SEARCH WARRANTS AND DIGITAL EVIDENCE Jeffweity

IC School of Government September 2022

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Particularly Describing Devices

- $4^{th}Amendment:$ "[N]o warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause . . . and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."
- \bullet Description should allow an officer not involved in the investigation to search the right place for the right things
- A device may be a "place to be searched"
- Make and model alone may be insufficiently particular
- Possible descriptors: serial number, assigned phone number, IMEI number, distinctive physical features, current custodial agency
- Crime lab may decline to conduct forensic analysis when description is not sufficiently particular

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Staleness

- Staleness is when PC dissipates over time
- Two months is "a general rule," <u>State v. Lindsey,</u> 58 N.C. App. 564 (1982), but how long depends on the facts
- Digital evidence may less readily become stale, State v. Rayfield, 231 N.C. App. 632 (2014)
- What if the affidavit doesn't specify recency? Compare United States v. Doyle, 650 F.3d 460 (4th Cir. 2011), with State v. Kochetkov, 280 N.C. App. 351 (2021)



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Scope of the Search

- Should a warrant limit a search to Certain kinds of content?
- Content created during a certain period of time?



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Connected Cloud Services

- Phones connect to all sorts of cloud services
- Email providers
 Social media companies
 Dropbox and other storage apps
- Photo storage
- Some warrant applications specifically request authorization to search
- "Your affiant requests the warrant to include a full forensic exam of the devices and any connected cloud accounts."
- Should you authorize that? Place any limits on it?

Biometric Unlocking

- Some search warrant applications ask specifically for permission to do this Is that proper?
- What if they don't do that?
- "The law in this area is emerging and entirely unsettled." In re Search Warrant No. 5165, 470 F.Supp.3d 715 (E.D. Ky. 2020).



Search Warrants for

records
18 U.S.C. § 2703: But they can if the cops get a warrant from a "court of competent jurisdiction"
18 U.S.C. § 2711: Which includes "a court of general criminal jurisdiction of a State authorized by the law of that State to issue search warrants" All kinds of judicial officials are authorized to issue search warrants, G.S. 125A-243
S.C.S., and maybe DCJs, have "general criminal jurisdiction," G.S. 7A-270, -273, -272, but magistrates do not, G.S. 7A-273

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MSG COMMAND COMPLE	
FEB 08 99 *IC LIVE P	
PB 0307 RT 252 AC 4-	
D R1 ICL 400 CT	
244-2405 R2 0308 NT C NOB 0	
R3 0316 PPD	
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5.09 220KENSING MD 301 603-	
3.79 220KENSING MD 301 603- J:	
.99 220KENSING MD 301 603-	
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1.64 Subtotal Telecom*USA Calls	
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MSG COMMAND COMPLET	
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Execution and Return

G.S. 15A-248: "A search warrant must be executed within 48 hours from the time of issuance"

• G.S. 15A-257: officer must return "the warrant together with a written inventory of items seized" without "unnecessary delay"



