



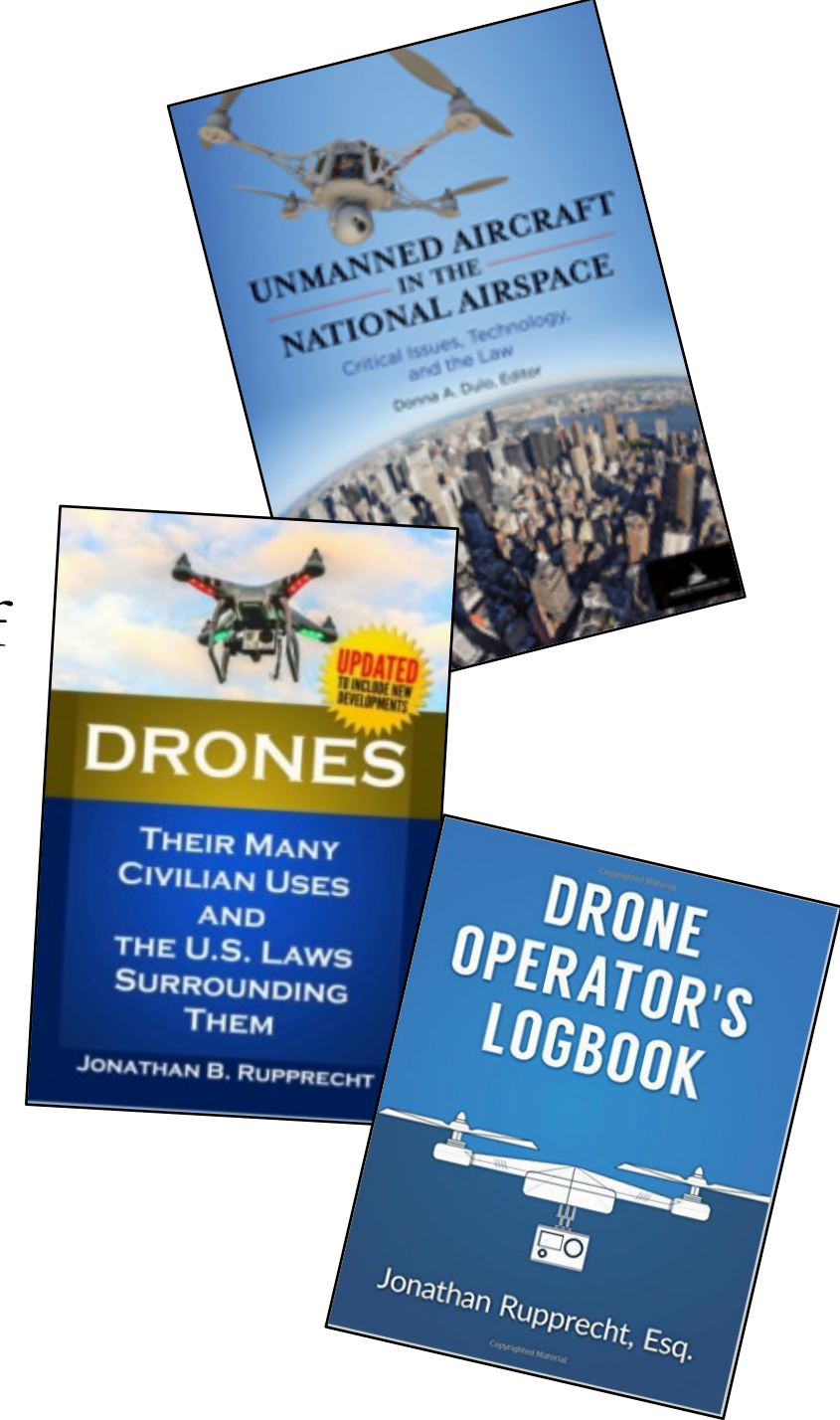
Rupprecht Law P. A.

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# DRONE LAW

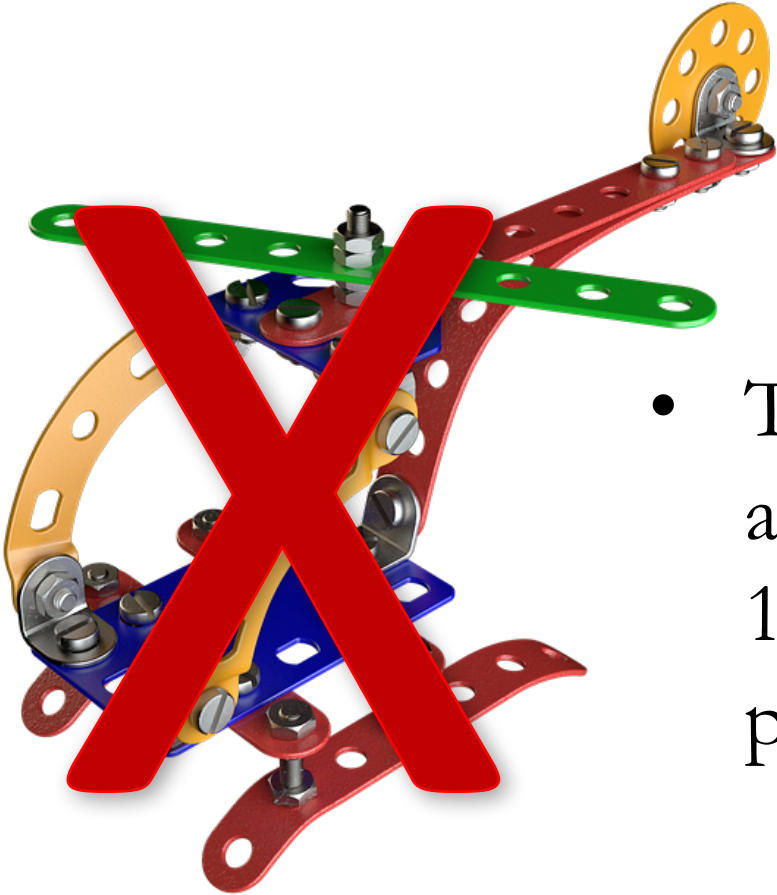
# PRESENTER: JONATHAN RUPPRECHT, ESQ.

- Attorney Who Focuses on Drone Law.
- Commercial Pilot Certificate (AMEL & ASEL) and Two Current Flight Instructor Certificates (CFI & CFII)
- My law firm was ranked 2nd in the US with the number of 333 client exemptions on 12/31/2015.
- Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University for B.S. (*Magna cum Laude*). Florida International University for J.D.
- I Wrote a Book Called *Drones: Their Many Civilian Uses and the U.S. Laws Surrounding Them*. (on Amazon)
- Co-authored *Unmanned Aircraft in the National Airspace: Critical Issues, Technology, & the Law* that is published by the American Bar Association.



# HOW ARE DRONES REGULATED?

- Drones are aircraft, not toys, and ARE regulated.



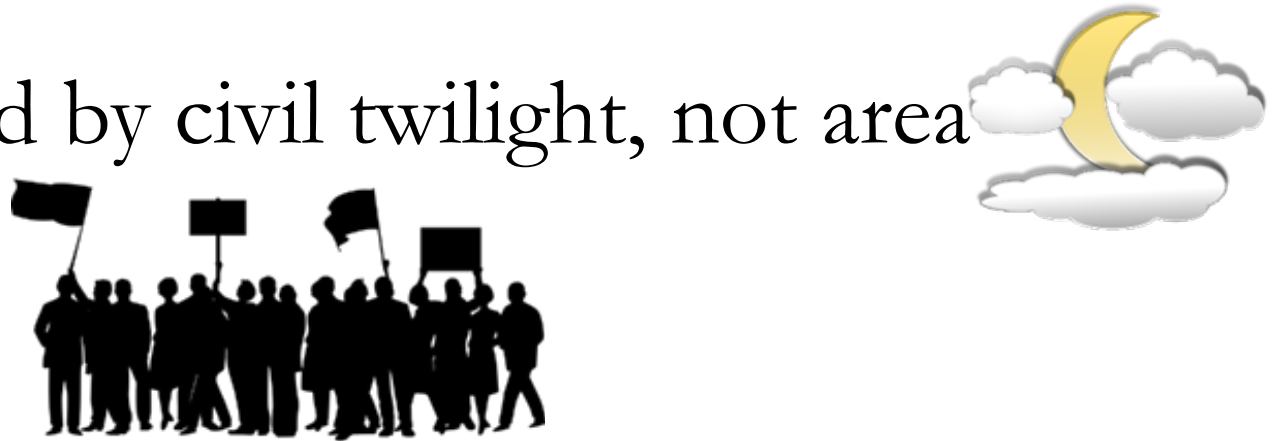
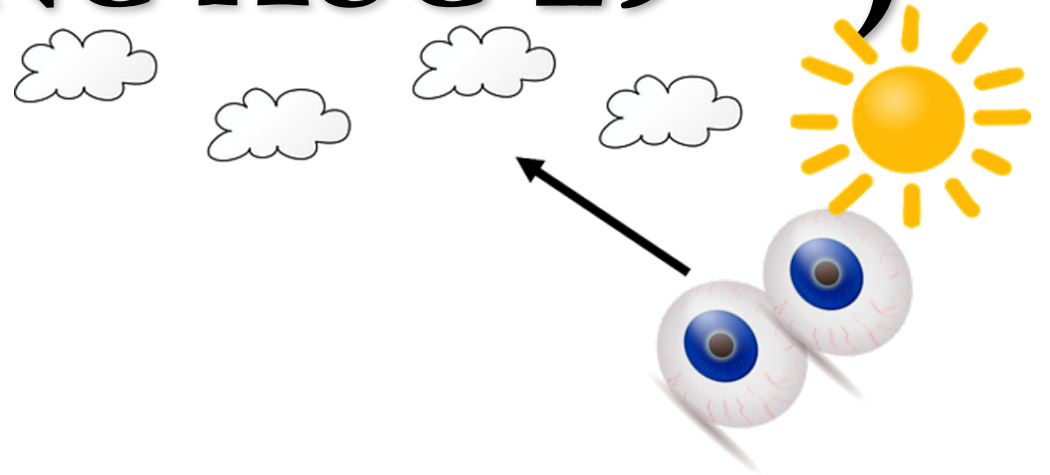
- There are multiple ways drones can get approved to fly: exemptions, waivers, Part 101, Part 107, or an airworthiness certificate plus waiver.

# TRANSITION PERIOD

- Section 333 exemptions were the primary means of obtaining FAA approval from September 2014 to the present.
  - 333s will be used in the future.
  - They were very restrictive.
- On August 29<sup>th</sup>, the new Part 107 drone regulations will go into effect which are far less restrictive than the 333 exemptions.

# PART 107 (STARTING AUG 29<sup>TH</sup>)

- Under 55lbs.
- No visual observer is required.
- You can do first-person-viewing (FPV) provided there is a visual observer.
- Daylight only which is defined by civil twilight, not area lighting.
- Cannot operate over people.



# PART 107 (STARTING AUG 29<sup>TH</sup>)

- No operations from a moving vehicle in populated areas.



- No beyond-visual-line-of-sight flying.
- 400ft maximum above ground level height.
- Operations in class G airspace (B, C, D, and E require a waiver).
- This is only for OUTDOORS. The FAA doesn't regulate drones indoors.
- Requires compliance with Temporary Flight Restrictions (TFRs).





# HOW DO YOU GET THE 107 REMOTE PILOT CERTIFICATE?

- First-time pilots:
  - \$150,
  - Pass initial knowledge exam,
  - Pass a background check from the TSA.
- Current pilots:
  - Take the free online training course,
  - Make sure you have completed your BFR,
  - Submit form 8710-13 online at IACRA.



# PART 107 PROBLEMS

- Many of the games are at night. (**Waivable**)
- Many of the stadiums are in class B, C, D, or E airspace because they are in heavily populated areas which require large airports. (**Waivable**)
- You cannot fly over non-participating people. A ticket stub warning or a large sign will not make people participating. (**Waivable**).
- Many of the camera operators can obtain their Part 107 certificate, but how will they be trained? You might need in-person training, manuals, standardization for management of camera men.



# TFR PROBLEMS

- 91.145 (Blue Angels, Thunderbirds, Golden Knights, Olympic Games, Annual Tournament of Roses Football Game, World Cup Soccer, Major League Baseball All-Star Game, World Series, Indianapolis 500 Mile Race.)
- 99.7. (Disney, National Football League, Major League Baseball, NCAA Division I Football, NASCAR Sprint Cup Series main events, Champ Series Races and INDY Racing League main events occurring in stadiums with a seating capacity of 30,000 or more.)
- You can get waivers to fly in either type of TFR.
- For Non-FDC 99.7 events, monitor the FDC NOTAM database which generally publishes notices around 30 days + before to see if a 91.145 TFR waiver will be needed.



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Services:

- Night Waivers.
- Airspace Waivers Near Airports.
- TFR Waivers.
- Section 333 Exemptions.
- COAs.
- Vetting of Drone Operators.
- Creating an In-House Drone Program.
- Assisting Company General Counsel on Drone Matters.

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Info about me and drone law  
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