

Other cases involving technology

The following Supreme Court cases that involve police use of technology form the backdrop of the Nov. 8 dispute over the use of GPS tracking:

► **Katz v. United States**, 1967: Establishing the Fourth Amendment standard that people are entitled to a "reasonable expectation of privacy" against electronic surveillance; the court ruled that the use of an electronic listening device attached to the outside of a public telephone booth, to gather information from a private conversation inside, constituted a "search," requiring a warrant.

► **United States v. Knotts**, 1983: Finding that a person riding in car on public streets has no reasonable expectation of privacy in any movements from one place to another; the court permitted police use of a beeper to follow a car on public roads.

► **United States v. Karo**, 1984: Declaring that the use of a beeper to track information into a private residence — the device was used to track a can of ether — violated the Fourth Amendment.

► **Kyllo v. United States**, 2001: Holding that officers' use of thermal imaging technology to detect heat radiating from within a home (where marijuana was being grown) was a "search" subject to the Fourth Amendment; that decision emphasized the sanctity of the home.

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