

HB 3426 A STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY

Senate Committee On Judiciary

Action Date: 05/21/25

Action: Without recommendation as to passage and request referral to Rules.

Vote: 5-1-0-0

Yeas: 5 - Broadman, Gelser Blouin, Manning Jr, Prozanski, Thatcher

Nays: 1 - McLane

Fiscal: Has minimal fiscal impact

Revenue: Has minimal revenue impact

Prepared By: Tisha Pascone, LPRO Analyst

Meeting Dates: 5/5, 5/19, 5/21

WHAT THE MEASURE DOES:

The measure expands the public safety activities for which interference by unmanned aircraft systems is subject to criminal penalties to include search and rescue efforts and all firefighting efforts. It also increases the penalties for causing an unmanned aircraft system to interfere with law enforcement, search and rescue, firefighting, and emergency response efforts, from a Class A violation to a Class B misdemeanor for recklessly causing the interference, and from a Class A misdemeanor to a Class C felony for knowingly or intentionally causing the interference.

ISSUES DISCUSSED:

- Incident in September with medical helicopter
- Provisions added to SB 1125 A (2025)
- Potential need to amend bill dependent on outcome of UAS bills in House Rules Committee

EFFECT OF AMENDMENT:

No amendment.

BACKGROUND:

Unmanned aircraft systems, commonly called drones, have occasionally interfered with fire suppression and emergency response efforts in Oregon. 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.