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## <u>SHB 1771</u> - H AMD 337 By Representative Taylor

## NOT CONSIDERED

1 Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the 2 following:

3 "NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds that technological advances have provided new, unique equipment that may be utilized for 4 5 surveillance purposes. These technological advances often outpace 6 statutory protections and can lead to inconsistent or contradictory interpretations between jurisdictions. The legislature finds that 7 8 regardless of application or size, the use of unmanned aerial vehicles, 9 without public debate or clear legal authority, creates uncertainty for 10 citizens and agencies throughout Washington state. As stated in the 11 congressional research service report entitled 'Integration of Drones 12 into Domestic Airspace,' "the extent of their potential domestic 13 application is bound only by human ingenuity. . .the full-scale introduction of drones into U.S. skies will inevitably generate a host 14 of legal issues. . . With the ability to house high-powered cameras, 15 16 infrared sensors, facial recognition technology, and license plate readers, some argue that drones present a substantial privacy risk." 17 The legislature finds that drones do present a substantial privacy risk 18 19 potentially contrary to the strong privacy protections enshrined in 20 Article I, section 7 of the Washington state Constitution that reads 21 "No person shall be disturbed in his private affairs, or his home 22 invaded, without authority of law."

The legislature further finds that the lack of clear statutory authority for the use of unmanned aerial vehicles may increase liability to state and local jurisdictions. It is the intent of the legislature to provide clear standards for the lawful use of unmanned aerial vehicles by state and local jurisdictions.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

- (1) "Agency" means any agency, authority, board, department, 1 2 division, commission, institution, bureau, or like governmental entity of the state, except the Washington national guard in Title 32 U.S.C. 3 status, or of any unit of local government including counties, cities, 4 5 towns, regional governments, and the departments thereof, and includes constitutional officers, except as otherwise expressly provided by law. 6 7 "Agency" also means each component part of the legislative, executive, or judicial branches of state and local government, including each 8 office, department, authority, post, commission, committee, and each 9 10 institution or board created by law to exercise some regulatory or sovereign power or duty as distinguished from purely advisory powers or 11 12 duties. "Agency" also includes any entity, whether public or private, 13 with which any of the foregoing has entered into a contractual 14 relationship for the operation of a system of personal information to accomplish an agency function. 15
  - (2) "Biometric identification system" is a system that collects unique physical and behavioral characteristics including, but not limited to, biographical data, facial photographs, fingerprints, and iris scans to identify individuals.

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- (3) "Court of competent jurisdiction" includes any district court of the United States or any United States court of appeals that has jurisdiction over the offense being investigated; is in a district in which the public unmanned aircraft will conduct a search or a court of general jurisdiction authorized by the state of Washington to issue search warrants.
- (4) "Judicial officer" means a judge, magistrate, or other person authorized to issue a search warrant.
- (5) "Law enforcement officer" means any general authority, limited authority, or specially commissioned Washington peace officer or federal peace officer as those terms are defined in RCW 10.93.020.
- (6) "Person" includes any individual, corporation, partnership, association, cooperative, limited liability company, trust, joint venture, government, political subdivision, or any other legal or commercial entity and any successor, representative, agent, agency, or instrumentality thereof.
- 36 (7) "Personal information" means all information that (a) 37 describes, locates, or indexes anything about a person including, but 38 not limited to, his or her social security number, driver's license

- number, agency-issued identification number, student identification 1 2 number, real or personal property holdings derived from tax returns, and his or her education, financial transactions, medical history, 3 4 ancestry, religion, political ideology, or criminal or employment record; (b) affords a basis for inferring personal characteristics, 5 6 such as finger and voice prints, photographs, or things done by or to such person; and the record of his or her presence, registration, or 7 8 membership in an organization or activity, or admission to an 9 institution; or (c) describes, locates, or indexes anything about a 10 person including, but not limited to, intellectual property, trade 11 secrets, proprietary information, or operational information.
  - (8) "Public unmanned aircraft system" means an unmanned aircraft and associated elements, including communications links, sensing devices, and the components that control the unmanned aircraft, operated by an agency or at the direction of or under the control of an agency.

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- (9) "Sensing device" means a device capable of acquiring data or information from its surroundings including, but not limited to, cameras using visible, ultraviolet, or infrared frequencies, microphones, thermal detectors, chemical detectors, radiation gauges, and wireless receivers in any frequency.
- (10) "Trade secrets" means all forms and types of financial, business, scientific, technical, economic, or engineering information, including patterns, plans, compilations, program devices, formulas, designs, prototypes, methods, techniques, processes, procedures, programs, or codes whether tangible or intangible, and whether or how stored, compiled, or memorialized physically, electronically, graphically, photographically, or in writing, which the owner has taken reasonable measures to protect and has an independent economic value.
- (11) "Unmanned aircraft" means an aircraft that is operated without the possibility of human intervention from within or on the aircraft.
- 32 (12) "Unmanned aircraft system" means an unmanned aircraft and 33 associated elements, including communication links and components that 34 control the unmanned aircraft that are required for the pilot in 35 command to operate safely and efficiently in the national airspace 36 system.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. Except as otherwise specifically authorized in this chapter, it shall be unlawful to operate a public unmanned aircraft system or disclose personal information about any person acquired through the operation of a public unmanned aircraft system.

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- NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. (1) No state agency or organization having jurisdiction over criminal law enforcement or regulatory violations including, but not limited to, the Washington state patrol, shall procure a public unmanned aircraft system without the explicit approval of the legislature, given for that specific public unmanned aircraft system to be used for a specific purpose.
- 11 (2) No local agency having jurisdiction over criminal law 12 enforcement or regulatory violations shall procure a public unmanned 13 aircraft system without the explicit approval of the governing body of 14 such locality, given for that specific public unmanned aircraft system 15 to be used for a specific purpose.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. All operations of a public unmanned aircraft system or disclosure of personal information about any person acquired through the operation of a public unmanned aircraft system shall be conducted in such a way as to minimize the collection and disclosure of personal information not authorized under this chapter.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. A public unmanned aircraft system may be operated and personal information from such operation disclosed in order to collect personal information pursuant to a search warrant issued by a court of competent jurisdiction as provided in this section.
  - (1) Each petition for a search warrant from a judicial officer to permit the use of a public unmanned aircraft system and personal information collected from such operation shall be made in writing, upon oath or affirmation, to a judicial officer in a court of competent jurisdiction for the geographic area in which a public unmanned aircraft system is to be operated or where there is probable cause to believe the offense for which the public unmanned aircraft system is sought has been committed, is being committed, or will be committed.
  - (2) The law enforcement officer shall submit an affidavit that shall include:

1 (a) The identity of the applicant and the identity of the agency 2 conducting the investigation;

- (b) The identity of the individual and area for which use of the public unmanned aircraft is being sought;
- (c) Specific and articulable facts demonstrating probable cause to believe that there has been, is, or will be criminal activity and that the operation of the public unmanned aircraft system will uncover evidence of such activity or facts to support the finding that there is probable cause for issuance of a search warrant pursuant to applicable requirements; and
- (d) A statement that other methods of data collection have been investigated and found to be either cost prohibitive or pose an unacceptable safety risk to a law enforcement officer or to the public.
- (3) If the judicial officer finds, based on the affidavit submitted, there is probable cause to believe a crime has been committed, is being committed, or will be committed and there is probable cause to believe the personal information likely to be obtained from the use of the public unmanned aircraft system will be evidence of the commission of such offense, the judicial officer may issue a search warrant authorizing the use of the public unmanned aircraft system. The search warrant shall authorize the collection of personal information contained in or obtained from the public unmanned aircraft system but shall not authorize the use of a biometric identification system.
- (4) Warrants shall not be issued for a period greater than ten days. Extensions may be granted but shall be no longer than the authorizing judicial officer deems necessary to achieve the purposes for which it was granted and in no event for longer than thirty days.
- (5) Within ten days of the execution of a search warrant, the officer executing the warrant must serve a copy of the warrant upon the target of the warrant, except if notice is delayed pursuant to section 7 of this act.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. A governmental entity acting under this section may, when a warrant is sought, include in the petition a request, which the court shall grant, for an order delaying the notification required under section 6(5) of this act for a period not

- to exceed ninety days if the court determines that there is a reason to believe that notification of the existence of the warrant may have an adverse result.
  - (1) An adverse result for the purposes of this section is:
  - (a) Placing the life or physical safety of an individual in danger;
  - (b) Causing a person to flee from prosecution;

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- (c) Causing the destruction of or tampering with evidence;
  - (d) Causing the intimidation of potential witnesses; or
  - (e) Jeopardizing an investigation or unduly delaying a trial.
    - (2) The governmental entity shall maintain a copy of certification.
- (3) Extension of the delay of notification of up to ninety days each may be granted by the court upon application or by certification by a governmental entity.
- (4) Upon expiration of the period of delay of notification under subsection (1) or (3) of this section, the governmental entity shall serve a copy of the warrant upon, or deliver it by registered or first-class mail to, the target of the warrant, together with notice that:
- (a) States with reasonable specificity the nature of the law enforcement inquiry; and
- (b) Informs the target of the warrant (i) that notification was delayed; (ii) what governmental entity or court made the certification or determination pursuant to which that delay was made; and (iii) which provision of this section allowed such delay.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. (1) It shall be lawful under this section for any law enforcement officer or other public official to operate a public unmanned aircraft system and disclose personal information from such operation if such officer reasonably determines that an emergency situation exists that involves criminal activity and presents immediate danger of death or serious physical injury to any person and:
- (a) Requires operation of a public unmanned aircraft system before a warrant authorizing such interception can, with due diligence, be obtained;
- (b) There are grounds upon which such a warrant could be entered to authorize such operation; and
- 35 (c) An application for a warrant providing such operation is made 36 within forty-eight hours after the operation has occurred or begins to 37 occur.

- 1 (2) In the absence of a warrant, an operation of a public unmanned 2 aircraft system carried out under this section shall immediately 3 terminate when the personal information sought is obtained or when the 4 application for the warrant is denied, whichever is earlier.
  - (3) In the event such application for approval is denied, the personal information obtained from the operation of a device shall be treated as having been obtained in violation of this chapter, except for purposes of section 12 of this act, and an inventory shall be served on the person named in the application.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. (1) It shall be lawful under this section for any law enforcement officer or other public official to operate a public unmanned aircraft system and disclose personal information from such operation if:
- 14 (a) Such officer reasonably determines that an emergency situation 15 exists that:
  - (i) Does not involve criminal activity;

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- 17 (ii) Presents immediate danger of death or serious physical injury 18 to any person; and
- 19 (iii) Requires operation of a public unmanned aircraft system to 20 reduce the danger of death or serious physical injury;
  - (b) The official reasonably determines that the operation does not intend to collect personal information and is unlikely to accidentally collect personal information, and such operation is not for purposes of regulatory enforcement;
  - (c) The operation is part of a training exercise conducted on a military base and the public unmanned aircraft system does not collect personal information on persons located outside the military base; or
  - (d) The operation is for training and testing purposes by an agency and does not collect personal information.
- 30 (2) Upon completion of the operation of a public unmanned aircraft 31 system pursuant to this section, any personal information obtained 32 shall be treated as information collected on an individual other than 33 a target for purposes of section 11 of this act.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. Whenever any personal information from a public unmanned aircraft system has been acquired, no part of such personal information and no evidence derived therefrom may be received

- 1 in evidence in any trial, hearing, or other proceeding in or before any
- 2 court, grand jury, department, officer, agency, regulatory body,
- 3 legislative committee, or other authority of the state or a political
- 4 subdivision thereof if the collection or disclosure of that personal
- 5 information would be in violation of this chapter.
- 6 NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. Personal information collected during the 7 operation of a public unmanned aircraft system authorized by and consistent with this chapter may not be used, copied, or disclosed for 8 9 any purpose after conclusion of the operation, unless there is probable 10 cause that the personal information is evidence of criminal activity. 11 Personal information shall be deleted as soon as possible after there 12 is no longer probable cause that the personal information is evidence of criminal activity; this must be within thirty days if the personal 13 information was collected on the target of a warrant authorizing the 14 operation of the public unmanned aircraft system, and within ten days 15 16 for other personal information collected incidentally to the operation of a public unmanned aircraft system otherwise authorized by and 17 consistent with this chapter. There shall be a presumption that 18 personal information is not evidence of criminal activity if that 19 20 personal information is not used in a criminal prosecution within one 21 year of collection.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. Any person who knowingly violates the provisions of this chapter shall be subject to legal action for damages, to be brought by any other person claiming that a violation of this chapter has injured his or her business, his or her person, or his or her reputation. A person so injured shall be entitled to actual damages and reasonable attorneys' fees and other costs of litigation.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. Any use of unmanned aircraft systems shall fully comply with all federal aviation administration requirements and guidelines. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to limit the state's ability to establish and operate a test range for the integration of unmanned aviation vehicles into the national airspace.
- 33 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 14.** By July 1st of each year, any judicial officer who has authorized the issuance of a search warrant or

- extension thereof for the use of a public unmanned aircraft system that expired during the preceding year or who has denied approval during that year shall report to the chief justice of the Washington supreme court or his or her designee the following information:
  - (1) The fact that a warrant or extension was applied for;
  - (2) The kind of warrant or extension applied for;

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- 7 (3) The fact that the warrant or extension was granted as applied 8 for, was modified, or was denied;
- 9 (4) The period of interceptions authorized by the order, and the number and duration of any extensions of the order;
- 11 (5) The offense or purpose specified in the petition and the 12 probable cause giving rise to such warrant or extension of such 13 warrant; and
- 14 (6) The identity of the applying state agency applicant or law 15 enforcement officer, the agency making the application, and the 16 judicial officer authorizing the petition.
- NEW SECTION. **Sec. 15.** By July 1st of each year, any agency that operated a public unmanned aircraft system pursuant to section 9 of this act shall report to the chief of the Washington state patrol or his or her designee the following information:
- 21 (1) The type of situation authorizing operation of the public 22 unmanned aircraft system;
- 23 (2) The number and nature of injuries or deaths avoided by the 24 operation; and
- 25 (3) The approximate nature, amount, and cost of the manpower and 26 other resources used in the operation.

27 NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. By December 1st of each year, the chief justice of the Washington supreme court or his or her designee, and the 28 chief of the Washington state patrol or his or her designee shall 29 30 transmit to the legislature a full and complete report concerning the number of applications for search warrants authorizing or approving 31 32 operation of a public unmanned aircraft system or disclosure of information or data from the operation of a public unmanned aircraft 33 34 system pursuant to this chapter, the number of search warrants and 35 extensions granted or denied pursuant to this chapter during the preceding calendar year, and the number of operations of a public 36

- 1 unmanned aircraft system pursuant to section 9 of this act. Such
- 2 report shall include a summary and analysis of all the data required to
- 3 be filed with the Washington supreme court and the Washington state
- 4 patrol.
- 5 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 17.** The governing body of any locality
- 6 permitting the use of public unmanned aircraft systems shall publish
- 7 publicly available written policies and procedures for the use of
- 8 public unmanned aircraft systems by the law enforcement agencies of
- 9 such locality.
- 10 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 18.** The governing body of any locality
- 11 permitting the use of public unmanned aircraft systems shall require
- 12 the law enforcement agency of such locality operating a public unmanned
- 13 aircraft system to maintain records of each use of a public unmanned
- 14 aircraft system, including the date, time, location of use, target of
- data collection, type of data collected, the justification for the use,
- 16 the operator of the public unmanned aircraft system, and the person who
- 17 authorized the use.
- 18 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 19.** The governing body of any locality
- 19 permitting the use of a public unmanned aircraft system shall conduct
- 20 an annual comprehensive audit on the operation of all public unmanned
- 21 aircraft systems, including the law enforcement log book, corresponding
- 22 emergency telephone calls, warrants, and other documentation of the
- 23 justification for use and data collected. The audit shall be publicly
- 24 available. The audit shall include:
  - (1) The number of uses of a public unmanned aircraft system
- organized by types of incidents and types of justification for use;
  - (2) The number of crime investigations aided by the use and how the
- 28 use was helpful to the investigation;
  - (3) The number of uses of a public unmanned aircraft system for
- 30 reasons other than criminal investigations and how the use was helpful;
- 31 (4) The frequency and type of data collected for individuals or 32 areas other than targets;
- 33 (5) The total cost of the public unmanned aircraft system; and
- 34 (6) Additional information and analysis the governing body deems
- 35 useful.

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- NEW SECTION. Sec. 20. Sections 1 through 19 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 10 RCW."
- 3 Correct the title.
  - <u>EFFECT:</u> (1) Clarifies that the bill does not limit the state's ability to establish and operate a test range for the integration of unmanned aviation vehicles (UAVs) into the national airspace.
  - (2) Allows warrants to be issued for ten days, rather than 48 hours.
  - (3) Allows incidentally collected personal information to be retained for up to 10 days for a person other than the target of the warrant and up to 30 days for a target of the warrant IF there is probable cause that the information is evidence of criminal activity.
  - (4) Allows for warrantless use of UAVs if the operation is for training and testing purposes by an agency and does not collect personal information.
  - (5) Raises the standard for civil liability under the act from strict liability to a knowing violation.
  - (6) Limits damages available to a plaintiff to actual damages, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.
  - (7) Eliminates the requirement that local law enforcement collect and report warranted UAV use annually.
  - (8) Eliminates the requirement that localities which permit public UAV use annually review and reconsider the usage before reauthorizing such use.
    - (9) Eliminates the emergency clause.
    - (10) Makes technical changes.

--- END ---