Can The State Really Do That? Extraordinary Search and Inspection Warrants

Jeff Welty UNC School of Government October 2023

No-Knock Warrants





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No-Knock Warrants (continued)

- It isn't clear that North Carolina judicial officials have authority to issue a no-knock warrant
- Judicial officials may wish to document the no-knock authority on the face of the warrant
- Quick knock entries deserve more attention

Anticipatory Warrants

- Used when police believe that there <u>will be</u> evidence of a crime present in the future (usually controlled delivery of drugs)
- <u>See United States v. Grubbs</u>, 547 U.S. 90 (2006)
- Requires PC that the "triggering condition" will take place and that once it does, evidence will be found
- · Pro tip: the triggering condition must be described specifically, leaving no discretion to the officer





Warrants for Data Held By Electronic Service Providers Your cell phone company, ISP, social media platform, and search engine store a <u>lot</u> of data about you. ы That's not so clear anymore. <u>See Carpenter v. United</u> <u>States</u>, 585 U.S. (2018) (CSU); <u>United States v.</u> <u>Warshak</u>, 631 F.3d 266 (6th Cir. 2010) (email). But back in 1986, Congress passed the Stored Communications Act to provide some protection to some of that information, and it has some weird rules. See 18 U.S.C. § 2701 et seq.

For a long time, everyone, including Congress, thought that this information was not protected by the Fourth Amendment because it belonged to the companies, not you. <u>Smith v. Maryland</u>, 442 U.S. 735 (1979) (third-party doctrine).

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Warrants for GPS Tracking Devices

A warrant is required to install and monitor a GPS tracker

• <u>See United States v. Jones</u>, 565 U.S. 400 (2012)

 Lots of questions about out-of-jurisdiction jurisdiction monitoring, time limits, notifications, returns, and other matters

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- G.S. 15A-300.1
- Generally, can't use drones to "[c]onduct surveillance of . . . [a] person or a dwelling occupied by a person," including the curtilage, or of "[p]rivate real property"
- But LEOs may do so with a warrant (or if the plain view or exigent circumstances doctrines apply)



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Warrants for Bodily Intrusions

- What if police want to pump the stomach of someone suspected of swallowing baggies of drugs?
- What if the police want to remove a bullet lodged in a suspect's leg in order to tie the suspect to a shootout?

Warrants for Bodily Intrusions (continued)

- <u>Winston v. Lee</u>, 470 U.S. 753 (1985): just having PC is not enough
 Must weigh competing interests case by case:
 - How intrusive?
 - How risky?
 - How crucial is the evidence?
- If time permits, these applications should be presented to a judge, who may choose to hold an adversarial hearing
- Any significant intrusion should be performed by medically-trained personnel

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Warrants for Biometric Unlocking

Some search warrant applications ask specifically for permission to do this • Is that proper?

• What if they don't do that?

"The law in this area is emerging and entirely unsettled." <u>In re Search Warrant No.</u> <u>5165</u>, 470 F.Supp.3d 715 (E.D. Ky. 2020).



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Administrative Inspection Warrants

 What do we do when a government official needs to enter private property to conduct an inspection but the occupant won't consent?

 <u>Camara v. Municipal Court of City and County of San</u> <u>Francisco</u>, 387 U.S. 523 (1967) says: get an administrative inspection warrant



Administrative Inspection Warrants (cont'd)

- NC statute: G.S. 15-27.2
- Magistrates may issue AIWs
- Per <u>Camara</u>, two types of PC
 - Unlawful condition or activity
 - Part of a reasonable program of systematic inspection
- Execution is more limited than a search warrant

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Administrative Inspection Warrants (cont'd)

"No facts discovered or evidence obtained in a search or inspection conducted under authority of a warrant issued under this section shall be <u>competent as evidence</u> in any civil, criminal or administrative action, nor considered in imposing any civil, criminal, or administrative sanction against any person, <u>nor as a basis for further seeking to obtain</u> any <u>warrant</u>, if the warrant is invalid or if what is discovered or obtained is <u>not</u> a condition, object, activity or circumstance which it was the legal <u>purpose of the search or inspection</u> to discover; but this shall not prevent any such facts or evidence to be so used when the warrant issued is <u>not constitutionally required</u> in those circumstances." • Gs. 15-27.2(f)

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