

102ND GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2021 and 2022 HB3713

Introduced 2/22/2021, by Rep. Tom Weber

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

725 ILCS 167/15

Amends the Freedom from Drone Surveillance Act. Provides that the Act does not prohibit the use of a drone by a law enforcement agency if the law enforcement agency is using the drone for pilot practice or training of a law enforcement officer or airborne photography or video for community marketing purposes or flight demonstrations for the general public.

LRB102 14164 KMF 19516 b

1 AN ACT concerning criminal law.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

- Section 5. The Freedom from Drone Surveillance Act is amended by changing Section 15 as follows:
- 6 (725 ILCS 167/15)

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- Sec. 15. Exceptions. This Act does not prohibit the use of a drone by a law enforcement agency:
 - (1) 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 that risk.
 - (2) If a law enforcement agency first obtains a search warrant based on probable cause issued under Section 108-3 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963. The warrant must be limited to a period of 45 days, renewable by the judge upon a showing of good cause for subsequent periods of 45 days.
 - (3) If a law enforcement agency possesses reasonable suspicion that, under particular circumstances, swift action is needed to prevent imminent harm to life, or to forestall the imminent escape of a suspect or the destruction of evidence. The use of a drone under this

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- paragraph (3) is limited to a period of 48 hours. Within 24 hours of the initiation of the use of a drone under this paragraph (3), the chief executive officer of the law enforcement agency must report in writing the use of a drone to the local State's Attorney.
- (4) If a law enforcement agency is attempting to locate a missing person, and is not also undertaking a criminal investigation.
- (5) If a law enforcement agency is using a drone solelv for crime scene and traffic crash photography. Crime scene and traffic crash photography must be conducted in a geographically confined and time-limited manner to document specific occurrences. The use of a drone under this paragraph (5) on private property requires either a search warrant based on probable cause under Section 108-3 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 or lawful consent to search. The use of a under this paragraph (5) on lands, highways, drone roadways, or areas belonging to this State or political subdivisions of this State does not require a search warrant or consent to search. Any law enforcement agency operating a drone under this paragraph (5) shall make every reasonable attempt to only photograph the crime scene or traffic crash scene and avoid other areas.
- (6) If a law enforcement agency is using a drone during a disaster or public health emergency, as defined

by Section 4 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act. The use of a drone under this paragraph (6) does not require an official declaration of a disaster or public health emergency prior to use. A law enforcement agency may use a drone under this paragraph (6) to obtain information necessary for the determination of whether or not a disaster or public health emergency should be declared, to monitor weather or emergency conditions, to survey damage, or to otherwise coordinate response and recovery efforts. The use of a drone under this paragraph (6) is permissible during the disaster or public health emergency and during subsequent response and recovery efforts.

- (7) If a law enforcement agency is using a drone for pilot practice or training of a law enforcement officer.
- (8) If a law enforcement agency is using a drone for airborne photography or video for community marketing purposes or flight demonstrations for the general public.

19 (Source: P.A. 98-569, eff. 1-1-14; 98-831, eff. 1-1-15.)