

Homeland Security Investigations Fourth Amendment: Border Search Exception 1 ICE HSI Special Agent Training ICE Academy

Border Search Exception

By understanding your authority, you can ensure your searches and seizures are legal and correctly performed, which will ultimately lead to a successful

criminal prosecution.



2021-ICLI-00031 Sup 2058

Review of the Past

In the Fourth Amendment lesson, you learned: How to apply the Fourth Amendment's general rule requirements Agency policy to determine if a search or seizure is lawful Warrant and probable cause exceptions that can be used in searches and seizures



Advances Organizer

 What are the three components that must be met under the general rule requirements? What are the warrant exceptions that are available to you? What are the probable cause exceptions you may use?



Investigative Phases

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

Investigative Phases (cont'd)

; (b)(7)(E)	



Agenda

 Three elements of a lawful border searchApplication of the Functional Equivalent of the Border (FEB) and Extended Border Rules Practice activity



Terminal Performance Objective

Given past case information or scenarios at a border or its equivalent, determine the legality of a search/seizure and what can be searched/seized; in accordance with the Border Search Exception outlined by law, case law, and policy.



Enabling Performance Objectives

Identify the relationship between the Fourth Amendment and border search authority, and explain the border search general rule. Explain and apply the Functional Equivalent of the Border (in an inbound setting) authority. Explain and apply the Functional Equivalent of the Border (in an outbound setting) authority. Explain and apply the Extended Border Search authority. Determine when and how to border search people. Determine, for the border search of an object, the level of suspicion required and any follow-up actions.



Fourth Amendment Analysis

 The Fourth Amendment commands that searches and seizure be reasonableWhat is reasonable depends on circumstances surrounding the search or seizure and the nature of the search or seizure itselfPermissibility of a particular law enforcement practicePromotion of legitimate governmental interestsReasonableness



Border Search General Rule

 Conducted by an authorized agentSearching for people and objects for merchandise and evidence of merchandiseAt the borderLand borderSea borderAir border



Border Search Scope

	Suspicion Required?	Exception Policy	Border Search Exception
(b)(5); (b)(7)(E)			

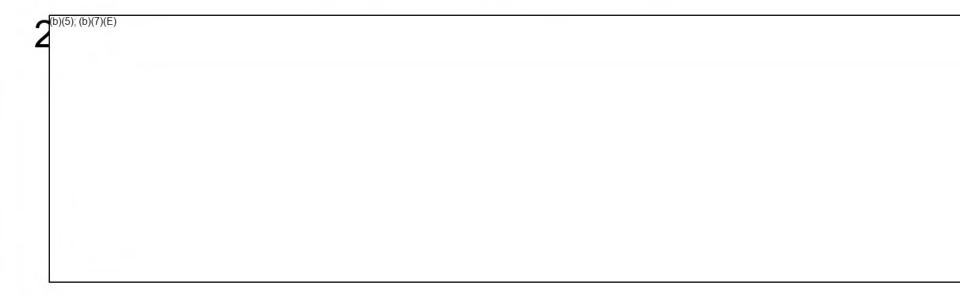


Demonstration

1. (b)(5); (b)(7)(E)



Demonstration, cont'd





Demonstration (cont'd)

(b)(5); (b)(6); (b)(7)(C); (b)(7)(E)

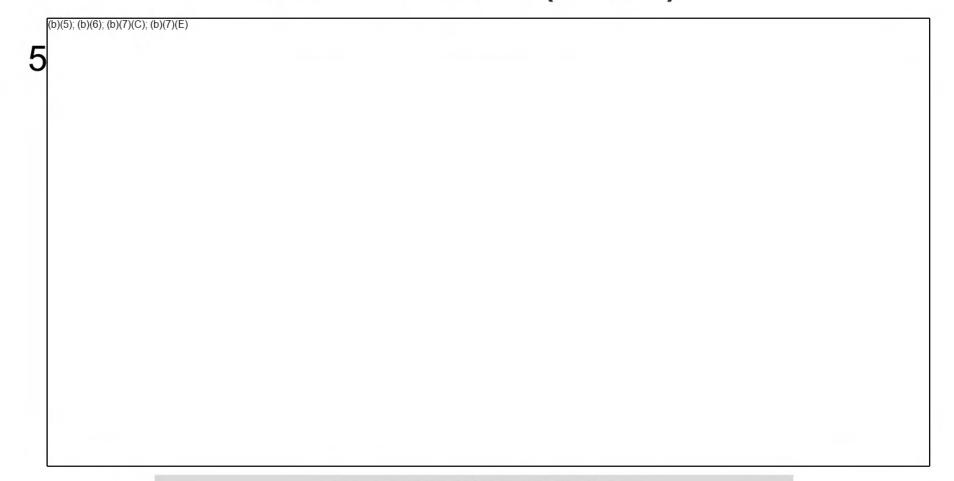


Demonstration (cont'd)

(b)(5); (b)(6); (b)(7)(C); (b)(7)(E)



Demonstration (cont'd)





Demonstration (cont'd)

(b)(5); (b)(6); (b)(7)(C); (b)(7)(E)



Demonstration (cont'd)

(b)(5); (b)(6); (b)(7)(C); (b)(7)(E)



Almeida-Sanchez v. US, 413 US 266 (1973)

Border searches may in certain circumstances take place not only at the border itself, but at its functional equivalents as well. Functional Equivalent of the Border (in an inbound setting) Functional Equivalent of the Border (in an outbound setting) Extended Border



FEB Inbound





Preliminary Matters

FEB is not a fixed locationReasonable
 CertaintyOfficer entitled to conduct routine
 questioning, Terry pat-downs, and
 frisksPerson performing the search must be
 an authorized agent looking for merchandise

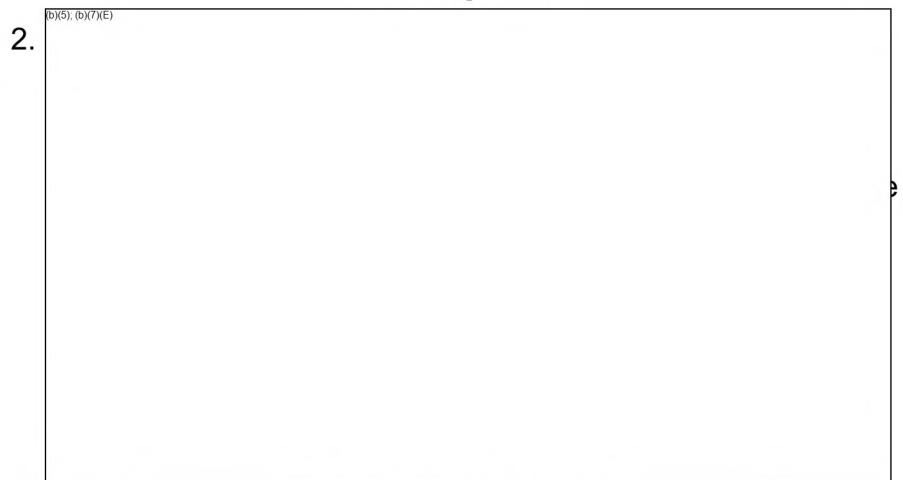


Example 1



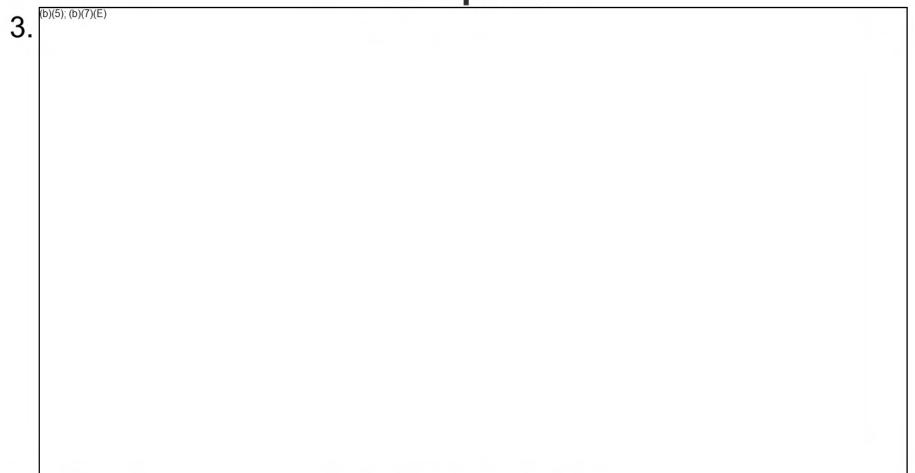


Example 2





Example 3





Example 4

4. (b)(5); (b)(7)(E)



Example 5

5.



Example 6

6. (b)(5); (b)(7)(E)

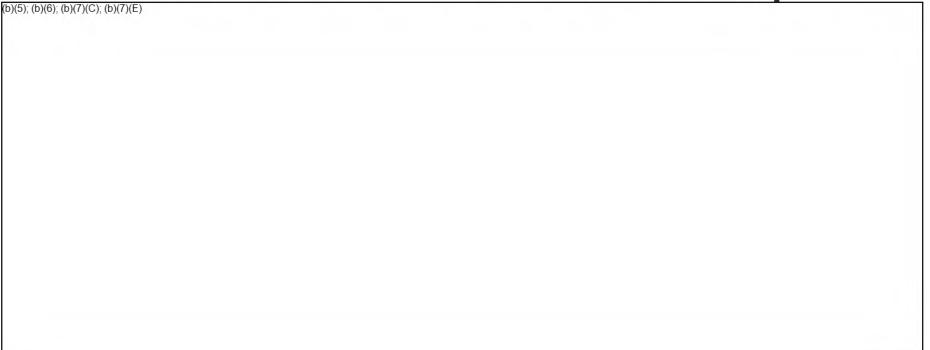


Example 7

7.

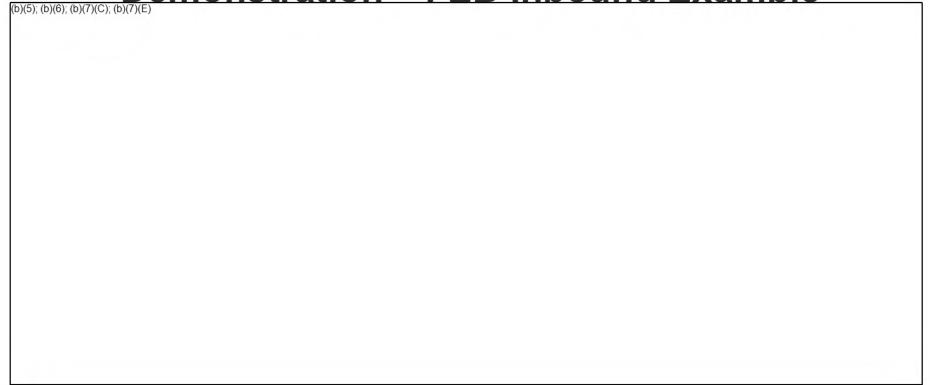


Demonstration – FEB Inbound Example



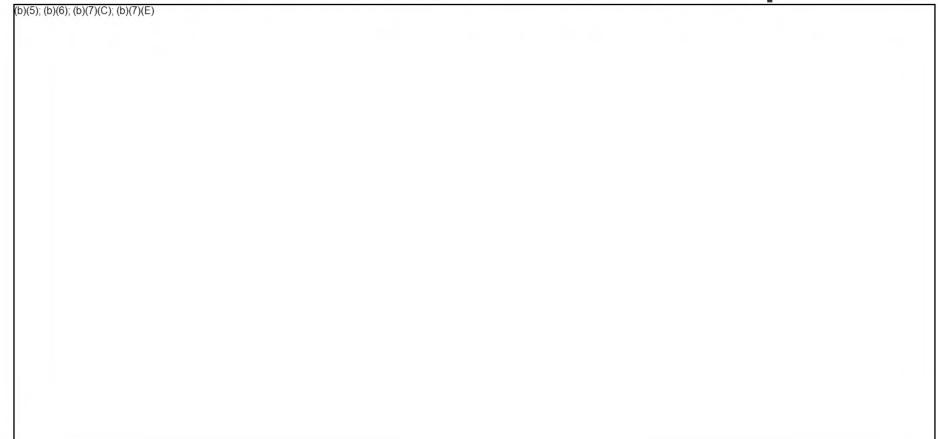


Demonstration – FEB Inbound Example



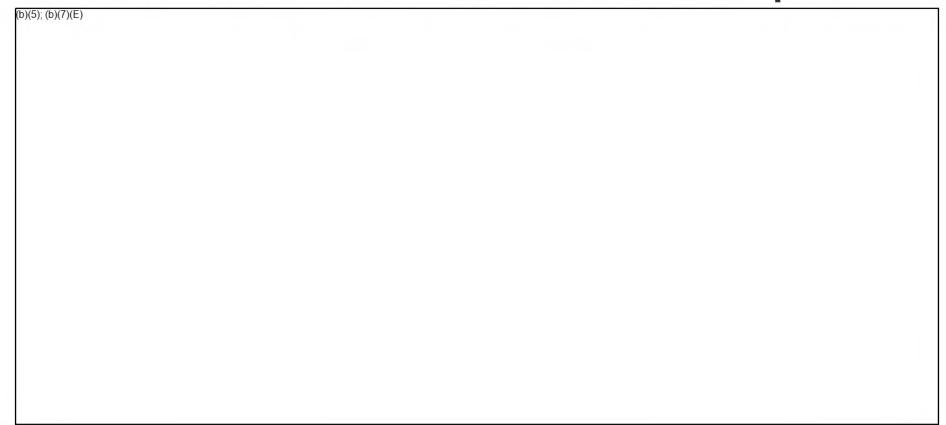


Demonstration – FEB Inbound Example



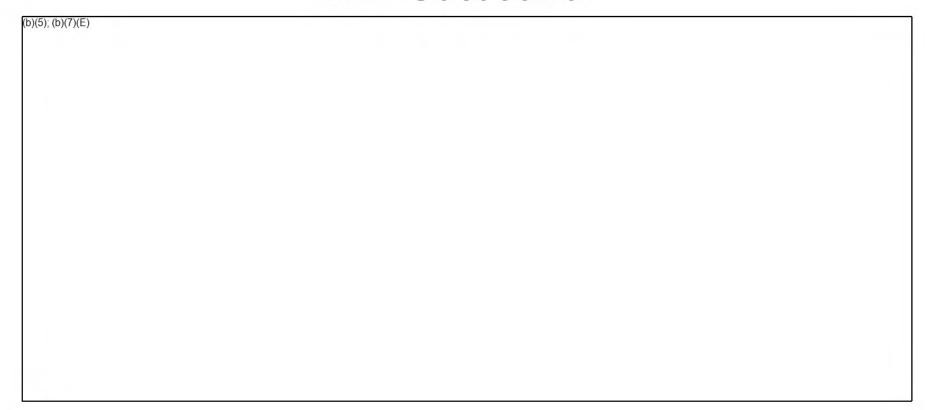


Demonstration – FEB Inbound Example





FEB Outbound





Demonstration – FEB Outbound Example

b)(5); (b)(6); (b)(7)(C); (b)(7)(E)

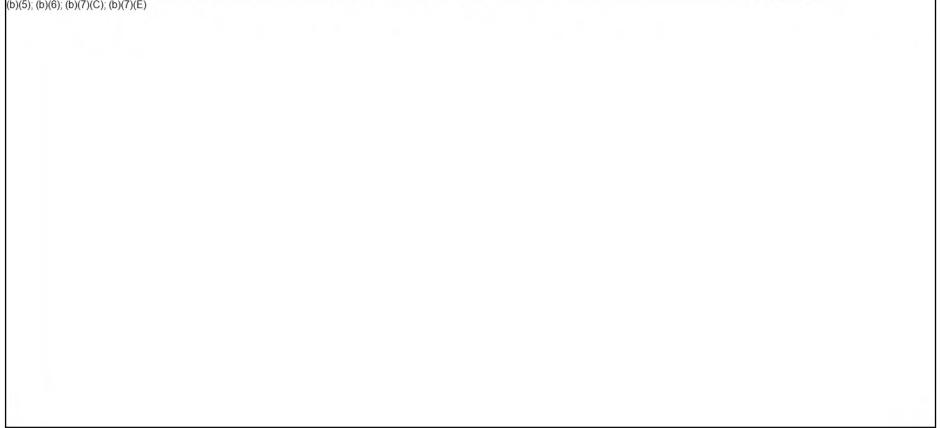


Demonstration – FEB Outbound Example

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



Demonstration – FEB Outbound Example



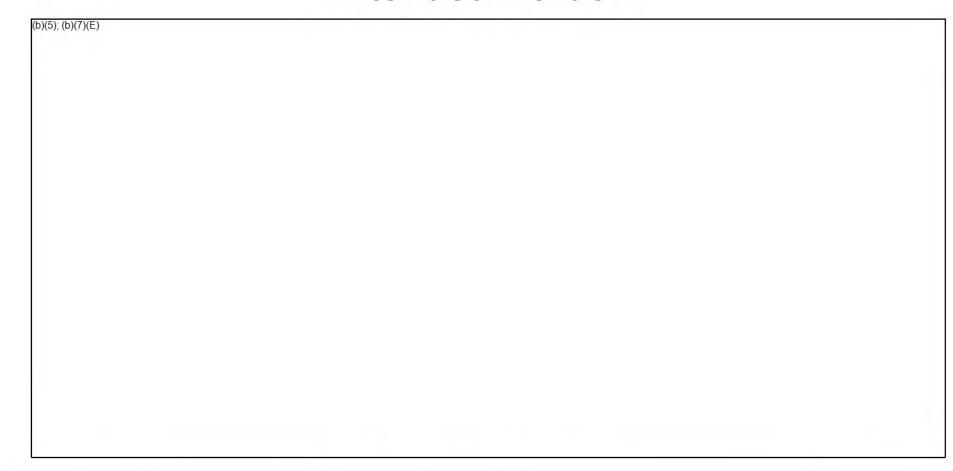


Demonstration – FEB Outbound Example

	 	 	0.0 0 0.1	 4111010	
(b)(5); (b)(6); (b)(7)(C); (b)(7)(E)					



Extended Border





Example – Extended Border





Example – Extended Border (cont'd)

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



Example – Extended Border (cont'd)

D)(5); (D)(7)(E)			



Extended Border, cont'd

• 19 U.S.C. § 1595(b) authorizes a "customs officer" (HSI SA) to enter the private lands and buildings of another, but not dwellings, to perform border searches and seizuresNinth-Circuit Caveat:

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



Demonstration – Extended Border Search

(5); (b)(6); (b)(7)(C); (b)(7)(E)		



Demonstration – Extended Border Search

b)(5); (b)(6); (b)(7)(C); (b)(7)(E)			



4th Amendment Analysis – Border Search People

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



4th Amendment – Border Search People (cont'd)

		·	•	,
(b)(5); (b)(7)(E)				



Demonstration – Personal Search Example

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



Demonstration – Personal Search Example

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



Demonstration – Personal Search Example

o)(5); (b)(6); (b)(7)(C); (b)(7)(E)	
	II.



Demonstration – Personal Search Example





4th Amendment Analysis – Border Search Object

 Government agents may conduct a routine search at the international border or its functional equivalent without probable cause, a warrant, or any suspicion to justify the search. The degree of invasiveness or intrusiveness associated with any particular type of search determines whether or not that search qualifies as routine. – US v Braks, 842 F. 2d 509 (1st 1988).



Routine Searches of Items/Objects

Authorized with no warrants and zero suspicionPersonal belongings and effects (See US v. Irving, 452 F.3d 110 (2nd Cir 2006). Cargo and other commercial itemsConveyances – cars, trucks, buses, planes, trains, vesselsUse of technology – density busters, x-ray/VACIS, and radiation pagers

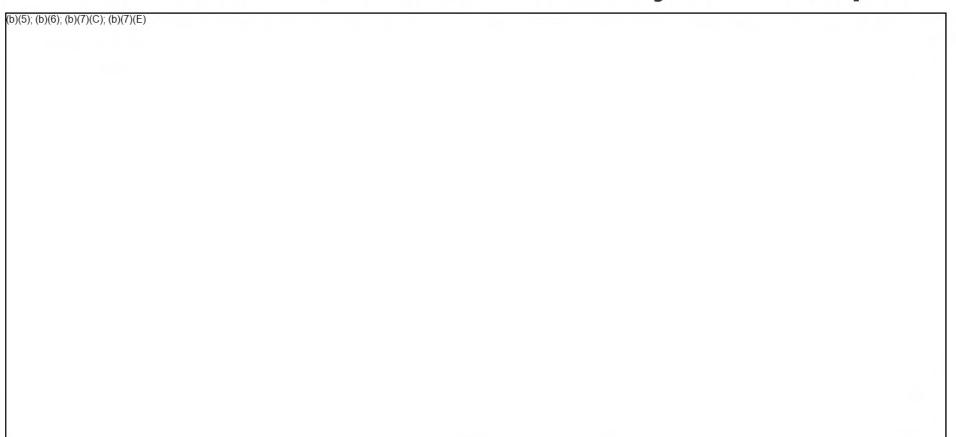


Non-routine Searches of Items/Objects

Authorized with no warrant but still require and reasonable suspicionDestructive searches – cutting, serious damage to or destroying an objectExamplesUse of drills/probesCruise ship cabins/sleeper cabin trains/cargo ship cabin



Non-routine Searches of Items/Objects Example





Border Search of Documents

(b)(5); (b)(7)(E)		
lu.		



Demonstration – Border Searching Documents

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



Border Search of Electronic Devices

 U.S. v. Cotterman, 709 F.3d 952 (9th Cir. 2013 en blanc) – Forensic examination of a computer requires reasonable suspicionU.S. v. Kolsuz, 890 F.3d 133 (4th Cir. 2018) HSI Legal Update – Border Search of Electronic – May 9, 2018U.S. Customs and Border Protection, CBP Directive No. 3340-09A, Border Search of Electronic Devices 5 (1-4-2018)Basic Search – without suspicionAdvanced Search – with reasonable suspicionU.S. v. Carpenter. 138 S. Ct. 2206 (2018) - The Government's acquisition of Carpenter's cell site records was a Fourth Amendment search



Practice

1.



Practice (cont'd)

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



Practice (cont'd)

3.



Practice (cont'd)

(b)(5); (b)(6); (b)(7)(C); (b)(7)(E)

4.



Practice (cont'd)

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



Practice (cont'd)

6. (b)(5); (b)(7)(E)



Practice (cont'd)

7.



Practice (cont'd)

8. (b)(5), (b)(7)(E)

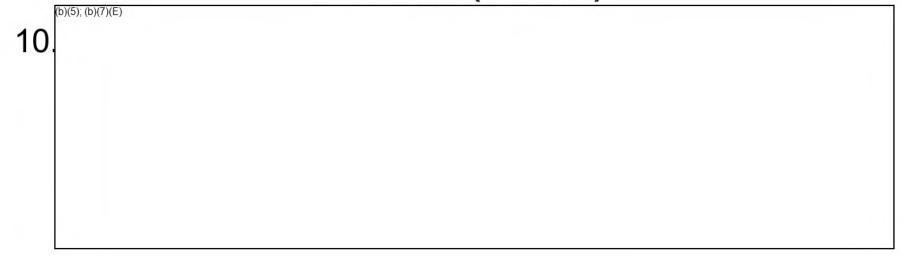


Practice (cont'd)

9.



Practice (cont'd)





Summary

(b)(5); (b)(7)(E)		
(n)(n), (n)(1)(L)		

