HOUSE BILL No. 2497

By Representatives V. Miller, Probst, Carlin, Carmichael, Carr, Featherston, Haskins, Hougland, Martinez, Melton, Meyer, D. Miller, S. Miller, Neighbor, Poskin, S. Ruiz, Sawyer, Stogsdill, Woodard and Xu

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AN ACT concerning criminal procedure; relating to search warrants; providing that district magistrate judges do not have the power to issue search warrants; amending K.S.A. 22-2202, 22-2502, 22-2503, 22-2504, 22-2506 and 22-2512 and repealing the existing sections.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. K.S.A. 22-2202 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2202. (a) "Absconds from supervision" means knowingly avoiding supervision or knowingly making the defendant's whereabouts unknown to the defendant's supervising court services officer or community correctional services officer.

- (b) "Appellate court" means the supreme court or court of appeals, depending on the context in which the term is used and the respective jurisdiction of those courts over appeals in criminal cases, as provided in K.S.A. 22-3601, and amendments thereto.
- (c) "Appearance bond" means an agreement, with or without security, entered into by a person in custody by which the person is bound to comply with the conditions specified in the agreement.
- (d) "Arraignment" means the formal act of calling the defendant before a court having jurisdiction to impose sentence for the offense charged, informing the defendant of the offense with which the defendant is charged, and asking the defendant whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty.
- (e) "Arrest" means the taking of a person into custody in order that the person may be forthcoming to answer for the commission of a crime. The giving of a notice to appear is not an arrest.
- (f) "Bail" means the security given for the purpose of insuring compliance with the terms of an appearance bond.
- (g) "Bind over" means require a defendant to appear and answer before a district judge having jurisdiction to try the defendant for the felony with which the defendant is charged.
- (h) "Charge" means a written statement presented to a court accusing a person of the commission of a crime and includes a complaint, information or indictment.

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(i) "Complaint" means a written statement under oath of the essential facts constituting a crime, except that a citation or notice to appear issued by a law enforcement officer pursuant to and in compliance with K.S.A. 8-2106, and amendments thereto, or a citation or notice to appear issued pursuant to and in compliance with K.S.A. 32-1049, and amendments thereto, shall be deemed a valid complaint if it is signed by the law enforcement officer.

- (j) "Custody" means the restraint of a person pursuant to an arrest or the order of a court or magistrate.
- (k) "Detention" means the temporary restraint of a person by a law enforcement officer.
- (l) "Indictment" means a written statement, presented by a grand jury to a court, which charges the commission of a crime.
- (m) "Information" means a verified written statement signed by a county attorney or other authorized representative of the state of Kansas presented to a court, which charges the commission of a crime. An information verified upon information and belief by the county attorney or other authorized representative of the state of Kansas shall be sufficient.
- (n) "Judge" means an officer having power to issue a search warrant and includes justices of the supreme court, judges of the court of appeals and district judges as defined in K.S.A. 20-302, and amendments thereto. "Judge" does not include district magistrate judges as defined in K.S.A. 20-302b. and amendments thereto.
- (o) "Law enforcement officer" means any person who by virtue of office or public employment is vested by law with a duty to maintain public order or to make arrests for violation of the laws of the state of Kansas or ordinances of any municipality thereof or with a duty to maintain or assert custody or supervision over persons accused or convicted of crime, and includes court services officers, community corrections officers, parole officers and directors, security personnel and keepers of correctional institutions, jails or other institutions for the detention of persons accused or convicted of crime, while acting within the scope of their authority.
- $(\Theta)(p)$ "Magistrate" means an officer having power to issue a warrant for the arrest of a person charged with a crime and includes justices of the supreme court, judges of the court of appeals and judges of district courts.
- $\frac{(p)}{(q)}$ "Notice to appear" means a written request, issued by a law enforcement officer, that a person appear before a designated court at a stated time and place.
- $\frac{(q)}{r}$ "Preliminary examination" means a hearing before a magistrate on a complaint or information to determine if a felony has been committed and if there is probable cause to believe that the person charged committed such felony.

(r)(s) "Prosecuting attorney" means any attorney who is authorized by law to appear for and on behalf of the state of Kansas in a criminal case, and includes the attorney general, an assistant attorney general, the county or district attorney, an assistant county or district attorney and any special prosecutor whose appearance is approved by the court. In the case of prosecution for violation of a city ordinance, "prosecuting attorney" means the city attorney or any assistant city attorney.

- (s)(t) "Search warrant" means a written order made by a-magistrate *judge* directed to a law enforcement officer commanding the officer to search the premises described in the search warrant and to seize property described or identified in the search warrant.
- (t)(u) "Summons" means a written order issued by a magistrate directing that a person appear before a designated court at a stated time and place and answer to a charge pending against the person.
- $\frac{(u)}{(v)}$ "Warrant" means a written order made by a magistrate directed to any law enforcement officer commanding the officer to arrest the person named or described in the warrant.
- Sec. 2. K.S.A. 22-2502 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2502. (a) A search warrant shall be issued only upon the oral or written statement, including those conveyed or received by electronic communication, of any person under oath or affirmation which states facts sufficient to show probable cause that a crime has been, is being or is about to be committed and which particularly describes a person, place or means of conveyance to be searched and things to be seized. Any statement which is made orally shall be either taken down by a certified shorthand reporter, sworn to under oath and made part of the application for a search warrant, or recorded before the magistrate judge from whom the search warrant is requested and sworn to under oath. Any statement orally made shall be reduced to writing as soon thereafter as possible. If the magistrate judge is satisfied that grounds for the application exist or that there is probable cause to believe that they exist, the magistrate judge may issue a search warrant for:
 - (1) The search or seizure of the following:
- (A) Anything that can be seized under the fourth amendment of the United States constitution;
- (B) anything which has been used in the commission of a crime, or any contraband or any property which constitutes or may be considered a part of the evidence, fruits or instrumentalities of a crime under the laws of this state, any other state or of the United States. The term "fruits" as used in this act shall be interpreted to include any property into which the thing or things unlawfully taken or possessed may have been converted;
- (C) any person who has been kidnapped in violation of the laws of this state or who has been kidnapped in another jurisdiction and is now

concealed within this state;

- (D) any human fetus or human corpse;
- (E) any biological material, DNA, cellular material, blood, hair or fingerprints;
- (F) any person for whom a valid felony arrest warrant has been issued in this state or in another jurisdiction; or
- (G) (i) any information concerning the user of an electronic communication service; any information concerning the location of electronic communications systems, including, but not limited to, towers transmitting cellular signals involved in any wire communication; and any other information made through an electronic communications system; or
- (ii) the jurisdiction granted in this paragraph shall extend to information held by entities registered to do business in the state of Kansas, submitting to the jurisdiction thereof, and entities primarily located outside the state of Kansas if the jurisdiction in which the entity is primarily located recognizes the authority of the magistrate judge to issue the search warrant; or
 - (2) the installation, maintenance and use of a tracking device.
- (b) (1) The search warrant under subsection (a)(2) shall authorize the installation and use of the tracking device to track and collect tracking data relating to a person or property for a specified period of time, not to exceed 30 days from the date of the installation of the device.
- (2) The search warrant under subsection (a)(2) may authorize the retrieval of the tracking data recorded by the tracking device during the specified period of time for authorized use of such tracking device within a reasonable time after the expiration of such warrant, for good cause shown.
- (3) The magistrate judge may, for good cause shown, grant one or more extensions of a search warrant under subsection (a)(2) for the use of a tracking device, not to exceed 30 days each.
- (c) Before ruling on a request for a search warrant, the <u>magistrate</u> judge may require the affiant to appear personally and may examine under oath the affiant and any witnesses that the affiant may produce. Such proceeding shall be taken down by a certified shorthand reporter or recording equipment and made part of the application for a search warrant.
- (d) For a warrant executed prior to July 1, 2014, affidavits or sworn testimony in support of the probable cause requirement of this section or search warrants for tracking devices shall not be made available for examination without a written order of the court, except that such affidavits or testimony when requested shall be made available to the defendant or the defendant's counsel for such disposition as either may desire.
 - (e) (1) For a warrant executed on or after July 1, 2014, affidavits or

sworn testimony in support of the probable cause requirement of this section or search warrants for tracking devices shall not be open to the public until the warrant has been executed. After the warrant has been executed, such affidavits or sworn testimony shall be made available to:

- (A) The defendant or the defendant's counsel, when requested, for such disposition as either may desire; and
- (B) any person, when requested, in accordance with the requirements of this subsection.
- (2) Any person may request that affidavits or sworn testimony be disclosed by filing such request with the clerk of the court. The clerk of the court shall promptly notify the defendant or the defendant's counsel, the prosecutor and the magistrate judge that such request was filed. The prosecutor shall promptly notify any victim.
- (3) Within five business days after receiving notice of a request for disclosure from the clerk of the court, the defendant or the defendant's counsel and the prosecutor may submit to the <u>magistrate</u> *judge*, under seal, either:
- (A) Proposed redactions, if any, to the affidavits or sworn testimony and the reasons supporting such proposed redactions; or
- (B) a motion to seal the affidavits or sworn testimony and the reasons supporting such proposed seal.
- (4) The magistrate judge shall review the requested affidavits or sworn testimony and any proposed redactions or motion to seal submitted by the defendant, the defendant's counsel or the prosecutor. The magistrate judge shall make appropriate redactions, or seal the affidavits or sworn testimony, as necessary to prevent public disclosure of information that would:
- (A) Jeopardize the physical, mental or emotional safety or well-being of a victim, witness, confidential source or undercover agent, or cause the destruction of evidence:
- (B) reveal information obtained from a court-ordered wiretap or from a search warrant for a tracking device that has not expired;
- (C) interfere with any prospective law enforcement action, criminal investigation or prosecution;
 - (D) reveal the identity of any confidential source or undercover agent;
- (E) reveal confidential investigative techniques or procedures not known to the general public;
 - (F) endanger the life or physical safety of any person;
- 39 (G) reveal the name, address, telephone number or any other 40 information which specifically and individually identifies the victim of any 41 sexual offense described in article 35 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes 42 Annotated, prior to their repeal, or article 55 of chapter 21 of the Kansas 43 Statutes Annotated or K.S.A. 21-6419 through 21-6422, and amendments

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- (H) reveal the name of any minor;
- (I) reveal any date of birth, personal or business telephone number, driver's license number, nondriver's identification number, social security number, employee identification number, taxpayer identification number, vehicle identification number or financial account information; or
- (J) constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. As used in this subparagraph, "clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy" means revealing information that would be highly offensive to a reasonable person and is totally unrelated to the alleged crime that resulted in the issuance of the search warrant, including information totally unrelated to the alleged crime that may pose a risk to a person or property and is not of legitimate concern to the public. The provisions of this subparagraph shall only be used to redact and shall not be used to seal affidavits or sworn testimony.
- (5) Within five business days after receiving proposed redactions or a motion to seal from the defendant, the defendant's counsel or the prosecutor, or within 10 business days after receiving notice of a request for disclosure, whichever is earlier, the magistrate judge shall either:
- (A) Order disclosure of the affidavits or sworn testimony with appropriate redactions, if any; or
- (B) order the affidavits or sworn testimony sealed and not subject to public disclosure.
- (6) (A) If the magistrate judge orders disclosure of the affidavits or sworn testimony with appropriate redactions, if any, to any person in accordance with the requirements of this subsection, then such affidavits or sworn testimony shall become part of the court record and shall be accessible to the public.
- (B) If the magistrate judge orders the affidavits or sworn testimony sealed and not subject to public disclosure in accordance with the requirements of this subsection, then such affidavits or sworn testimony shall become part of the court record that is not accessible to the public.
- (C) Any request for disclosure of affidavits or sworn testimony in accordance with the requirements of this subsection shall become part of the court record and shall be accessible to the public, regardless of whether the magistrate judge orders disclosure with appropriate redactions, if any, or sealing of the requested affidavit or sworn testimony.
 - (f) As used in this section:
- (1) "Electronic communication" means the use of electronic equipment to send or transfer a copy of an original document;
- (2) "electronic communication service" and "electronic communication system"—have the meaning mean the same as defined in K.S.A. 22-2514, and amendments thereto;

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 (3) "tracking data" means information gathered or recorded by a tracking device;

- (4) "tracking device" means an electronic or mechanical device that permits a person to remotely determine or track the position or movement of a person or object. "Tracking device" includes, but is not limited to, a device that stores geographic data for subsequent access or analysis and a device that allows for the real-time monitoring of movement; and
- (5) "victim" shall include includes any victim of an alleged crime that resulted in the issuance of the search warrant, or, if the victim is deceased, the victim's family, as defined in K.S.A. 74-7335, and amendments thereto.
- (g) Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring a search warrant for cellular location information in an emergency situation pursuant to K.S.A. 22-4615, and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 3. K.S.A. 22-2503 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2503. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (e), search warrants issued by a district magistrate judge may be executed only within the judicial district in which the judge resides or within the judicial district to which the judge has been assigned pursuant to K.S.A. 20-319, and amendments thereto:
- (b)—Search warrants issued pursuant to K.S.A. 22-2502(a)(2), and amendments thereto:
- (1) That are issued by a district judge May be executed anywhere within the state; and
- (2) shall be valid during the time period specified by the warrant regardless of whether the tracking device or the subject person or property leaves the issuing jurisdiction.
- (e)(b) Warrants issued for electronically stored information, electronic devices or media capable of storing electronically stored information located within Kansas authorize the transfer of such information, devices or media for further examination and review to anywhere within the state of Kansas or outside the state of Kansas at any time after the seizure unless otherwise specified in the warrant.—Theprovisions of this subsection shall apply prospectively to warrants issued after July 1, 2019.
- (d)(c) As used in this section, "tracking data" and "tracking device" have mean the same—meanings as defined in K.S.A. 22-2502, and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 4. K.S.A. 22-2504 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2504. All search warrants shall show the time and date of issuance and shall be the warrants of the magistrate issuing the same judge and not the warrants of the court in which he such judge is then sitting and. Such warrants need not are not required to bear the seal of the court or clerk

 thereof. Such warrants and may be transmitted by electronic communication, as defined in K.S.A. 22-2502, and amendments thereto. The statement on which the warrant is issued need not is not required to be filed with the clerk of the court nor with or the court if there is no clerk until the warrant has been executed or has been returned "not executed."

- Sec. 5. K.S.A. 22-2506 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2506. (a) A search warrant shall be executed within 240 hours from the time of issuance. If the warrant is executed the duplicate copy shall be left with any person from whom any things are seized or if no person is available the copy shall be left at the place from which the things were seized. Any warrant not executed within such time shall be void and shall be returned to the court of the magistrate issuing the same judge that issued the warrant as "not executed."
- (b) (1) A search warrant for a tracking device issued pursuant to K.S.A. 22-2502(a)(2), and amendments thereto, shall be sealed by the court and no copy left or served except as discovery in a criminal prosecution.
- (2) The law enforcement officer executing a search warrant issued pursuant to K.S.A. 22-2502(a)(2), and amendments thereto, shall complete the installation of the tracking device within 15 days from the date of issuance. Such officer shall record on such warrant the exact date and time such tracking device was installed and the entire period during which such tracking device was used.
- (3) (A) A tracking device shall be deactivated and removed as soon as practicable after the search warrant has expired. If removal of such tracking device is not possible, such tracking device shall be deactivated and shall not be reactivated without an additional warrant or extension of the original warrant and the search warrant return shall state the reasons removal has not been completed.
- (B) A tracking device which has been deactivated may be accessed after the authorized warrant has expired solely for the purpose of collecting or retrieving tracking data obtained during the period specified by the search warrant.
 - (c) As used in this section:
- (1) "Deactivate" means to discontinue the ability of a tracking device to determine or track the position or movement of a person or object; and
- (2) "tracking data" and "tracking device" mean the same as defined in K.S.A. 22-2502, and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 6. K.S.A. 22-2512 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2512. (a) Property seized under a search warrant or validly seized without a warrant shall be safely kept by the officer seizing the same such property unless otherwise directed by the magistrate judge, and shall be so kept as long as necessary for the purpose of being produced as evidence on any

trial. The property seized may not be taken from the officer having it in custody-so long as if it is or may be required as evidence in any trial. The officer seizing the property shall give a receipt to the person detained or arrested particularly describing each article of property being held and shall file a copy of such receipt with the magistrate judge before whom the person detained or arrested is taken. Where seized property is no longer required as evidence in the prosecution of any indictment or information, the court—which has having jurisdiction of such property may transfer—the same such property to the jurisdiction of any other court, including courts of another state or federal courts,—where when it is shown to the satisfaction of the court that such property is required as evidence in any prosecution in such other court.

- (b) (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) and with the approval of the affected court, any law enforcement officer who seizes hazardous materials as evidence related to a criminal investigation may collect representative samples of such hazardous materials, and lawfully destroy or dispose of, or direct another person to lawfully destroy or dispose of the remaining quantity of such hazardous materials.
- (2) In any prosecution, representative samples of hazardous materials accompanied by photographs, videotapes, laboratory analysis reports or other means used to verify and document the identity and quantity of the material shall be deemed competent evidence of such hazardous materials and shall be admissible in any proceeding, hearing or trial as if such materials had been introduced as evidence.
- (3) As used in this section, the term "hazardous materials" means any substance that is capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety and property. "Hazardous materials" includes any substance that by its nature is explosive, flammable, corrosive, poisonous, radioactive, a biological hazard or a material that may cause spontaneous combustion. "Hazardous materials" includes, but is not limited to, substances listed in the table of hazardous materials contained in the code of federal regulations title 49 and national fire protection association's fire protection guide on hazardous materials.
- (4) The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to ammunition and components thereof.
- (c) When property seized is no longer required as evidence, it shall be disposed of as follows:
- (1) Property stolen, embezzled, obtained by false pretenses, or otherwise obtained unlawfully from the rightful owner thereof shall be restored to the owner;
- (2) money shall be restored to the owner unless it was contained in a slot machine or otherwise used in unlawful gambling or lotteries, in which case it shall be forfeited, and shall be paid to the state treasurer pursuant to

K.S.A. 20-2801, and amendments thereto;

- (3) property that is unclaimed or the ownership of which is unknown shall be sold at public auction to be held by the sheriff and the proceeds, less the cost of sale and any storage charges incurred in preserving it, shall be paid to the state treasurer pursuant to K.S.A. 20-2801, and amendments thereto:
- (4) articles of contraband shall be destroyed, except that any such articles the disposition of which is otherwise provided by law shall be dealt with as so provided and any such articles the disposition of which is not otherwise provided by law and which may be capable of innocent use may in the discretion of the court be sold and the proceeds disposed of as provided in subsection (c)(3);
- (5) explosives, bombs and like devices that have been used in the commission of crime may be returned to the rightful owner, or in the discretion of the court having jurisdiction of the property, destroyed or forfeited to the Kansas bureau of investigation;
- (6) (A) except as provided in subsections (c)(6)(B) and (d), any weapon or ammunition, in the discretion of the court having jurisdiction of the property, shall be forfeited to:
- (i) The law enforcement agency seizing the weapon for use within such agency, for sale to a properly licensed federal firearms dealer, for trading to a properly licensed federal firearms dealer for other new or used firearms or accessories for use within such agency or for trading to another law enforcement agency for that agency's use;
- (ii) the Kansas bureau of investigation for law enforcement, testing or comparison by the Kansas bureau of investigation forensic laboratory;
- (iii) a county regional forensic science center or other county forensic laboratory for testing, comparison or other forensic science purposes; or
- (iv) the Kansas department of wildlife and parks for use pursuant to the conditions set forth in K.S.A. 32-1047, and amendments thereto.
- (B) Except as provided in subsection (d), any weapon that cannot be forfeited pursuant to subsection (c)(6)(A) due to the condition of the weapon, and any weapon which was used in the commission of a felony as described in K.S.A. 21-5401, 21-5402, 21-5403, 21-5404 or 21-5405, and amendments thereto, shall be destroyed.
- (7) controlled substances forfeited for violations of K.S.A. 21-5701 through 21-5717, and amendments thereto, shall be dealt with as provided under K.S.A. 60-4101 through 60-4126, and amendments thereto; *and*
- (8) unless otherwise provided by law, all other property shall be disposed of in such manner as the court in its sound discretion shall direct.
- (d) If a weapon is seized from an individual and the individual is not convicted of or adjudicated as a juvenile offender for the violation for which the weapon was seized, then within 30 days after the declination or

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conclusion of prosecution of the case against the individual, including any period of appeal, the law enforcement agency that seized the weapon shall verify that the weapon is not stolen, and upon such verification shall notify the person from whom it was seized that the weapon may be retrieved. Such notification shall include the location where such weapon may be retrieved

- (e) If weapons are sold as authorized by subsection (c)(6)(A), the proceeds of the sale shall be credited to the asset seizure and forfeiture fund of the seizing agency.
- 10 (f) For purposes of this section, the term "weapon" means a weapon described in K.S.A. 21-6301, and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 7. K.S.A. 22-2202, 22-2502, 22-2503, 22-2504, 22-2506 and 22 2512 are hereby repealed.
 Sec. 8. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its
 - Sec. 8. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.