



TITLE: UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEMS				NUMBER: 1214
ISSUED: 11/8/22	EFFECTIVE: 11/18/22	REVISED: 8/23/23, 10/30/24 03/13/25, 10/06/25	CANCELS: N/A	PAGE(S): 12
ILEAP STANDARDS: TRN.02.01				REVIEW: As Needed

- I. **PURPOSE:** The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines, under which unmanned aerial systems (SUAS) may be used, and the storage, retrieval and dissemination of images and data captured by such systems.

- II. **POLICY:** Unmanned aerial systems may be utilized to enhance the department’s mission of protecting lives and property when other means and resources are not available or are less effective. Any use of a SUAS will be in strict accordance with constitutional and privacy rights, applicable state and federal law, and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations.

- III. **DEFINITIONS**
 - A. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA): A national authority with powers to regulate all aspects of civil aviation. These include the construction and operation of airports, the management of air traffic, the certification of personnel and aircraft, and the protection of US assets during the launch or re-entry of commercial space vehicles.

 - B. Information: As defined in 725 ILCS 167/5, any evidence, images, sounds, data, or other information gathered by the unmanned aircraft.

 - C. Parade: A march, procession, or other similar activity consisting of persons, animals, vehicles, or things, or any combination thereof, upon a public street, sidewalk, alley, or other public place, which requires a street closing or otherwise requires stopping or rerouting vehicular traffic because the parade will not or cannot comply with normal and usual traffic regulations or controls. Parade does not include a political protest, march, demonstration, or other assembly protected by the First Amendment. (725 ILCS 167/5)

 - D. Remote Pilot in Command (PIC): Person directly responsible for and is the final authority as to the operation of the small unmanned aircraft.

 - E. Routed Event:
 - 1. A parade, walk, or race that:

- a. Is hosted by the State of Illinois or a county, municipality, township, or park district;
 - b. Is outdoors and open to the public; and
 - c. Has an estimated attendance of more than 50 people.
 - 2. Routed Event does not include any political protest, march, demonstration, or other assembly protected by the First Amendment. (725 ILCS 167/5)
- F. Small Unmanned Aircraft System (SUAS): A small unmanned aircraft that does not carry a human operator, weighing less than 55 pounds on takeoff, and its associated elements, including communication links and the components that control the aircraft that are required for the safe and efficient operation of the aircraft. Also known as, and referred to in this order as, a drone.
- G. Special Event:
- 1. A concert or food festival that:
 - a. Is hosted by the State of Illinois or a county, municipality, township, or park district;
 - b. Is outdoors and open to the public; and
 - c. Has an estimated attendance of:
 - 1) 150 or more people in a unit of local government with a population that is less than 50,000;
 - 2) 250 or more people in a unit of local government with a population that is greater than or equal to 50,000 but less than 100,000;
 - 3) 350 or more people in a unit of local government with a population that is greater than or equal to 100,000 but less than 500,000; or
 - 4) 500 or more people in a unit of local government with a population that is 500,000 or more.
 - 2. Special Event does not include any political protest, march, demonstration, or other assembly protected by the First Amendment. (725 ILCS 167/5)
- H. Visual Observer: The person designated by the remote pilot in command to assist the remote pilot in command and the person manipulating the flight controls of the aircraft to see and avoid other air traffic or objects aloft or on the ground.
- I. Beyond Visual Line of Sight (BVLOS): SUAS operation where the pilot does not maintain direct visual contact with the drone but monitors its flight using remote sensing technology.
- J. Drone as First Responder (DFR): DFR system included pre-positioned drones at launch stations to provide immediate aerial situational awareness for public safety emergencies. Allows for rapid, remote SUAS deployment that provides real-time aerial response to emergency incidents.
- K. Certificates of Waiver or Authorization (COW/COA): FAA approval permitting law enforcement agencies to conduct specific SUAS operations beyond standard

regulations. Certificate of Waiver and Authorization (Waiver number: 91.113-2025-00328) will be valid for 4 years and needs to be renewed by the Program Coordinator.

- L. Program Coordinator: Selected by the Chief of Police to be in charge of the Drone program.
- M. NOTAM: Notice to Airmen – a notice issued by an aviation authority to alert pilots and other aviation personnel of potential hazards or changes in the National Airspace System (NAS). NOTAMs provide time-critical information that is not widely known or published on aeronautical charts.
- N. METAR: A routine weather report generated at airports, used by pilots, meteorologists, and other aviation professionals to understand current weather conditions. Pilots may use an approved weather app such as Dronecast, UAV Forecast, or Aloft/Air Control.

IV. PROCEDURE:

A. Authorization:

1. The Chief of Police will appoint a program coordinator who will be responsible for the management of the SUAS program. Only authorized operators who have completed the required training shall be permitted to operate the SUAS as a PIC.
2. The PIC may be temporarily removed from flight status at any time by the Program Coordinator or Chief of Police, or designee, for reasons including performance or proficiency.
3. Requests for Mutual Aid by use of SUAS will be forwarded to the Chief of Police or designee and screened by a PIC for compliance with policy and regulations prior to deployment.

B. Restrictions:

1. Use of vision enhancement technology (e.g., thermal and other imaging equipment not generally available to the public) is permissible in viewing areas only where there is no protectable privacy interest or when in compliance with a search warrant or court order. In all other instances, legal counsel should be consulted.
2. SUAS operations should only be conducted during daylight hours, and a SUAS should not be flown over populated areas without FAA approval. All flights during the night/twilight hours will adhere to FAA rules and require anti-collision lighting that is visible from at least three statute miles and flashes between 40 -100 times per minute. The lights should be red or white and provide 360-degree visibility.

C. Permitted Use:

1. The Moline Police Department may not use the SUAS to gather information except under (725 ILCS 167/15)
 - a. 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 there is a risk.

- b. Pursuant to a search warrant based on probable cause. The warrant must be limited to a period of 45 days, renewable by a judge upon showing good cause for subsequent periods of 45 days.
 - c. Upon reasonable suspicion that, under particular circumstances, swift action is needed to prevent imminent harm to life, forestall the imminent escape of a suspect, or prevent the destruction of evidence. The use of a SUAS under this paragraph is limited to a period of 48 hours. Within 24 hours of SUAS initiation under this paragraph, the Chief of Police must report its use, in writing, to the State's Attorney.
 - d. Notification to the State's Attorney's office shall be accomplished using the MOPD Drone Deployment form in CS PRO.
 - 1) The remote pilot in command shall complete the form and submit it to the Program Coordinator for approval.
 - 2) The Program Coordinator shall ensure the automated CS Pro email was sent to the State's Attorney's Office.
2. If the Department is not undertaking a criminal investigation but is:
 - a. Attempting to locate a missing person;
 - b. Engaging in search and rescue operations; or
 - c. Aiding a person who cannot otherwise be safely reached.
 3. To obtain crime scene and traffic crash scene photography in a geographically confined and time-limited manner. The use of the SUAS under this paragraph on private property requires either a search warrant or lawful consent to search.
 4. To obtain information necessary for the determination of whether a disaster or public health emergency should be declared, to manage a disaster by monitoring weather or emergency conditions, to survey damage, or to coordinate response and recovery efforts.
 5. To conduct an infrastructure inspection of a designated building or structure at the express request of a local government agency. Department members shall make every reasonable attempt to photograph only the building or structure and to avoid other areas.
 6. To demonstrate the capabilities and functionality of a police drone for public relations purposes, provided that no information is collected or recorded by the drone during such demonstration.
 7. In response to Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) dispatched calls for service, when the sole purpose for using a drone is for one or more first responders to locate victims, to assist with immediate victim health or safety needs, or to coordinate the response of emergency vehicles and personnel to an emergency. The Department's Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) is QComm.
 8. If the Department is using a drone at a routed event or special event. The use of a drone under this section requires that:
 - a. Notice is posted at the event location for at least twenty-four (24) hours before the event and clearly communicates that drones may be used at the upcoming event for the purpose of real-time monitoring of participant safety;

- b. Notice is posted, if practical, at major entry points to the event clearly informing the attendees that a drone may be used for the purpose of real-time monitoring of participant safety; and
 - c. The drone is flown in accordance with Federal Aviation Administration safety regulations.
9. Under section 8(c) above, the department may use the drone:
- a. In advance of an event, before participants have begun to assemble, for the sole purpose of creating maps and determining appropriate access routes, staging areas, and traffic routes, provided that no personal identifying information is recorded and provided further that no recorded information is used in any criminal prosecution: or
 - b. During the event, to proactively support public safety personnel by monitoring the event footprint in real time:
 - 1) To detect a breach of event space, including a breach by unauthorized vehicle, an interruption of a parade route, or a breach of an event barricade or fencing
 - 2) To evaluate crowd size and density;
 - 3) To identify activity that could present a public safety issue for the crowd as a whole, including crowd movement;
 - 4) To assist in the response of public safety personnel to a real-time public safety incident at the event; and
 - 5) To assess the traffic and pedestrian flow around the event in real time.
10. When appropriate, notification of the SUAS will be made to the public and/or media outlets.
11. Whenever possible, if the SUAS will be flying within close proximity to a hospital heliport, which could create a hazardous situation for a manned aircraft, notification shall be made to the respective hospital's security office.
- a. At the conclusion of each deployment, the recordings shall be securely downloaded and proper evidence procedures shall be followed. Videos will be uploaded to Evidence.com in accordance to body cam video procedures.
 - b. The Program Coordinator will review all drone deployments and report to the Office of the Police Chief if each deployment was within policy.
 - c. All drone deployments require an Incident Report and entered into the drone deployment module in CS Pro
 - 1) All reports will be properly coded to track SUAS deployments.
 - 2) All reports will include the permitted use description and justification.
12. BVLOS Operations & Safety Measures
- a. Requirements for BVLOS Missions using Skydio X-IO
 - 1) BVLOS operations shall only be conducted under FAA-approved **COW**.
 - 2) Pilots must complete BVLOS-specific training.
 - 3) SUAS must be equipped with automated return-to-home functionality.
 - 4) All flights must be monitored through a real-time tracking system.
 - 5) Skydio X-10 must be equipped with ADS-B technology.
 - 6) Pilots must check the weather prior to flight. NOTAMs and METARs should be checked at the beginning of the shift prior to flight.
 - a) Skydio X-10 can operate in wind gusts up to 28 mph.

- b) Skydio X-10 can operate in temperatures ranging from -4° F to 113° F.
- c) Skydio X-10 can operate in light to moderate rain conditions.
- d) Skydio X-10 pilots may operate outside of these conditions with supervisor approval when the incident is a forcible felony, the threat of death or great bodily harm to citizens or police officers. Drones shall not be flown if wind gusts are 35 mph or above.
- e) Flights shall comply with FAA height restrictions.

D. Emergency Contingencies

- 1. Loss of Signal: Drones will be set for an automatic return-to-home if connection is lost for 10 seconds.
- 2. Airspace Intrusion: Immediate notification to ATC. Pilots must contact Quad Cities Airport Air Traffic Control (ATC) at 309-732-8701 if flight may enter zero flight zones.
- 3. Aircraft notification via ADS-B in flight:
 - a. Locate the aircraft on map.
 - b. Drop altitude and get within 50 feet of a tall object if the aircraft is within close proximity.
- 4. Battery Failure: Land in the nearest designated safe area. Safe landing zones will be identified throughout the city.
- 5. SUAS may be equipped with safety parachute that will automatically deploy upon system failure.

E. Equipment Inspections

- 1. Drone docks will be inspected per the manufacture guidelines.
- 2. Remote pilots will conduct a visual inspection of the drone prior the flight by utilizing the drone dock inspection camera.
- 3. Drones will be inspected in person at least once per week to ensure no damages have occurred.
- 4. Any equipment issues (batteries, propellers, attachments) will be forwarded to the program coordinator.
- 5. Operators will immediately report any issues and take the drone out of service if a problem occurs and a drone is not safe to fly.

V. ACCIDENT REPORTING:

- A. The FAA requires notification of certain SUAS accidents. Pursuant to 14 CFR 107 Drone Operation and Certification Regulations, within 10 days after the accident, the remote pilot in command must report accidents to the FAA in the following situations:
 - 1. Serious injury to any person or loss of consciousness.
 - 2. Damage to any property, other than the SUAS, unless one of the following conditions is satisfied:
 - a. The cost of repair, including materials and labor does not exceed \$500.00;
 - b. The fair market value of the property does not exceed \$500.00 in the event of

a total loss.

- B. The remote pilot in command is required to initiate a police report for any accident involving the SUAS. The police report shall include the following information:
1. Name and contact information for operators and witnesses.
 2. Type of operation.
 3. Type of device and registration number/certificate.
 4. Event location and incident details.
 5. Evidence collection such as photos, video, and device confiscation, if necessary.

VI. RESTRICTED USE:

- A. The SUAS video surveillance equipment shall not be used:
1. To conduct random surveillance activities.
 2. To target a person based solely on individual characteristics, such as, but not limited to race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, disability, gender or sexual orientation.
 3. To record data that will be collected, disseminated or retained solely for the purpose of monitoring activities protected by the U.S. Constitution, such as the First Amendment's protections of religion, speech, press, assembly, and redress of grievances (e.g., protests, demonstrations).
 - a. To harass, intimidate or discriminate against any individual or group.
 - b. The SUAS, or images and data produced by its use, shall not be used for personal business of any type. Any use of the SUAS that is not specifically related to the operation or mission of this department shall require the express authorization of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.
 - c. The SUAS shall not be weaponized. Department members are prohibited from equipping or using on a drone any firearm, weaponized laser, kinetic impact projectile, chemical agent or irritant, or any other lethal or non-lethal weapon. (725 ILCS 167/17)
 - d. The use of facial recognition (onboard facial recognition or software that works in conjunction with the drone), shall be prohibited unless either:
 4. The Department is using a drone to counter a high risk of a terrorist attack by a specific individual or organization and the United States Secretary of Homeland Security has determined that credible intelligence indicates that there is such a risk; or the Department 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. (725 ILCS 167/17)
 5. SUAS deployments by the Department must also adhere to the operating procedures established by the FAA. These rules are outlined below, but are not limited to:
 - a. Conduct a pre-flight check to ensure the SUAS is in condition for safe operation.
 - b. Keep the SUAS in visual line of sight.
 - c. Fly during day or twilight hours.
 - d. Fly at or below 200 feet above ground level in accordance with FAA.
 - e. Fly at or below 100 mph.
 - f. Yield right of way to manned aircraft.
 - g. Must not fly over people.

- h. Must not fly from a moving vehicle, except in rural areas.
- i. During an emergency situation, deviations from policy are permitted.
 - 1) The Program Coordinator shall request a certificate waiver from the FAA which authorizes deviation from specific regulations. The certificate waiver will be granted when the FAA determines that the SUAS operation can be safely conducted under the terms of the certificate waiver.
 - 2) If the PIC determines that the use of the SUAS would violate department policy or directives, the PIC will inform the Incident Commander of the potential conflict along with recommendations for modifying the requested mission to conform to the department policies and procedures.
 - 3) The PIC will have sole discretion for overall mission safety, identifying potential violations of FAA rules, and risks of potential damage to the SUAS or its associated equipment. If the PIC makes this determination that any of these issues are present, the PIC will inform the Incident Commander of the reasons for refusing to operate the SUAS and notify the SUAS Program Coordinator. The SUAS will not be flown in this circumstance and the authority of the PIC is absolute.

VII. PROGRAM COORDINATOR:

- A. The Chief of Police will designate a command-level officer to be the SUAS Program Coordinator. The SUAS Program Coordinator will report to one of the Deputy Chiefs as designated by the Chief of Police.
- B. The program coordinator will ensure that policies and procedures conform to current laws, regulations, and best practices and will have the following additional responsibilities:
 - 1. Coordinating the FAA Certificate of Waiver or Authorization (COW/COA) application process and ensuring that the COW/COA is current.
 - 2. Ensuring that all authorized operators and required observers have completed all required FAA and department-approved training in the operation, applicable laws, policies and procedures regarding use of the SUAS.
 - 3. Developing uniform protocol for submission and evaluation of requests to deploy a SUAS, including urgent requests made during ongoing or emerging incidents.
 - 4. Deployment of a SUAS shall require authorization of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee, depending on the type of mission.
 - 5. Developing protocol for conducting criminal investigations involving a SUAS, including documentation of time spent monitoring a subject.
 - 6. Implementing a system for public notification of SUAS deployment.
 - 7. Developing an operational protocol governing the deployment and operation of a SUAS including, but not limited to, safety oversight, use of visual observers, establishment of lost link procedures and secure communication with air traffic control facilities.
 - 8. Developing a protocol for fully documenting all missions.

9. Developing a SUAS inspection, maintenance and record-keeping protocol to ensure continuing airworthiness of a SUAS, up to and including its overhaul or life limits.
10. Developing protocols to ensure that all data intended to be used as evidence are accessed, maintained, stored and retrieved in a manner that ensures its integrity as evidence, including strict adherence to chain of custody requirements. Electronic trails, including encryption, authenticity certificates and date and time stamping, shall be used as appropriate to preserve individual rights and to ensure the authenticity and maintenance of a secure evidentiary chain of custody.
11. Developing protocols that ensure retention and purge periods are maintained in accordance with established records retention schedules.
12. Facilitating law enforcement access to images and data captured by the SUAS.
13. Recommending program enhancements, especially regarding safety and information security.
14. Ensuring that established protocols are followed by monitoring and providing periodic (quarterly) program reports to the Chief of Police.
15. Handle any complaints regarding the use of the SUAS in accordance with the Moline Police Department Policy #502 (Disciplinary Action and Complaints Against Officers).
16. Will coordinate with the Deputy Chief(s) to conduct an internal audit or assessment of the SUAS program to ensure compliance with department policies and procedures and the safeguarding of any Personal Identifiable Information (PII) collected.
17. Provide an annual report to document the number of times the SUAS was used or categories of missions flown, and the number of times the agency provided assistance to other agencies, or to state, local, tribal, or territorial governments, to the Chief of Police within 30 days of the end of the calendar year. This information will be published and made available to the public in the Moline Police Department's Annual Report.

C. Selection of Drone Operators [TRN.02.01A]

1. Drone operator selection begins with a recommendation from a Division Commander.
2. The Bureau Commander will make a recommendation to the Chief of Police.
3. The Chief of Police will appoint drone operators in accordance with the needs of the department.

D. The drone operator will serve at the discretion of the Chief of Police or designee. To ensure alignment with department goals and operational readiness, all appointed drone operators must complete an annual review of skills and proficiency. This review will be conducted under the supervision of the Drone Coordinator and will include both theoretical knowledge and practical flight assessments. Any operator failing to meet the required standards during the review may be subject to additional training or reassignment, as deemed appropriate by the Chief of Police or designee.

VIII. TRAINING

- A. Prior to authorization to operate a SUAS, assigned Department members must complete mandatory training provided by the Department to obtain an understanding of how to use the SUAS and the procedures outlined in this policy.
- B. Annually, assigned members shall undergo refresher training on the equipment to ensure continued effective use and operation of the equipment, including changes, updates, or other revisions to the FAA and/or 14 CFR 107 requirements, statutes, or Department policy.
- C. Additional training may be provided at periodic intervals for officers displaying substandard performance in the use of SUAS equipment.
- D. BVLOS and DFR re-certification.
- E. Three (3) proficiency events per quarter to maintain flight status.
- F. Part 107 certified pilots will undergo an 8-hour training to prove proficiency with DFR and BVLOS operations. Training will include 4 hours of flight time with at least 3 scenario-based calls.
- G. Officers/Supervisors may be trained to operate DFR and BVLOS with proper in-house training. Personnel who are not Part 107 certified will undergo 16 hours of training. 8 hours of training to cover FAA guidelines and SUAS capabilities/limitations, along with 8 hours of DFR and BVLOS training.

IX. RETENTION AND DISCLOSURE OF SUAS INFORMATION:

- A. Within 30 days of SUAS use, the program coordinator shall destroy all information gathered by the SUAS except when there is reasonable suspicion that the information contains evidence of criminal activity, if the supervisor deems that the information will be used exclusively for training purposes, provided that any such information shall not contain any personally identifiable information, or the information is relevant to an ongoing investigation or pending criminal trial (725 ILCS 167/20).
Destruction within 24 hours after being gathered pursuant to a routed or special event (725 ILCS 167/15 (10)).
- B. All information gathered pursuant to an infrastructure inspection (725 ILCS 167/15 (7)) shall be turned over to the requesting local government agency as soon as practical, and all gathered information shall be destroyed immediately after it has been turned over.

- C. The disclosure of information gathered by the SUAS is prohibited except to another government agency when there is reasonable suspicion that the information contains evidence of criminal activity, or the information is relevant to an ongoing investigation or pending criminal trial (725 ILCS 167/25).
- D. The Moline Police Department will ensure all data-sharing agreements, data use, and record management policies applicable to SUAS conform to (725 ILCS 167) Freedom from Drone Surveillance Act.
- E. Flight path data, metadata, or telemetry information about the drone may be retained by the Department.
- F. All footage will be classified in accordance with Body Worn Camera (BWC) Policy.
- G. DFR Live-Streamed Footage: Not retained unless flagged for evidentiary purposes.

X. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE:

- A. Pursuant to 725 ILCS 167/25, the Department shall not disclose any information gathered by the drone, except that a Department Supervisor may disclose particular information to another governmental agency if there is reasonable suspicion that the information contains evidence of criminal activity, or the information is relevant to an ongoing investigation or pending criminal trial.
- B. Records of drone usage, including flight path data, metadata, or telemetry information of specific flights, if available, may be disclosed subject to the Freedom of Information Act (5 ILCS 140) and rules adopted under that Act.
- C. The Department shall neither sell any information gathered by the drone nor disclose any information gathered by the drone to any person to whom disclosure is not authorized under 725 ILCS 167/25.
- D. Nothing in the Illinois Drones as First Responders Act (PA103-0101) prevents the disclosure of information through a court order or subpoena in connection with a criminal proceeding or if the disclosure is regarding a completed traffic crash investigation.
- E. When the recording does not fall under the statutory exemptions listed in 725 ILCS 167/15, documentation pertaining to the use of the SUAS, such as location, date, time, and scope of the mission, is not subject to being destroyed within the timeframes listed in 725 ILCS 167/20.
- F. The retention of recordings which are exempt from the statutory destruction requirement is at the discretion of the Program Coordinator or determined by the completion of the criminal investigation or criminal trial.

XI. INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM PRIVATE DRONES:

- A. The Department may utilize information from private drones only for the purpose of undertaking the tasks outlined in Section IV.C above.
- B. Private parties may voluntarily submit information acquired by the privately-owned drone to the Department.
- C. The Department shall not disclose any information gathered by the private drone. However, a supervisor may disclose information to another government agency when there is reasonable suspicion that the information contains evidence of criminal activity or the information is relevant to an ongoing investigation or a pending criminal trial.

XII. ASSISTANCE TO OTHER AGENCIES:

- A. The SUAS equipment shall not be loaned to other agencies. Requests by other agencies for SUAS assistance require that a Department-assigned operator respond with the equipment and operate the drone.
- B. All assists shall be approved by the Chief of Police, the program coordinator, or the on-shift supervisor and documented in an Incident Report/Supplemental Report or CFS.
- C. Assists to other agencies shall also require the completion of the MOPD Drone Deployment form in CS Pro.

XIII. POLICY REQUIREMENTS AND VIOLATIONS:

- A. The Illinois Drones as First Responders Act (PA103-0101) requires the Department to have a policy outlining drone use consistent with the Act. The policy shall include that, if the Department learns of violations of the Act, the Department shall immediately take actions to prevent future violations of the Act through any one or more of the following means: training, discipline, including progressive discipline for repeat violations, or other means that will prevent repeated violations of the Act by law enforcement. If the Department learns of willful and wanton violations of the Act, the Department shall immediately remove the pilot from its drone program and take action to prevent future willful and wanton violations of the Act. (725 ILCS 167/45(a))
- B. The Illinois Attorney General shall have authority to conduct investigations into patterns and practices of violations of the Illinois Drones as First Responders Act. The Attorney General may:
 - 1. Require a law enforcement agency, law enforcement official, or any other person or entity to file a statement or report in writing under oath or otherwise, as to all information the Attorney General may consider necessary;
 - 2. Examine under oath any law enforcement official or any other person alleged to have participated in or with knowledge of the alleged violation; or
 - 3. Issue subpoenas, obtain records, conduct hearings, or take any other actions in aid of any investigation. (725 ILCS 167/45(b))

4. If a law enforcement agency, law enforcement official, or other person or entity fails to comply, in whole or in part, with a subpoena or other investigative request, the Attorney General may compel compliance through an action in the circuit court. (725 ILCS 167/45(b))
5. Following completion of an investigation, the Attorney General may, upon his or her own information or upon the complaint of any person, maintain an action for declaratory, injunctive, or any other equitable relief in the circuit court against any law enforcement agency, law enforcement official, or other person or entity who violates any provision of the Act. These remedies are in addition to, and not in substitution for, other available remedies, penalties, or disciplinary action. (725 ILCS 167/45(c))
6. Upon entry of an adverse judgment under the Act demonstrating a pattern or practice of violations of the Act, a law enforcement agency shall forfeit its ability to use drones under 725 ILCS 167/15 for not less than six (6) months for a first adverse judgment and up to one (1) year for a second adverse judgment demonstrating a pattern or practice of violating the Act. (725 ILCS 167/45(d))

XIII. REPORTING:

- A. The program coordinator shall ensure an After Action – Mission Report or similar briefing is forwarded to the Office of the Police Chief after each mission.
- B. The program coordinator shall report annually, by April 1, to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority the number of SUAS's owned by the Moline Police Department (725 ILCS 167/35).



DARREN J. GAULT
CHIEF OF POLICE