**NTIA Multistakeholder Process**

**Privacy, Transparency, and Accountability Regarding Commercial and Private Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS)**

**August 3, 2015 Meeting**

Priorities Identified by Stakeholders: Privacy, Transparency, and Accountability Issues that Could be Addressed by Best Practices for Commercial and Private UAS Operation

* Divide by use?
* Review current law
  + Impact of Best Practice on law
  + Impact of technology on law
  + Focus on commercial/private sector
* Distinguish between spaces with varying expectations of privacy
  + Caution on question of distinguishing space
* Identify owner of drone
* Outreach?
* Separating hobbyist vs commercial?
* Retention and sharing of information
  + Rendering information non-identifiable
  + Platform agnostic?
* Tracking benfits of UAS
* Crossover between public and private
* Property concerns
  + Existing law/norms
* Training
  + Commercial use
  + Hobbyist use
  + Safety
* FIPPs
* Physical privacy vs. Informational privacy
* Distinguishing private data vs. non-private data
* Privacy of operators
* Notice to participants and nonparticipants
* Identifiable vs. non-identifiable data
* Consumer expectations
* Operators, Manufacturers, other stakeholders/users of UAS
* Further adoption of Best Practices
* Other technologies for non-fliers that are implicated in best practices (geofencing)
* Remote identification of UAS
* Reporting requirements (e.g. in event of a crash)
* Interaction with privacy policies
* Sensor data that may be of particular concern
* Cross-reference to part 107
* First amendment/free speech rights
* Fixed wing vs. copter, practical differences
* Analogous technologies
* Visual line of sight
* Collection vs. use of data
* Effects on innovation of Best Practices
* Tiered structure of Best Practices
* Data security
* Cost benefit analysis
* Awareness of infancy of industry