



DRONES | NATIONAL SURVEY

This White paper has been produced in conjunction with:



Drones have received a great deal of publicity lately and while drones have many different names, the most technically accurate name for a drone is an “unmanned aerial vehicle” or “UAV”. The FAA prefers calling drones Unmanned Aircraft Systems (“UAS”). Whether called UAV or UAS these names help define drones as unmanned or not piloted by an onboard person. Drones can be both remotely controlled by a pilot and/or controlled by a computer.

DRONE CONCERNS

With the growth in usage, there are always commensurate concerns, these include: Drone-to-Human risk; Drone-to-Property risk; Drone-to-Drone collateral damage; invasion of property rights; invasion of privacy; weaponizing drones for terrorist acts; and perhaps the most publicized, interference with plane travel.

As will be discussed, the newness of drones raises many questions regarding who controls the law (State or Federal), what legislation is already on the books and what will be coming soon.

POTENTIAL USE OF DRONES

Drones have already been deployed in many areas in which we regularly interact. Drones are or have been used in the insurance industry, television coverage of news and sports, law enforcement, emergency response, railroad and highway maintenance, homeland security and climate, and advertising to name a few.

Putting it simply, there is vast growth potential for the implementation of drone use.

DRONES IN THE INSURANCE INDUSTRY

The use of drones in the insurance industry provides a way for the insurance carriers to be quicker and more comprehensive than ever before in serving their clients. Drones are used by insurance carriers for many reasons including, but not limited to:

- Improves safety for staff out in the field, allowing easy and immediate access to and inspection of areas that would be unsafe for human inspection immediately following a catastrophe;
- Makes the claims adjustment process more efficient;
- Drones are significantly cheaper to purchase, fuel, and maintain than regular airplanes;
- Without a human pilot, drones can stay in operation for significantly longer hours of operation without fatigue; and
- Drones can have more pinpoint accuracy from greater distances, thus reducing collateral damage to civilians and infrastructure and permitting real time data.

Insurance adjusters also gain advantages by implementing drone technology into their job responsibilities. The use of drones in adjusting claims allows the adjuster to:

- Survey damage and make inspections from the air within hours of an event;
- Obtain photos taken by the drone;
- Review a computer analysis of data collected through drone-mounted sensors;
- Consult remote specialists in real time with live visuals and audio; and
- Increase speed and efficiency of the claim adjustment.

INSURING DRONES & REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The use of drones and their applications are growing in an exponential fashion. Somewhat surprisingly with all of the potential for risk (property damage and injury to persons), there is no current regulatory requirement which mandates the procurement of insurance for those who own or operate drones. It is believed that part of this “vacuum” or omission is due to the inherent conflict over who may enact legislation concerning drones.

Regulatory – Federal Regulations

Before anyone thinks that the operation of drones is a state issue, they should be aware of who really controls this literal and metaphorical airspace. It is the US Government, and not the individual states.

49 U.S. Code § 40103(a)(1) specifically provides that: “The United States Government has exclusive sovereignty of airspace of the United States.”

Under the powers given to the federal government, it has delegated its authority to The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to develop regulations, policy, procedures, guidance material and training to support safe and efficient drone operations in national airspace.

The first and most comprehensive legislation concerning UAS involved the Congressional passage of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act in 2012 (the “Act”). The Act required the FAA to have a plan in place to safely integrate drones into national airspace by September, 2015. The FAA was also required by December 31, 2015, to develop and implement operational



and certification requirements for the operation of UAS. A final rule on the use of UAS is required 16 months after the publication of the NPRM. The Act also delineated three classifications of UAS uses:

1. Public Operations (flights by governmental agencies);
2. Civil Operations (non-governmental but commercial uses through a waiver); and
3. Model Aircraft, non-governmental and used for hobby and/or recreational purposes only

In conformity with the Act, in 2015 the FAA issued its Notice of Proposed Rule Making or NPRM designed to legislate UAS. Notable requirements under the NPRM and in conformity with the Act, UAS:

- Must be registered and marked
- Must be 55 pounds and under
- Must operate in daylight and within visual line of sight of operator
- Maximum altitude of 500 feet above ground
- Maximum speed of 100 mph
- Cannot operate more than one drone at a time
- Must comply with privacy regulations and data protection
- Must operate drone in accordance with regulatory safety guidelines

Also in conformity with the Act, in December 2015, the FAA established registration requirements for drones and drone operators including model/hobby uses prior to any outdoor operation of UAS. The fee is \$5.00 and the penalty for the failure to register may result in civil fines up to \$27,500 and criminal penalties of up to 3 years imprisonment and/or fine of \$250,000.

In connection with a growing conflict between the federal government and the states concerning the regulation of drones, on December 17, 2015, the FAA released a fact sheet entitled, "State and Local Regulation of Unmanned Aircraft Systems." Essentially this memo reminds the states that the US Government "completely occupies the space" as it relates to airspace and that each state may only effectively regulate:

1. Where a drone may be launched from;
2. What may be viewed by a drone; and
3. How governmental agencies may employ drone technology

The 2015 memorandum can be viewed at: http://www.faa.gov/uas/regulations_policies/media/UAS_Fact_Sheet_Final.pdf

Most recently, on June 21, 2016 the FAA finalized its operational rules for routine commercial use of small UAS. These rules represent a massive paradigm shift by the FAA as: 1. The operation no longer would need a "pilot's license" and a second visual observer. Instead the operator would be required to possess a Remote Pilot License, which is a separate license that requires either the passing of an aeronautical knowledge test or the holding of a manned pilot's license (other than student). The operation of commercial drones must also be done during the day or twilight and must maintain line of sight or within the line of sight of an observer. The summary of the new rules can be found at http://www.faa.gov/uas/media/Part_107_Summary.pdf

Regulatory – State Regulations

Overall 48 states have considered or enacted 166 bills relating to drones. In 2013, Virginia became the first state to enact drone laws in the United States. After Virginia's entry into the field, over the past 3 years (including enacted legislation thus far in 2016), 27 States have enacted drone legislation. They are Alaska, California, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

Some of the passed regulations include:

- Prohibiting or limiting law enforcement uses of UAS (Alaska, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, Texas, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin);
- Prohibiting drones from entering certain airspace such as critical infrastructure as well as prohibiting the recording of critical infrastructure (Tennessee, Louisiana Oregon, Texas);
- Hunting and wildfire regulations (Utah, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New Hampshire, Oregon, Tennessee, Wisconsin);
- Prohibiting weaponization of drones (Nevada, North Carolina, Wisconsin); and
- Passing laws regarding surveillance, voyeurism or "peeping tom" activities (Arkansas, California, Florida, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Tennessee).

Regulatory – State Regulations currently being contemplated in 2016

In 2016, there are several more states that are considering drone legislation. The new states considering drone laws are: Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island and South Carolina. If all of these states actually enact their pending legislation, an additional 13 states will have Drone laws, bringing the total to 40 states with laws on the books.

Some of the topics being currently contemplated in 2016 include modifications of current laws, adoption of current laws by new states "copycats" and some new issues. They include:

- Prohibiting or limiting law enforcement uses of UAS (California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Ohio, Rhode Island);
- Prohibiting drones from entering certain airspace such as critical infrastructure as well as prohibiting the recording of critical infrastructure (Alabama, California, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Ohio);
- Hunting and wildfire regulations (Alabama, California, Illinois, Minnesota);
- Prohibiting weaponization of drones (Connecticut, Kansas, New Jersey, New York);
- Passing laws regarding surveillance, voyeurism or "peeping tom" activities (Arizona, Georgia, Hawaii, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island)



- Require operators to procure liability insurance (California, Hawaii, Oklahoma, New Jersey)

NEW AREAS OF INSURANCE FOR DRONES

As shown above, there are four states currently contemplating the idea of requiring drone operators to carry liability insurance (California, Hawaii, Oklahoma and New Jersey). If these states pass their laws, it would be anticipated that most states will follow and insurance will be a matter of mandate as opposed to prudence.

Nevertheless, given the foreseeable wide ranging use of drones for commercial purposes in the coming years, the following general types of insurance coverage will likely be necessary for a company operating drones in connection with its business activities including:

- Liability Insurance
- Property insurance
- Personal Injury
- Invasion of Privacy
- Worker's Compensation Insurance

INSURANCE SERVICES OFFICE RESPONSE TO DRONE ISSUES

Due to the expanding use of drones and its potential exposure to companies, Insurance Services Office (ISO) has introduced new coverage and exclusion options for commercial drone use under ISO's Commercial General Liability and Commercial Liability Umbrella/Excess Programs. The flexible options can be used to address a number of potential exposures with respect to bodily injury and property damage under Coverage A and personal and advertising injury under Coverage B.

As a result, insurance carriers are developing policies to cover drone exposures and the new ISO coverage and exclusion options will help to bring some clarity and guidance to this growing area of insurance, which has so far been lacking consistency in coverage.

Presently, there is little in the way of loss history, however, insurance professionals believe that in the terms of insuring drones, the most significant areas of exposure will likely be personal injury and invasion of privacy claims.

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DRONES

PASSED AND PROPOSED DRONE LEGISLATION

PASSED 2013

STATE	BILL NUMBER	BRIEF SUMMARY
Florida	SB 92	Defines drone and limits their use by law enforcement. Under this legislation, law enforcement may use a drone if they obtain a warrant, there is a terrorist threat, or "swift action" is needed to prevent loss of life or to search for a missing person. The law also enables someone harmed by an inappropriate use of drones to pursue civil remedies and prevents evidence gathered in violation of this code from being admitted in any Florida court
Hawaii	SB 1221	Provides funding for education and training relating to drones
Illinois	HB1652	Prohibits drones from interfering with hunting and fishing
	SB1587	Permits law enforcement to use drones for certain purposes, reporting and retention requirements for drone data and ownership by law enforcement.
Maryland	HB 100	Appropriated \$500,000.00 for state's unmanned aerial system test site.
Montana	SB 196	Permits law enforcement use with warrant, addresses admissibility of drone data as evidence
Nevada	AB507	Appropriated \$4,000,000.00 for state's unmanned aerial vehicle program.
North Carolina	SB 402	Moratorium on UAS uses unless approved by Chief Information Officer
North Dakota	SB2018	Appropriated \$1,000,000.00 for state's unmanned aerial system test site.
Oregon	HB2710	Defines Drone, Limits Law enforcement use, and provides for registration for government owned drones.
Tennessee	SB 796	Permits law enforcement use with warrant, addresses admissibility of drone data as evidence
Texas	HB 912	Comprehensive legislation regarding law enforcement, use restrictions and creates criminal offenses
Virginia	HB 2012 SB 1331	Prohibits law enforcement uses and exceptions to prohibitions.

PASSED 2014

STATE	BILL NUMBER	BRIEF SUMMARY
Alaska	HB 255	Permits law enforcement to use drones for certain purposes, reporting and retention requirements for drone data and ownership by law enforcement
Illinois	SB 2937	Law enforcement regulations and use of UAS data from private party.
Indiana	HB 1009	Creates warrant requirements and exceptions for the police use of unmanned aircraft and real time geo-location tracking devices. Also provides for crime of Unlawful Photography and Surveillance on Private Property.
Iowa	HF 2289	Restrictions on law enforcement use of UAS, warrant requirement and prohibition of use in traffic matters.
Louisiana	HB 1029	Creates crime of unlawful use of unmanned aircraft system for conduction surveillance
North Carolina	SB 744	Comprehensive regulations governing public and private uses of UAS. Includes surveillance issues, violations of privacy, skills test, Law enforcement usage, and creates criminal penalties.
Ohio	HB292	Creates aerospace and technology committee



PASSED 2014 - CONTINUED

STATE	BILL NUMBER	BRIEF SUMMARY
Tennessee	SB 1777	Creates crime for using private drone or surveillance of persons hunting or fishing.
	SB1892	Creates crime for using private drone or surveillance of persons on private property without consent
Utah	SB167	Requires warrant for Law enforcement use, and standards for retention of information.
Wisconsin	SB 196	Requires law enforcement to obtain warrant, creates crimes possession of weaponized drone and use of a drone.

PASSED 2015

STATE	BILL NUMBER	BRIEF SUMMARY
Arkansas	HB 1349	Prohibits voyeurism
	HB1770	Prohibits recording of critical infrastructure
California	AB 856	Prohibits UAS for Paparazzi use
Florida	SB 766	Prohibits capturing images where reasonable expectation of privacy exists
Hawaii	SB 661	Established positions and parameters for test site
Illinois	SB 44	Creates task force for UAS
Louisiana	SB 183	Regulates UAS in agriculture uses
Maine	LD 25	Requires Law enforcement to obtain warrants, exceptions
Maryland	SB370	State laws preempt any local laws on UAS
Michigan	SB 54	Prohibits UAS from harassing hunters
Mississippi	SB 2022	Drone "peeping tom" is a felony
Nevada	AB 239	Comprehensive legislation regarding definitions, law enforcement, weaponization
New Hampshire	SB 222	Prohibits UAS for hunting, fishing, or trapping
North Carolina	SB 446	Expands states' CIO powers to include purchase and operations of UAS
North Dakota	HB 1328	Limits use of UAS for surveillance
Oregon	HB 2534	Requires development of UAS rules regarding hunting, fishing, trapping, change definition of "drone" to UAS
Tennessee	HB 153	Prevents UAS over open-air events and fireworks, over correctional facility
Texas	HB 3628	Provides for creation of UAS rules over Capital
	HB 1481	Penalties for flying over critical infrastructure
Utah	HB 296	Regulates law enforcement use of UAS
Virginia	HB2125 and SB1301	Require warrant before law enforcement UAS deployment, established a commission on UAS
West Virginia	HB 2515	Prohibits hunting with UAS

PASSED 2016

STATE	BILL NUMBER	BRIEF SUMMARY
Idaho	SB 1213	Prohibits UAS in hunting or locating birds, game, and furbearing animals
Indiana	HB 1012	Allows UAS to photograph crash sites
	HB 1246	Prohibits UAS for scouting game
Kansas	SB 319	Addresses certain UAS rules for stalking



PASSED 2016 - CONTINUED

STATE	BILL NUMBER	BRIEF SUMMARY
Oregon	HB 4066	Adds crimes for weaponizing UAS, interfering with aircraft, critical infrastructure
	SB 5702	Fee for registering UAS
Tennessee	SB 2106	Criminalizes flying near critical infrastructure
	HB 2376	Clarifies uses on behalf of public or private education
Utah	HB 126	Criminalized use near wildfires, and interference with wildfire response
Virginia	HB 412	Prohibits regulation of UAS by local government
Wisconsin	SB 338	Prohibits drone use to interfere with hunting, fishing or trapping
	AB 670	Prohibits operating UAS over correctional facility

PENDING 2016

STATE	BILL NUMBER	BRIEF SUMMARY
Alabama	HB 471	Comprehensive bill prohibiting uses of UAS in various areas critical infrastructure, hunting, fishing,
	SB 378	Companion to HB 471 in scope
Arizona	HB 2073	Prohibits UAS from voyeurism
California	AB 1662	Requires UAS to land and stay after accident, provide information
	AB 1724	Requires certain information to be placed on or stored in UAS
	AB 1820/ AB 56	Prevent law enforcement from obtaining UAS from other source
	AB 2148	Requires Department of Fish and Wildlife to establish guidelines for UAS use
	AB 2320	Legislature will enact guidelines for use of UAS
California	AB 2724	Provides immunity to first responders who damage or destroy UAS that interfere
	AB 1215	Established California Aerospace Commission –including UAS
	SB 1246	Requires pest control UAS users to provide 7 day notices before use
	SB167/ SB 810	Prohibits use of UAS that prevents or delays fire extinguishing or efforts to extinguish fires
	SB 262	Law enforcement use of UAS with warrant, certain exceptions
	SB 263	Prohibits UAS use by persons with protective orders.
	CJR 18	Requests President of US to allow operation of small UAS by farmers on farmland
California	SB 807	Grants immunity for first responders in destruction of drones in connection with providing services.
	SB 809	Criminalizes use of UAS over schools
	SB 811	Criminalizes use of UAS over correctional facility
	SB 868	Creates State Remote Pilot Act, requiring conditions for operations and liability insurance
Colorado	HB 1020	Prohibits use over or near correctional facility
Connecticut	HB 5274	Comprehensive legislation regarding use of tear gas and weaponizing UAS, Law enforcement use, and retention of data
	SB 148	Committee concerning weaponizing of UAS
Delaware	HB 195	Creates crime for using UAS over crowds of more than 5000, critical infrastructure
Georgia	HB 157	Prohibits operating over private property for surveillance
	HB 44	Prohibits operating UAS over certain locations
	HB 5	Prohibits UAS over private property, establishes penalties for imaging



PENDING 2016 - CONTINUED

STATE	BILL NUMBER	BRIEF SUMMARY
	HR 744	Resolution creating House Study on UAS
	SB 325	Establishes Georgia Unmanned Aircraft Systems Commission, preemption
Hawaii	HB 1522	Prohibits use of UAS over private property without consent
	HB 1582	Creates offense of violation of privacy through UAS
	HB 1632	Amends offense of violation of privacy due to UAS
	HB 1914	Allows UAS use in water rescue
	HB 1979	Restricts law enforcement use of UAS
	HB 2021	Increases fines, trespass by UAS
	HB 2684	Aids in the research and development of drone-powered cargo
	HB 609	Restricts UAS use, creates criminal penalties
	HB 636	Specifies purpose of Aerospace Advisory Committee to include UAS
	HB 637	Amends violation of privacy to address UAS
	HCR 196	Request the development of drone policy task force
	HR 133	Request the development of drone policy task force
	SB 1329	Regulation search and seizures by UAS
	SB 2095	Requires operators of UAS to carry liability insurance
	SB 2172/2347	Establishes restrictions on UAS, violation of privacy
	SB 2415	Prohibits UAS peeping tom
	SB 2712	Restricts law enforcement use of UAS, provides civil remedy
	SB 2965	Establishes offenses relating to UAS
	SB 3062	Makes appropriation for development of test site
	SB 3073	Establishes School of aviation at University of Hawaii, instruction in flying UAS
	SB 579	Rules relating to development and use of UAS
Illinois	HB 1048	Addresses leadership of UAS oversight task force
	HB 3421	Criminalizes use of UAS below certain altitudes over stadiums, arenas and parking areas
	HB 3996	Crime of disorderly conduct through use of UAS
	HB 4538	Crime bringing contraband into correctional facility by UAS
	HB 5808	Provides for appointment of members for UAS oversight task force
	SB 1371	Prohibits UAS from disturbing or harassing wild birds or mammals
	SB 2344	Crime bringing contraband into correctional facility by UAS
	SB 2480	Technical change in title to Freedom From Drone Surveillance Act
	SB 2588	Amends Freedom From Drone Surveillance Act, permits law enforcement training
Iowa	HF 2209	Prohibits UAS in traffic law enforcement
Kansas	HB 2397	Prohibits weaponization of UAS
	SB 462	Regulation of drones, private property rights, civil cause of action
Kentucky	HB 12/22	Define Drone, prohibitions on certain law enforcement, use of evidence Citizens' Freedom From Unwarranted Surveillance Act
	HB 120/ SB 281	Creates additional UAS prohibitions regarding voyeurism, harassment, burglary and permissions for UAS uses
	HB 375	Prohibits weaponization and prescribes additional rules on operations
	HB 445/ SB 233	Prohibits UAS over critical infrastructure
	HB 67	Creates offense of drone harassment



PENDING 2016 - CONTINUED

STATE	BILL NUMBER	BRIEF SUMMARY
Louisiana	HB19	Prohibits UAS use to collect information on schools or correctional facilities
	HB 635	Adds UAS elements to invasion of privacy crime
	HB 811	Makes certain UAS uses a crime for using UAS in certain areas
Maryland	HB 351	Requiring use of a drone by agent of State to comply with certain rules, prohibitions on UAS use by agent of State
Michigan	HB 4866	Prohibiting UAS within 1500' of correctional facility
	HB 4867	Sentencing guidelines for violating correctional facility UAS rules
	HB 4868	Limits UAS use, criminalizes certain uses
	HB 5027	Sentencing guidelines of UAS crimes
	HB 5148/ SB 549	Prohibits drones over capital and/or capital grounds without permission
	SB 432	Prohibits UAS near Mackinac Bridge
	SB 433	Defines UAS
	SB 487	Prohibits operating UAS within 1000' of correctional facility
	SB 488	Sentencing guidelines for UAS near correctional facility
	SB 699	Modifies definition of aerospace property
	SB 700	Amends the Aeronautics code of the state of Michigan
	SB 719	Adopts approval for operations of UAS by FAA approved operator
	Minnesota	HB 1194
HB 1197		Law enforcement regulations on UAS
HB 1491		UAS regulations on government agency use of UAS
HB 786		Law enforcement surveillance technology classified
HB 986		Regulation on governmental UAS use, civil actions authorized
HF 2406		Prohibits UAS use in taking, harming or harassing wild animals
HF 2485		Prohibits requirement to register, license or charge fees
HF 2935/ SF 2630		Prohibits UAS use near public safety helicopters
HF 3919		Creates crimes relating to use of UAS in certain situations
SB 685		Regulating UAS use by law enforcement, warrant and exceptions
SB 686		Regulating use of UAS by government agencies, exceptions
SF 1299		Regulating UAS use by law enforcement, exceptions
SF 2507		Prohibiting UAS use to take, harm or harass wild animal
SF 3312	Regulating UAS operations, authorizing rulemaking	
SF 3524	Prohibiting commercial UAS use except if approved by the Department of Transportation	
Mississippi	HB 1258	UAS prohibition on "peeping tom"
	HB 1282	Prohibits UAS near and above correctional facilities
	HB 582	Creates Drone Regulation Act
	SB 2491	Clarifies penalty for UAS Peeping Tom
New Hampshire	HB 240	Restricts using UAS in collecting evidence, exceptions
	HB 602	Regulates the use of drones by government agencies and individuals. It establishes criminal penalties and civil remedies for violations of the law
	SB 459	Imposes requirements for operating drones



PENDING 2016 - CONTINUED

STATE	BILL NUMBER	BRIEF SUMMARY
New Jersey	AB 1039/ AB 3389	Sets standards for UAS use by law enforcement and fire departments
	AB 1542	Prohibits use of drones by law enforcement, exceptions
	AB 2381/ SB 379	Requires certain retailer to provide notice of FAA guidelines
	AB 2383/ SB 380	Requires certain UAS to have geo-fencing
	AB 252/ SB 465	Establishes warrant requirements for UAS by law enforcement
	AB 2946	Criminalizes UAS flight over certain critical infrastructures, and requires insurance
	AB 873	Crime of operating weaponized UAS
	AB 874	Allows municipalities to enact ordinances prohibiting UAS operation
	AR 78/ SR35	Urges FAA to expand restrictions on flights of unmanned aerial vehicles
	New York	AB 1247
AB 2863/ SB 1841		Protects against unwanted surveillance
AB 3597		Criminalizes certain UAS operations
AB 6713		Regulates UAS by state and political subdivisions
AB 8505		Creates private cause of action for unwanted surveillance of a neighbor
AB 8605		Prohibits certain UAS operations, restricted areas
AB 8625		Prohibits civilian UAS within 100' of correctional facility
SB 411		Imposes UAS use limitations
SB 6455		Requires registration of UAS, provides penalties
SB 6456		Creates crime for using UAS inconsistently with hobby uses
SB 6597		Prohibits UAS in area with reasonable expectation of privacy
SB 6306		Criminalizes certain UAS uses
SB 6335		Creates felony of weaponized UAS
North Carolina	HB 4	Permits agents, agencies and political subdivision to obtain UAS with approval of State CIO
	SB 622	Prohibits law enforcement to use UAS to photograph gatherings on private property
Oklahoma	HB 1295	Defining terms of the Oklahoma UAS Surveillance Act, requiring compliance with FAA
	HB 2337	Creates Oklahoma UAS Surveillance Act, enacts certain prohibitions for state use of UAS
	HB 2368	Prohibits operation of UAS over private agriculture property, exceptions and punishment
	HB 2591	Requires owners contact information to be permanently affixed to UAS, exceptions if registered with FAA
	HB 2599	Prohibits UAS operation over critical infrastructure
	HB 3001	Creates Oklahoma Use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Act, requires FAA compliance and insurance of operators of UAS
	SB 492	Provides civil immunity for destruction of UAS on private property
	SB 503	Comprehensive use restrictions on UAS
	SB 124	Creates crime of criminal trespass by UAS
	SB 472	Provides that various crimes can be committed by UAS
	SB 141	Adds surveillance by UAS to crime of criminal trespass



PENDING 2016 - CONTINUED

STATE	BILL NUMBER	BRIEF SUMMARY
Ohio	HB 218	Regulates operations of UAS near airports, impose record keeping requirements
	HB 228	To prohibit the commission of any of a list of specified offenses by using a drone or by directing or supervising another person's use of a drone
	SB 251	A bill to regulate the use of drones for gathering evidence and information by law enforcement officers in Ohio
Rhode Island	HB 7334	Establishes registration and operational requirements for UAS, criminalizes invasion of privacy by UAS
	HB 7511	Grant exclusive authority to the state of Rhode Island to regulate UAS
	HB 8066	Comprehensively regulates the use of unmanned aerial vehicles and the use of any information that they may generate
	HR 7022	Resolution extending Commission and amending membership of commission to study UAS
	SB 2230	Prohibits UAS use by law enforcement without warrant
South Carolina	HB 3510	Defines UAS terms, enacts prohibitions on UAS operations and provides penalties.

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