

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Criminal Justice

BILL: SB 624

INTRODUCER: Senator Young

SUBJECT: Drones

DATE: January 26, 2018

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Cellon	Jones	CJ	Pre-meeting
2.			JU	
3.			RC	

I. Summary:

SB 624 amends s. 330.41, F.S., to define the term “fixed-site facility” and designate three secure facilities as fixed-site facilities. These are:

- A state correctional institution;
- A juvenile detention facility or commitment program; and
- A county detention facility.

The bill creates a second degree felony for using a drone to introduce contraband into or upon the grounds of a fixed-site facility. A second degree felony is punishable by up to 15 years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine.

The bill amends s. 934.50, F.S., to include law enforcement using a drone “to facilitate the collection of evidence at a crime scene or traffic crash scene” among the exceptions authorized in the “Freedom from Unwarranted Surveillance Act.”

The bill is effective October 1, 2018.

II. Present Situation:

Section 934.50, F.S., defines a drone as a powered, aerial vehicle that:

- Does not carry a human operator;
- Uses aerodynamic forces to provide vehicle lift;
- Can fly autonomously or be piloted remotely;
- Can be expendable or recoverable; and
- Can carry a lethal or nonlethal payload.

Drones typically range in size from wingspans of 6 inches to 246 feet and can weigh from approximately 4 ounces to over 25,600 pounds.¹ They may be controlled manually or through an autopilot which uses a data link to connect the drone's pilot to the drone.² Other terms for "drones" are Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) and Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV).

Protection of Critical Infrastructure Facilities in Florida from Drone Traffic

Section 330.41, F.S., protects critical infrastructure facilities by prohibiting any person from knowingly or willfully:

- Operating a drone over a critical infrastructure facility, unless the drone is in transit for commercial purposes and is in compliance with Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations;
- Allowing a drone to make contact with a critical infrastructure facility, including any person or object on the premises of or within the facility; or
- Allowing a drone to come within a distance of a critical infrastructure facility that is close enough to interfere with the operations of or cause a disturbance to the facility.

"Critical infrastructure facility" means any of the following, if completely enclosed by a fence or other physical barrier that is obviously designed to exclude intruders, or if clearly marked with a sign or signs which indicate that entry is forbidden and which are posted on the property in a manner reasonably likely to come to the attention of intruders:

- An electrical power generation or transmission facility, substation, switching station, or electrical control center.
- A chemical or rubber manufacturing or storage facility.
- A mining facility.
- A natural gas or compressed gas compressor station, storage facility, or natural gas or compressed gas pipeline.
- A liquid natural gas or propane gas terminal or storage facility with a capacity of 4,000 gallons or more. Any portion of an aboveground oil or gas pipeline.
- A wireless communications facility, including tower, antennae, support structures, and all associated ground-based equipment.

A first violation of this prohibition is a second degree misdemeanor³ and a second or subsequent violation is a first degree misdemeanor.⁴

The prohibition does not apply to prohibited actions which are committed by:

- A federal, state, or other governmental entity, or a person under contract or otherwise acting under the direction of a federal, state, or other governmental entity;
- A law enforcement agency that is in compliance with s. 934.50, F.S., or a person under contract with or otherwise acting under the direction of such law enforcement agency; or

¹ 14 CFR Part 91, Docket No. FAA-2006-25714, 72 FR 6689, Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, *Unmanned Aircraft Operations in the National Airspace System*, February 13, 2007.

² *Id.*

³ A second degree misdemeanor is punishable by up to 60 days in jail and up to a \$500 fine. Sections 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

⁴ Section 330.41, F.S. A first degree misdemeanor is punishable by up to one year in jail and a fine of up to \$1,000.

- An owner, operator, or occupant of the critical infrastructure facility, or a person who has prior written consent of such owner, operator, or occupant.⁵

Additionally, the prohibition against operating a drone over a critical infrastructure facility does not apply to a drone operating in transit for commercial purposes in compliance with FAA regulations, authorizations, or exemptions.⁶

Introduction of Contraband into State Facilities

At least ten states have passed laws limiting drone operation near prisons.⁷ The legislation is likely a response to incidents that have been reported across the country of drones being used to drop contraband into prison yards.⁸

It is a felony offense in Florida to introduce contraband into or upon the grounds of a state correctional institution, a juvenile detention facility or commitment program, or a county detention facility.⁹

Florida State Correctional Institutions

Section 944.02(8), F.S., defines a “state correctional institution” to mean any prison, road camp, prison industry, prison forestry camp, or any prison camp or prison farm or other correctional facility, temporary or permanent, in which prisoners are housed, worked, or maintained, under the custody and jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections.

It is a second degree felony, punishable by up to 15 years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine¹⁰ to introduce the following items into or upon the grounds of a state correctional facility:

- Any intoxicating beverage or beverage which causes or may cause an intoxicating effect;
- Any controlled substance as defined in s. 893.02(4), F.S., or any prescription or nonprescription drug having a hypnotic, stimulating, or depressing effect; or
- Any firearm or weapon of any kind or any explosive substance.¹¹

It is a third degree felony, punishable by up to five years imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine¹² to introduce the following items into or upon the grounds of a state correctional facility:

- Any written or recorded communication or any currency or coin;
- Any article of food or clothing; or

⁵ Section 330.41(4)(c), F.S.

⁶ Section 330.41(4)(d), F.S.

⁷ National Conference of State Legislatures, *2017 Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) State Legislation Update*, available at <http://www.ncsl.org/research/transportation/2017-unmanned-aircraft-systems-uas-state-legislation-update.aspx> (last visited January 26, 2018).

⁸ *Drones pose security threat at the nation’s prisons and what Pa. officials want to do about it*, PennLive, July 26, 2017, available at http://www.pennlive.com/politics/index.ssf/2017/07/drones_pose_security_threat_at.html (last visited January 25, 2018).

⁹ Sections 944.47, 985.711, and 951.22, F.S.

¹⁰ Sections 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

¹¹ Section 944.47, F.S.

¹² Sections 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

- Any cellular telephone or other portable communication device.¹³

Florida Juvenile Facilities

Section 985.03(19), F.S., defines a “detention center or facility” to mean a facility used pending court adjudication or disposition or execution of court order for the temporary care of a child alleged or found to have committed a violation of law. A detention center or facility may provide secure custody. A facility used for the commitment of adjudicated delinquents shall not be considered a detention center or facility.¹⁴

It is a second degree felony, punishable by up to 15 years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine¹⁵ to introduce the following items into or upon the grounds of a juvenile detention facility or commitment program:

- Any intoxicating beverage or beverage which causes or may cause an intoxicating effect;
- Any controlled substance as defined in s. 893.02(4), F.S., or any prescription or nonprescription drug having a hypnotic, stimulating, or depressing effect; or
- Any firearm or weapon of any kind or any explosive substance.¹⁶

It is a third degree felony, punishable by up to five years imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine¹⁷ to introduce any unauthorized article of food or clothing into or upon the grounds of a juvenile detention facility or commitment program.¹⁸

County Detention Facilities in Florida

Section 951.23(1)(a), F.S., defines a “county detention facility” to mean a county jail, a county stockade, a county work camp, a county residential probation center, and any other place except a municipal detention facility used by a county or county officer for the detention of persons charged with or convicted of either felony or misdemeanor.

It is a third degree felony, punishable by up to five years imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine¹⁹ to introduce the following items upon the grounds of a county detention facility:

- Any written or recorded communication;
- Any currency or coin;
- Any article of food or clothing;
- Any tobacco products as defined in s. 210.25(12), F.S.;
- Any cigarette as defined in s. 210.01(1), F.S.;
- Any cigar;
- Any intoxicating beverage or beverage which causes or may cause an intoxicating effect;

¹³ Section 944.47, F.S.

¹⁴ Section 985.03(19), F.S.

¹⁵ Sections 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

¹⁶ Section 985.711, F.S.

¹⁷ Sections 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

¹⁸ Section 985.711, F.S.

¹⁹ Sections 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

- Any narcotic, hypnotic, or excitative drug or drug of any kind or nature, including nasal inhalators, sleeping pills, barbiturates, and controlled substances as defined in s. 893.02(4), F.S.;
- Any firearm or any instrumentality customarily used or which is intended to be used as a dangerous weapon; or
- Any instrumentality of any nature that may be or is intended to be used as an aid in effecting or attempting to effect an escape from a county facility.²⁰

Using Drones for Traffic Crash Scene Investigations, Reconstruction

Several jurisdictions, including the Massachusetts State Police and the Lake County, Illinois, Police, have been reported to be using drones to assist in more efficient and timely traffic crash investigations.²¹

The North Carolina Department of Transportation and North Carolina State Highway Patrol conducted research demonstrating the speed and accuracy with which a large traffic crash scene can be investigated and cleared, unblocking a roadway for traffic to resume sooner than other techniques.²²

Section 330.41, F.S. - Preemption and Construction

Section 330.41(3)(a), F.S., preempts regulation of the operation of UAS to the state except as provided in federal regulations, authorizations, or exemptions.²³ However, the statute does not limit the authority of a local government to enact or enforce local ordinances relating to nuisances, voyeurism, harassment, reckless endangerment, property damage, or other illegal acts arising from the use of unmanned aircraft systems if such laws or ordinances are not specifically related to the use of an unmanned aircraft system for those illegal acts.²⁴

Any person or governmental entity seeking to restrict or limit the operation of drones in close proximity to infrastructure or facilities that the person or governmental entity owns or operates

²⁰ Section 951.22, F.S.

²¹ *How drones help Lake County police investigate crashes, get roads open faster*, Daily Herald, May 7, 2017, available at <http://www.dailyherald.com/news/20170506/how-drones-help-lake-county-police-investigate-crashes-get-roads-open-faster> (last visited January 25, 2014).

²² Research shows that documenting a collision scene using photogrammetry and UAS can be advantageous, especially in terms of speed and cost. With a combination of advanced imaging software and the latest unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) technology, we find that the North Carolina State Highway Patrol (NCSHP) can rapidly map collision scenes and simultaneously gather more information than legacy technologies. Indeed, large scenes can be documented in less than 30 minutes. *Collision Scene Reconstruction & Investigation Using Unmanned Aircraft Systems*, Division of Aviation, UAS Program Office, N.C. Department of Transportation, August 2017, available at <https://www.ncdot.gov/aviation/download/ncshp-uas-mapping-study.pdf> (last visited January 25, 2018).

²³ “Except as otherwise expressly provided, a political subdivision may not enact or enforce an ordinance or resolution relating to the design, manufacture, testing, maintenance, licensing, registration, certification, or operation of an unmanned aircraft system, including airspace, altitude, flight paths, equipment or technology requirements; the purpose of operations; and pilot, operator, or observer qualifications, training, and certification.” Section 330.41(3)(b), F.S.

²⁴ Section 330.41(3)(c), F.S.

must apply to the FAA for such designation pursuant to section 2209 of the FAA Extension, Safety, and Security Act of 2016.²⁵

Section 330.41(4), F.S., relating to protecting critical infrastructure facilities, sunsets 60 days after the FAA process for designating critical infrastructure becomes effective.²⁶ Section 330.41, F.S., must be construed in accordance with standards imposed by federal statutes, regulations, and FAA guidance on UAS.²⁷

Section 934.50, F.S. – Search and Seizure Using a Drone

Section 934.50, F.S., the “Freedom from Unwarranted Surveillance Act,” relates primarily to drone use by law enforcement.²⁸

The statute prohibits a person, state agency, or political subdivision from using a drone to record an image of either privately owned real property or a person lawfully on such property with the intent to thereby obtain information about the property or person, in violation of such person’s reasonable expectation of privacy, and without his or her written consent.²⁹

In addition to the exceptions specifically related to law enforcement agencies,³⁰ the statute exempts from this prohibition the following uses of drones:

- Use by a person or an entity engaged in a business or profession licensed by the state only to perform reasonable tasks within the scope of practice or activities permitted under such person’s or entity’s license;³¹
- Use by a property appraiser solely for the purpose of assessing property for ad valorem taxation;
- Use to capture images by or for an electric, water, or natural gas utility: for operations, maintenance, and inspection of utility facilities including facilities used in the generation, transmission, or distribution of electricity, gas, or water, for the purpose of maintaining utility system reliability and integrity; for assessing vegetation growth for the purpose of maintaining clearances on utility rights-of-way; for utility routing, siting, and permitting for the purpose of constructing utility facilities or providing utility service; or for conducting environmental monitoring, as provided by federal, state, or local law, rule, or permit;

²⁵ Public Law 114-190, Section 2209(b)(1)(C) (Applications for Designation); 49 USC 40101 (UAS Safety, Sec. 2209). This section provides for designation of “fixed site facilities.” Only the following can be so designated: critical infrastructure, such as energy production, transmission, and distribution facilities and equipment; oil refineries and chemical facilities; amusement parks; and other locations that warrant such restrictions. In determining whether to grant an application for designation, the FAA administrator may consider aviation safety, protection of persons and property on the ground, national security, or homeland security. In an affirmative designation, the FAA will outline the boundaries for UAS operation near the fixed site facility and such other limitations that the FAA administrator determines may be appropriate.

²⁶ Section 330.41(4)(e), F.S.

²⁷ Section 330.41(5), F.S.

²⁸ Section 934.50(1), F.S. Section 934.50(3)(a), F.S., specifically prohibits a law enforcement agency from using a drone to gather evidence or other information unless one of the exceptions in s. 934.50(4), F.S., apply. Evidence obtained or collected in violation of the act is inadmissible as evidence in a criminal prosecution in the state courts. Section 934.50(6), F.S.

²⁹ Section 934.50(3)(b), F.S.

³⁰ Section 934.50(4)(a)-(c), F.S.

³¹ This exception does not apply to a profession in which the licensee’s authorized scope of practice includes obtaining information about the identity, habits, conduct, movements, whereabouts, affiliations, associations, transactions, reputation, or character of any society, person, or group of persons. Section 934.50(4)(d), F.S.

- Use for aerial mapping if the person or entity using a drone for this purpose is operating in compliance with FAA regulations;
- Use to deliver cargo, if the person or entity using a drone for this purpose is operating in compliance with FAA regulations;
- Use to capture images necessary for the safe operation or navigation of a drone that is being used for a purpose allowed under federal or Florida law; and
- Use by a communications service provider or a contractor for a communications service provider for routing, siting, installation, maintenance, or inspection of facilities used to provide communications services.³²

Section 934.50(5), F.S., provides remedies for a violation of these prohibitions, including punitive damages.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill amends s. 330.41, F.S., to define the term “fixed-site facility” as a site that is:

- Completely enclosed by a fence or other physical barrier that is obviously designed to exclude intruders; or
- Clearly marked with one or more signs that indicate that entry is forbidden and that are posted on the property in a manner reasonably likely to come to the attention of intruders.

The bill designates three secure facilities as fixed-site facilities. These are:

- A state correctional institution as defined in s. 944.02, F.S.;
- A juvenile detention facility or commitment program as defined in s. 985.03, F.S.; and
- A county detention facility as defined in s. 951.23(1)(a), F.S.

The bill creates a second degree felony³³ for using a drone to introduce contraband into or upon the grounds of a fixed-site facility. The fixed-site facilities have statutorily designated items that are considered to be contraband at each facility.³⁴

Section 934.50(3)(a), F.S., specifically prohibits a law enforcement agency from using a drone to gather evidence or other information unless one of the exceptions in s. 934.50(4), F.S., apply. Evidence obtained or collected in violation of the act is inadmissible as evidence in a criminal prosecution in the state courts.³⁵ The bill amends s. 934.50, F.S., to include law enforcement using a drone “to facilitate the collection of evidence at a crime scene or traffic crash scene” among the exceptions authorized in s. 934.50(4), F.S.

The bill is effective October 1, 2018.

³² Section 934.50(4)(d)-(j), F.S.

³³ A second degree felony is punishable by up to 15 years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine.

³⁴ See ss. 944.47, 985.711, and 951.22, F.S.

³⁵ Section 934.50(6), F.S.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement 2018 Legislative Bill Analysis for SB 624 does not indicate a fiscal impact to the department.³⁶

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 330.41 and 934.50.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

³⁶ Florida Department of Law Enforcement, *2018 Legislative Bill Analysis*, November 2, 2017; (on file with the Senate Committee on Criminal Justice).

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.
