HOUSE BILL 69

55TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2021

INTRODUCED BY

Dayan Hochman-Vigil

AN ACT

RELATING TO UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS; ENACTING THE UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS USE AND PRIVACY SAFEGUARDING ACT; PROVIDING RESTRICTIONS ON CERTAIN USES OF UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS; PROVIDING IMMUNITY FROM LIABILITY FOR DAMAGES CAUSED BY FIRST RESPONDERS IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS; REQUIRING THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY TO COMPLETE A STUDY ON THE USE OF UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS BY THE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS; PROVIDING PENALTIES; IMPOSING CIVIL LIABILITY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

SECTION 1. [NEW MATERIAL] SHORT TITLE.--This act may be cited as the "Unmanned Aircraft Systems Use and Privacy Safeguarding Act".

SECTION 2. [NEW MATERIAL] DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Unmanned Aircraft Systems Use and Privacy Safeguarding Act: .218233.2

- A. "community-based organization" means an organization determined to be a community-based organization pursuant to the federal FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018;
- B. "first responder" means a law enforcement officer, paid or volunteer firefighter, paid or volunteer member of a duly incorporated first aid, emergency, ambulance or rescue squad association or any other individual who, in the course of that individual's employment, is dispatched to the scene of a motor vehicle accident or other emergency situation for the purpose of providing medical care or other assistance;
- C. "land possessor" means a person who owns, rents, leases or otherwise is in lawful possession of real property, or any agent with legal authorization to act on that person's behalf;
- D. "law enforcement agency" means any state, tribal, county or municipal law enforcement agency in the state;
- E. "operate" means to fly, control, direct or program the flight of an unmanned aircraft system;
- F. "unmanned aircraft" means a small aircraft used for commercial use as defined by the federal aviation administration, including an aerial vehicle weighing less than fifty-five pounds, that is operated without the possibility of direct human intervention from within or on the aircraft; and
- G. "unmanned aircraft system" means an unmanned
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aircraft and any associated elements, including communication
links and the components that control the unmanned aircraft,
that are required for the pilot in command to operate safely
and efficiently in the national airspace system.

SECTION 3. [NEW MATERIAL] AERIAL TRESPASS BY AN UNMANNED
AIRCRAFT SYSTEM--LIABILITY--PENALTIES.-A. A person shall be civilly liable for aerial
trespass by an unmanned aircraft system if the person

- A. A person shall be civilly liable for aerial trespass by an unmanned aircraft system if the person intentionally and without the consent of the land possessor operates an unmanned aircraft system in the airspace over the land possessor's real property and causes substantial interference with the use and enjoyment of the property.
- B. Factors that may be considered in determining whether the operation of an unmanned aircraft system caused substantial interference with the use and enjoyment of the property as provided in Subsection A of this section include:
- (1) the nature of the use and enjoyment of the property;
- (2) the operator's purpose in operating the unmanned aircraft system over the property;
- (3) the altitude of the unmanned aircraft system over the property;
- (4) the amount of time the unmanned aircraft system was operated over the property;
- (5) the frequency with which the unmanned .218233.2

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aircraft system operated over the property during the relevant time periods;

- (6) the type of unmanned aircraft system and the nature of the unmanned aircraft system's operation over the property;
- (7) whether the operation of the unmanned aircraft system over the property directly caused physical or emotional injury to persons or damage to real or personal property on the property;
- (8) whether the operation of the unmanned aircraft system over the property directly caused economic damage to the land possessor;
- (9) the time of day the unmanned aircraft system was operated over the property;
- (10) whether an individual on the property saw or heard the unmanned aircraft system while the unmanned aircraft system was over the property;
- (11) whether and the extent to which the operation of the unmanned aircraft system exceeded any consent given by the land possessor;
- (12) regardless of the operator's purpose in operating an unmanned aircraft system, whether the unmanned aircraft system harassed persons, livestock or wildlife on the property; and
 - (13) any other factor relevant to the

1	determination of substantial interference with the use and					
2	enjoyment of land.					
3	C. Any claim for aerial trespass by an unmanned					
4	aircraft system shall be brought pursuant to this section.					
5	D. A person shall be barred from bringing a claim					
6	pursuant to Subsection A of this section if the unmanned					
7	aircraft system:					
8	(1) was lawfully in the flight path for					
9	landing at an airport, airfield or runway;					
10	(2) was under the lawful operation of a:					
11	(a) law enforcement agency pursuant to a					
12	valid warrant or court order;					
13	(b) law enforcement agency if the law					
14	enforcement agency possessed reasonable suspicion that, under					
15	the specific circumstances, immediate action was necessary to:					
16	l) prevent imminent danger to life or serious damage to					
17	property; 2) forestall the imminent escape of a suspect or the					
18	destruction of evidence; or 3) facilitate in the search for a					
19	missing person;					
20	(c) law enforcement agency for the					
21	purpose of reconstructing a specific crime scene or accident					
22	scene, or similar physical assessment, related to a specific					
23	criminal investigation and otherwise in compliance with					
24	federal, state and local law; or					
25	(d) public agency in accordance with any					

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1	applicable law;					
2	(3) was under the lawful operation of a					
3	business registered in this state or a land surveyor; provided					
4	that the:					
5	(a) operator was licensed or otherwise					
6	approved to operate the unmanned aircraft system by the federal					
7	aviation administration;					
8	(b) unmanned aircraft system was					
9	operated within the scope of the lawful activities of the					
10	business or surveyor; and					
11	(c) operation of the unmanned aircraft					
12	system did not unreasonably interfere with the existing use of					
13	the real property;					
14	(4) was operated for purposes protected by the					
15	first amendment of the United States constitution; or					
16	(5) was operated for purposes of protecting					
17	public safety by authorized public safety personnel in					
18	emergency or exigent situations.					
19	E. A person who violates this section is guilty of					
20	a misdemeanor and shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions					
21	of Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978.					
22	SECTION 4. [NEW MATERIAL] TRESPASS TO LAND OR WATER BY					
23	AN UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMLIABILITY					
24	A. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection B of					
25	this section, a person shall be civilly liable for trespass to					

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2	intentionally:
3	(1) lands an unmanned aircraft system on a
4	land possessor's real property; or
5	(2) causes an unmanned aircraft system to come
6	into physical contact with the buildings, structures, trees,
7	shrubs or other natural features on a land possessor's real
8	property.
9	B. A person is not liable under Subsection A of
10	this section if the:
11	(1) unmanned aircraft system operator is
12	forced to land the unmanned aircraft system because of
13	unexpected circumstances that reasonably justify the landing;
14	or
15	(2) unmanned aircraft system touches down due
16	to a malfunction or because of weather or any other factor
17	beyond the operator's control.
18	C. An operator or owner asserting the privileges
19	provided in Subsection B of this section is liable for any
20	damage caused by the operation of the unmanned aircraft system.
21	D. This section shall not apply to a person with a
22	right of trespass, including engineering or surveying entities
23	for the purposes of establishing property corners and other
24	mapping or design-related functions.
25	SECTION 5. [NEW MATERIAL] LAND POSSESSORSDUTIES

land or water by an unmanned aircraft system if the person

LIABILITIES. --

- A. A land possessor shall act with reasonable care in relation to known unmanned aircraft systems operating in the airspace over the land possessor's property.
- B. A land possessor who is not otherwise authorized by federal or state law and who initiates any active countermeasures in response to the operation of unmanned aircraft systems over the land possessor's land shall be liable for damages caused to the unmanned aircraft system, operator or other property by the countermeasures taken.
- C. A land possessor does not owe a duty to the unmanned aircraft system operator to ensure that the airspace above the land possessor's property is free from obstructions.

SECTION 6. [NEW MATERIAL] RECKLESS ENDANGERMENT.--

- A. A person who operates an unmanned aircraft system carelessly and heedlessly in willful or wanton disregard of the rights or safety of others and without due caution and circumspection and at a speed or in a manner so as to endanger or be likely to endanger any person or property is guilty of reckless endangerment.
- B. A person who commits reckless endangerment is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978.
- SECTION 7. [NEW MATERIAL] STATE-OWNED LAND--TAKEOFF AND LANDING OR RECOVERY OF AN UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM--UNLAWFUL .218233.2

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OPERATION OF AN UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM AT A CORRECTIONAL FACILITY. --

- No unmanned aircraft system may be launched or recovered from any state-owned land without permission from the entity responsible for managing that land.
- A unit of local government may adopt an ordinance to regulate the use of the local government's property for the launch or recovery of unmanned aircraft systems.
- Unlawful operation of an unmanned aircraft system at a correctional facility consists of knowingly or intentionally creating or maintaining a condition that endangers the safety or security of a correctional facility by operating an unmanned aircraft system on the premises of or in close proximity to that facility without a license or permission from the facility. A person who commits unlawful operation of an unmanned aircraft system at a correctional facility is guilty of a fourth degree felony and shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978.
- All state and local law enforcement agencies are authorized to provide training, oversight and guidance for search and rescue missions using unmanned aircraft systems subject to the following:
- the unmanned aircraft system shall be used (1) .218233.2

only for search and rescue operations or training;

- (2) the law enforcement agency may coordinate with an outside agency that is licensed, registered with the federal aviation administration and certified for the purposes of search and rescue or reconnaissance necessary to effect the recovery of an individual; and
- (3) the law enforcement agency shall contact the state parks division of the energy, minerals and natural resources department or the federal bureau of land management to request permission for and supervision of the use of an unmanned aircraft system on land managed by either the state parks division of the energy, minerals and natural resources department or the federal bureau of land management.
- SECTION 8. [NEW MATERIAL] UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS-PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE--CRIMINAL LIABILITY.--
- A. It shall be unlawful to operate an unmanned aircraft system in the following ways:
- (1) to interfere in the acts of a person who is lawfully fishing, hunting or trapping; and
- (2) to harass, track, locate, scout or detect wildlife or fish as an aid in the hunting, taking or trapping of wildlife or in fishing.
- B. A person who knowingly and willfully violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a fourth degree felony and shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of .218233.2

Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978.

SECTION 9. [NEW MATERIAL] UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS--UNLAWFUL INTERFERENCE WITH A FIRST RESPONDER--IMMUNITY.--

A. A first responder shall receive absolute immunity for any damage caused to an unmanned aircraft system that created or caused an interference with the provision of emergency services by the first responder.

B. Unlawful interference with a first responder by unmanned aircraft system consists of knowingly or intentionally operating an unmanned aircraft system in a manner that interferes with a first responder who is actively engaged in the provision of emergency services or actively engaged in air, water, vehicular, ground or specialized transport. A person who commits unlawful interference with a first responder by unmanned aircraft system is guilty of a fourth degree felony and shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978.

SECTION 10. [NEW MATERIAL] COMMUNITY-BASED

ORGANIZATION--EXEMPT FROM ACT.--The provisions of the Unmanned

Aircraft Systems Use and Privacy Safeguarding Act shall not

apply to a community-based organization.

SECTION 11. TEMPORARY PROVISION--DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY STUDY.--The department of public safety shall perform a study to identify ways to integrate unmanned aircraft systems within local and state government functions relating to

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firefighting, search and rescue, accident reconstruction, crime scene documentation, emergency management and emergencies involving significant property loss, injury or death.

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