## **HOUSE BILL No. 2397**

By Committee on Federal and State Affairs

3-4

AN ACT enacting the unmanned aerial vehicle regulation and privacy act.

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

Section 1. Sections 1 through 11, and amendments thereto, shall be known and may be cited as the unmanned aerial vehicle regulation and privacy act.

- Sec. 2. As used in sections 1 through 11, and amendments thereto:
- (a) "Governmental entity" means the state or a municipality as such terms are defined in K.S.A. 75-6102, and amendments thereto, to include law enforcement agencies but excluding the Kansas army and air national guard.
- (b) "Incidental collection" means the inadvertent or unintended collection of sensor data on a person or property during an authorized unmanned aerial vehicle operation.
- (c) "Institution of higher education" means any Kansas accredited institution that has educational programs concerning the manufacturing, research and development, operational activities and other programs directly related to the advancement of the unmanned aerial vehicle industry.
- (d) "Law enforcement agency" means any agency of a governmental entity that is vested by law with the duty to maintain public order and enforce criminal laws, including, but not limited to, any state investigative agency, city police department, county sheriff's department, county law enforcement department established pursuant to K.S.A. 19-4401 et seq., and amendments thereto, or law enforcement agency established by consolidation of city and county powers pursuant to K.S.A. 12-340 et seq., and amendments thereto.
- (e) "Private entity" means any civilian-owned entity that conducts services involving the flight of unmanned aerial vehicles within Kansas.
- (f) "Public entity" means any agency of a governmental entity or contracted private entity that provides assistance to a governmental entity, the Kansas army or air national guard or a law enforcement agency in support to the general public, including, but not limited to, volunteer fire departments and emergency medical service providers.
- (g) "Sensor data" means any electro-optical, infrared, thermal, ultraviolet or laser imagery, synthetic aperture radar, sound waves, air

 composition and other data within the electromagnetic and radio frequency spectrums regarding real property in Kansas or any individual located thereon.

- (h) "Unmanned aerial vehicle" means any craft capable of flight without a human operator, passenger or other individual physically on board operating within the national airspace system as defined by the federal aviation administration.
- Sec. 3. (a) No unmanned aerial vehicle shall be operated in Kansas except as provided by sections 1 through 11, and amendments thereto.
- (b) No unmanned aerial vehicle shall be operated in Kansas if such unmanned aerial vehicle is capable of firing a bullet, projectile or laser or otherwise being used as a weapon or avenue to inflict harm or damage to any person or property.
- (c) Any operation of an unmanned aerial vehicle shall comply with all applicable federal aviation administration requirements.
- Sec. 4. (a) It shall be lawful for the Kansas army and air national guard and all other branches of the United States armed forces to conduct unmanned aerial vehicle operations as part of a mission or exercise in Kansas, provided that all regulatory requirements and directives of each operation or exercise are met. Nothing in sections 1 through 11, and amendments thereto, shall:
- (1) Limit the Kansas army and air national guard in their ability to accomplish mission sets relating to incident, awareness and assessment and defense support to civil authorities.
- (2) prohibit the Kansas army and air national guard from contracting with institutions of higher education or private entities to augment national guard operations to ensure more effective operations and greater safety for individuals in Kansas; or
- (3) prohibit the Kansas army and air national guard from contracting with institutions of higher education or private entities to conduct training and exercise scenarios on restricted military ranges, provided that such scenarios have been approved by the federal aviation administration and the national guard bureau.
- Sec. 5. (a) It shall be lawful under sections 1 through 11, and amendments thereto, for an agency of a governmental entity to:
- (1) Seek and acquire unmanned aerial vehicles only after such governmental entity obtains prior approval by the legislative body overseeing such governmental entity;
- (2) contract with a private entity to conduct approved unmanned aerial vehicle operations in lieu of physically acquiring an unmanned aerial vehicle as an asset of such governmental entity;
- (3) disclose or receive information regarding a person acquired by unmanned aerial vehicle operations if such person has given written

consent to such disclosure;

- (4) operate an unmanned aerial vehicle and to receive or disclose information gathered from such operation if the operation is conducted in circumstances creating a reasonable belief that there is an imminent threat to the life or safety of a person and that such operation would assist such person, subject to the following limitations:
- (A) The governmental entity's request to conduct the operation shall document the factual basis for the emergency; and
- (B) a supervisory official within the governmental entity shall file a sworn statement with the appropriate district court setting forth the grounds for the emergency operation not later than 48 hours after the operation commences;
- (5) operate an unmanned aerial vehicle and disclose information gathered from such operation to collect information from a public area pursuant to a warrant issued pursuant to K.S.A. 22-2502 et seq., and amendments thereto, or pursuant to an order issued by a court of competent jurisdiction if such agency of a governmental entity offers specific and articulable facts demonstrating reasonable suspicion of criminal activity and that operation of an unmanned aerial vehicle will uncover such activity, provided that:
- (A) Such an order shall not be issued for a period greater than 72 hours; and
- (B) a court may issue an extension of such an order for no longer than the authorizing judge deems necessary to achieve the purposes for which the order was granted and in no event for longer than 30 days;
- (6) operate an unmanned aerial vehicle and disclose information gathered from such operation if no part of any information and no evidence derived from such operation may be used for any intelligence purpose or 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;
  - (7) operate an unmanned aerial vehicle:
- (A) If the governmental entity possesses reasonable suspicion that swift action is necessary to prevent injury to a person, imminent danger to life or property loss or damage;
- (B) to counter a risk of a terrorist attack by a specific individual or organization if the United States secretary of homeland security determines that credible intelligence indicates such a risk;
- (C) to provide continuous coverage when a governmental entity is searching for a fugitive or escapee or is monitoring a hostage or barricaded subject situation;
  - (D) to provide more expansive coverage for the purpose of searching

for a missing person or an identified pattern of criminal activity; or

- (E) to address other exigent circumstances in which probable cause exists that a crime is being committed; or
- (8) utilize and conduct unmanned aerial vehicle operations for the purpose of traffic incident assessments, highway infrastructure integrity and traffic control measures to include using radar in rural areas in addition to or in lieu of manned aircraft operations used for such purposes.
- (b) When unmanned aerial vehicles are operated pursuant to this section, such operations shall be conducted in a manner to collect data only regarding the target and to avoid data collection on individuals, homes or areas other than the target. Facial recognition and other biometric matching technology shall not be used on non-target data collected by an unmanned aerial vehicle. Incidental collection must be kept to a minimum and must not be retained or received as 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.
- (c) The use of an unmanned aerial vehicle to gather evidence or information that is not otherwise lawfully accessible in plain view shall constitute a search. Any governmental entity that uses an unmanned aerial vehicle to gather evidence or obtain sensor data shall comply in all respects with the United States constitution and the constitution of the state of Kansas.
- (d) Any personal information obtained by a governmental entity's operation of an unmanned aerial vehicle shall not be subject to disclosure pursuant to the Kansas open records act, K.S.A. 45-215 et seq., and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 6. Except as provided in subsection (b), it shall be unlawful for an agency of a public entity to operate an unmanned aerial vehicle or to disclose or receive information acquired through the operation of an unmanned aerial vehicle.
  - (b) It shall be lawful under this act for a public entity to:
- (1) Conduct unmanned aerial vehicle operations for purposes that directly relate to such public entity's daily operations that would be enhanced by utilization of unmanned aerial vehicle technology; and
- (2) to acquire and employ unmanned aerial vehicle systems by internal means or by contracting with private entities.
- Sec. 7. (a) Except as provided in subsection (c), it shall be unlawful for an agency of a private entity to operate an unmanned aerial vehicle or to disclose or receive information acquired through the operation of an unmanned aerial vehicle.
- (b) Unless under contract with a governmental entity, no private entity shall collect or retain sensor data on any person. Incidental

 collection by a private entity shall not be deemed a violation of this act. Such incidental collection must be kept to a minimum and may not be retained by the private entity.

- (c) It shall be lawful under this act for an agency of a private entity to conduct unmanned aerial vehicle operations for commercial purposes, provided that:
- (1) Such private entity complies with all federal aviation administration regulations that would authorize such entity to operate within the national airspace; and
- (2) such private entity obtains written approval from any private land owner upon whose land an unmanned aerial vehicle will be operated not later than 24 hours prior to such operation.
- Sec. 8. (a) Except as provided in section 4 and subsection (b), it shall be unlawful for an agent of an institution of higher education to conduct unmanned aerial vehicle operations or to disclose or receive information acquired through the operation of an unmanned aerial vehicle.
- (b) It shall be lawful under this act for an institution of higher education to conduct unmanned aerial vehicle operations for the purpose of training and educating students in the field of unmanned aerial systems in furtherance of a degree, provided that:
- (1) Such institution of higher education conducts such operations in a federal aviation administration approved area or other restricted military airspace and in compliance with all applicable federal aviation administration regulations; and
- (2) such institution of higher education obtains written approval from any private land owner upon whose land an unmanned aerial vehicle will be operated not later than 48 hours prior to such operation.
- (c) An institution of higher education may contract with a private entity otherwise authorized to conduct unmanned aerial vehicle operations to facilitate training and provide service solutions for the institution.
- Sec. 9. (a) Any person whose person or property has been the subject of information gathered by an unmanned aerial vehicle in violation of sections 1 through 11, and amendments thereto, shall have a civil cause of action against the person or persons responsible for such violation. The person aggrieved may:
  - (1) Enjoin a violation or imminent violation of this act;
  - (2) recover a civil penalty of:
- (A) \$5,000 for all images captured in a single episode in violation of this act; or
- (B) \$10,000 for disclosure, display, distribution or other use of any images captured in a single episode in violation of this act; or
- (3) recover actual damages if the person who captured the image in violation of this act disclosed, displayed or distributed the image with

1 malice.

- (b) A court may award costs and reasonable attorney fees to the prevailing party in an action commenced pursuant to subsection (a).
- (c) Incidental collection shall be exempt from civil liability under this section unless such data is retained or disclosed in violation of this act.
- Sec. 10. Any person who operates an unmanned aerial vehicle in violation of sections 3, 6, 7 or 8, and amendments thereto, resulting in physical, emotional, intellectual or other damage to persons or property shall be guilty of a severity level 5, nonperson felony.
- Sec. 11. The attorney general, in consultation with the adjutant general, shall create a program of public information and education communicating to the public the benefits realized by the state through operation of unmanned aerial vehicles, the technology used in unmanned aerial vehicle operations and the steps taken to address privacy issue concerns. Such information shall be made available on the attorney general's official internet website or through some other form widely accessible to the public.
- Sec. 12. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.