Unmanned Aircraft Systems

Legal Environment for UAS Operation

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Multistakeholder Meeting

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Aviation Safety is FAA's Priority

- The FAA has the responsibility to maintain the safety of the NAS and people and property on the ground.
- We have a plan for safe and staged integration.
- We are making progress to achieve that goal.

What Are Unmanned Aircraft?

- Unmanned Aircraft "An aircraft that is operated without the possibility of direct human intervention from within or on the aircraft."
- Unmanned Aircraft System "An unmanned aircraft and associated elements . . . that are required for the pilot in command to operate safely and efficiently in the National Airspace System."
- Sec. 331, P.L. 112-95, Feb. 14, 2012



FAA Jurisdiction

Definition of "Aircraft" –

- 49 U.S.C. § 40102(a)(6) defines an "aircraft" as "any contrivance invented, used, or designed to navigate or fly in the air."
- 14 C.F.R. § 1.1 defines an "aircraft" as "a device that is used or intended to be used for flight in the air."

FAA Jurisdiction

- General authority to promote safe flight of civil aircraft in air commerce.
 - 49 U.S.C. § 44701
- Authority to prescribe air traffic regulations to protect aircraft and people and property on the ground.
 - 49 U.S.C. § 40103(b)
- Regulatory authority from the ground up.
 - Existing rules allow aircraft operations below 500' (14 C.F.R. § 91.119).



Civil Aircraft Operations Requirements

- Certificated Aircraft (49 U.S.C. § 44711)
 - Standard Airworthiness Certificate (TC/PC)
 - Special Airworthiness Certificate
 - Restricted
 - Experimental
 - 14 C.F.R. parts 21-39
- Certificated Pilot (49 U.S.C. § 44711)
 - 14 C.F.R. part 61.
- Registered Aircraft (49 U.S.C. § 44101)

Current Ways to Operate UAS

- Public Aircraft Operation + COA
- Certificated Aircraft + COA
 - May need exemption.
- Section 333 Determination + Exemption + COA
- Model Aircraft Section 336

Sections 333 and 336 created by the 2012 FAA Modernization and Reform Act (P.L. 112-95)

"Section 333" Operations

- Operators must adhere to conditions in the exemption and COA, including:
 - Daytime operations only.
 - Must stay 500' from non-participants.
 - Must have permission from the property owner or someone with authority to grant access.
 - No higher than 400' above ground level.
 - Most below 200'.
 - Within line of sight of the operator.
 - COAs require issuance of NOTAM.
 - Aircraft registered and marked.

Model Aircraft – Sec. 336

Key Characteristics.

- Hobby or recreational.
- Visual line of sight of the operator.
- Within Community Based Organization safety guidelines and programming.
- Give way to manned aircraft.
- Notify airports and air traffic control towers w/in 5 mi.
- Do not need FAA authorization.
- Not subject to future FAA rulemakings.
 - May be subject to general rules applicable to all aircraft such as airspace rules.



Summary of Current Operations

Public aircraft

 Wide range of government entities currently flying diverse kinds of operations.

Civil aircraft

- FAA authorized Arctic operations.
- Limited commercial operations authorized under "333" process. More than 1,000 to date.

Model aircraft

Test Sites

All 6 test sites operating.

Proposed Small UAS Rule

- Will open the door to non-recreational operations.
 - Including commercial, research, educational use.
- Highlights of Proposed Requirements:
 - UA less than 55 pounds.
 - Within line of sight of operator.
 - Maximum 500' above ground level.
 - Daytime.
 - Not over people.
 - Pilot certificate Knowledge test.
 - Aircraft registered and marked.
- FAA is reviewing public comments.

Contacts/Resources

- **Dean Griffith**, Office of the Chief Counsel, FAA: dean.griffith@faa.gov
- Anne Bechdolt, Office of the General Counsel, DOT: anne.bechdolt@dot.gov
- www.faa.gov/uas
- Small UAS NPRM
 - 80 Fed. Reg. 9544 (Feb. 23, 2015)
 - Docket No. FAA-2015-0150 (www.regulations.gov)