



Fourth Amendment

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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.”

Applies everywhere except Kalkaska Co.

From *Lopez v Foerster, et al.*

79. Plaintiff's constitutionally protected rights include the right to be free from unreasonable seizure by government agents, including Defendants, as provided for by the Fourth Amendment, made actionable by 42 U.S.C. §1983.

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ANSWER:

Answering paragraph 79, Defendants deny the allegations contained in this paragraph of Plaintiff's Complaint.

What the 4th Amendment Protects:

- Protects against **warrantless** searches and seizures by the **government**.

Coolidge v. New Hampshire, 403 U.S. 443 (1971) (private citizen can act as instrument or agent of state).

What the 4th Amendment Protects

- The Fourth Amendment protects your:
 - Person
 - Home
 - Papers
 - Effects

What the 4th Amendment Protects

An effect is one of your belongings. It is broad.

Computers are “effects” under 4th Amendment

People v Gingrich, 307 Mich App 656, 663 (2014)

It can hardly be doubted that a computer, which can contain vast amounts of personal information in the form of digital data, is an "effect[]," . . . within the meaning of the constitutional proscription against unreasonable searches and seizures.

Analytical Framework: Is it a search?

It is a search if the government is looking for evidence.

Analytical Framework: Is it a search?

- In addition to “traditional” searches, Infrared imaging (FLIR) is a search. *United States v Kyllo*, 533 US 27 (2001).
- Electronic monitoring of sex offenders is a search. *Grady v North Carolina*, 574 US ____ (2015).
- GPS Monitoring of cars is a search (under the trespass theory). *United States v Jones*, 132 S. Ct. 945 (2012).

Analytical Framework: Containers

- Some times the first actions of the officer are not a search (or are permissible), but later actions are not.
- Consider each step of the officer's actions. Think of a computer / cell phone as a closed container.
- Consider each computer file as a closed container.
 - There is some support for this argument. In *Guest v. Leis*, 255 F.3d 325, 336 (CA6, 2001), the court discussed an off-site review to separate relevant from irrelevant files.
 - May be more challenging under state law after *Woodard*.

Analytical Framework

- Was there either:
 - A search of something in which your client had a reasonable expectation of privacy (*Katz*) **OR**
 - A physical intrusion on home, papers, or effects of your client? (*Jones, Jardines, Gingrich*)

Reasonable Expectation of Privacy

- Generally, we're looking at whether a search violates a person's "reasonable" or "legitimate" expectation of privacy. *Katz v United States*, 389 US 347, 361 (1967)
- Two issues:
 - Did the person being searched have an "actual subjective expectation of privacy" AND
 - Was that expectation one that "society is prepared to recognize as reasonable"? *Katz* at 361.

Acknowledged reasonable expectations

- Property located inside a person's home. *Payton v New York*, 445 US 573 (1980).
- Relative heat of various rooms in the home using thermal imager. *Kyllo v United States*, 533 US 27 (2001).
- Conversations in closed telephone booths. *Katz*
- Contents of opaque containers. *US v Ross*, 533 US 27 (1982).
- And now, cell phones. *Riley v California*, 134 S Ct 2473 (2014).
- Overnight guests. *Minnesota v Olson*, 495 US 91 (1990).
- Motel rooms. *People v Oliver*, 417 Mich 366 (1983).

No expectation of privacy

- Activities in open fields. *Oliver v US*, 466 US 170 (1984).
- Garbage at the street. *California v Greenwood*, 486 US 35 (1988).
- Stranger's house that you enter without permission to commit theft. *Rakas v Illinois*, 439 US 128 (1978).
- Enclosed porches. *People v Tierney*, 266 Mich App 687 (2005). Still good after *Jardines*?

An easier approach to expectations . . .

- Property Rights Approach: A trespass is a 4th Amendment Violation
 - *United States v Jones*, 132 S Ct 945 (2012)—A GPS device on defendant's vehicle, and its use of that device to monitor the vehicle's movements, constituted a search. (The case where Scalia opines that the government physically occupied private property for the purpose of obtaining information, the physical intrusion is a search.)
 - *Grady v North Carolina*, 135 S Ct 1368 (2015)—GPS monitoring of a recidivist sex offender constituted a search within the scope of the Fourth Amendment, since attaching a monitoring device to the offender involved physically intruding on the offender's body without consent for purposes of obtaining information concerning the offender's movements. Remanded to determine whether it was unconstitutionally unreasonable based on the totality of the circumstances.
 - The idea that trespass with intent to find something or obtain information is a search is reiterated in *Florida v Jardines*, 133 S Ct 1409 (2014)

An easier approach to expectations . . .

- In *Gingrich* the COA adopted the logic of *Jardines* as it applies to computers.
- The benefit of this approach is that it keeps easy cases easy. *Jardines*.
- If what the police do amounts to a trespass, you've got a good 4A challenge.
- **EITHER:** 1) reasonable expectation of privacy **OR** 2) trespass to obtain evidence.

Is it a seizure?

A person is seized under the Fourth Amendment “only if, in view of all of the circumstances surrounding the incident, a reasonable person would have believed that he was not free to leave.”

United States v Mendenhall, 446 U.S. 544, 545 (1980)

Is it a seizure?

Consensual encounter between police and citizen with no suspicion where police ask questions, ask for ID, and ask for consent to search is not a seizure, if a reasonable person would feel free to end the encounter and leave.

United States v Drayton, 536 US 194 (2002).

Is it a seizure?

Terry v Ohio, 392 US 1 (1968) –
Reasonable Articulable Suspicion

Warrant Requirement

For a warrant to be valid, the warrant itself must comply with the Fourth Amendment.

Warrant Requirement: Particularity

“The requirement that warrants shall particularly describe the things to be seized makes general searches under them impossible and prevents the seizure of one thing under a warrant describing another. As to what is to be taken, nothing is left to the discretion of the officer executing the warrant.”

Marron v. United States, 275 U.S. 192, 196, 48 S.Ct. 74, 76 (1927)

Warrant Requirement: Particularity

2. The PROPERTY to be searched for and seized, if found, is specifically described as:

White two-story farm house located at the above venue. House is on the westside of Bass Lake Road, facing east. It is has a porch on the east side with an entrance door. There is also an entrance door on the north side of the house. The numbers 5175 are attached on to the house at the northeast corner.

There is also an unattached, two stall garage 50 feet to the north of the residence. It has a service door on the south side. It is described as white with tan trim.

To seize window air conditioners and blue/gold coins bags. **We would also ask to seize any and all items believed to have been stolen during this series of Break Ins.**

Warrant Requirement: Probable Cause

"Probable cause to issue a search warrant exists where there is a 'substantial basis' for inferring a 'fair probability' that contraband or evidence of a crime will be found in a particular place."

People v Kazmierczak, 461 Mich 411, 417-418; 605 NW2d 667 (2000).

Warrant Requirement: Probable Cause

Credibility is a factor of totality of circumstances of reasonableness.

People v Collins, 298 Mich App 458 (2012)

Warrant Requirement: Probable Cause

The magistrate's findings of probable cause must be based on the facts related within the affidavit.

MCL 780.653; People v Ulman, 244 Mich App 500, 509; 625 NW2d 429 (2001)

Warrant Requirement: Under Oath

Probably unlikely to encounter, but make sure that the officer swore to the affidavit.

Warrant Requirement: Neutral Magistrate

I've never encountered a non-judge signing a warrant in Michigan.

Warrantless Searches

A search without a warrant is unreasonable per se unless there exists both probable cause and circumstances establishing one of the delineated exceptions.

People v Anthony, 120 Mich App 207 (1982), cert. denied 462 U.S. 1111 (1983).

Exceptions - Consent

- *Schneckloth v. Bustamonte*, 412 U.S. 218, 219 (1973)
- The government carries the burden of proving that consent was voluntary. See *United States v. Matlock*, 415 U.S. 164, 177 (1974)

Exceptions – Scope of Consent

So your client gave consent? What is the scope?

- *People v Dagwan*, 269 Mich App 338 (2005)—Defendant's written consent to search the vehicle, including interior, trunk, engine compartment, and all containers, included searching the contents of his computer.
- What would a reasonable person have considered the scope to be? *Florida v. Jimeno*, 500 U.S. 248, 251 (1991)

Exceptions – Scope of Consent

Third party who police believed had authority, but didn't actually have authority is valid consent.

Illinois v Rodriguez, 497 US 177, 179; 110 S Ct 2793, 2796 (1990)

Exceptions – Scope of Consent

One occupant's consent is not sufficient, when another occupant is present and objecting.

Georgia v Randolph, 547 US 103 (2006).

Exceptions – Scope of Consent

However, if the police remove the objecting party by arresting him and the remaining occupant consents .

• •

Fernandez v California, 134 S. Ct. 1126 (2014).

Exceptions – Scope of Consent (cont.)

- *People v Horan*, 2010 Mich App LEXIS 2289—Wife's consent to remove husband's computer from the home was consent to search the contents of the computer after it was removed.
- Consent to search computer --
 - Does this include a cloud drive such as dropbox, box.net, google drive, or some other web storage that is related to computer?
 - What if the computer has the password saved?

Exceptions - Exigency

Exigent circumstances are present where immediate action is necessary to (1) protect the police officers or other persons, (2) prevent the loss or destruction of evidence, or (3) prevent the escape of a suspect.

People v Love, 156 Mich App 568 (1987)

Exceptions - Exigency

Exigent circumstances rule applies when police do not create exigency by engaging in or threatening a Fourth Amendment violation.

Kentucky v King, 563 US 452 (2011)

Exceptions – Exigency (Emergency Aid)

Based on an objectively reasonable belief that a person within the house is in need of immediate aid, officers may enter without a warrant.

Michigan v Fisher, 558 US at 47, citing *Mincey v Arizona*, 437 US 385, 392; 98 S Ct 2408 (1978)

Exceptions – Community Caretaker

The community caretaking exception is an exception to the warrant requirement that can only apply when the police are doing something that is "totally unrelated to the criminal investigation duties of the police."

People v Davis, 442 Mich 1, 22; 497 NW2d 910 (1993); *Cady v Dombrowski*, 413 US 433; 93 S Ct 2523; 37 L Ed 2d 706 (1973).

Exceptions - Automobile

In *Carroll v. United States*, 267 U.S. 132, 45 S.Ct. 280, 69 L.Ed. 543, the Court held that a warrantless search of an automobile stopped by police officers who had probable cause to believe the vehicle contained contraband was not unreasonable within the meaning of the Fourth Amendment.

Exceptions - Automobile

In *Carroll v. United States*, 267 U.S. 132, 45 S.Ct. 280, 69 L.Ed. 543, the Court held that a warrantless search of an automobile stopped by police officers who had probable cause to believe the vehicle contained contraband was not unreasonable within the meaning of the Fourth Amendment.

Exceptions - Automobile

The scope of a warrantless search of an automobile thus is not defined by the nature of the container in which the contraband is secreted. Rather, it is defined by the object of the search and the places in which there is probable cause to believe that it may be found. Just as probable cause to believe that a stolen lawnmower may be found in a garage will not support a warrant to search an upstairs bedroom, probable cause to believe that undocumented aliens are being transported in a van will not justify a warrantless search of a suitcase.

United States v Ross, 456 US 798, 824; 102 S Ct 2157, 2172 (1982)

Exceptions - Search Incident to Arrest

Riley v California, 134 S Ct 2473 (2014)—Police officers generally cannot, without a warrant, search digital information on the cell phones seized from the defendants as incident to the defendants' arrests.

A search of the passenger compartment incident the arrest of an occupant is now permitted only when: 1) the arrestee is unsecured and within reaching distance of the passenger compartment at the time of the search, or 2) because circumstances concerning the vehicle context are unique, the police may accomplish a search of the vehicle incident to a lawful arrest when it is reasonable to believe that evidence relevant to the crime of arrest might be found in the vehicle.

Arizona v. Gant, 556 U.S. 332, 129 S. Ct. 1710 (2009)

Exceptions – Inventory Search

- The government needs to show that the vehicle was impounded for safekeeping following arrest of driver. *People v Krezen*, 143 Mich App 34 (1985).
- Look for an inventory policy from the police agency. Use FOIA.
- Need to show policy to get into trunk. *People v Long*, 419 Mich. 636, 359 N.W.2d 194 (1984)

Exceptions – Plain View

- *Arizona v Hicks*, 480 US 321 (1987) (holding that evidence is not in plain view if view is caused by any manipulation of the item).
- Performing a field test is reasonable seizure of the powder because it can only reveal the presence of cocaine and nothing more about the powder. See *US v Jacobsen*, 466 US 109, 123

Plain View - Bad File Names

- In *Walter*, a private party opened a misdirected shipping carton discovering a cache of motion picture film with descriptive labels suggesting that the movies depicted homosexual acts, and thus appearing to be contraband. 447 US 649, 651-52. The FBI was called, responded, and seized the films. *Id.* FBI agents, viewed the films with a projector to determine whether the movies were contraband, without a warrant. *Id.*

Exceptions – Plain Feel

3 Q So when you first touched it, you couldn't tell exactly
4 what it was. But then you pinched it, and you could feel
5 what it was?

6 A Yes, you could say.

7 Q You had to squeeze it a little bit, and then you thought
8 those are probably pills?

9 A Yes.

Exceptions – Plain Feel

- In conducting a patdown search, an officer may seize items that the officer has probable cause to believe feel like contraband. *Minnesota v Dickerson*, 508 U.S. 366, 373, 113 S. Ct. 2130, 124 L. Ed. 2d 334 (1993).
- "An object felt during an authorized patdown search may be seized without a warrant if the item's **incriminating character is immediately apparent** . . ." *People v Champion*, 452 Mich. 92, 105-106; 549 N.W.2d 849 (1996).
- The police cannot manipulate an object in order to determine whether it is contraband; it must be **immediately apparent from plain view or plain feel** that the object is contraband. *People v Custer*, 465 Mich. 319, 336; 630 N.W.2d 870 (2001).

Plain View

Not sure this needed to be published, but “the incriminating nature of the wallet, keys, and cell phone was not immediately apparent.”

People v Mahdi, 317 Mich App 446 (2016).

Third-party searches / Private Searches

- We have a bunch of non-computer 3rd party search cases. We're starting to collect some good 3rd party search cases for computers.
- In *US v Lichtenberger* and *People v Gingrich*, we had third parties that set off the events.
- Recent news about Best Buy being paid a bounty . . .

Private Searches

- Generally, private searches, without government involvement is permissible. *United States v. Jacobsen*, 466 U.S. 109, 113 (1984)
- Look to the scope of the initial private search.
- Why did the private party engage in the search?
- Did the police have the private party re-do the search? *United States v. Allen*, 106 F.3d 695, 699 (6th Cir. 1997) (stating in dicta that *Jacobsen* does not permit law enforcement to reenact a private search of a private home or residence).
 - Probably moot in light of *Lichtenberger*.

Private Searches – US v Lichtenberger

- To accomplish this, Officer Huston had to proceed with “virtual certainty” that the “inspection of the [laptop] and its contents would not tell [him] anything more than he already had been told [by Holmes.]” *Id.* That plainly was not the case. As the district court found, “there was absolutely no virtual certainty that the search of Lichtenberger’s laptop would have” revealed only what Officer Huston had already been told. *US v Lichtenberger*, No. 14-3540, ____ F3d____ (2015 CA6).

Third Parties – Computer Service Providers

- Watch out for the language in service orders that diminishes an expectation of privacy.
- Many computer repair facilities get agreement that CP may be turned over to the fuzz.
- If there isn't such an agreement, look at the scope of the private search and whether the subsequent search by the police was broader than the private search.

Relinquishing Control to Third Party

- Generally, when someone releases an item to a third party, they give up their expectation of privacy.
 - United States v. King, 55 F.3d 1193, 1196 (6th Cir. 1995) (sender's expectation of Searching and Seizing Computers privacy in letter "terminates upon delivery").
- Look at the terms of the service agreement when a computer is being serviced.

Subscriber Information

- Courts have applied this principle to computer searches and seizures to conclude that computer users do not have a legitimate expectation of privacy in their subscriber information because they have conveyed it to another person--the system operator.

Guest v. Leis, 255 F.3d 325, 336 (6th Cir. Ohio 2001)

Exclusionary Rule

Where evidence is obtained in violation of the Fourth Amendment, the exclusionary rule usually precludes its use in a criminal proceeding against the victim of the illegal search and seizure.

Weeks v United States, 232 US 383 (1914)

Exclusionary Rule

The purpose of the exclusionary rule is to “deter future unlawful police conduct and thereby effectuate the guarantee of the Fourth Amendment against unreasonable searches and seizures.”

United States v Calandra, 414 US 338, 347 (1974).

Good Faith Exception

When officers obtain evidence after executing invalid warrant, no exclusion as long as officers were acting in good faith.

United States v Leon, 468 US 897 (1984)

Good Faith Exception

Leon has been adopted in Michigan.

People v Goldston, 470 Mich 523 (2004)

Leon includes reliance on bad appellate law.

People v Mungo, 295 Mich App 537 (2012)

Inevitable discovery.

Inevitable discovery.

Nix v Williams, 467 US 431 (1984)

Inevitable discovery limits

To allow a warrantless search merely because probable cause exists would allow the inevitable discovery doctrine to act as a warrant exception that engulfs the warrant requirement. Even in the context of a good-faith error, we reject the notion that a post hoc probable cause analysis can preclude the constitutional requirement that a neutral and detached magistrate issue the warrant.

People v Hyde, 285 Mich App 428, 445-46; 775 NW2d 833, 843 (2009)

Good Faith Exception, Exceptions

Lies, false statements or reckless omissions by the officer in the affidavit.

Franks v Delaware, 438 US 154 (1978).

General warrants. Perhaps overbroad warrants.

United States v Leon, 468 US 897, 923 (1984).

Traffic Stops

A traffic stop does not violate the Fourth Amendment if the officer had probable cause to believe that a traffic violation has occurred or was occurring.

People v Marcus Davis, 250 Mich App 357, 363; 649 NW2d 94 (2002)

Traffic Stops - Length

A police stop exceeding the time needed to handle the matter for which the stop was made violates the Constitution's shield against unreasonable seizures.

Rodriguez v United States, 135 S Ct 1609, 1612; 191 L Ed 2d 492 (2015)

Waiting for a dog.

“a dog sniff is not fairly characterized as part of the officer's traffic mission.”

Rodriguez v Illinois, 575 US _____, 135 S.Ct. 1609 (2015).



Michigan follows *Rodriguez*

Dan Grow's case out of Berrien County. Nonsense traffic stop. Cop detained until a dog could arrive.

People v Kavanaugh, 320 Mich App 293 (2017).

Nervousness isn't a reliable factor . . .

See, e.g., *United States v. Richardson*, 385 F.3d 625, 630–631 (C.A. 6, 2004) (stating that “nervousness ... is an unreliable indicator, especially in the context of a traffic stop” and noting that “[m]any citizens become nervous during a traffic stop, even when they have nothing to hide or fear”); *United States v. Simpson*, 609 F.3d 1140, 1147–1148 (C.A. 10, 2010) (recognizing that “[n]ervousness is of limited value” in determining whether reasonable suspicion exists because most citizens exhibit signs of nervousness when confronted by law enforcement whether they are innocent or guilty and absent “significant knowledge of a person, it is difficult, even for a skilled police officer, to evaluate whether a person is acting normally for them or nervously”).

Traffic Stops: License Plate

Traffic stop where trailer hitch obstructed plate not a violation of statute and didn't form basis for stop.

People v Dunbar, 306 Mich App 562; 857 NW2d 280 (2014)

Traffic Stops: Speeding

Look at the calibration data for the speedometer. This is needed for moving radar or pacing.

The fourth *Ferency* factor states as follows: **“That the input speed of the patrol vehicle was verified. This also means that the speedometer of the patrol vehicle was independently calibrated.”**

People v Ferency, 133 Mich App 526, 542; 351 NW2d 225 (1984).

Is it a seizure?

A suspect isn't seized by an officer unless he is physically touched by the officer or the suspect submitted to the officer's show of authority.

California v Hodari D., 499 US 621 (1991).

Pretext (read: Bullshit) Stops are OK

“As a general matter, the decision to stop an automobile is reasonable where the police have probable cause to believe that a traffic violation has occurred.” *Whren v. United States*, 517 U.S. 806, 810, 116 S.Ct. 1769, 135 L.Ed.2d 89 (1996).

Third Party Consent - Backpacks

Michigan hasn't extended *Rodriguez* to automobiles. The rule is still that if the driver consents to a search of the vehicle and you leave your backpack in the car, it's getting searched and you can't object.

People v Mead, 320 Mich App 613 (2017)

Backpacks left in cars

“[a]uthority to search the entire passenger compartment of the vehicle includes any unlocked containers located therein,” and concluded that “[t]he search of the backpack was valid.” *Labelle*, 478 Mich. at 891–892, 732 N.W.2d 114.

Abandoned Property

A warrantless search of abandoned property does not violate the Fourth Amendment.

People v. Rasmussen, 191 Mich.App. 721, 725, 478 N.W. 2d 752 (1991)

Don't drop your bag when running . . .

For example, a person abandons a bag when he discards it while running from the police.

People v. Lewis, 199 Mich.App. 556, 557–560, 502 N.W.2d 363 (1993).

Markman giving us some love . . .

On the other hand, if officers have the “ability to secure a warrant” before entering the premises without suffering an adverse consequence, a warrantless entry might well be unjustified by those facts alone. See, e.g., *Birchfield v. North Dakota*, — U.S. —, 136 S.Ct. 2160, 2173, 195 L.Ed.2d 560 (2016) (“The exigent circumstances exception allows a warrantless search when an emergency leaves police insufficient time to seek a warrant.”)

People v Horacek, 501 Mich 931 (2017), Markman, CJ, concurring.

Nitrous canisters don't provide PC

Who would have thought that a bunch of spent “whippet” canisters in a car don't provide PC because it isn't a crime to possess them.

People v Wood, 321 Mich App 415 (2017).

4 a.m. Knock'n'Talk violates 4A.

True enough; approaching a home with the purpose of gathering information is not, standing alone, a Fourth Amendment search. *King*, 563 U.S. at 469–470, 131 S.Ct. 1849. But, as noted above, when “conjoined” with a trespass, information-gathering—which need not qualify as a search, standing alone—is all that is required to turn the trespass into a Fourth Amendment search. *Jones*, 565 U.S. at 408 n. 5, 132 S.Ct. 945.

People v Frederick, 500 Mich 228 (2017).

Revoke consent for blood test

Drawing blood is a search under the 4th Amendment. Testing of blood is not a separate search, so you can't revoke consent to have it tested.

People v Woodard, 321 Mich App 377 (2017)

Medical Records

Individual generally has an expectation of privacy in medical records.

People v Perlos, 436 Mich 305, 325 (1990)

Medical Records — knock it off

Physician-patient privilege prevents Gov't from obtaining Defendant's medical records via search warrant with limited exceptions.

People v Childs, 243 Mich App 360 (2000).

Heien isn't that bad . . .

The holding in *Heien* applies when the statute poses a “**really difficult**” or “**very hard question of statutory interpretation.**” *Heien* at 541 (Kagan, J., concurring). If the statute is so ambiguous that it would require “**hard interpretive work,**” the officer’s mistaken reliance would be reasonable. *Id.*

Heien v North Carolina, 135 S Ct 530 (2014)

Unfortunate name, fun case.

GRPD has a bad habit of getting “no trespass” letters and using them to indiscriminately arrest folks for violating the City trespass ordinance. Here the officer tried to do that, a chase ensued. Judge Sullivan suppressed and dismissed. COA rejected a *Heien* argument.

People v Maggit, 319 Mich App 675 (2017).

Probationer Searches

In *United States v Knights*, the Supreme Court applied a lesser standard for searches of probationers when the terms of the probation stated that Knights would “submit his . . . person, property, place of residence, vehicle, personal effects, to search at any time, with or without a search warrant, warrant of arrest or reasonable cause by any probation officer or law enforcement officer.”

United States v Knights, 534 US 112, 121; 122 S Ct 587 (2001)

Probationer Searches

Reasonable suspicion standard only applies when a judge has made a determination regarding the probationer.

Cases only apply lesser standard when there is the search term:

S Pa Bd of Prob & Parole v Scott, 524 US 357, 379; 118 Ct 2014 (1998); *United States v Dotson*, 715 F3d 576 (6th Cir 2013); *United States v Inman*, 666 F3d 1001, 1005 (6th Cir 2012); *United States v Comrie*, 136 Fed Appx 883, 891 (6th Cir 2005); *United States v Russ*, 23 Fed Appx 245, 247 (6th Cir 2001); *United States v Payne*, 181 F3d 781, 783 (6th Cir 1999)

Probationer Searches

Look at whether the searches are authorized by a probationer officer, police officer, or both.

Effective Fourth Amendment Litigation

Investigate

- Investigate, investigate, investigate.
- Get in-car video. FOIA 911 calls. FOIA old police reports of the arresting officer to see if he has a pattern. Talk to eye-witnesses. Call the police officer up and ask about the case.

“Testilying” Witness

Testilying: The act of creatively shading the facts in favor of the government while under oath. Often done by people with badges.

Use the head fake . . .

- The best approach is to lock in the testimony when the witness doesn't know what you're up to.
- Make the witness think that you're focusing on something other than your real issue.
 - Preliminary exams, other motion hearing, companion neglect/abuse cases, PPO hearings, DAAD hearings, etc.

Challenge the factual assertions.

Make sure to investigate the factual claims in the search warrant affidavit. Some times you'll find that the truth was stretched or just plain fabricated.

Franks Hearings

If the affiant who procured the search warrant made a false statement either knowingly and intentionally or with reckless disregard for the truth, and if that false statement is necessary to the finding of probable cause, a hearing must be held.

Franks v Delaware, 438 US 154, 155; 98 S. Ct. 2674; 57 L. Ed. 2d 667 (1978).

Franks Hearings

"In the event that at that hearing the allegation of perjury or reckless disregard is established by the defendant by a preponderance of the evidence, and, with the affidavit's false material set to one side, the affidavit's remaining content is insufficient to establish probable cause, the search warrant must be voided and the fruits of the search excluded to the same extent as if probable cause was lacking on the face of the affidavit.

Franks v Delaware, 438 US 154, 155; 98 S. Ct. 2674; 57 L. Ed. 2d 667 (1978).

Franks Hearings

Trial courts possess the authority to grant discretionary evidentiary hearings on the veracity of search warrant affidavits and a trial court's decision to hold a veracity hearing is subject to review only for an abuse of discretion.

People v Franklin, 500 Mich 92 (2017)

Calling your client . . .

MRE 104(D) states:

Testimony by Accused. The accused does not, by testifying upon a preliminary matter, become subject to cross-examination as to other issues in the case.

Calling your client . . .

13	Q	Will you agree with me that toilet paper two or three
14		squares of it is not that substantial?
15	A	No.
16	Q	You wouldn't agree with me?
17	A	No.
18	Q	You think that's pretty thick?
19	A	It was Charmin.
20	Q	Okay, so you think it's pretty thick?
21	A	Charmin's very thick.

Discovery Subpoenas

- Neither side is permitted to send “discovery” subpoenas.
- MCR 6.001 (D) says that “depositions and other discovery proceedings under sub chapter 2.300 may not be taken for the purposes of discovery”
- A subpoena may only be issued pursuant to MCR 2.506, 2.305, 2.621 (C), 9.115(I)(1) or 9.212. See MCR 2.506.
- None of these apply to criminal discovery. The only one that applies at all is MCR 2.506.

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