COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMI	TTEE ACTION
ADOPTED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)
OTHER	

Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Judiciary Committee Representative Metz offered the following:

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Amendment (with title amendment) Remove lines 54-106 and insert:

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game, or controlled substance laws.

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(e) "Surveillance" means:

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licensee of privately owned real property, to observe, with visual clarity that is sufficient to be able to obtain information about, the identity, habits, conduct, movements, or

1. With respect to an owner, tenant, occupant, invitee, or

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whereabouts of such person or persons; or

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observe, with visual clarity that is sufficient to be able to

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obtain information about, the property's physical improvements,

2. With respect to privately owned real property, to

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unique identifying features, or occupancy by one or more

17 <u>persons.</u>

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- (3) PROHIBITED USE OF DRONES.-
- (a) A law enforcement agency may not use a drone to gather evidence or other information.
- (b) A person, a state agency, or a political subdivision as defined in s. 11.45 may not use a drone equipped with an imaging device to record an image of privately owned real property or of the owner, tenant, occupant, invitee, or licensee of such property with the intent to conduct surveillance on the individual or property captured in the image in violation of such person's reasonable expectation of privacy without his or her written consent. For purposes of this section, a person is presumed to have a reasonable expectation of privacy on his or her privately owned real property if he or she is not observable by persons located at ground level in a place where they have a legal right to be, regardless of whether he or she is observable from the air with the use of a drone. This paragraph is not intended to limit or restrict the application of federal law to the use of drones.
- (4) EXCEPTIONS.—This $\underline{\text{section}}$ act does not prohibit the use of a drone:
- (a) To counter a high risk of a terrorist attack by a specific individual or organization if the United States Secretary of Homeland Security determines that credible intelligence indicates that there is such a risk.
- (b) If the law enforcement agency first obtains a search warrant signed by a judge authorizing the use of a drone.

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- (c) If the law enforcement agency possesses reasonable suspicion that, under particular circumstances, swift action is needed to prevent imminent danger to life or serious damage to property, to forestall the imminent escape of a suspect or the destruction of evidence, or to achieve purposes including, but not limited to, facilitating the search for a missing person.
- (d) By a person or an entity engaged in a business or profession licensed by the state, or by an agent, employee, or contractor thereof, if the drone is used only to perform reasonable tasks within the scope of practice or activities permitted under such person's or entity's license. However, 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.
- (e) By an employee or a contractor of a property appraiser who uses a drone solely for the purpose of assessing property for ad valorem taxation.
- (f) To capture images by or for an electric, water, or natural gas utility:
- 1. For operations and maintenance 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;

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	4	2.	For	inspecti	ng u	tility	facilities	, incl	luding	pipelines,
to	de	tern	nine	construc	cion	, repai	ir, maintena	ance,	or re	placement
nee	eds	bef	fore,	during,	and	after	construction	on of	such	facilities;

- 3. For assessing vegetation growth for the purpose of maintaining clearances on utility rights-of-way;
- 4. For utility routing, siting, and permitting for the purpose of constructing utility facilities or providing utility service; or
- 5. For conducting environmental monitoring, as provided by federal, state, or local law, rule, or permit.
 - (5) REMEDIES FOR VIOLATION. -
- (a) An aggrieved party may initiate a civil action against a law enforcement agency to obtain all appropriate relief in order to prevent or remedy a violation of this section act.
- (b) The owner, tenant, occupant, invitee, or licensee of privately owned real property may initiate a civil

TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove lines 5-17 and insert:

drone to capture an image of privately owned real property or of the owner, tenant, occupant, invitee, or licensee of such property with the intent to conduct surveillance without his or her written consent if a reasonable expectation of privacy exists; specifying when a reasonable expectation of privacy may be presumed; authorizing the use of a drone by a person or an

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COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENT Bill No. CS/CS/HB 649 (2015)

Amendment No. 1

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entity engaged in a business or profession licensed by the state
in certain circumstances; providing an exception; authorizing
the use of a drone by an employee or a contractor of a property
appraiser for the purpose of assessing property for ad valorem
taxation; authorizing the use of a drone by certain utilities
for specified purposes; providing that the

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