HOUSE BILL No. 2683

By Committee on Veterans, Military and Homeland Security

2-13

AN ACT relating to unmanned aerial vehicles; enacting the unmanned aerial vehicle regulation act.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. Sections 1 through 8, and amendments thereto, may be cited as the unmanned aerial vehicle act.

Sec. 2. As used in this act:

- (a) "Government entity" means the state or municipality as these terms are defined in K.S.A. 75-6102, and amendments thereto.
- (b) "Law enforcement agency" means any agency of a governmental entity which is vested by law with the duty to maintain public order and to enforce criminal laws.
- (c) "Unmanned aerial vehicle" means a drone or any aerial vehicle that does not carry a human operator.
- Sec. 3. (a) No unmanned aerial vehicle shall be operated in this state except as provided by this act.
- (b) No governmental entity shall operate an unmanned aerial vehicle that is capable of firing a bullet or other projectile, directing a laser or otherwise being used as a weapon.
- Sec. 4. (a) Any use of unmanned aerial vehicles shall fully comply with all federal aviation administration requirements and guidelines, and acquisition of unmanned aerial vehicles shall be approved by the legislative body overseeing the agent of the governmental entity seeking such acquisition.
- (b) Except as provided in subsection (c), it is unlawful for an agent of the governmental entity to operate an unmanned aerial vehicle or to disclose or receive information acquired through the operation of an unmanned aerial vehicle.
- (c) It shall be lawful under this act: (1) To disclose or receive information about any person acquired through the operation of an unmanned aerial vehicle if the person has given written consent to such disclosure.
- (2) For an agent of the governmental entity to operate an unmanned aerial vehicle and for information from such operation to be disclosed or received if the unmanned aerial vehicle is used in circumstances in which it is reasonable to believe that there is an imminent threat to the life or

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safety of a person, to assist the person subject to the following limitations:

- (A) The request shall document the factual basis for the emergency; and
- (B) not later than 48 hours after the agent of the governmental entity begins operation of an unmanned aerial vehicle, a supervisory official shall file a sworn statement with the appropriate district court setting forth the grounds for the emergency use.
- (d) (1) An unmanned aerial vehicle may be operated and information from such operation disclosed in order to collect information from a non-public area only pursuant to a warrant issued under K.S.A. 22-2502 et seq., and amendments thereto.
- (2) An unmanned aerial vehicle may be operated and information from such operation disclosed in order to collect information from a public area pursuant to a warrant authorized under this section or pursuant to an order issued by any court that is a court of competent jurisdiction if the agent of the governmental entity offers specific and articulable facts demonstrating reasonable suspicion of criminal activity, that the operation of the public unmanned aerial vehicle will uncover such activity, and that alternative methods of data collection are either cost-prohibitive or present a significant risk to any person's bodily safety. Such an order shall not be issued for a period greater than 48 hours. Extensions of an order may be granted but shall be no longer than the authorizing judge deems necessary to achieve the purposes for which it was granted and in no event for longer than 30 days.
- (3) It shall not be unlawful for an agent of the governmental entity to operate an unmanned aerial vehicle and for information from such operation to be disclosed if no part of any information and no evidence derived from such operation may be received in evidence in any trial, hearing or other proceeding in or before any court, grand jury, department, officer, agency, regulatory body, legislative committee or other authority of the state of Kansas or a municipality thereof or for any intelligence purpose.
- (e) When unmanned aerial vehicles are used pursuant to this section, they shall be operated in a manner to collect data only on the target and to avoid data collection on individuals, homes or areas other than the target. Neither facial recognition nor other biometric matching technology may be used on non-target data collected by an unmanned aerial vehicle.
- Sec. 5. (a) No data collected on an individual, home or area other than the target that justified deployment may be used, copied or disclosed for any purpose. Such data must be deleted as soon as possible and in no event later than 24 hours after collection.
- (b) Whenever an agent of a governmental entity uses an unmanned aerial vehicle, no part of the information acquired and no evidence derived

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therefrom may be received in evidence in any trial, hearing or other proceeding in or before any court, grand jury, department, officer, agency, regulatory body, legislative committee or other authority of the state of Kansas or a municipality thereof if the disclosure of that information would be in violation of this act.

- Sec. 6. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, an agent of a governmental entity may operate an unmanned aerial vehicle and disclose information from such operation if:
- (1) Such agent of a governmental entity reasonably determines that an emergency situation exists that:
 - (A) Involves:

- (i) Immediate danger of death or serious physical injury to any person;
- (ii) conspiratorial activities threatening the national security interest; or
 - (iii) conspiratorial activities characteristic of organized crime; and
- (B) requires operation of an unmanned aerial vehicle before a search warrant or order authorizing such interception can, with due diligence, be obtained:
- (2) there are grounds upon which such a search warrant or order could be entered to authorize such operation; and
- (3) an application for a search warrant or order approving such operation is made within 48 hours after the operation begins to occur.
- (b) (1) In the absence of a search warrant or order, an operation of an unmanned aerial vehicle carried out under subsection (a) shall immediately terminate when the information sought is obtained or when the application for the search warrant or order is denied, whichever is earlier.
- (2) In the event such application for approval is denied, the information obtained from the operation of an unmanned aerial vehicle shall be treated as having been obtained in violation of this act and an inventory shall be served on the person named in the application.
- Sec. 7. Any person whose person or property has been the subject of information gathered by a drone in violation of this act shall have a civil cause of action against the person or persons responsible for such violation. The person aggrieved may:
 - (a) Enjoin a violation or imminent violation of this act;
 - (b) recover a civil penalty of:
- (1) \$5,000 for all images captured in a single episode in violation of this act; or
- (2) \$10,000 for disclosure, display, distribution or other use of any images captured in a single episode in violation of this act;
- (c) recover actual damages if the person who captured the image in violation of this act discloses, displays or distributes the image with

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In addition, a court may award costs and reasonable attorney fees to the prevailing party.

- Sec. 8. (a) On or before June 30, 2015, and each June 30 thereafter, any agent of a governmental entity that uses unmanned aerial vehicles shall report to the attorney general and make public on its website:
- (1) The number of times an unmanned aerial vehicle was used, organized by the types of incidents and the types of justification for deployment;
- (2) the number of crime investigations aided by the use of unmanned aerial vehicles. A description of how the unmanned aerial vehicle was helpful to each investigation should be included;
- (3) the number of uses of unmanned aerial vehicles for reasons other than criminal investigations. A description of how the unmanned aerial vehicle was helpful in each instance should be included;
- (4) the frequency and type of data collected on individuals or areas other than targets; and
 - (5) the total cost of their unmanned aerial vehicle program.
- (b) The attorney general shall compile information reported in subsection (a) and prepare a report to be submitted to the legislature in January of each year.
- Sec. 9. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.