

the exclusionary rule from *Weeks v. United States* (1914).

In *United States v. Scott*, 260 F.3d 512 (6th Cir. 2001), this Court considered whether the Fourth Amendment is violated when a warrant is issued by a person acting without lawful authority. In *Scott* a retired general sessions judge signed a search warrant. Despite the fact that the issuing judge sometimes substituted for active judges, we found that he was not doing so at the time the warrant was signed and thus lacked legal authority to sign a warrant. *Scott*, 260 F.3d at 515. We reasoned that this lack of authority went to the heart of the Fourth Amendment requirement "that the warrant be issued by a neutral and detached judicial officer." *Id.* As a result, we concluded that the evidence procured as a result of the search should have been suppressed and that the good faith exception to the exclusionary rule established in *United States v. Leon*, 468 U.S. 897, 104 S.Ct. 3430, 82 L.Ed.2d 677 (1984), did not apply because the warrant was void ab initio. *Scott*, 260 F.3d at 515. *U.S. v. FRANKLIN*•284 Fed.Appx. 266, 278 (6th Cir. 2008)