S. Ct 2206 (2017): Carpenter was convicted by the FBI for collecting cell-site location information when he committed a robbery

United States v. Tuggle 4. F 4th 505 (7th Cir. 2021): Tuggle was suspected of drug trafficking; government surveilled him without a warrant; officers installed cameras on public property

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Key Terms

Appeal - An appeal is a challenge to a previous legal determination. An appeal is also directed towards a higher legal power than the power who is making the challenging determination

Appellant- the party who appeals to the lower court's judgement.

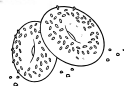
Arbitration- an alternative way to resolve a case/situation where the parties agree to have their case heard by an arbitrator

CPL- Criminal Procedure Law

Legal Petitions- ask the court to issue an order in a pending case/lawsuit which is typically filed by attorneys according to court rules using specific forms; they involve both parties

Legal Principle- general principles of law that are legal norms and exist among the majority of nations/society

Respondent- the party being sued or tried; also known as the appellee



ANTONIO - PORTRAYING
GEORGE DELLARATTA

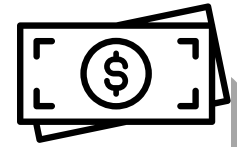
Legal Principles in the AG-PD Case, "State of New York V. Vincent Kappel,"

Fourth Amendment: 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 issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Third-Party Doctrine: States that we as individuals have come to a point where phones have become an extension of ourselves and when we engage with our phones, we forego any expectation of privacy. This is because we knowingly give up our information to third parties, but foregoing that information is explicitly not a violation of a reasonable expectation of privacy. The third-party doctrine also applies to other situations such as banks, internet service providers, and email servers.

JUDICIAL CASES

CASE A: THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, APPELLANTS V. ERIN LOFTUS, RESPONDENT



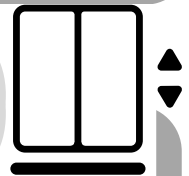
Erin and Gabe had a long history of marital problems, and one day Erin reported that Gabe was shot in the kitchen. She told police she was hit and left unconscious, and her witnesses believe that Erin murdered her husband due to past aggressions. Erin was charged and tried for second-degree murder and ultimately sentenced to 25 years to life in prison. She filed a CPL Section 440.10 Motion for a New Trial based on new evidence found two months after the trial. Erin appeals because she believes she passed the six-factor test.



CASE B: DREW CALDWELL, PETITIONER V. THE YMCA, RESPONDENT

Drew Caldwell was terminated by the YMCA for "redirecting" \$30,000 from the YMCA to pay for an extra 100 students to attend the YAG conference. During COVID 2020, the budget decreased and Drew realized that not enough funds were going to YAG student scholarships. Drew falsified financial records, and created false status reports. He testified that he only committed this act because it was in the best interest of the students. The Petitioners in this case are arguing to get Drew's pension back, while the Respondents are arguing to not let Drew get his pension back.

CASE C: ALEX BOWERMAN ON BEHALF OF 15 MINORS, PETITIONERS V. CITY OF ALBANY, NEW YORK, RESPONDENTS



During the 2017 YAG conference, 15 minors became stuck in a city elevator for 2 hours. Their lawyers sued the State of New York for emotional damage to the students and ultimately won their case. This was the plaintiff's first victory ever under the theory that a third party (Joe DePadilla) could cause pain and suffering from an industrial accident. It was proved that the emotional damage to the students was real, but there is still an ongoing debate about how much Erin Engelmann should be paid. The City claims that they should pay Erin less than her pay grade due to falsified records of their reported work hours. Erin claims that she should be paid more because the judge did not take into account the novelty of the suit.