Nearly half of the Amendments in the bill of rights are rights of the accused. If this is true, then the framers of the Constitution must have been concerned with not only the security of the fledgling nation, but also the rights of potential criminals. The Fourth Amendment was instituted so that we the people would be safe from unreasonable searches and seizures from the government. This was done, like many other amendments, to restrict the power the government could have over the people. The Fourth Amendment states: “The right of the people to be secure in their persons, homes, 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 that may be seized.”

There have been many court cases involving those seeking sanctuary in the Fourth Amendment, but two of the most notable are the cases of *Olmstead v. United States* and *Katz v. United* *States.* In these cases, precedents were established that have been used by local law enforcement for years. For example, the ruling in *Olmstead v. United States* establishes that the Fourth Amendment protects people, not places. *Katz v. United* *States* expounds upon this idea by stating that the Fourth Amendment protects individuals with a “reasonable expectation of privacy.” This is taken to mean that very few public places are expected to be private.

Based on these precedents, Supreme Court Justices will provide answers to cases that have been brought up by the lower courts and even a few lawmakers: is it constitutional for the government to be able to read emails older than 180 days without warrant? Is it constitutional for the government to be able to use GPS tracking on cell phones and other devices without warrant? These two questions should not go unanswered. People should be aware of illegal surveillance government agencies may or may have already committed against its own citizens, and perhaps continue to commit.

In our group’s concurring opinion, we believe that if emails are over 180 days old (which is approximately *six* months), it should be permissible for the government to see the receipts, as long as there is probable cause. Emails that are left for six months are similar to putting your trash onto the curb: it stinks; it only takes up space, and its fair game for officers to dig through. Individuals should also be aware that internet sites, other than “protected sites”, are not private; and are subject to being observed.

GPS tracking is nothing new to Americans: we allow certain smart phone apps and social media to “use our location. Video surveillance is so pervasive, as well as tablets and camera phones that GPS is only one of many tracking sources available to law enforcement. It is the responsibility of the informed citizen to be aware and protect and defend his constitutional rights.