

 KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Premiere Bill	Red Bill # P5						
	Referred to Committee: House 2						
Authors: Aaron Burton, Ryan Bell	Action on the Bill						
School: Central Hardin							
City: Cecilia							
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">House</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Senate</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">___ <input type="checkbox"/> Passed</td> <td style="text-align: center;">___ <input type="checkbox"/> Passed</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">___ <input type="checkbox"/> Defeated</td> <td style="text-align: center;">___ <input type="checkbox"/> Defeated</td> </tr> </table>	House	Senate	___ <input type="checkbox"/> Passed	___ <input type="checkbox"/> Passed	___ <input type="checkbox"/> Defeated	___ <input type="checkbox"/> Defeated
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1 An act to make the use of drones by law enforcement agencies illegal except in specific situations.

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3 **Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky**

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5 Section 1: An act to make the use of drones by law enforcement agencies illegal, unless fitting one of the
6 specified criteria as amended below. With drones becoming more prevalent in both private and public
7 sectors, it is important for the Commonwealth of Kentucky to be proactive in regulating the use of such
8 drones as to not infringe on the rights of citizens of the commonwealth.

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10 Section 2: When there is a high risk of a terrorist attack by an individual or organization if the United
11 States Secretary of Homeland Security determines the risk is worthy and prominent.

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13 Section 3: If a law enforcement agency first obtains a search warrant based on probable cause and follows
14 normal due process based upon Kentucky law.

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16 Section 4: If a law enforcement agency possesses reasonable suspicion that swift action is needed to
17 prevent harm to life, or to stop the escape of a suspect or the destruction of evidence. The drone may only
18 be used for a specific amount of time lasting no longer than 48 hours without a judge's consent for warrant.
19 Within 24 hours of use of the drone the lead investigative officer must submit in writing as to why the use of
20 drone is necessary to a judge.

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22 Section 5: If a law enforcement agency is attempting to locate a missing person, and is not also undertaking
23 a criminal investigation.

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25 Section 6: A drone may be used for crime scene or traffic photography but must be over a limited geographic
26 are and for a very limited amount of time. Any images that are incriminating to any owner of the private
27 properties incidentally photographed can not be used as evidence. A warrant must be procured through
28 normal means and not based upon the photos, unless the photos fit one of the other criteria stated.

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30 Section 7: A drone may be used during a disaster or public health emergency, as defined by Kentucky
31 Emergency Management Agency, to help in disaster relief and in the determination of the extent of the
32 disaster. A drone operator doesn't have to wait for a natural disaster to be declared by FEMA or KEMA if
33 imminent danger is present to citizens of the Commonwealth.

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35 Section 8: A law enforcement agency may not acquire information from or direct the acquisition of
36 information through the use of a drone owned by a private third party. This doesn't limit owners of privately
37 operated drones from voluntarily supplying information to law enforcement agencies.