

Department of Legislative Services
Maryland General Assembly
2025 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE
First Reader

House Bill 255
Judiciary

(Delegate Acevero)

No-Knock Warrants

This bill repeals the authority to issue and execute a no-knock search warrant and alters procedures for the issuance and execution of a search warrant. The bill (1) establishes that a search warrant may not authorize a law enforcement officer executing the warrant to enter a building, apartment, premises, or place to be searched without first announcing the officer’s purpose and authority; (2) specifies that a search warrant may be executed only between 8:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.; and (3) requires a law enforcement officer executing a search warrant to, prior to entering the building, apartment, premises, or place to be searched under the warrant’s authority, give notice reasonably calculated to alert any occupants within of the officer’s authority and purpose. The bill also (1) makes corresponding changes to the powers and duties of the Maryland Police Training and Standards Commission and executed search warrant reporting requirements and (2) changes several references in existing statute from “police officer” to “law enforcement officer.”

Fiscal Summary

State Effect: While the bill does not materially affect State finances, it may necessitate changes to operations within affected State law enforcement agencies.

Local Effect: While the bill does not materially affect local finances, it may necessitate changes to operations within affected local law enforcement agencies.

Small Business Effect: None.

Analysis

Current Law: A circuit court or District Court judge may issue a search warrant whenever a warrant application makes it apparent to the judge that there is probable cause to believe that (1) a misdemeanor or felony is being committed by a person or in a building, apartment, premises, place, or thing within the jurisdiction of the judge or (2) property subject to seizure is on the person or in or on the building, apartment, premises, place, or thing. An application for a search warrant must be (1) in writing; (2) signed, dated, and sworn to by the applicant; and (3) accompanied by an affidavit that sets forth the basis for probable cause and contains facts within the personal knowledge of the affiant that there is probable cause.

A law enforcement officer may request, in an application for a search warrant, that a building, apartment, premises, place, or thing be searched without the officer having to provide notice of the officer's authority or purpose. To justify the request for such a warrant (also referred to as a no-knock warrant), the officer must have a reasonable suspicion that, without the authorization, the life or safety of the executing officer or another person may be in danger. An application for a no-knock search warrant must contain specified information and must be approved in writing by a police supervisor and the State's Attorney. If the warrant application justifies this request on these grounds, the search warrant must authorize the executing law enforcement officer to engage in these actions. A no-knock search warrant must be executed between 8:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., absent exigent circumstances.

A police officer must be clearly recognizable and identifiable as a police officer while executing a search warrant. If a police officer's law enforcement agency requires the use of body-worn cameras, the police officer must use such a camera during the course of the search in accordance with the applicable policies. Unless executing a no-knock search warrant, a police officer must allow a minimum of 20 seconds for the occupants of a residence to respond and open the door before the police officer attempts to enter the residence, absent exigent circumstances.

A search and seizure under the authority of a search warrant must be made within 10 calendar days after the day that the search warrant is issued. After the expiration of the 10-day period, the search warrant is void. Additional prohibitions and requirements regarding search warrants are specified in statute.

Additional Comments: The bill also requires a circuit court judge or District Court judge to restore property taken under a search warrant to the person from whom it was taken if the property was taken under a search warrant issued more than *10 calendar days* before the seizure. The existing statutory requirement refers to *15 calendar days*. This appears to

be a conforming change, since Chapter 62 of 2021 reduced, from 15 calendar days to 10 calendar days, the time within which a search warrant must be executed after issuance.

Additional Information

Recent Prior Introductions: Similar legislation has been introduced within the last three years. See HB 27 of 2024; HB 38 of 2023; and HB 532 of 2022.

Designated Cross File: None.

Information Source(s): Kent County; Maryland Association of Counties; Judiciary (Administrative Office of the Courts); Department of State Police; Maryland State's Attorney's Association; Department of Legislative Services

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