SENATE AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL 2710

By COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

June 5

1	On page 1 of the printed bill, delete lines 4 through 27 and delete page 2 and insert:
2	on page 1 of the printed only detect three 1 through 21 and detect page 2 and moore.
3	"DEFINITIONS
4	
5	"SECTION 1. As used in sections 1 to 17 of this 2013 Act:
6	"(1) 'Drone' means an unmanned flying machine. 'Drone' does not include a model air-
7	craft as defined in section 336 of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-95)
8	as in effect on the effective date of this 2013 Act.
9	"(2) 'Law enforcement agency' means an agency that employs police officers, as defined
10	in ORS 133.525, or that prosecutes offenses.
11	"(3) 'Public body' has the meaning given that term in ORS 174.109.
12	"(4) 'Warrant' means a warrant issued under ORS 133.525 to 133.703.
13	
14	"USE OF DRONES BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES
15	
16	"SECTION 2. (1) Except as otherwise provided in sections 2 to 7 of this 2013 Act, a law
17	enforcement agency may not operate a drone, acquire information through the operation of
18	a drone or disclose information acquired through the operation of a drone.
19	"(2) Any image or other information that is acquired through the use of a drone by a law
20	enforcement agency in violation of sections 2 to 7 of this 2013 Act, and any evidence derived
21	from that image or information:
22	"(a) Is not admissible in, and may not be disclosed in, a judicial proceeding, administra-
23	tive proceeding, arbitration proceeding or other adjudicatory proceeding; and
24	"(b) May not be used to establish reasonable suspicion or probable cause to believe that
25	an offense has been committed.
26	"SECTION 3. (1) A law enforcement agency may operate a drone, acquire information
27	through the operation of a drone, or disclose information acquired through the operation of
28	a drone, if:
29	"(a) A warrant is issued authorizing use of a drone;
30	"(b) The law enforcement agency has probable cause to believe that a crime is being
31	committed at the time the drone is used and exigent circumstances exist that make it un-
32	reasonable for the law enforcement agency to obtain a warrant authorizing use of a drone;
33	"(c) The law enforcement agency has probable cause to believe that the targeted indi-
34	vidual intends to commit a crime and circumstances exist that prevent the law enforcement

agency from acquiring a warrant, authorizing use of a drone, before the time at which the

35

law enforcement agency believes the crime will be committed; or

- "(d) The drone is used to track an individual fleeing the scene of a crime.
- "(2) A warrant authorizing the use of a drone must specify the period for which operation of the drone is authorized. In no event may a warrant provide for the operation of a drone for a period of more than 30 days. Upon motion and good cause shown, a court may renew a warrant after the expiration of the 30-day period.
- "SECTION 4. A law enforcement agency may operate a drone for the purpose of acquiring information about an individual, or about the individual's property, if the individual has given written consent to the use of a drone for those purposes.
- "SECTION 5. (1) A law enforcement agency may operate a drone, acquire information through the operation of a drone, or disclose information acquired through the operation of a drone, for the purpose of search and rescue activities, as defined in ORS 404.200.
- "(2) A law enforcement agency may operate a drone, acquire information through the operation of a drone, or disclose information acquired through the operation of a drone, for the purpose of assisting an individual in an emergency if:
- "(a) The law enforcement agency reasonably believes that there is an imminent threat to the life or safety of the individual, and documents the factual basis for that belief; and
- "(b) Not more than 48 hours after the emergency operation begins, an official of the law enforcement agency files a sworn statement with the circuit court that describes the nature of the emergency and the need for use of a drone.
- "(3) A law enforcement agency may operate a drone, acquire information through the operation of a drone, or disclose information acquired through the operation of a drone, during a state of emergency that is declared by the Governor under ORS chapter 401 if:
- "(a) The drone is used only for the purposes of preserving public safety, protecting property or conducting surveillance for the assessment and evaluation of environmental or weather related damage, erosion or contamination; and
- "(b) The drone is operated only in the geographical area specified in a proclamation pursuant to ORS 401.165 (5).
- "SECTION 6. (1) A law enforcement agency may operate a drone, acquire information through the operation of a drone, or disclose information acquired through the operation of a drone, for the purpose of reconstruction of a specific crime scene, or similar physical assessment, related to a specific criminal investigation.
- "(2) The period that a law enforcement agency may operate a drone under this section may not exceed five days for the purpose of reconstruction of a specific crime scene, or similar physical assessment, related to a specific criminal investigation.
- "SECTION 7. A law enforcement agency may operate a drone for the purpose of training in:
 - "(1) The use of drones; and
 - "(2) The acquisition of information through the operation of a drone.

41 "REGISTRATION OF DRONES USED BY PUBLIC BODIES

"SECTION 8. (1) A public body may not operate a drone in the airspace over this state without registering the drone with the Oregon Department of Aviation.

"(2) The Oregon Department of Aviation may impose a civil penalty of up to \$10,000

against a public body that violates subsection (1) of this section.

- "(3) Evidence obtained by a public body through the use of a drone in violation of subsection (1) of this section is not admissible in any judicial or administrative proceeding and may not be used to establish reasonable suspicion or probable cause to believe that an offense has been committed.
- "(4) The Oregon Department of Aviation shall establish a registry of drones operated by public bodies and may charge a fee sufficient to reimburse the department for the maintenance of the registry.
- "(5) The Oregon Department of Aviation shall require the following information for registration of a drone:
 - "(a) The name of the public body that owns or operates the drone.
 - "(b) The name and contact information of the individuals who operate the drone.
 - "(c) Identifying information for the drone as required by the department by rule.
- "(6) A public body that registers one or more drones under this section shall provide an annual report to the Oregon Department of Aviation that summarizes:
- "(a) The frequency of use of the drones by the public body during the preceding calendar year; and
- "(b) The purposes for which the drones have been used by the public body during the preceding calendar year.
- "(7) The State Aviation Board may adopt all rules necessary for the registration of drones in Oregon that are consistent with federal laws and regulations.
- "SECTION 9. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, section 8 of this 2013 Act becomes operative January 2, 2016.
- "(2) The Oregon Department of Aviation and the State Aviation Board may take any action before January 2, 2016, including the adoption of rules, that is necessary to allow implementation of section 8 of this 2013 Act on January 2, 2016.

"PROHIBITION ON USE OF WEAPONIZED DRONES BY PUBLIC BODIES

"SECTION 10. A public body may not operate a drone that is capable of firing a bullet or other projectile, directing a laser or otherwise being used as a weapon.

"USE OF INFORMATION ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC BODY DRONES

"SECTION 11. Any image or other information that is acquired by a public body through the use of a drone that has not been approved by the Federal Aviation Administration, and any evidence derived from that image or information:

- "(1) Is not admissible in, and may not be disclosed in, a judicial proceeding, administrative proceeding, arbitration proceeding or other adjudicatory proceeding; and
- "(2) May not be used to establish reasonable suspicion or probable cause to believe that an offense has been committed.

"SECTION 12. Section 11 of this 2013 Act is repealed January 2, 2016.

"CRIMES INVOLVING DRONES

"SECTION 13. (1) A person commits a Class A felony if the person possesses or controls a drone and intentionally causes, or attempts to cause, the drone to:

- "(a) Fire a bullet or other projectile at an aircraft while the aircraft is in the air;
- "(b) Direct a laser at an aircraft while the aircraft is in the air; or
- "(c) Crash into an aircraft while the aircraft is in the air.
- "(2) A person who intentionally interferes with, or gains unauthorized control over, a drone licensed by the Federal Aviation Administration, or operated by the Armed Forces of the United States as defined in ORS 351.642, an agency of the United States or a federal, state or local law enforcement agency, commits a Class C felony.

"CIVIL REMEDIES

"SECTION 14. In addition to any other remedies allowed by law, a person who intentionally interferes with, or gains unauthorized control over, a drone licensed by the Federal Aviation Administration, or operated by the Armed Forces of the United States as defined in ORS 351.642, an agency of the United States or a federal, state or local law enforcement agency, is liable to the owner of the drone in an amount of not less than \$5,000. The court shall award reasonable attorney fees to a prevailing plaintiff in an action under this section.

"SECTION 15. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, a person who owns or lawfully occupies real property in this state may bring an action against any person or public body that operates a drone that is flown at a height of less than 400 feet over the property if:

- "(a) The operator of the drone has flown the drone over the property at a height of less than 400 feet on at least one previous occasion; and
- "(b) The person notified the owner or operator of the drone that the person did not want the drone flown over the property at a height of less than 400 feet.
 - "(2) A person may not bring an action under this section if:
- "(a) The drone is lawfully in the flight path for landing at an airport, airfield or runway; and
 - "(b) The drone is in the process of taking off or landing.
- "(3) A prevailing plaintiff may recover treble damages for any injury to the person or the property by reason of a trespass by a drone as described in this section, and may be awarded injunctive relief in the action.
- "(4) A prevailing plaintiff may recover attorney fees under ORS 20.080 if the amount pleaded in an action under this section is \$10,000 or less.
- "(5) The Attorney General, on behalf of the State of Oregon, may bring an action or claim for relief alleging nuisance or trespass arising from the operation of a drone in the airspace over this state. A court shall award reasonable attorney fees to the Attorney General if the Attorney General prevails in an action under this section.

"APPLICABILITY TO ARMED FORCES

"SECTION 16. Sections 1 to 17 of this 2013 Act do not apply to the Armed Forces of the United States as defined in ORS 351.642.

1	"PREEMPTION OF LOCAL LAWS REGULATING DRONES
2	
3	"SECTION 17. Except as expressly authorized by state statute, the authority to regulate
4	the ownership or operation of drones is vested solely in the Legislative Assembly. Except as
5	expressly authorized by state statute, a local government, as defined ORS 174.116, may not
6	enact an ordinance or resolution that regulates the ownership or operation of drones or
7	otherwise engage in the regulation of the ownership or operation of drones.
8	
9	"REPORT TO LEGISLATURE
10	
11	"SECTION 18. On or before November 1, 2014, the Oregon Department of Aviation shall
12	report to a joint interim committee of the Legislative Assembly related to the judiciary, or
13	other appropriate interim committees, on:
14	"(1) The status of federal regulations relating to unmanned aerial vehicles; and
15	"(2) Whether unmanned aerial vehicles operated by private parties should be registered
16	in Oregon in a manner similar to that required for other aircraft.
17	
18	"CAPTIONS
19	
20	"SECTION 19. The unit captions used in this 2013 Act are provided only for the conven-
21	ience of the reader and do not become part of the statutory law of this state or express any
22	legislative intent in the enactment of this 2013 Act.
23	

"EMERGENCY CLAUSE

242526

27

28

"SECTION 20. This 2013 Act being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, an emergency is declared to exist, and this 2013 Act takes effect on its passage.".

29