- 1 HB507
- 2 185278-1
- 3 By Representative Sells
- 4 RFD: State Government
- 5 First Read: 13-APR-17

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SYNOPSIS: This bill would create the Alabama Unmanne
Aircraft Systems Act to prohibit the use of an
unmanned aircraft system to fly over certain
designated manufacturing and commercial facilities
without permission of the owner of the facility,
with exceptions, and to harass persons; would
provide criminal penalties for violations; and
would authorize injunctive relief.
This bill would revise various existing
crimes to include the use of an unmanned aircraft
system to commit a crime.
This bill would prohibit the sale,
transport, manufacture, or possession of a system
equipped with a weapon.
This bill would also prohibit governmental
agencies from using unmanned aircraft systems to
gather evidence or other information, except unde
certain conditions, and would authorize the
initiation of a civil action by persons injured b

violations.

This bill would provide the Department of Transportation with rulemaking authority.

Amendment 621 of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, now appearing as Section 111.05 of the Official Recompilation of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended, prohibits a general law whose purpose or effect would be to require a new or increased expenditure of local funds from becoming effective with regard to a local governmental entity without enactment by a 2/3 vote unless: it comes within one of a number of specified exceptions; it is approved by the affected entity; or the Legislature appropriates funds, or provides a local source of revenue, to the entity for the purpose.

The purpose or effect of this bill would be to require a new or increased expenditure of local funds within the meaning of the amendment. However, the bill does not require approval of a local governmental entity or enactment by a 2/3 vote to become effective because it comes within one of the specified exceptions contained in the amendment.

A BILL

5 TO BE ENTITLED

26 AN ACT

To amend Sections 13A-6-24, 13A-6-90.1, 13A-7-22, 2 13A-10-2, 13A-10-38, 13A-11-32, and 23-1-388, Code of Alabama 3 1975, relating to the operation of an unmanned aircraft system; to prohibit the use of an unmanned aircraft system to 4 5 fly over certain designated facilities and to provide for criminal penalties, injunctive relief under certain 6 conditions, and damages for violations; to prohibit governmental agencies from using unmanned aircraft systems to 8 gather evidence or other information, with exceptions; to 9 10 revise existing crimes to include the commission of the crime 11 by an unmanned aircraft system; to provide rulemaking 12 authority; and in connection therewith would have as its 13 purpose or effect the requirement of a new or increased 14 expenditure of local funds within the meaning of Amendment 621 15 of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, now appearing as 16 Section 111.05 of the Official Recompilation of the 17 Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended. 18 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA: 19 Section 1. Sections 1 through 9, inclusive, of this 20 act shall be known and may be cited as the Alabama Unmanned 21 Aircraft Systems Act. 22 Section 2. The Legislature finds and declares the

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following:

(1) That Unmanned Aircraft System technology represents a great new frontier in research and development and a substantial economic opportunity.

1 (2) That Unmanned Aircraft System technology also
2 raises substantial issues of privacy and safety that should be
3 addressed in a reasonable and measured manner.

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- (3) That the Federal Aviation Administration regulates safety and other operational aspects of Unmanned Aircraft System operation in Federal Aviation Administration controlled airspace.
- 8 (4) That state-based policies have been created by
 9 the Alabama Unmanned Aircraft Systems Council to provide
 10 reasonable and measured regulation of Unmanned Aircraft System
 11 use.
 - Section 3. For purposes of Sections 1 to 9, inclusive, of this act, the following words shall have the following meanings:
 - (1) DESIGNATED FACILITY. The following facilities:
 - a. Petroleum refineries.
 - b. Chemical and rubber manufacturing facilities.
 - c. Petroleum or chemical storage facilities.
 - d. Electric generation facilities, substations, switching stations, control centers, transmission and distribution facilities, and other electric utility communications facilities and associated plants.
- e. Rail facilities from which public access is limited, controlled, or restricted.
 - f. Commercial port and harbor facilities.
 - g. Drinking water treatment facilities.

- 1 h. Forest product manufacturing facilities,
- 2 including pulp, paper, and saw mills.

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- i. Any other facility designated as "critical infrastructure" pursuant to 18 U.S.C.A. § 2339D.
- or federal agency, the personnel of which have the power of arrest and the performance of a law enforcement function, and any third-party unmanned aircraft system operator retained by any of the agencies above to act on the agencies' behalf. The term does not include public educational institutions or research institutions, except when an institution is utilizing
 - (3) MANNED AIRCRAFT. An aircraft that is operated with a person in or on the aircraft.

a unmanned aircraft system in a law enforcement capacity.

- (4) UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM.
- a. A powered, aerial vehicle that:
- 1. Does not carry a human operator.
- 2. Uses aerodynamic forces to provide vehicle lift.
- 3. May fly autonomously through an onboard computer or be piloted remotely.
 - 4. May be expendable or recoverable.
- b. The term does not include a satellite orbiting the Earth or a spacecraft beyond Earth's atmosphere, and may not be construed to implicate the provider of a telecommunications link between an owner or operator of an unmanned aircraft system and the unmanned aircraft system.

Section 4. (a) (1) Except as provided in subdivision

(2), any of the following constitutes the unlawful use of an

unmanned aircraft system:

- a. The use of an unmanned aircraft system to intentionally conduct surveillance of, gather evidence or collect information about, or photographically or electronically record, a designated facility, without the prior written consent of the owner or operator of the designated facility.
- b. The intentional distribution, posting, or sharing of any kind of information, including audio, video, or photographic recordings, obtained through the unlawful use of an unmanned aircraft system without the prior written consent of the owner or operator of the designated facility.
- c. The intentional harassment, as defined by Section 13A-11-8, Code of Alabama 1975, of a person, including a person who is hunting or fishing in compliance with the laws of this state.
- (2) This section does not apply to any of the following:
- a. A third party retained by the owner of the property or the operator of a designated facility using an unmanned aircraft system to conduct activities prohibited in subdivision (1) on behalf of the owner or operator.
 - b. A government agency as defined in Section 3.
- c. A person operating an unmanned aircraft vehicle or unmanned aircraft system to photograph, film, audiotape, or

otherwise record an image or other data for the monitoring, 1 2 operation, siting, development, inspection, or maintenance of utilities, telecommunications, commercial mobile radio 3 service, water conveyance, or transportation infrastructure for the purpose of inspecting or maintaining rights-of-way and the condition, reliability, or integrity of the utility, 7 telecommunications, commercial mobile radio service, water conveyance, or transportation system, or to determine if repairs or additional infrastructure and associated 10 rights-of-way could be necessary.

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- d. A news organization and its employees where the use is for lawful news-gathering purposes, or to cover newsworthy events or events to which the general public is invited.
- (3) In addition to the criminal penalties of subsection (b), a person who operates an unmanned aircraft vehicle or unmanned aircraft system in a manner described in subdivision (1) of this subsection may also be guilty of criminal eavesdropping or criminal surveillance under Section 13A-11-31 or Section 13A-11-32, Code of Alabama 1975.
- (b)(1) A person who commits the crime of unlawful use of an unmanned aircraft system is quilty of a Class B misdemeanor for the first offense.
- (2) On a conviction for a second or subsequent offense, the defendant is quilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

1 (3) It shall be an affirmative defense to a 2 prosecution under subsection (a) if the person did either of 3 the following:

- a. Ensured the destruction or return of any and all images, audio, video, data, copies, information, compilations, reports, analyses, and any tangible and written expressions of any and all information obtained through the use of the unmanned aircraft system in the possession of the person and any representatives.
- b. Stopped disclosing, displaying, distributing, or using the image as soon as the person knew the image was captured in violation of subsection (a).
- Section 5. (a) The owner or operator of a designated facility aggrieved by the unlawful use of an unmanned aircraft system, as provided in subsection (a) of Section 4, may initiate a civil action against the offending party to obtain all appropriate relief in order to prevent, restrain, or compensate a violation of this section.
- (b) In lieu of an award of actual damages, the owner or operator of a designated facility whose photograph, image or video of which was unlawfully taken may elect to recover five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each photograph, image, or video that is published or otherwise disseminated, as well as reasonable court costs, attorney's fees, or other injunctive relief as determined by the court.

Section 6. (a) A government agency may not use an unmanned aircraft system to gather evidence or other information, except under any of the following circumstances:

- (1) The agency first obtains a search warrant signed by a judge or magistrate authorizing the use of the unmanned aircraft system.
- (2) The agency possesses reasonable suspicion that, under particular circumstances, swift action is needed to do any of the following:
 - a. Prevent imminent danger to life.
 - b. Forestall the imminent escape of a suspect.
- c. Counter a high risk of a terrorist attack by a specific individual or organization if the United States

 Secretary of Homeland Security or the Secretary of the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency determines that credible intelligence indicates that there is such a risk.
- d. Counter or control fires, hazardous materials, or other natural or environmental disasters that threaten life or property.
- (3) The use is for the purpose of conducting surveillance in an area that is within a law enforcement officer's plain view when the officer is in a location where he or she is legally authorized to be.
- (4) The use is for the purpose of conducting surveillance of events or gatherings to which the general public is invited on public or private land.

(5) The use is for the provision of continuous
aerial coverage when an agency is searching for a fugitive,
escapee, or missing person, or is monitoring a hostage
situation.

- (6) The use is for the performance of search and rescue operations subsequent to a declared state of emergency or natural disaster.
- (7) The use is for the documentation of a crime scene or accident scene.
- (8) The use is for any purpose over government property or over private property with prior written consent.
- (b) A person aggrieved by a violation of subsection

 (a) may initiate a civil action against the government agency in violation of subsection (a) to obtain all appropriate relief to prevent or remedy the violation.
- (c) Evidence obtained or collected in violation of this section is not admissible as evidence in a criminal prosecution in any state court.
- (d) Images collected in violation of this section may not be retained by the government agency.
- Section 7. This act may not be construed to do the following:
 - (1) Prohibit possession or usage of an unmanned aircraft system that is authorized by federal law or regulation.
 - (2) Prohibit possession or usage of an unmanned aircraft system by the Alabama National Guard, the United

States Armed Forces, or the United States Department of
Defense for national defense purposes.

- (3) Prohibit or restrict the use of an unmanned aircraft system, including the gathering, collection, and recording of imagery and other information, by the owner or operator of a designated facility or a person under contract with the owner or operator, as long as the use is in furtherance of the owner or operator's business operations, including, but not limited to the following:
 - a. The siting, construction, installation, operation, inspection, observance, testing, maintenance, repair, security, replacement, removal, and demolition of its facilities, structures, equipment, and other infrastructure.
 - b. Patrolling, inspecting, observing, surveying, mapping, maintaining, and securing its property, easements, and rights-of-way.
- c. Storm damage assessment, restoration, and recovery.
- Section 8. (a) The State of Alabama recognizes the preemptive authority of the Federal Aviation Administration in the regulation of the National Airspace in that the Federal Aviation Administration is the sole regulator of the National Airspace over Alabama.
- (b) Municipal and county governments may not establish a no-fly zone without prior written approval of the Federal Aviation Administration.

- (c) Nothing in this section prohibits municipal and county governments from making arrests or issuing citations for the violation of the criminal statutes of Alabama to an unmanned aircraft system operator pilot while operating in the national airspace.
 - (d) Nothing in this section prohibits municipal and county governments from promulgating rules, regulations, and ordinances for the use of unmanned aircraft systems operated by a municipal or county government within its own boundaries.

Section 9. The Alabama Department of Transportation may adopt rules for the implementation and administration of this act.

Section 10. Sections 13A-6-24, 13A-6-90.1, 13A-7-22, 13A-10-2, 13A-10-38, 13A-11-32, and 23-1-388 are amended to read as follows:

"\$13A-6-24.

- "(a) A person commits the crime of reckless endangerment if he <u>or she</u> recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of serious physical injury to another person.
- "(b) Consistent with the provisions of the Alabama

 Unmanned Aircraft Systems Act, a person who unlawfully

 operates an unmanned aircraft system within the airspace over,

 above, or upon the lands and waters of the state, in willful

 or wanton disregard of the rights or safety, as defined in

 Section 3 of the act adding this amendatory language of others

1	or in a manner so as to endanger or be likely to endanger any
2	person or property, shall be guilty of reckless endangerment.
3	"(c) Consistent with the provisions of the Alabama
4	Unmanned Aircraft Systems Act, a person who operates an
5	unmanned aircraft system near a public street, road, or
6	highway in this state, including an easement or right-of-way
7	connected to a street, road, or highway, in such a manner to
8	knowingly and willfully interfere with, or cause a hazard to,
9	a motorist, shall be guilty of reckless endangerment.
10	"(d) There is a rebuttable presumption that a person
11	operating an unmanned aircraft system without authorization,
12	regardless of altitude, directly over large groups of persons
13	who would be subject to substantial risk of serious physical
14	injury from a collision with a falling or stricken unmanned
15	aircraft system, including but not limited to concerts,
16	sporting events, parades, outdoor public assemblies, or any
17	industrial facility where there are a substantial number of
18	persons employed to work outside, constitutes reckless
19	endangerment. This statute may not be construed or interpreted
20	to regulate the national airspace controlled by the Federal
21	Aviation Administration.
22	(b)(e) Reckless endangerment is a Class A
23	misdemeanor.
24	"§13A-6-90.1.
25	"(a) A person who, acting with an improper purpose,
26	intentionally and repeatedly follows, harasses, telephones,
27	unlawfully uses an unmanned aircraft system, as defined in

Section 3 of the act adding this amendatory language to conduct surveillance or engage in intimidation regardless of altitude, or initiates communication, verbally, electronically, or otherwise, with another person, any member of the other person's immediate family, or any third party with whom the other person is acquainted, and causes material harm to the mental or emotional health of the other person, or causes such person to reasonably fear that his or her employment, business, or career is threatened, and the perpetrator was previously informed to cease that conduct is quilty of the crime of stalking in the second degree.

"(b) The crime of stalking in the second degree is a Class B misdemeanor.

"\$13A-7-22.

- "(a) A person commits the crime of criminal mischief in the second degree if, with intent to damage property, and having no right to do so or any reasonable ground to believe that he or she has such a right, he or she inflicts damages to property in an amount which exceeds five hundred dollars (\$500) but does not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500).
- "(b)(1) Criminal mischief in the second degree is a Class A misdemeanor punishable as provided by law.
- "(2) Upon a second conviction of criminal mischief in the second degree within a five-year period involving damage to a church or other religious building, or damage to property in a church or other religious building, the

defendant shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum sentence of not less than 10 days in jail and upon a third or subsequent conviction of criminal mischief in the second degree within a five-year period involving damage to a church or other religious building, or damage to property in a church or other religious building, the defendant shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum sentence of not less than 30 days in jail.

"(3) Upon conviction for criminal mischief in the second degree involving a church or other religious building or damage to property in a church or other religious building, the court shall order restitution as a first priority before the payment of fines, court costs, or other court ordered payments.

"(4) A person who willfully damages or destroys, by any means, an unmanned aircraft system, as defined in Section 3 of the act adding this amendatory language, while in lawful flight, is guilty of criminal mischief in the second degree.

The court shall order restitution for the damages to the unmanned aircraft system if requested by the unmanned aircraft system's owner unless the fact is established before the court that the unmanned aircraft system was being used to aid in the commission of a crime at the time of its destruction and the operator has been convicted of an offense related therein.

"\$13A-10-2.

"(a) A person commits the crime of obstructing governmental operations if, by means of intimidation, physical

force or interference or by any other independently unlawful act, he or she does any of the following:

- "(1) Intentionally obstructs, impairs or hinders the administration of law or other governmental function; or.
 - "(2) Intentionally prevents a public servant from performing a governmental function.
 - Unmanned Aircraft Systems Act, while piloting an unmanned aircraft system, as defined in Section 3 of the act adding this amendatory language, intentionally or recklessly prevents an aircraft that is lawfully aiding local or state governmental agencies from providing such aid due to the danger of an unmanned aircraft system in close proximity to the area in need of such aid based upon the reasonable exercise of collision avoidance caution by the pilot of the aiding aircraft.
 - Unmanned Aircraft Systems Act, while piloting an unmanned aircraft system, as defined in Section 3 of the act adding this amendatory language, uses such unmanned aircraft system with the intent to alert or otherwise provide aid to others engaged in the commission of a crime by providing surveillance and observation of any law enforcement presence or approach, or to aid in the escape or evasion from law enforcement during or immediately after the commission of a criminal act.
 - "(b) This section does not apply to the obstruction, impairment or hindrance of the making of an arrest.

1	"(c) Obstructing governmental operations is a Class
2	A misdemeanor.
3	"\$13A-10-38.
4	"(a) A person is guilty of promoting prison
5	contraband in the third degree if the person does any of the
6	following:
7	"(1) He or she intentionally and unlawfully
8	introduces within a detention facility, or provides an inmate
9	with, any contraband or thing which the actor knows or should
10	know it is unlawful to introduce or for the inmate to possess.
11	"(2) Being a person confined in a detention
12	facility, he or she intentionally and unlawfully makes,
13	obtains, or possesses any contraband.
14	"(3) He or she intentionally introduces within a
15	state detention facility operated by the Department of
16	Corrections, or provides an inmate in a state detention
17	facility operated by the Department of Corrections with, any
18	currency or coin which the actor knows or should know is
19	unlawful to introduce or the possession of which is not
20	authorized by an inmate by the written policy of the
21	Department of Corrections.
22	"(4) Being a person in the custody of the Department
23	of Corrections, he or she obtains or possesses any currency or
24	coin, the possession of which is not authorized by the written
25	policy of the Department of Corrections.
26	"(5)a. Consistent with the provisions of the Alabama

Unmanned Aircraft Systems Act, knowingly and intentionally

1	operates an unmanned aircraft system, as defined in Section 3
2	by the act adding this amendatory language, on or above the
3	grounds of a municipal, county, or state correctional
4	<pre>facility.</pre>
5	"b. This subdivision shall not apply to a person
6	employed by the facility who operates the unmanned aircraft
7	system within the scope of his or her employment, or a person
8	who receives permission from the Director of the facility to
9	operate the unmanned aircraft system over the facility.
10	"c. There is a rebuttable presumption that the
11	operator of an unmanned aircraft system who knowingly flies
12	over any correctional facility without authorization is
13	willfully engaged in the promotion of prison contraband.
14	"d. Nothing in this subdivision may be interpreted
15	to regulate the National Airspace controlled by the Federal
16	<u>Aviation Administration.</u>
17	"(b) Promoting prison contraband in the third degree
18	is a Class B misdemeanor.
19	"(c) Any currency or coin contraband found on or in
20	the possession of any inmate in any state detention facility
21	operated by the Department of Corrections, the possession of
22	which is not authorized by the written policy of the
23	Department of Corrections, shall be confiscated and liquidated
24	after notice and a hearing as provided by departmental policy
25	and the proceeds shall be deposited in the general operating
26	fund of the department.

"§13A-11-32.

1	"(a) A person commits the crime of criminal
2	surveillance if he or she intentionally engages in
3	surveillance while trespassing in a private place.
4	"(1) Consistent with the provisions of the Alabama
5	Unmanned Aircraft Systems Act, trespassing in a private place
6	can be committed by the use of an unmanned aircraft system, as
7	defined in Section 3 of the act adding this amendatory
8	language, equipped with a camera, microphone, or other
9	recording device, if either of the following occur:
10	"a. The operator touches the land or any structure
11	owned by the person under observation.
12	"b. The unmanned aircraft system is observed to be
13	in unreasonably close proximity to a person while that person
14	is in a private place as defined in subdivision (2) of Section
15	<u>13A-11-30.</u>
16	"(2) A recording device aboard an unmanned aircraft
17	system that records a person in a private place may be seized
18	as evidence in the prosecution of this section.
19	"(b) Criminal surveillance is a Class B misdemeanor.
20	" \$23-1-388.
21	"A person who operates any aircraft unmanned
22	aircraft system, as defined in the Alabama Unmanned Aircraft
23	Systems Act, within the airspace over, above, or upon the
24	lands and waters of the state, carelessly and heedlessly in
25	willful or wanton disregard of the rights or safety of others
26	or without due caution and circumspection or in a manner so as

to endanger or be likely to endanger any person or property,
shall be guilty of a Class C misdemeanor."

Section 11. Section 13A-11-61.4 is added to the Code of Alabama 1975, to read as follows:

\$13A-11-61.4.

- (a) It shall be unlawful to engage in the sale, transport, manufacture, possession, or operation of an unmanned aircraft system that is equipped with a weapon.
- (b) For purposes of this section, a weapon is defined as an object, device, or instrument which is designed to result in serious bodily injury or death, or any replica, article, or device having the appearance of such an object, device, or instrument.
- (c) A violation of this section is a Class A misdemeanor.

Section 12. Although this bill would have as its purpose or effect the requirement of a new or increased expenditure of local funds, the bill is excluded from further requirements and application under Amendment 621 because the bill defines a new crime or amends the definition of an existing crime.

Section 13. This act shall become effective on the first day of the third month following its passage and approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.