

Fourth Amendment

ICE HSI Special Agent Training ICE Academy

Working within the Constitution

 The Constitution clearly limits the manner in which law enforcement may go about collecting evidence for use in criminal prosecutionsFailure to comply with the Constitutional limitations will result in a variety of sanctions



Terminal Performance Objective

Given a set of scenarios, demonstrate how to analyze Fourth Amendment search and seizure issues in the field per the United States Constitution and Fourth Amendment law.



Enabling Performance Objectives

1. Define seizure and search. Examine the Fourth Amendment's General Rule. Explain the Fourth Amendment's Warrant Exceptions. Describe the Fourth Amendment's Probable Cause Exceptions. Apply Agency Policies and Directives to Fourth Amendment seizures and searches (including Use of Race Guidelines).



Review of the Past

Sanctions that may result from failure to properly comply with the Fourth Amendment: Exclusionary Rule Fruit of the Poisonous TreeEmployment Consequences Personal Lawsuit Criminal Prosecution



Investigative Phases



Investigative Phases, cont'd

(b)(5); (b)(7)(E)			
Α			



Agenda

 Seizures and searchesFourth Amendment's general rule requirementsFourth Amendment's warrant and probable cause exceptionsAgency policies and directives Practice activity



Fourth Amendment

Generally regulates the government's collection of physical evidence 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.



Seizure of an Object

 Government interference with a possessory right/interestGovernment: All government personnel and anyone who is acting under the direction of, or with the help of, governmentInterference: Must be meaningfulPossessory right/interest: When interference serves to affect the individual's ability to control, use or benefit from the object



Seizure of a Person

 Government interference with a person's freedom of movement under circumstances where a reasonable person would not feel free to leave or to end the encounter with the government agent. Ultimate Question: [DISTRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

(b)(5); (b)(7)(E)

PConsensual encounters: Government interferences with people, during which a reasonable person in such a position would feel free to leave or end the encounter at a time and in a manner of their choosing.



Types of Seizures & Requirements

(b)(5); (b)(7)(E)			



Search

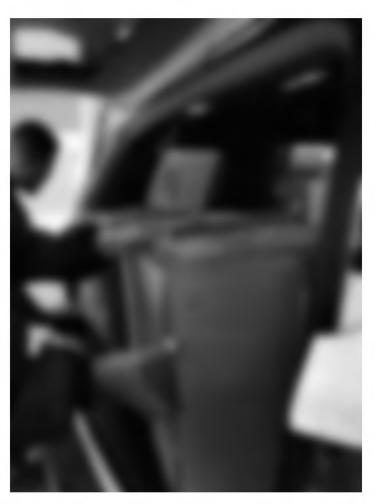
Defined by two "search" tests: Katz REP Test Jones
 Trespass TestCourts conclude Fourth Amendment
 Search when: (D)(5); (D)(7)(E)

(b)(5); (b)(7)(E)	SA "trespasses

upon" a protected area for a specific purpose



Three Types of Intrusion



 Physical intrusionExample: (b)(5); (b)(7)(E) Auditory intrusion Example: (b)(5); (b)(7)(E)



Reasonable Expectation of Privacy (REP)

Any situation in which a person has...A
 subjective expectation of privacy (i.e., does
 the person think that the situation is private)
 That is objectively reasonable (i.e., would
 society agree that the person has legitimate
 reasons to expect privacy under the existing
 circumstances)

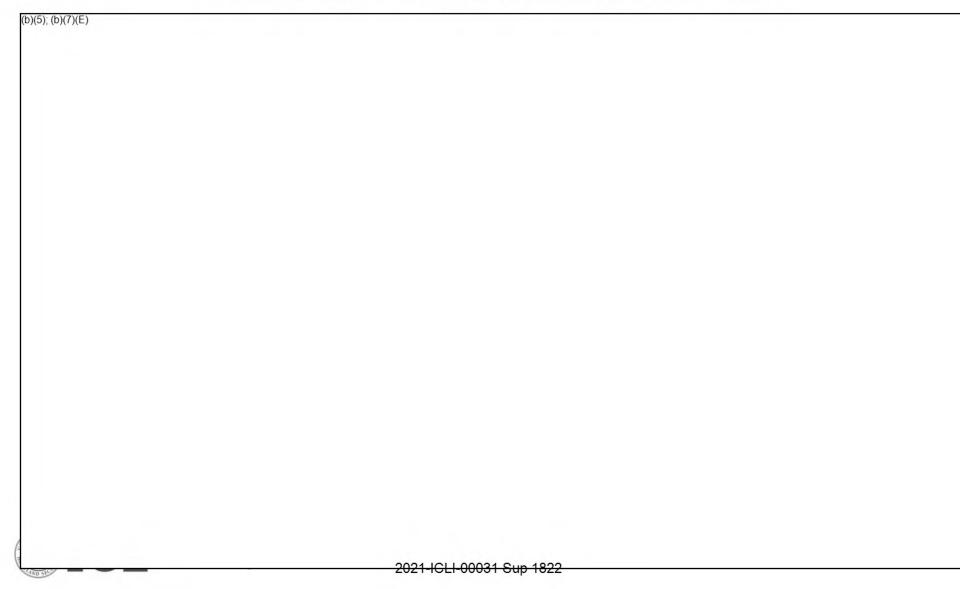


SA Trespasses Upon a Protected Area for a Specific Purpose

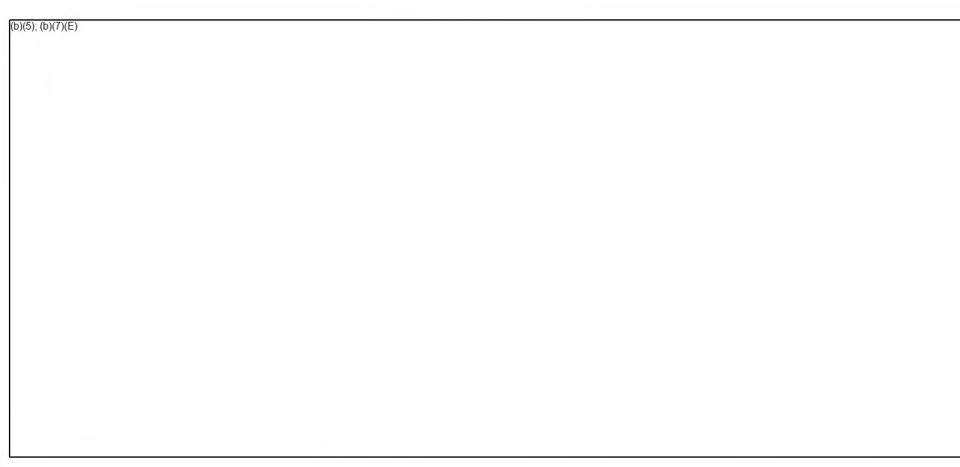
 Trespasses UponSA physically intrudes, orSA uses a tool to physically intrudeProtected Area: "persons, houses, papers, and effects"House includes the home's curtilageEffects include objects such as cars, sheds, etc.Specific Purpose To gain information, orAn attempt to find something



Two Tests to Determine Search



Privacy





See Student Guide p. 8

Demonstration

(b)(5); (b)(7)(E)		

See Student Guide p. 9



Fourth Amendment's General Rule

A search or seizure is reasonable if:

 Conducted with a warrant issued by a neutral/detached magistrate, Supported by Probable Cause, andExecuted in a reasonable manner

Option 1: Comply with General Rule RequirementsWarra ntProbable CauseAct in Reasonable Fashion



Federal Warrants

May be issued for: Evidence of a crimeContraband, fruits of crime, or other items illegally possessedProperty designed for use, intended for use, or used in committing a crimeA person to be arrested or a person who is unlawfully restrained



Federal Warrants, cont'd

Types of warrants identified in Rule
 41:Seizure/Arrest Search Warrant Warrant Seeking
 Electronically Stored InformationWarrant for a
 Tracking DeviceParts of a warrant:Actual
 warrantAffidavit of probable cause Inventory/receipt



Obtaining a Federal Warrant

<u></u>			
(b)(5); (b)(7)(E)			



Executing a Federal Warrant

(b)(5); (b)(7)(E)		



Reasonableness of Execution

 Execution of warrant regulated by Fourth Amendment's reasonableness standardSA's actions must be appropriate for situationOffending the reasonableness standard will result in suppression of evidence obtained and arrests madePolicies and directives can impact reasonableness of search or seizureWarrant to search for contraband founded on probable cause implicitly carries limited authority to detain occupants of premises while proper search conducted



Inventory/Receipt

 Record of what was seized during the execution of the Search WarrantMust be completed and original must be returned to the magistrate judge



Demonstration

(b)(5); (b)(7)(E)		
177		

See Student Guide p. 13



Warrant Exceptions

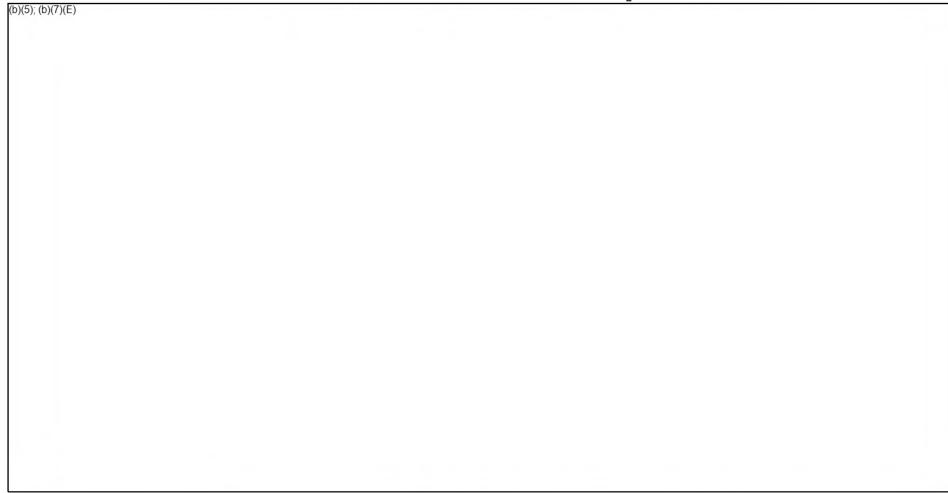
Four court-created
Warrant
Exceptions:Arrest in
publicPlain view
seizureMobile
conveyance
doctrineExigent
circumstances

Option 2: Warrant ExceptionsWarrantP robable CauseAct in Reasonable Fashion



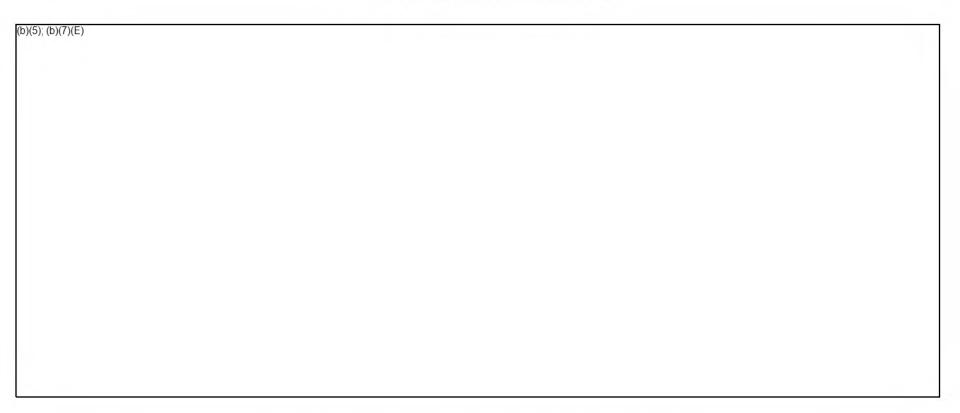
(b)(5); (b)(7)(E)

Rules for Warrant Exceptions





Demonstration



See Student Guide p. 15



Warrant and Probable Cause Exceptions

 Eight court-created Warrant and Probable Cause ExceptionsSearch Incident to ArrestConsentInvestigative Detention/Terry StopTerry FriskInventory SearchProtective SweepAdministrative/Regulat ory SearchBorder Search Authority

Option 3: Warrant and PC
ExceptionsWarrantProbable CauseAct in Reasonable Fashion



Warrant and Probable Cause Exceptions, cont'd



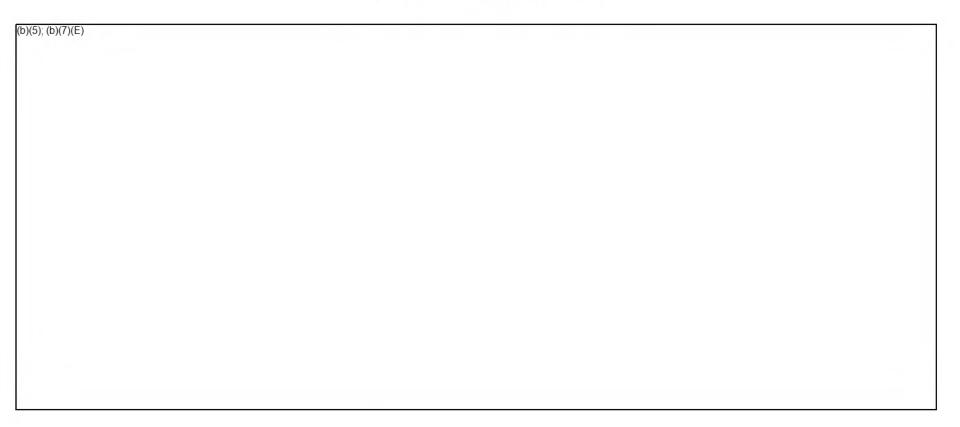
Rules for Warrant Exceptions





(b)(5); (b)(7)(E)

Demonstration



See Student Guide p. 18



First Amendment

• Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances

(D)(3), (D)(1)(E)	



First Amendment, cont'd

 Free Speech – Law enforcement activity must not diminish a person's ability to communicate a message in words or deeds Religious Practice – Law enforcement activity that impacts religious practice must be engaged in for an authorized purpose and take into consideration the proper time, place, and manner of executionPeaceful Assembly – Law enforcement activity must recognize the breadth of this protectionLaird v. Tatum RuleCertain investigative activities allowedCertain investigative activities disallowedMust use least intrusive method



Guidance Regarding Use of Race by Federal Law Enforcement Agencies

• Based on Department of Justice (DOJ) GuidanceDHS policy prohibits consideration of race or ethnicity in daily law enforcement activities in all but the most exceptional instancesGuided by two standards (DOJS) (

(0)(3), (0)	(
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HOMEWORK: Read the DOJ guidance at TDR 4thA-14

DHS Use of Force Policy

See DHS Use of Force Policy at SDRs 4th A-19, 4th A-20, 4th A-21-1, 4th A-21-8See DHS Use of Deadly Force Policy at SDR 4th A-22 Subject must pose imminent threat of death or serious physical injuryFirearms cannot be used solely to disable moving vehicleWarning shots not permitted unless specific maritime or aviation law enforcement operation



HSI Encounters with Diplomats

 Diplomatic Immunity United States legally bound to ensure that privileges and immunities embodied in the VCDR are respected and followedProperly designated diplomatic agents and family members may not be handcuffed, arrested, or detainedU.S. extends immunity to particular individuals Consular Posts International Organizations personnel typically enjoy only official acts immunities as provided by 22 U.S.C. § 2881

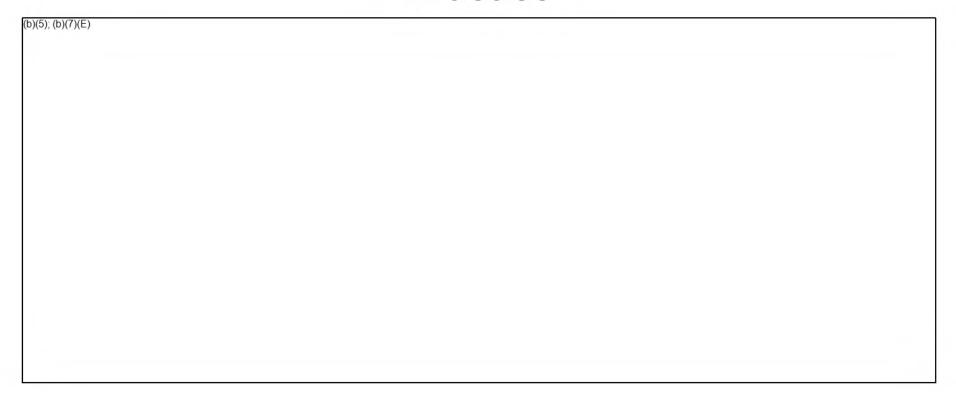


Demonstration

(b)(5); (b)(7)(E)	

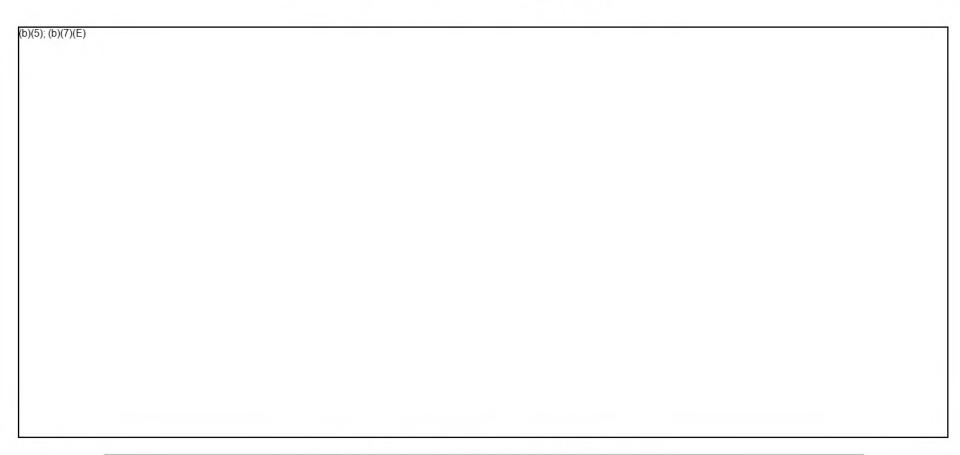


Practice





Practice - Q 1, cont'd



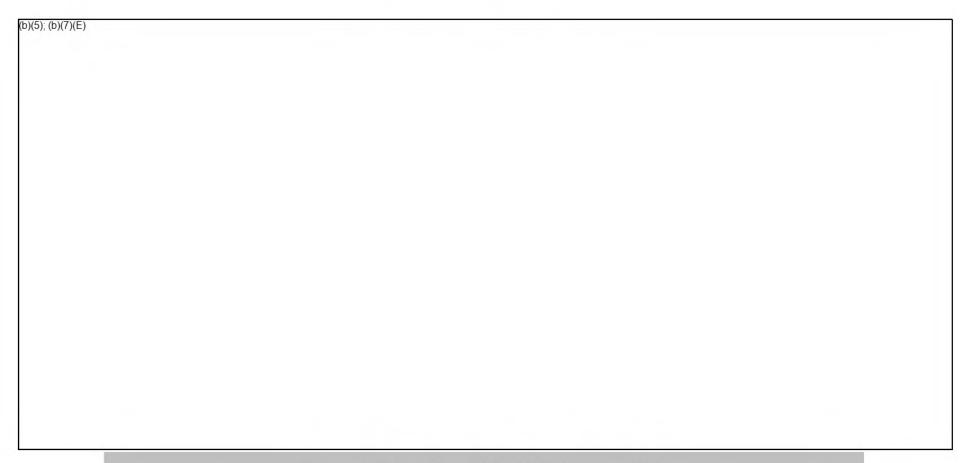


Practice, cont'd

(b)(5); (b)(7)(E)		

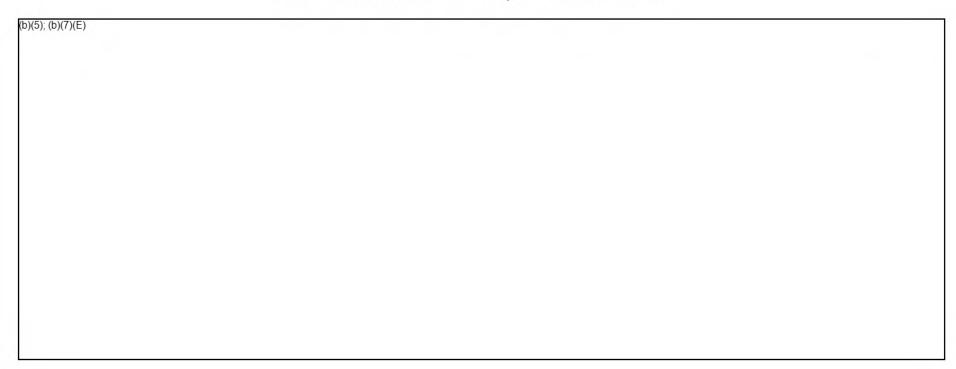


Practice, cont'd





Practice - Q3 cont'd



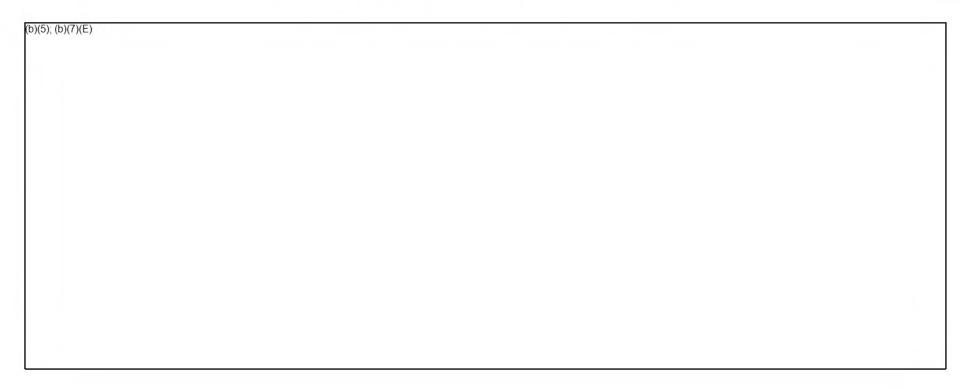


Practice, cont'd





Practice - Q4 cont'd

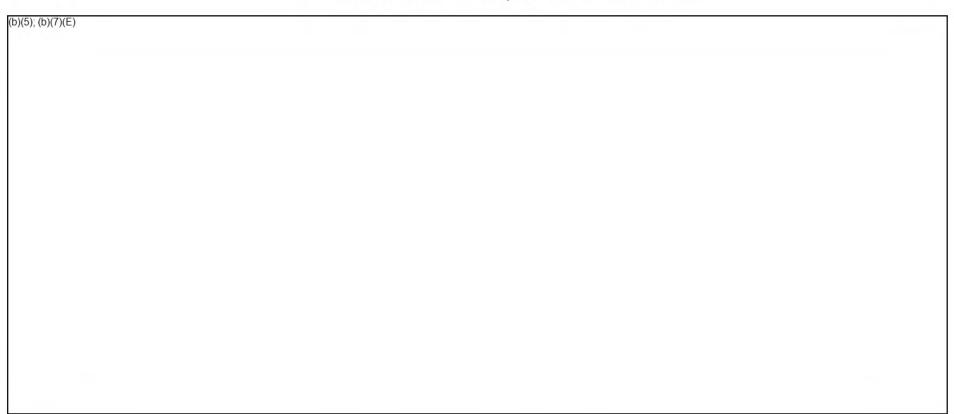




Practice, cont'd

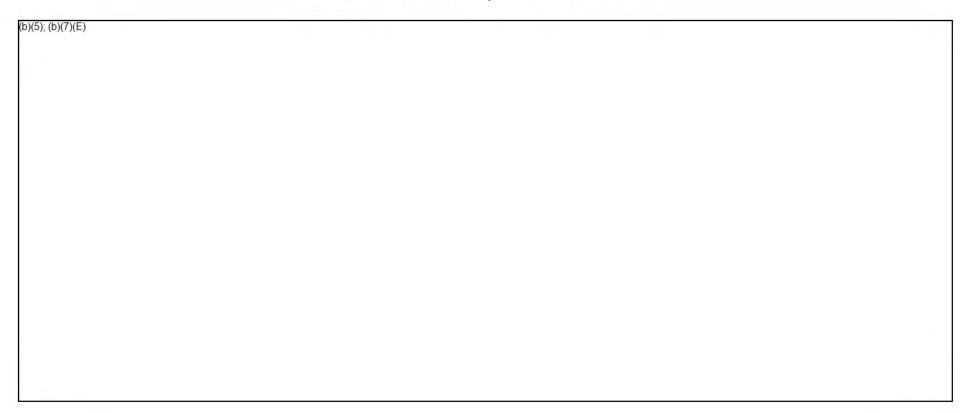


Practice - Q5 cont'd





Practice, cont'd





Practice - Q6 cont'd

(b)(5); (b)(7)(E)		
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Summary

 Seizure and search Fourth Amendment's general ruleWarrant exceptionsWarrant and probable cause exceptionsPolicies, directives, and constitutional limitations



Looking Ahead

 Previous lessons addressed the development of the Investigative PlanNext lesson will provide more information on evidence collection



