Premises:

1. (The Fourth Amendment requires that people are protected against unreasonable searches of their person or property.)
2. (The Fourth Amendment states that in order for law enforcement to search a person, they need a warrant issued upon “probable cause”.)
3. Law enforcement officers can claim probable cause in order to receive a warrant by presenting specific facts that prove that the search of a person or their private property will provide relevant information to a current criminal investigation.
4. According to the “third-party doctrine”, law enforcement officers can gather evidence from witnesses without needing a warrant.
5. A person cannot reasonably expect that information volunteered to a third party will be treated as private.
6. (Americans carry their cell phones everywhere.)
7. (When a cell phone sends or receives a call or text message, it connects to a local cell phone tower.)
8. (Connecting to a local cell phone tower creates data about when and where the cell phone has been.)
9. (Cell phone service providers store cell phone data information for up to five years.)
10. The cell phone data information collected and stored by service providers do not contain information about private communication.

Conclusion:

Law enforcement officers should be able to collect cell phone location data without needing a warrant.