

General Assembly

Raised Bill No. 870

January Session, 2019

LCO No. 4194



Referred to Committee on PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY

Introduced by: (PS)

AN ACT CONCERNING THE USE OF DRONES BY LAW ENFORCEMENT.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

- 1 Section 1. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2019) (a) For the purposes of
- 2 this section:
- 3 (1) "Law enforcement officer" means (A) a special policeman
- 4 appointed under section 29-18 of the general statutes, or (B) an officer,
- 5 employee or agent of (i) the Division of State Police within the
- 6 Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, (ii) a special
- 7 police force established pursuant to section 10a-156b of the general
- 8 statutes, or (iii) a municipal police department;
- 9 (2) "Law enforcement agency" means the special policeman
- 10 appointed under section 29-18 of the general statutes, the Division of
- 11 State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public
- 12 Protection, the special police forces established pursuant to section
- 13 10a-156b of the general statutes or any municipal police department;

14 and

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- 15 (3) "Unmanned aerial vehicle" means any contrivance used or 16 designed for navigation of or flight in air that is power-driven and 17 operated without the possibility of direct human intervention from 18 within or on the contrivance.
- 19 (b) (1) No law enforcement officer shall operate an unmanned aerial 20 vehicle, except under one or more of the following circumstances:
- 21 (A) A judge of the Superior Court or judge trial referee has issued a 22 warrant in accordance with section 54-33a of the general statutes 23 authorizing the use of an unmanned aerial vehicle;

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- (B) The individual who will be the subject of the information collected by the operation of an unmanned aerial vehicle has given advance written consent to such operation;
- (C) The owner of the property that will be the subject of the information collected by the operation of an unmanned aerial vehicle has given advance written consent to such operation;
- (D) The law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that a criminal offense has been, is being or will be committed and exigent circumstances exist that make it unreasonable for the law enforcement officer to obtain a warrant authorizing the use of an unmanned aerial vehicle;
- 35 (E) The operation is pursuant to training activities conducted by the 36 law enforcement officer while on property owned or leased by the 37 United States, this state or a municipality and does not occur in an area 38 that is substantially populated; or
 - (F) The operation is used to reconstruct or document a specific crime or accident scene.
 - (2) The provisions of this subsection do not apply to (A) any property owned or leased by the federal or state or a municipal government, including, but not limited to, a public park, sidewalk or street, or (B) an individual on such property described in

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45 subparagraph (A) of this subdivision.

- (c) An individual or privately owned property shall be considered to be the subject of information collected by the operation of an unmanned aerial vehicle if the information allows the identity of the individual or the privately owned property to be ascertained or if the law enforcement officer operating the unmanned aerial vehicle acknowledges that such individual or such property was the subject of the information.
 - (d) Information that was collected through the operation of an unmanned aerial vehicle that concerns an individual or privately owned property that was the subject of a warrant may be retained pursuant to the warrant.
 - (e) Information that was collected through the operation of an unmanned aerial vehicle pursuant to advance written consent under subparagraph (B) or (C) of subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of this section may be retained pursuant to the terms specified in such advance written consent.
 - (f) (1) Information that was collected through the operation of an unmanned aerial vehicle pursuant to subparagraph (D), (E) or (F) of subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of this section that concerns an individual or privately owned property shall be reviewed by the law enforcement agency that collected the information not later than ninety days from the date of collection. The collected information shall be destroyed or modified pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection or retained pursuant to subdivision (3) of this subsection.
 - (2) If such information allows the identity of an individual or privately owned property to be ascertained and there is no probable cause to believe that an offense was committed by the individual or on the property, such law enforcement agency (A) shall destroy such information not later than forty-eight hours after such review, or (B) shall permanently modify such information so that the identity of such individual or such property cannot be ascertained, and, after such

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modification, may retain the modified information for a period of not more than five years from the date of collection and, after such retention, shall destroy the modified information.

- (3) If such information allows the identity of an individual or privately owned property to be ascertained and there is probable cause to believe that an offense was committed by the individual or on the property, such law enforcement agency may retain such information for a period of not more than five years from the date of collection and, after such retention, shall destroy such information, except that, if a warrant is issued in accordance with section 54-33a of the general statutes based in part on such information, such information may be retained pursuant to the warrant.
- (4) No information that was retained in violation of subdivision (2) or (3) of this subsection shall be admitted into evidence or otherwise considered by any court or agency, body or committee of this state or any municipality.
- (g) (1) Not later than January 1, 2020, the Police Officer Standards and Training Council shall develop and promulgate a model policy that provides guidelines on the operation of an unmanned aerial vehicle by a law enforcement officer, including a weaponized unmanned aerial vehicle, and the destruction, modification and retention of information collected by such operation. Upon completion of such model policy, the council shall report such policy, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a of the general statutes, to the joint standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary and public safety.
- (2) Each law enforcement agency that possesses for operation an unmanned aerial vehicle or authorizes a law enforcement officer to operate an unmanned aerial vehicle shall adopt and maintain a written policy that meets or exceeds the model policy developed by the Police Officer Standards and Training Council pursuant to subdivision (1) of this subsection and that includes a process for categorizing the types of

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such operations, before taking possession of such unmanned aerial vehicle or not later than thirty days after a law enforcement officer operates an unmanned aerial vehicle.

(h) Not later than January thirty-first of each year, each law enforcement agency that operated an unmanned aerial vehicle in the preceding calendar year shall prepare a report that includes, but need not be limited to: (1) The number of times the law enforcement agency operated an unmanned aerial vehicle in the preceding calendar year, (2) the type of such operation as categorized in the policy adopted pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection (g) of this section, (3) whether the unmanned aerial vehicle was operated pursuant to a warrant, and (4) the number of times the type of information collected through the operation of an unmanned aerial vehicle provided reasonable and articulable suspicion that a criminal offense was being committed. The law enforcement agency shall make such report available on the law enforcement agency's Internet web site or the Internet web site of the municipality served by the law enforcement agency.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following			
sections:			
Section 1	October 1, 2019	New section	

Statement of Purpose:

To regulate the use of unmanned aerial vehicles by law enforcement officers and require law enforcement agencies to report on their use of such vehicles.

[Proposed deletions are enclosed in brackets. Proposed additions are indicated by underline, except that when the entire text of a bill or resolution or a section of a bill or resolution is new, it is not underlined.]

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