



# **129th MAINE LEGISLATURE**

## FIRST REGULAR SESSION-2019

**Legislative Document** 

No. 627

H.P. 455

House of Representatives, February 5, 2019

### An Act Regarding Portable Electronic Device Content, Location Information and Tracking Devices

Reported by Representative WARREN of Hallowell for the Criminal Law Advisory Commission pursuant to the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 17-A, section 1354, subsection 2. Reference to the Committee on Judiciary suggested and ordered printed pursuant to Joint Rule 218.

R(+ B. Hunt

ROBERT B. HUNT Clerk

1	Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
2	Sec. 1. 16 MRSA c. 3, sub-c. 9-A is enacted to read:
3	SUBCHAPTER 9-A
4	TRACKING DEVICE INFORMATION
5	§638. Definitions
6 7	As used in this subchapter, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.
8	1. Adverse result. "Adverse result" means:
9	A. Immediate danger of death or serious physical injury;
10	B. Flight from prosecution;
11	C. Destruction of or tampering with evidence;
12	D. Intimidation of a potential witness;
13	E. Potentially jeopardizing an investigation;
14	F. Undue delay of a trial; or
15	G. Other significantly detrimental consequence.
16 17 18 19 20	<b>2. Law enforcement officer.</b> "Law enforcement officer" means any person who by virtue of public employment is vested by law with a duty to maintain public order, to prosecute offenders, to make arrests for crimes, whether that duty extends to all crimes or is limited to specific crimes, or to perform probation functions or who is an adult probation supervisor.
21 22	<b>3.</b> Tracking device. "Tracking device" means an electronic or mechanical device that permits the tracking of the movement of a person or object.
23	§639. Authority to install and monitor a tracking device
24 25	<b>1. Application.</b> This subchapter only applies to tracking devices that are placed by law enforcement officers.
26 27 28 29	<b>2. Installation and monitoring.</b> A law enforcement officer may install and monitor a tracking device only in accordance with a valid search warrant issued by a duly authorized justice, judge or justice of the peace using procedures established pursuant to Title 15, section 55 or 56 or as otherwise provided in this subchapter.
30 31 32 33	3. Authorization of use. A court empowered to issue a search warrant or other order for the installation of a tracking device may authorize the use of that device within the jurisdiction of the court and outside that jurisdiction if the device is installed within the jurisdiction of the court.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7	<b>4. Time period.</b> A justice, judge or justice of the peace may issue a search warrant for the installation and monitoring of a tracking device pursuant to this section for a period of time necessary to achieve the objective of the authorization, but in any case the warrant to install the tracking device is not valid for more than 14 days after issuance. A justice, judge or justice of the peace may grant an extension of the monitoring period for up to 30 days upon a finding of continuing probable cause and a finding that the extension is necessary to achieve the objective of the authorization.
8	<u>§640. Notice</u>
9 10 11 12 13	<b>1.</b> Service of notice. Unless the court determines under subsection 3 that no notice is required, within 14 calendar days after the use of the tracking device has ended, the law enforcement officer who executed the warrant shall serve a copy of the warrant on the person who was tracked or whose property was tracked. The time period provided in this subsection may be extended for good cause shown.
14 15	<b>2.</b> Means of providing notice. The notice required under subsection 1 must be made by:
16	A. Delivering a copy to the person who was tracked or whose property was tracked;
17 18	B. Leaving a copy at the person's residence or usual place of abode with an individual of suitable age and discretion who resides at that location; or
19	C. Mailing a copy to the person's last known address.
20 21 22 23 24	<b>3.</b> Notification not required. A law enforcement officer acting pursuant to section 639 may include in the application for a warrant a request for an order to waive the notification required under this section. The court may issue an order waiving notification if the court determines that there is reason to believe that notification will have an adverse result.
25 26	<b>Sec. 2. 16 MRSA §641, sub-§6,</b> as enacted by PL 2013, c. 402, §1, is amended to read:
27 28 29	<b>6. Portable electronic device.</b> "Portable electronic device" means a <del>portable</del> device <u>that is portable and electric</u> that enables access to, or use of, an electronic communication service or remote computing service.
30	Sec. 3. 16 MRSA §641, sub-§7-A is enacted to read:
31	7-A. Serious physical injury. "Serious physical injury" means:
32 33 34 35	<ul> <li>A. Bodily injury that creates a substantial risk of death, serious, permanent disfigurement or loss or substantial impairment of the function of a bodily member or organ or extended convalescence for recovery of physical health; or</li> <li>B. Any harm potentially caused by a violation of Title 17-A, chapter 11 or Title</li> </ul>
36	<u>17-A, section 282, 301, 302 or 303.</u>
37 38	Sec. 4. 16 MRSA §643, first ¶, as enacted by PL 2013, c. 402, §1, is amended to read:

Notice must be given to the owner or user of a portable electronic device whose
 content information was obtained by a government entity. <u>The notice requirements of</u>
 <u>this section do not apply if the government entity is unable to identify the owner or user</u>
 <u>of a portable electronic device.</u>

5 Sec. 5. 16 MRSA §643, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 2013, c. 402, §1, is amended to 6 read:

7 1. Timing and content of notice. Unless the court determines under subsection 2 that no notice is required, the government entity shall provide notice to the owner or user 8 that content information was obtained by the government entity from that owner's or 9 user's portable electronic device a provider of electronic communication service or 10 remote computing service within 3 days of obtaining the content information. The notice 11 must be made by service or delivered by registered or first-class mail, e-mail or any other 12 means reasonably calculated to be effective as specified by the court issuing the warrant. 13 The notice must contain the following information: 14

- 15 A. The nature of the law enforcement inquiry, with reasonable specificity;
- 16 B. The content information of the owner or user that was supplied to or requested by 17 the government entity and the date on which it was provided or requested; and
- 18 C. If content information was obtained from a provider of electronic communication 19 service or other 3rd party, the <u>The</u> identity of the provider of electronic 20 communication service or the 3rd party remote computing service from whom the 21 information was obtained.
- Sec. 6. 16 MRSA §644, sub-§§1 and 3, as enacted by PL 2013, c. 402, §1, are
   amended to read:

**1. Consent of owner or user.** When disclosure of portable electronic device content information is not prohibited by federal law, a government entity may obtain the information without a warrant with the informed, affirmative consent of the owner or user of the portable electronic device concerned, except when the device is known or believed by the owner or user to be in the possession of a 3rd party known to authorized to use the device by the owner or user.

**30 3. Emergency.** When a government entity cannot, with due diligence, obtain a 31 warrant in time to address an emergency that involves or is believed to involve an 32 <u>imminent threat to life or safety danger of death or serious physical injury to any person</u>, 33 a government entity may obtain the content information from a portable electronic device 34 without a warrant, and a provider of electronic communication service <u>or remote</u> 35 <u>computing service</u> may disclose such information to the requesting government entity 36 without a warrant.

37 Sec. 7. 16 MRSA §646-A is enacted to read:

#### 1 §646-A. Application This subchapter applies to a government entity obtaining portable electronic device 2 content from a provider of electronic communication service or a provider of remote 3 4 computing service. Sec. 8. 16 MRSA §647, sub-§1, ¶¶E and F, as reallocated by RR 2013, c. 1, 5 §28, are amended to read: 6 7 E. Substantially jeopardizes Potentially jeopardizing an investigation; or 8 F. Undue delay of a trial-; or 9 Sec. 9. 16 MRSA §647, sub-§1, ¶G is enacted to read: 10 G. Other significantly detrimental consequence. Sec. 10. 16 MRSA §647, sub-§3, as reallocated by RR 2013, c. 1, §28, is 11 amended to read: 12 13 3. Electronic device. "Electronic device" means a device that is electric and that enables access to, or use of, an electronic communication service, remote computing 14 service or location information service. 15 Sec. 11. 16 MRSA §647, sub-§§8-A and 8-B are enacted to read: 16 17 8-A. Serious physical injury. "Serious physical injury" means: Bodily injury that creates a substantial risk of death, serious, permanent 18 Α. disfigurement or loss or substantial impairment of the function of a bodily member or 19 organ or extended convalescence necessary for recovery of physical health; or 20 B. Any harm potentially caused by a violation of Title 17-A, chapter 11 or Title 21 17-A. section 282, 301, 302 or 303. 22 8-B. Tracking device. "Tracking device" means an electronic or mechanical device 23 that permits the tracking of the movement of a person or object. 24 25 Sec. 12. 16 MRSA §648, as amended by PL 2017, c. 144, §5, is repealed and the following enacted in its place: 26 §648. Application; search warrant needed for acquisition of location information 27 28 **1.** Application. This subchapter applies to a government entity obtaining location information from a provider of electronic communication service, remote computing 29 30 service or location information service. This subchapter does not apply to tracking devices placed by law enforcement officers. 31 32 **2.** Warrant required. Except as provided in this subchapter, a government entity may not obtain location information from a provider of electronic communication service, 33 34 remote computing service or location information service without a valid search warrant

issued by a duly authorized justice, judge or justice of the peace using procedures
 established pursuant to Title 15, section 55 or 56.

- 3 Sec. 13. 16 MRSA §649, as reallocated by RR 2013, c. 1, §30 and amended by PL 2013, c. 588, Pt. A, §21, is further amended to read:
- 5 **§649.** Notice

6 Notice must be given to the owner or user of an electronic device whose location 7 information was obtained by a government entity. The government entity's notification 8 obligation applies only if the government entity is able from a provider of electronic 9 communication service, remote computing service or location information service. The 10 notice requirements of this section do not apply if the government entity is unable to 11 identify the owner or user.

1. Timing and content of notice. Unless the court determines under subsection 2 12 that no notice is required, the government entity shall provide notice to the owner or user 13 14 that location information was obtained by the government entity from that owner's or user's electronic device a provider of electronic communication service, remote 15 computing service or location information service within 3 days of obtaining the location 16 information. The notice must be made by service or delivered by registered or first-class 17 mail, e-mail or any other means reasonably calculated to be effective as specified by the 18 19 court issuing the warrant. The notice must contain the following information:

- 20 A. The nature of the law enforcement inquiry, with reasonable specificity;
- B. The location information of the owner or user that was supplied to or requested by the government entity and the date on which it was provided or requested; and

C. If location information was obtained from a provider of electronic communication
 service or location information service or other 3rd party, the <u>The</u> identity of the
 provider of electronic communication service, remote computing service or location
 information service or the 3rd party from whom the information was obtained.

27 **2. Notification not required.** A government entity acting under section 648 may 28 include in the application for a warrant a request for an order to waive the notification 29 required under this section. The court may issue the order if the court determines that 30 there is reason to believe that notification will have an adverse result.

31 3. Preclusion of notice to owner or user subject to warrant for location A government entity acting under section 648 may include in its information. 32 application for a warrant a request for an order directing a provider of electronic 33 34 communication service, remote computing service or location information service to 35 which a warrant is directed not to notify any other person of the existence of the warrant. The court may issue the order if the court determines that there is reason to believe that 36 notification of the existence of the warrant will have an adverse result. 37

38 Sec. 14. 16 MRSA §650, sub-§§2 and 4, as reallocated by RR 2013, c. 1, §31,
 39 are amended to read:

Consent of owner or user. With the informed, affirmative consent of the owner
 or user of the electronic device concerned, except when the device is known or believed
 by the owner or user to be in the possession of a 3rd party known to authorized to use the
 device by the owner or user;

**4. Danger of death or serious injury.** If the government entity reasonably believes that an emergency involving immediate danger of death or serious physical injury to a person requires the disclosure, without delay, of location information concerning a specific person and that a warrant cannot be obtained in time to prevent the identified danger, and the possessor of the location information, in good faith, believes that an emergency involving danger of death or serious physical injury to a person requires the disclosure without delay.

Within a reasonable period of time after seeking disclosure pursuant to this subsection, the government entity seeking the location information shall file with the appropriate court a written statement setting forth the facts giving rise to the emergency and the facts as to why the person whose location information was sought is believed to be important in addressing the emergency.

Sec. 15. 16 MRSA §650-A, sub-§1, as reallocated by RR 2013, c. 1, §32, is
 amended to read:

Conditions of use of location information in proceeding. Location information
 obtained pursuant to this subchapter or evidence derived from that information may be
 received in evidence or otherwise disclosed in a trial, hearing or other proceeding only if
 each party, not less than 10 days before the trial, hearing or proceeding, has been
 furnished with a copy of the statement of emergency filed under section 650, subsection 4
 or the warrant and accompanying application under which the information was obtained.

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#### SUMMARY

This bill sets forth procedures to govern the installation and monitoring of tracking 26 devices by law enforcement officers. It amends the definition of "portable electronic 27 device" to clarify that the device is electric and defines "tracking device." The bill also 28 establishes parallel terms and procedures in the laws governing portable electronic device 29 content information, electronic device location information and tracking information, 30 including parallel definitions of "adverse result" and "serious physical injury." 31 It provides an exception to the requirement that notice be given to the owner or user if the 32 government entity is unable to identify the owner or user. 33