

SB 1125 A -A2 STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY

House Committee On Rules

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Meeting Dates: 6/11, 6/24

WHAT THE MEASURE DOES:

The measure makes interference with a law enforcement, emergency response, or wildfire suppression effort a Class A felony when the person knowingly, intentionally or recklessly causes death or serious physical injury with an unmanned aircraft system (UAS). It increases criminal penalties for knowingly, intentionally or recklessly causing the UAS to interfere with an emergency response effort for wildfire suppression to a Class C felony for causing the interference, and to a Class B Felony for causing property damage by causing the interference. The measure applies to conduct occurring on or after the effective date.

FISCAL: Has minimal fiscal impact

REVENUE: Has minimal revenue impact

ISSUES DISCUSSED:

- Interference incidents
- Deterrent effect of criminal penalties

EFFECT OF AMENDMENT:

-A2 The amendment incorporates provisions from HB 3426 A (2025), makes conforming changes to the measure, and removes the Class B felony from the measure.

Detailed Summary

- Adds search and rescue and all firefighting response efforts to public safety activities protected from UAS interference.
- Creates a Class B Misdemeanor for recklessly causing UAS interference with a law enforcement, firefighting, search and rescue or emergency response effort, instead of a Class A Violation, and elevates a subsequent offense to a Class A Misdemeanor.
- Establishes a Class C Felony for intentionally or knowingly causing the UAS to interfere with a law enforcement, firefighting, search and rescue or emergency response effort.
- Removes reckless causation from the Class C Felony.
- Removes the Class B felony for causing property damage from the measure.
- Increases penalties to a Class A Felony for knowingly, intentionally, or recklessly causing death or serious physical injury by causing the UAS to interfere with a law enforcement, firefighting, search and rescue or emergency response effort.

FISCAL: Has minimal fiscal impact

REVENUE: Has minimal revenue impact

BACKGROUND:

Unmanned aircraft systems (UAS), commonly called drones, have occasionally interfered with fire suppression and emergency response efforts in Oregon. The U.S. Forest Service [reported](#) instances of UAS interference with wildfire suppression efforts in Oregon in 2017 and 2018. In [September 2022](#), the Oregon Department of Forestry's Southwest Oregon District Office temporarily suspended use of a helicopter as part of structural fire response due to UAS interference. In [June 2024](#), UAS interference grounded an aircraft that was responding to the Applegate Fire in Jackson County. Another such incident occurred in [January](#) 2025 while firefighters were

attempting to respond to the Palisades fires in California; a UAS left a football-sized hole in the wing of a water-dropping "super scooper."

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulates the national airspace, and drones are considered aircraft under the FAA's jurisdiction. Federal law prohibits knowingly or recklessly interfering with wildfire suppression, law enforcement, or emergency response efforts by operation of unmanned aircraft. 49 U.S.C. § 46320. House Bill 2520 (2023) added state criminal penalties for recklessly causing interference with wildfire suppression, law enforcement, or emergency response efforts by a person that possesses or controls an unmanned aircraft system. As a result, ORS 837.374 currently makes it a Class A violation for a person possessing or controlling an unmanned aircraft system to recklessly cause interference with wildfire suppression efforts. Also in 2023, Senate Bill 810 created a Class A felony for knowingly, intentionally or recklessly causing death or serious physical injury by interfering with other aircraft. Senate Bill 1125 A increases penalties for UAS interference with a wildfire response effort.