MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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1	L.D. 1056
2	Date: $\sqrt{29/29}$ (Filing No. S-515)
3	JUDICIARY
4	Reproduced and distributed under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate.
5	STATE OF MAINE
6	SENATE
7	131ST LEGISLATURE
8	SECOND REGULAR SESSION
9 10	COMMITTEE AMENDMENT " A " to S.P. 425, L.D. 1056, "An Act Restricting State Assistance in Federal Collection of Personal Electronic Data and Metadata"
11	Amend the bill by striking out the title and substituting the following:
12 13	'An Act to Enhance Regulation of the Grand Jury Subpoena Process and Government Access to Electronic Device Information'
14 15	Amend the bill by striking out everything after the enacting clause and inserting the following:
16	'PART A
17	Sec. A-1. 15 MRSA §58 is enacted to read:
18	§58. Notice of grand jury subpoena
19 20	1. Definitions. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.
21	A. "Adverse result" means:
22	(1) Immediate danger of death or serious physical injury to any person;
23	(2) Flight from prosecution;
24	(3) Destruction of or tampering with evidence;
25	(4) Intimidation of a potential witness;
26	(5) Seriously jeopardizing an investigation; or
27	(6) Undue delay of a trial.
28	B. "Court" means the Superior Court or the District Court.
29 30 31	C. "Grand jury subpoena" means a subpoena issued by a grand jury pursuant to Rule 17 or 17A of the Maine Rules of Unified Criminal Procedure and pursuant to section 56.

Page 1 - 131LR2187(02)

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

ROS	COMMITTEE AMENDMENT " A" to S.P. 425, L.D. 1056 (S. 515)
1 2 3 4	D. "Subject of the grand jury subpoena" means the person or persons, if reasonable identifiable by an attorney for the State, about whom any grand jury witness testimony or documentary evidence or tangible objects are sought through a grand jury subpoena "Subject of the grand jury subpoena" does not include the person upon whom the grand
5	jury subpoena is served.
6 7 8 9 10 11 12	2. Notice by subpoenaed person. A person served with a grand jury subpoena may notify any person of the existence of the grand jury subpoena unless a court order prohibiting such action is served with the grand jury subpoena. On application by an attorney for the State, a court may issue an order prohibiting the person served from notifying any other person of the existence of a grand jury subpoena if the attorney for the State demonstrates that there is a reason to believe that notification of the existence of the grand jury subpoena will have an adverse result.
13 14 15	3. Notice by attorney for the State. An attorney for the State, within one year after service of a grand jury subpoena, shall notify the subject of the grand jury subpoena of the existence of the subpoena unless:
16 17 18	A. The subject of the grand jury subpoena was indicted either by the grand jury that issued the subpoena or by another grand jury to which any evidence produced in response to the subpoena was presented; or
19 20 21 22 23	B. On application by an attorney for the State, a court issues an order waiving the notice required by this subsection. A court may issue an order waiving the notice required by this subsection if the attorney for the State demonstrates that there is a reason to believe that notifying the subject of the grand jury subpoena of the existence of the subpoena will have an adverse result.
24	PART B
25	Sec. B-1. 16 MRSA c. 3, sub-c. 10, headnote is amended to read:
26	SUBCHAPTER 10
27	PORTABLE ELECTRONIC DEVICE CONTENT INFORMATION
28	Sec. B-2. 16 MRSA §641, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 2013, c. 402, §1, is repealed.
29	Sec. B-3. 16 MRSA §641, sub-§3-A is enacted to read:
30	3-A. Electronic device. "Electronic device" means an electronic device that enables
31	access to, or use of, an electronic communication service or remote computing service.
32	Sec. B-4. 16 MRSA §641, sub-§3-B is enacted to read:
33	3-B. Electronic device information. "Electronic device information" means:
34 35	A. With respect to any wire, oral or electronic communication stored on, generated by or transmitted from or to the electronic device, any information concerning the
36	substance, purport or meaning of that communication as well as information about the
37	sender or a recipient of the communication, including the location of the sender or a
38	recipient at any point during the communication; the format of the communication; the
39	time or date the communication was created sent or received; or any information

Page 2 - 131LR2187(02)

1 2	relating to a person or an electronic device participating in the electronic communication, such as an Internet protocol address; and
3 4	B. Any other information stored on, generated by or transmitted through operation of the electronic device.
5 6 7	"Electronic device information" does not include location information as defined in section 647, subsection 5, except information about the location of a sender or recipient of a wire, oral or electronic communication.
8 9	Sec. B-5. 16 MRSA §641, sub-§5, as enacted by PL 2013, c. 402, §1, is amended to read:
10 11	5. Owner. "Owner" means the person or entity having the legal title, claim or right to a portable an electronic device.
12	Sec. B-6. 16 MRSA §641, sub-§6, as amended by PL 2019, c. 489, §5, is repealed.
13 14	Sec. B-7. 16 MRSA §641, sub-§7, as enacted by PL 2013, c. 402, §1, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
15	7. Remote computing service. "Remote computing service" means:
16	A. The provision to the public over the Internet of on-demand computer storage; or
17	B. Processing services provided by means of an electronic communication service.
18 19	Sec. B-8. 16 MRSA §641, sub-§8, as enacted by PL 2013, c. 402, §1, is amended to read:
20	8. User. "User" means a person or entity that uses a portable an electronic device.
21 22	Sec. B-9. 16 MRSA §642, as amended by PL 2017, c. 144, §4, is further amended to read:
23 24	§642. Authority to obtain and disclose content <u>electronic device</u> information held by a provider of electronic communication service <u>or remote computing service</u>
25 26 27 28 29	1. Authority to obtain. A government entity may obtain portable electronic device eentent information directly from a provider of electronic communication service or a provider of remote computing service 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	2. Authority to disclose. A provider of electronic communication service or remote computing service may disclose portable electronic device content information to a government entity only pursuant to a warrant issued by a duly authorized justice, judge or justice of the peace or as otherwise provided in this subchapter.
34 35	Sec. B-10. 16 MRSA §643, as amended by PL 2019, c. 489, §§7 and 8, is further amended to read:
36	§643. Notice
37 38 39 40	Notice must be given to the owner or user of a portable an electronic device whose content electronic device information was obtained by a government entity. The notice requirements of this section do not apply if the government entity is unable to identify the owner or user of a portable an electronic device

Page 3 - 131LR2187(02)

- 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 that content electronic device information was obtained by the government entity from a provider of electronic communication service or remote computing service within 3 days of obtaining the content that information. The notice must be made by service or delivered by registered or first-class mail, e-mail or any other means reasonably calculated to be effective as specified by the court issuing the warrant. The notice must contain the following information:
 - A. The nature of the law enforcement inquiry, with reasonable specificity;
 - B. The eontent electronic device 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. The identity of the provider of electronic communication service or remote computing service from whom which the information was obtained.
 - 2. Notification not required. A government entity acting under section 642 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 the order if the court determines that there is reason to believe that notification will have an adverse result.
 - 3. Preclusion of notice to owner or user subject to warrant for content electronic device information. A government entity acting under section 642 may include in its application for a warrant a request for an order directing a provider of electronic communication service or remote computing service to 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 notification of the existence of the warrant will have an adverse result.
 - **Sec. B-11. 16 MRSA §644,** as amended by PL 2019, c. 489, §9, is further amended to read:

§644. Exceptions

- 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 authorized to possess the device by the owner or user.
- 2. Consent of owner or user not required if content electronic device information public. Notwithstanding subsection 1, a government entity may obtain content electronic device information without a warrant if the content electronic device information is otherwise disclosed by anyone in a publicly accessible domain, including, but not limited to, on the Internet.
- 3. Emergency. When a government entity cannot, with due diligence, obtain a warrant in time to address an emergency that involves or is believed to involve imminent danger of death or serious physical injury to any person, a government entity may obtain the content electronic device information from a portable electronic device without a warrant, and a

provider of electronic communication service or remote computing service may disclose such information to the requesting government entity without a warrant.

Sec. B-12. 16 MRSA §645, as enacted by PL 2013, c. 402, §1, is amended by amending the section headnote to read:

§645. Use of content electronic device information obtained in violation of this subchapter not admissible

Sec. B-13. 16 MRSA §648, first ¶, as amended by PL 2017, c. 144, §5, is further amended to read:

Except as provided in <u>subchapter 10 or</u> this subchapter, a government entity may not obtain location information without a valid warrant issued by a duly authorized justice, judge or justice of the peace using procedures established pursuant to Title 15, section 55 or 56.

Sec. B-14. 16 MRSA §649, first ¶, as reallocated by RR 2013, c. 1, §30, is amended to read:

Notice must be given to the owner or user of an electronic device whose location information was obtained by a government entity <u>pursuant to this subchapter</u>. The government entity's notification obligation applies only if the government entity is able to identify the owner or user.'

Amend the bill by relettering or renumbering any nonconsecutive Part letter or section number to read consecutively.

SUMMARY

This amendment, which is the minority report of the committee, strikes and replaces the bill.

Part A of the amendment clarifies that a person upon whom a grand jury subpoena is served may notify others of the existence of the subpoena unless a court issues an order prohibiting notice to any person on the basis that there is a reason to believe such notice will have an adverse result. It also requires an attorney for the State, within one year after service of a grand jury subpoena, to notify the subject of the subpoena against whom an indictment has not been issued of the existence of the subpoena unless a court enters an order waiving the notice requirement on the basis that there is a reason to believe such notice will have an adverse result. For purposes of these provisions, the amendment defines "adverse result" as immediate danger of death or serious physical injury to any person; flight from prosecution; destruction of or tampering with evidence; intimidation of a potential witness; seriously jeopardizing an investigation; or undue delay of a trial.

Part B of the amendment amends the provisions of law that require state and local government entities to obtain a search warrant, unless certain enumerated circumstances exist, before accessing information regarding the content of portable electronic device communications. Part B expands the scope of these laws to apply when state or local government entities seek to obtain not only information about the content of communications but also metadata about those communications and any other information stored on, generated by or transmitted through operation of an electronic device, regardless of whether it is portable. Part B also clarifies that these provisions of law apply when state

ROS	COMMITTEE AMENDMENT " A" to S.P. 425, L.D. 1056 (S-5)5)
1 2 3	and local government entities seek to obtain electronic device information stored by remote computing services that provide Internet storage to the public, commonly referred to as "cloud storage services."

Page 6 - 131LR2187(02)

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT