

Case Number:

Do Not Fill In

AFFIDAVIT FOR SEARCH WARRANT

STATE OF MISSOURI)
) ss
COUNTY OF CLAY)

I, **Detective:** _____,
affiant and applicant herein, being duly sworn, appears now before the
undersigned Judge authorized to issue Warrants in criminal cases and makes
this Affidavit in support of the issuance of a Search Warrant.

FURTHER, for the purpose of showing probable cause that a crime has
been or is being committed and that the described items exist and are located at
the described place, Affiant states the following facts which he has reasonable
grounds to believe and does believe to be true; to wit:

Clay County Affiant Back Ground Information

On Date: _____,
I was contacted by: **Your Title & Name:** _____,
with the **Your Agency:** _____,
who forwarded me a copy of the originally signed Kansas search warrant and
informed me of the following:

Your Case Information Here

Based on the affiant's knowledge, training, and experience, the affiant knows that
computer files or remnants of such files can be recovered months or even years
after they have been downloaded onto a hard drive, deleted or viewed via the
Internet. Electronic files downloaded to a hard drive can be stored for years at
little or no cost. Even when such files have been deleted, they can be recovered
months or years later using readily-available forensics tools. When a person
"deletes" a file on a home computer, the data contained in the file does not
actually disappear; rather, that data remains on the hard drive until it is
overwritten by new data. Therefore, deleted files, or remnants of deleted files,
may reside in free space or slack space - that is, in space on the hard drive that

is not allocated to an active file or that is unused after a file has been allocated to a set block of storage space - for long periods of time before they are overwritten. In addition, a computer's operating system may also keep a record of deleted data in a "swap" or "recovery" file. Similarly, files that have been viewed via the Internet are automatically downloaded into a temporary Internet directory or "cache." The browser typically maintains a fixed amount of hard drive space devoted to these files, and the files are only overwritten as they are replaced with more recently viewed Internet pages. Thus, the ability to retrieve residue of an electronic file from a hard drive depends less on when the file was downloaded or viewed than on a particular user's operating system, storage capacity, and computer habits.

The search of a computer system is an exacting scientific procedure which is designed to protect the integrity of the evidence and to recover even hidden, erased, compressed, password protected or encrypted files. Searches and seizures of evidence from computer systems commonly require the seizure of all computer items to be processed by a qualified computer expert in a laboratory or other controlled environment. The high volume of the contents and intentional concealment of criminal activity through random ordering and deceptive file names requires search authorities to examine all the stored data. This sorting process may take weeks or months depending on the volume of the data stored and would be extremely impractical to attempt this kind of data search on site, therefore it may be necessary that the items seized be transported to one or more computer forensic laboratories for forensic examination.

A forensic examination of the computer is needed to check for other file variations, which may be erased, hidden, encrypted, compressed, or password protected.

Attached are copies of the original Kansas Search Warrant labeled: Exhibit A.

Detective:

Clay County Detective