

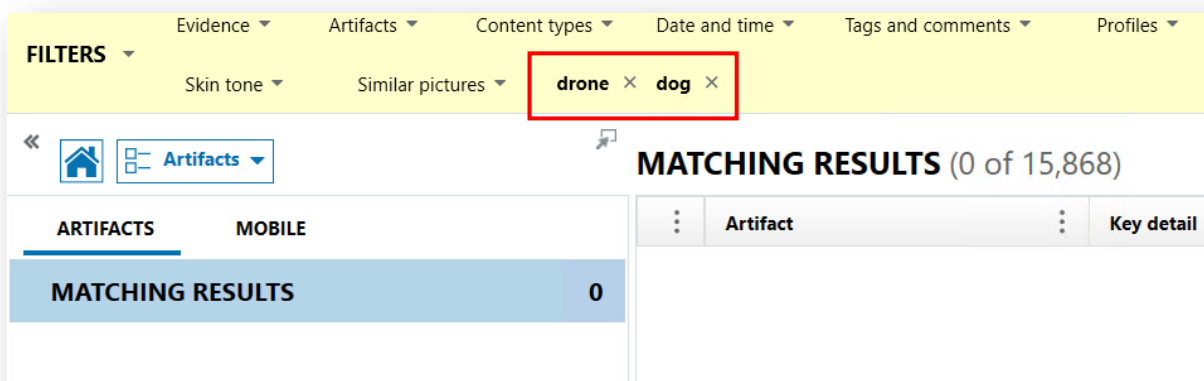
1. The user conducted searches related to carrying a dog using a drone. Does this info exist? and if so, What search engine did they use for this?

Answer: There is definitely a web search relating to the usage of “Drone”. But it never mentioned about carrying a “dog”. The web search is about “can drone be traced” and “Can a drone be tracked? How does It work and who can do it?” on the search engine used here was “Google Search.” The browser which was used to conduct the search was “safari.”

- **Methodology:**

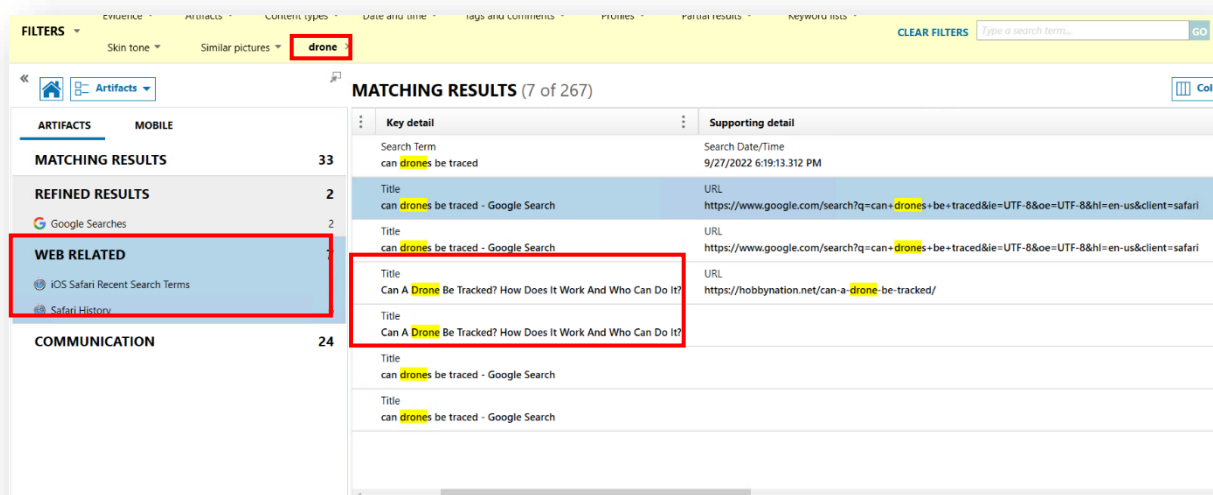
- Initially, made a key-word search for the word “drone” and “dog” simultaneously in Magnet Examine. Both the words hold forensic significance as they are the key for investigating the web search.

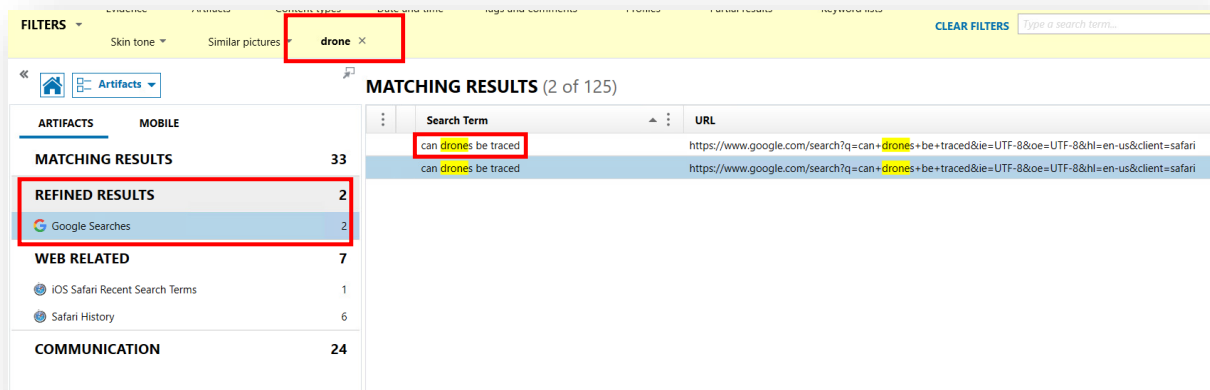
- **Evidence:**



- **Location:** 00008030-0006502C11FA402E-Decrypted.zip\ee\ee77759a5f936cb2e4b030694ee739f111552b46

- When only the word “drone” was searched, the results showed up and it suggest about the actual web search that was made.





- **Conclusion:** Based on the available evidence, it points in the direction that the user conducted web searches related to drone tracking and traceability but did not perform any searches related to carrying a dog using a drone.

Q - Can you link any of the evidence that you found to the murder victim (Christopher Austin)?

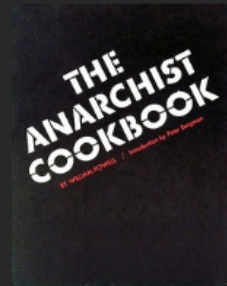
Answer: Yes, the evidence can be linked to the victim, Christopher Austin. The web searches indicate that Casey was researching ways to get rid of someone, particularly by bombing, and even searched for "the anarchist cookbook," which contains instructions for making explosives. This suggests premeditation and intent to harm.

- **Path (google search):** 00008030-0006502C11 FA402E-Decrypted.zip\fa \fabb74fda426bd56f8aU727eObf1df966f4acOO
- **Path (the book):** 00008030-0006502C1 IFA402E-Decrypted.zip\e5\e53b87592bcb3a4acc48310c3dff2dd52da416e

## The Anarchist Cookbook

1971 book

The Anarchist Cookbook, first published in 1971, is a book containing instructions for the manufacture of explosives, rudimentary telecommunications phreaking devices, and related weapons, as well as instructions for the home manufacture of illicit drugs, including LSD. It was written by William Powell at the apex of the counterculture era to protest against United States's involvement in the Vietnam War. Powell converted to Anglicanism in 1976 and later attempted to have the book removed from circulation. However, the copyright belonged to the publisher, who continued circulation until the company was acquired in 1991. Its legality has been questioned in several jurisdictions. [Wikipedia](#)



⋮	Search Term	⋮	URL	⋮
	white water rag		https://www.google.com/search?q=white+water+ra...	
	white water rafting center yoga		https://www.google.com/search?q=white+water+ra...	
	what types of squirrels are in NC		https://www.google.com/search?q=what+types+of...	
	snake skin heels		https://www.google.com/search?q=snake+skin+hee...	
	how to get rid of someone		https://www.google.com/search?q=how+to+get+ri...	
	how to kill someone without getting caught		https://www.google.com/search?q=how+to+kill+so...	
	how to bomb someone		https://www.google.com/search?q=how+to+bomb...	
	how to bomb someone murder		https://www.google.com/search?q=how+to+bomb...	
	is it easy to trace a bomb?		https://www.google.com/search?q=is+it+easy+ro+t...	
	how to build a bomb		https://www.google.com/search?q=how+to+build+...	
	the anarchist cookbook		https://www.google.com/search?q=the+anarchist+c...	
	abercrombie and fitch		https://www.google.com/search?q=abercrombie+a...	
	is he willing to kill for you		https://www.google.com/search?q=is+he+willing+t...	
	south shore schedule		https://www.google.com/search?q=south+shore+sc...	
	south shore schedule to chicago		https://www.google.com/search?q=south+shore+sc...	
	mountain cabins nearby with waterfalls		https://www.google.com/search?q=mountain+cabi...	
	how to track an android		https://www.google.com/search?q=how+to+track+...	
	ninjaballs		https://www.google.com/search?q=ninjaballs&ie=...	

## **The U.S. vs Jones (2012)**

**United States v. Jones (2012)** is a landmark Supreme Court case that addressed the use of GPS tracking by law enforcement and its implications under the Fourth Amendment.

**Facts:** Antoine Jones was suspected of drug trafficking. Police obtained a warrant to place a GPS device on his car, but they installed it 11 days later in Maryland, outside the warrant's jurisdiction and time frame. The GPS tracked Jones's movements for 28 days, leading to his indictment. Jones moved to suppress the GPS evidence, but the trial court only excluded data from his home, not public places. Jones was convicted and sentenced to life in prison. The D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the conviction, ruling the GPS use violated the Fourth Amendment. The Supreme Court granted certiorari.

**Issue:** Does the warrantless attachment of a GPS device on a car and its use to monitor movements on public streets violate the Fourth Amendment?

**Holding:** Yes, it does.

**Rule of Law or Legal Principle Applied:** The Government's use of a GPS device to track a person's car on public streets constitutes a search within the meaning of the Fourth Amendment.

**Reasoning:** Justice Scalia, writing for the majority, held that the Government's installation of a GPS device on Jones's car constituted a search under the Fourth Amendment. The Court emphasized that Jones's car is an "effect" under the Fourth Amendment, and attaching a GPS device to it was a physical intrusion, or trespass, for the purpose of obtaining information. This trespass-based approach aligns with the original understanding of the Fourth Amendment.

Justice Scalia also noted that the "reasonable expectation of privacy" standard from *Katz v. United States* (1967) does not replace the trespass-based understanding but adds to it. The Court did not need to address whether Jones had a reasonable expectation of privacy because the physical trespass itself was sufficient to constitute a search.

**Concurring Opinions:** Justice Sotomayor agreed with the majority but highlighted the need to consider modern technology's impact on privacy. Justice Alito, joined by Justices Ginsburg, Breyer, and Kagan, concurred in the judgment but criticized the reliance on a trespass-based analysis. Alito argued that the prolonged GPS monitoring violated society's reasonable expectations of privacy, emphasizing the need to adapt Fourth Amendment interpretations to technological advancements.

**Significance:** The case underscores the tension between traditional property-based interpretations of the Fourth Amendment and the evolving privacy concerns posed by modern technology. It highlights the Court's struggle to balance originalist approaches with the need to address new forms of surveillance that can reveal extensive personal information.

**Reference:**

- <https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/565/400/>
- <https://legaldictionary.net/united-states-v-jones/>

## THE U.S. vs Carpenter

**Justice Kennedy's Disagreement:** Justice Kennedy disagreed with the majority's ruling in *Carpenter*, arguing that Carpenter's expectation of privacy was not violated because the cell-site records were not his personal property, but rather the property of the cell phone service providers. He argued that the government did not seize anything over which Carpenter could assert ownership or control; instead, it issued a court-authorized subpoena to a third party (the phone company) to disclose information it alone owned and controlled. Justice Kennedy asserted that this fact should suffice to resolve the case.

### Key Points of His Argument

- **Third-Party Doctrine:** This doctrine states that information voluntarily shared with a third party is not protected by the Fourth Amendment. Kennedy argued that CSLI falls under this doctrine because cell phone users knowingly provide their location data to their wireless carriers.
- **Business Records:** Kennedy emphasized that CSLI is essentially a business record created by the wireless carrier. He argued that these records are no different from other business records that the government can obtain, such as bank records or phone bills.
- **No "Search" Occurred:** Kennedy argued that the government's acquisition of CSLI from the wireless carrier did not constitute a "search" under the Fourth Amendment because Carpenter voluntarily shared his location data with a third party. Therefore, no warrant was required.

**In Conclusion:** Justice Kennedy believed that Carpenter had no reasonable expectation of privacy in information he voluntarily shared with his wireless carrier, and the government's access to this information was a legitimate use of its authority to obtain business records. It's important to note that this was a dissenting opinion. The majority of the Supreme Court disagreed with Justice Kennedy and held that acquiring CSLI without a warrant violated Carpenter's reasonable expectation of privacy. However, understanding Kennedy's argument is essential for grasping the complexities of the case and the ongoing debate surrounding digital privacy in the modern age.

**Reference:** <https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/585/16-402>