

(b) Mil. R. Evid. 311(d)(4)(B) is amended to read as follows:

“(B) *False Statements*. If the defense makes a substantial preliminary showing that a government agent knowingly and intentionally or with reckless disregard for the truth included a false statement or omitted a material fact in the information presented to the authorizing officer, and if the allegedly false statement or omitted material fact is necessary to the finding of probable cause, the defense, upon request, is entitled to a hearing. At the hearing, the defense has the burden of establishing by a preponderance of the evidence the allegation of knowing and intentional falsity or reckless disregard for the truth. If the defense meets its burden, the prosecution has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence, with the false information set aside, that the remaining information presented to the authorizing officer is sufficient to establish probable cause. If the prosecution does not meet its burden, the objection or motion must be granted unless the search is otherwise lawful under these rules.”

(c) Mil. R. Evid. 315(b)(2) is amended to read as follows:

“(2) “Search warrant” means express permission to search and seize issued by competent civilian authority or under R.C.M. 703A.”

(d) A new Mil. R. Evid. 315(b)(3) is inserted immediately after Mil. R. Evid. 315(b)(2) to read as follows:

“(3) “Warrant for wire or electronic communications” means a warrant issued by a military judge pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§ 2703(a), (b)(1)(A), or (c)(1)(A) in accordance with 10 U.S.C. § 846(d)(3) and R.C.M. 309(b)(2) and R.C.M. 703A.”

(e) Mil. R. Evid. 315(d) is amended to read as follows:

“(d) *Who May Authorize*. A search authorization under this rule is valid only if issued by an impartial individual in one of the categories set forth in paragraphs (d)(1), (d)(2), and (d)(3) of

this rule. Only a military judge may issue a warrant for wire or electronic communications under this rule. An otherwise impartial authorizing official does not lose impartiality merely because the official is present at the scene of a search or is otherwise readily available to persons who may seek the issuance of a search authorization; nor does such an official lose impartial character merely because the official previously and impartially authorized investigative activities when such previous authorization is similar in intent or function to a pretrial authorization made by the United States district courts.

(1) *Commander*. A commander or other person serving in a position designated by the Secretary concerned as either a position analogous to an officer in charge or a position of command, who has control over the place where the property or person to be searched is situated or found, or, if that place is not under military control, having control over persons subject to military law or the law of war;

(2) *Military Judge or Magistrate*. A military judge or magistrate if authorized under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary concerned; or

(3) *Other competent search authority*. A competent, impartial official as designated under regulations by the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary concerned as an individual authorized to issue search authorizations under this rule.”

(f) Mil. R. Evid. 404(b) is amended to read as follows:

“(b) *Other Crimes, Wrongs, or Acts*.

(1) *Prohibited Uses*. Evidence of any other crime, wrong, or act is not admissible to prove a person’s character in order to show that on a particular occasion the person acted in accordance with the character.

(2) *Permitted Uses*. This evidence may be admissible for another purpose, such as proving