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U. S. Department of Transportation Docket Management System 1200  
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Pursuant to Section 333 of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 ("Reform Act") and 14 C.F.R. Part 11, Jeffrey Hug dba jeffhug360 ("Petitioner"), a photographer and videographer, hereby applies for an exemption from Federal Aviation Regulations ("FARs") identified below, to allow commercial operation of small unmanned aerial vehicles (i.e., small unmanned aircraft systems or "sUAS").

This exemption is in accordance with protocols outlined in this petition for exemption, the sUAS manufacturer's operations and/or instructions manual ("Aircraft Operations Manual"), and any other requirements established by the FAA pursuant to Section 333 of the Reform Act.

Re: Petition of Jeffrey Hug for Exemption Pursuant to Section 333 of the  
FAA Reform Act

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For your convenience, this petition is organized as follows:

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## I. Petitioner's Description

Petitioner is the sole proprietor of a photographic and video company ("jeffhug360"), a photography and video service provider based in Omaha, Nebraska. Petitioner is a Google certified business photographer, providing panoramic "business view" services to businesses. Petitioner would like to expand this service to include panoramic or single photographs or videos.

Petitioner has been a professional photographer for 17 years, and a university professor on the subject for 8 years.

Consistent with the requirements of 14 C.F.R. § 11.81(a), Petitioner provides the following information in support of its petition for exemption:

The name and address of the Petitioner is:

Jeffhug360 Attn: Jeffrey Hug 3007 south 104<sup>th</sup> avenue, Omaha, NE, 68124. Phone: 1-402-452-7371 Email: info@jeffhug360.com

## II. Relevant Statutory Authority

This petition for exemption is submitted to fulfill Congress' goal in passing Section 333(a) through (c) of the Reform Act. In the Reform Act, Congress directed the FAA "to safely accelerate the integration of civil unmanned aircraft systems into the national airspace system" and, under Section 333 of that law, directed the Secretary of Transportation ("FAA Administrator") to consider whether certain unmanned aircraft systems may operate safely in the National Airspace System ("NAS") before completion of the rulemaking required under Section 332 of the Reform Act.<sup>3</sup>

In making this determination, the Secretary is required to determine which types of sUASs do not create a hazard to users of the NAS or the public or pose a threat to national security in light of the following:

The sUAS's size, weight, speed, and operational capability;

Operation of the sUAS in close proximity to airports and populated areas; and

Operation of the sUAS within visual line of sight of the operator.<sup>4</sup>

If the Secretary determines that such vehicles "may operate safely in the National Airspace System, the Secretary shall establish requirements for the safe operation of such aircraft in the National Airspace System" (Emphasis added).<sup>5</sup> In addition, the FAA Administrator has general authority to grant exemptions from its safety regulations and minimum standards when the Administrator decides a requested exemption is in the public interest. See 49 U.S.C. § 44701(f) (authorizing the grant of exemptions from a requirement of regulations prescribed pursuant to section 44701(a)(b) and sections 44702-44716). A party requesting an

exemption must explain the reasons why the exemption: (1) would benefit the public as a whole, and; (2) would not adversely affect safety (or how it would provide a level of safety at least equal to the existing rules). See 14 C.F.R. § 11.81; FAA, Petition for Exemptions.

### III. Qualification for Approval Under Section 333 of the Reform Act

The proposed operations in this petition for exemption qualify for expedited approval under Section 333 of the Reform Act. Each of the statutory criteria and other potentially relevant factors are satisfied.

The proposed operations would permit the use of small and relatively inexpensive sUAS under controlled conditions in airspace that is: (1) limited; (2) predetermined; (3) controlled as to access, and; (4) would provide an increased level of safety beyond that existing when fixed or rotor wing aircraft are used to accomplish the same purpose.

Petitioner's sUASs are rotorcraft, weighting 55 or fewer lbs. including payload. They operate, under normal conditions, at a speed of no more than 27 knots and have the capability to hover, and move in the vertical and horizontal plane simultaneously.

Petitioner's sUASs will operate in line-of-sight and will operate only within a sterile area described in the enclosed Manual.<sup>6</sup> Such operations will insure that the sUAS will "not create a hazard to users of the National Airspace System or the public."<sup>7</sup>

4 Id. at § 333(b)(1). 5 Id. § 333(c). 6

Given the small size of the sUASs involved and the restricted sterile environment within which they will operate, this petition for exemption falls squarely within that zone of safety i.e., an equivalent level of safety, in which Congress envisioned that the FAA must, by exemption, allow commercial operations of sUASs to commence immediately. Also, due to the size of the sUASs and the restricted areas in which the sUASs will operate, approval of the application presents no national security issue.

Considering the clear direction in Section 333 of the Reform Act, the authority contained in the Federal Aviation Act, as amended, the equivalent level of safety surrounding the proposed operations, and the significant public benefit, including enhanced safety, reduction in environmental impacts, including reduced emissions associated with allowing sUASs for the proposed operations, the grant of the requested exemptions is also in the public interest.

Accordingly, Petitioner respectfully requests that the FAA grant the requested exemption without delay.

#### IV. Description of Proposed Operations

The enclosed Manual describes, in detail, the policies and procedures for Petitioner's proposed sUAS operations. To assist the FAA in its safety assessment of Petitioner's proposed sUAS operations, below is a summary of operational limitations and conditions which will ensure an equivalent or higher level of safety to operations conducted under current regulatory guidelines:

1. The sUAS will weigh less than 55 lbs.
2. Flights will be operated within line-of-sight of a pilot and/or observer.
3. Maximum total flight time for each operational flight will be 25 minutes. Flights will be terminated at 25% battery power reserve should that occur prior to the 25 minute limit.
4. Flights will be operated at an altitude of no more than 400 feet above ground level ("AGL").
5. Minimum crew for each operation will consist of the sUAS Pilot and an Observer.

The sUAS pilot will be Pilot in Command (PIC). If a pilot certificate holder other than the sUAS Pilot is present and possesses the necessary PIC qualifications, that person can also be designated as PIC.

A briefing will be conducted in regard to the planned sUAS operations prior to each day's activities. It will be mandatory that all personnel who will be performing duties within the boundaries of the safety perimeter be present for this briefing.

Pilot and Observer will have been trained in operation of sUAS generally and will have received up-to-date information on the particular sUAS to be operated, as required in the Manual.

Observer and Pilot will at all times be able to communicate by voice and/or text. Written and/or oral permission from the relevant property holders will be obtained.

All required permissions and permits will be obtained from territorial, state, county or city jurisdictions, including local law enforcement, fire, or other appropriate governmental agencies.

If the sUAS loses communications or loses its GPS signal, the sUAS is equipped with advanced safety features that will allow the sUAS to automatically return to a pre-determined location.

The sUAS will have the capability to abort a flight in case of unpredicted obstacles or emergencies.

## V. Regulations From Which Exemption is Requested

The Federal Aviation Act expressly grants the FAA the authority to issue exemptions. By its terms, this statutory authority includes exempting civil aircraft, as the term is defined under §40101 of the Act, including sUASs, from its safety regulations and minimum standards when the Administrator decides a requested exemption is in the public interest.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> See 49 U.S.C. § 44701(f) (authorizing the grant of exemptions from a requirements of regulations prescribed pursuant to section 44701(a)(b) and sections 44702-44716).

Petitioner seeks an exemption from several interrelated provisions of 14 C.F.R. Parts 21, 45 and 91 for purposes of conducting aerial photography and video using sUAS. Listed below are: (1) the specific sections of 14 C.F.R. for which exemption is sought; and (2) the operating procedures and safeguards that Petitioner has established which will ensure a level of safety equal to or better than the rules from which exemption is sought.<sup>10</sup>

A. 14 C.F.R. Part 21, Subpart H Airworthiness Certificates & 14 C.F.R. § 91.203(a)(1).

This petition seeks an exemption from 14 C.F.R. Part 21, Subpart H, which establishes the procedural requirements for the issuance of airworthiness certificates as required by 14 C.F.R. §91.203(a)(1). Given the size and limited operating area associated with the sUAS to be utilized by the Petitioner, an exemption from Part 21 Subpart H meets the requirements of an equivalent level of safety under Part 11 and Section 333 of the Reform Act.

The Federal Aviation Act (49 U.S.C. § 44701(f)) and Section 333 of the Reform Act both authorize the FAA to exempt aircraft from the requirement for an airworthiness certificate, upon consideration of the size, weight, speed, operational capability, and proximity to airports and populated areas of the particular sUAS.

In all cases, an analysis of these criteria demonstrates that the sUAS operated without an airworthiness certificate, in the restricted environment and under the conditions proposed will be at least as safe, or safer, than a conventional rotorcraft operating with an airworthiness certificate without the restrictions and conditions of the proposed sUAS operations.

#### Equivalent Level of Safety

"The reasons why granting the exemption would not adversely affect safety, or how the exemption would provide a level of safety at least equal to that provided by the rule from which you seek exemption."

The sUAS to be operated hereunder weighs less than 55 lbs. fully loaded, carries neither a pilot nor passenger, carries no explosive

materials or flammable liquid fuels, and operates exclusively within a secured area. Unlike other civil aircraft, the proposed operations in this petition for exemption will be controlled and monitored by the operator, pursuant to the Manual's requirements.

These safety enhancements, which already apply to civil aircraft operated in connection with existing inspection operations, provide a greater degree of safety to the public and property owners than conventional operations conducted with airworthiness certificates issued under 14 C.F.R. Part 21, Subpart H. Lastly, application of these same criteria demonstrates that there is no credible threat to national security posed by the sUAS, due to its size, speed of operation, location of operation, lack of explosive materials or flammable liquid fuels, and inability to carry a substantial external load.

B. 14 C.F.R. Part 27: Airworthiness Standards: Normal Category Rotorcraft.

14 C.F.R. Part 27 sets forth the procedural requirements for airworthiness certification of normal category rotorcraft. To the extent the Petitioner's sUASs would otherwise require certification under Part 27, as a rotorcraft, Petitioner airworthiness standards for the same reasons identified in the exemption request from 14 C.F.R. Part 21, Subpart H.

C. Aircraft Marking and Identification Requirements: 14 C.F.R. §§ 91.9(c), 45.23(b) and 45.27(a).

This petition seeks an exemption from the aircraft marking and identification requirements of 14 C.F.R. §§ 91.9(c), 45.23(b) and 45.27(a).

14 C.F.R. § 91.9(c), Civil aircraft flight manual, marking, and placard requirements, provides that:

No person may operate a U.S.-registered civil aircraft unless that aircraft is identified in accordance with part 45 of this chapter.

14 C.F.R. § 45.23(b), Markings of the Aircraft, states:

When marks include only the Roman capital letter "N" and the registration number is displayed on limited, restricted or light-sport category aircraft or experimental or provisionally certificated aircraft, the operator must also display on that aircraft near each entrance to the cabin, cockpit, or pilot station, in letters not less than 2 inches nor more than 6 inches high, the words "limited," "restricted," "light-sport," "experimental," or "provisional," as applicable.

14 C.F.R. § 45.27(a), Rotorcraft, states:

Each operator of a rotorcraft must display on that rotorcraft horizontally on both surfaces of the cabin, fuselage, boom, or tail the marks required by §45.23.

Exemption from § 45.23(b) is warranted because the sUAV has no entrance to the cabin, cockpit, or pilot station on which the word "Experimental" can be placed. Moreover, given the size of the sUAV,

two-inch lettering would be impossible. The word "Experimental" will be placed on the fuselage in compliance with § 45.29(f).

Given the nature of the specific relief sought by this exemption request, Petitioner requires relief from the associated marking and identification requirements of § 45.27(a) and § 91.9(c), which would require compliance with § 45.23(b).

#### Equivalent Level of Safety

An equivalent level of safety for exemptions to the aircraft marking and identification requirements of §§ 91.9(c), 45.23(b) and 45.27(a), will be provided by having the sUAV marked on its fuselage as required by §45.29(f) where the pilot, observer, and others working with the sUAV will see the identification of the sUAS as "Experimental." Additionally, Petitioner will ensure compliance with any requests of sUAS marking by the FAA.

The FAA has issued the following exemptions to the aircraft marking requirements of § 45.23(b): Exemptions Nos. 10700, 8738, 10167 and 10167A.

D. 14 C.F.R. § 61.113 (a) & (b): Private Pilot Privileges and Limitations: Pilot in Command.

This petition seeks an exemption from the private pilot privileges and limitations of § 61.113 (a) & (b), which states:

Private Pilot Privileges and Limitations: Pilot in Command.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) through (h) of this section, no person who holds a private pilot certificate may act as pilot in command of an aircraft that is carrying passengers or property for compensation or hire; nor may that person, for compensation or hire, act as pilot in command of an aircraft.

(b) A private pilot may, for compensation or hire, act as pilot in command of an aircraft in connection with any business or employment if:

(1) The flight is only incidental to that business or employment; and

(2) The aircraft does not carry passengers or property for compensation or hire.

Section 61.113(a) limits private pilots to being in command of non-commercial flights. Section 61.113(b)(1) provides an exception that allows a private pilot to command an aircraft without passengers or property, in connection with business or employment if "[t]he flight is only incidental to that business or employment." That exception likely does not apply to the proposed operations under this petition for exemption, as the flights are not incidental to the proposed aerial photography and video but rather essential to it. Accordingly, this petition seeks an exemption to § 61.113(a)'s commercial limitation

and/or § 61.113(b)(1)'s requirement that the flight be incidental to the business to benefit from the exception.

### Equivalent Level of Safety

Because the sUAS will not carry a pilot or passengers, the proposed operations can achieve the equivalent level of safety to § 61.113 (a) and (b), by requiring the PIC operating the sUAS to have training on operation of the sUAS as defined in the operation manual for the sUAS.

Unlike a conventional aircraft that carries the pilot and passengers, the sUAS is remotely controlled with no living thing on board. Moreover, the area of operation is controlled and restricted, and all flights are planned and coordinated in advance.

The risks associated with the operation of small, lightweight sUAS are diminished from the level of risk associated with commercial operations contemplated by Part 61 when drafted, that allowing the proposed operations in this petition for exemption by requiring the PIC operating the sUAS to have training on operation of the sUAS as defined in the operation manual for the sUAS, and that the sUAS is remotely controlled with no living thing on board. exceeds the present level of safety achieved by § 61.113 (a) & (b).

E. 14 C.F.R. § 91.9(b)(2): Civil Aircraft Flight Manual in the Aircraft. This petition seeks an exemption from the flight manual requirements of 14 C.F.R. §

91.9(b)(2), which states: (b) No person may operate a U.S.-registered civil aircraft . . .

(2) For which an Airplane or Rotorcraft Flight Manual is not required by §21.5 of this chapter, unless there is available in the aircraft a current approved airplane or Rotorcraft Flight Manual, approved manual material, markings, and placards, or any combination thereof.

Given its size, configuration, and load capacity, the sUAS has no ability to carry such a manual on the aircraft, not only because there is no pilot on board, but because there is simply no room or capacity to carry such an item on the aircraft.

#### Equivalent Level of Safety

The safety related purpose of this manual requirement can be equally satisfied by maintaining the sUAS flight manual at the ground control point where the pilot flying the sUAS will have immediate access to it. Accordingly, Petitioner requests an exemption from § 91.9(b)(2)'s flight manual requirements, on the condition that the sUAS flight manual be available at the control point during each operation.

The FAA has issued the following exemptions to this regulation:

Exemption Nos. 8607, 8737, 8738, 9299, 9299A, 9565, 9565B, 10167, 10167A, 10602, 32827, and 10700.

F. 14 C.F.R. § 91.7(a): Civil Aircraft Airworthiness.

This petition seeks an exemption from 14 C.F.R. § 91.7(a), which requires that a civil aircraft be in an airworthy condition to be operated. Inasmuch there will be no airworthiness certificate issued for the sUAS, should this exemption be granted, no FAA regulatory standard will exist for determining airworthiness.

#### Equivalent Level of Safety

Given the size of the sUAS and the requirements contained in the sUAS manual for maintenance and use of safety checklists prior to each flight, an equivalent level of safety will be provided.

The FAA has issued the following exemptions to this regulation:  
Exemption Nos. 8607, 8737, 8738, 9299, 9299A, 9565, 9565B, 10167, 10167A, 10602, 32827, and 10700.

#### G. 14 C.F.R. § 91.103: Preflight Action.

This petition seeks an exemption from § 91.103, which requires a PIC to become familiar with specific information before each flight, including information contained in the FAA- approved Flight Manual on board the aircraft. Inasmuch as an FAA approved flight manual will not be provided for the sUAS, an exemption will be needed.

#### Equivalent Level of Safety

An equivalent level of safety will be provided by following the sUAS comprehensive preflight checklist. The PIC will take all actions, including reviewing weather, flight battery requirements, landing and takeoff distances, and aircraft performance data, before initiation of flight.

## H. 14 C.F.R. § 91.109(a): Flight Instruction.

This petition seeks an exemption from 14 C.F.R. § 91.109(a), which provides that person may operate a civil aircraft (except a manned free balloon) that is being used for flight instruction unless that aircraft has fully fully functioning dual controls. sUASs and remotely piloted aircraft, by their design do not have fully functional dual controls. Instead, flight control is accomplished through the use of a control box that communicates with the sUAS via radio communications.

### Equivalent Level of Safety

Given the size and speed of the sUAS, an equivalent level of safe training can still be performed without dual controls because no pilot or passengers are aboard the sUAS, and all persons will be a safe distance away should the sUAS experience any difficulties during flight instruction.

The FAA has approved exemptions for flight training without fully functional dual controls for a number of aircraft and for flight instruction in experimental aircraft. See Exemption Nos. 5778K & 9862A.

## I. 14 C.F.R. § 91.119: Minimum Safe Altitudes.

This petition seeks an exemption from the minimum safe altitude requirements of 14 C.F.R. § 91.119. Section 91.119 prescribes the minimum safe altitudes under which aircraft may not operate, including 500 feet above the surface and away from any person, vessel, vehicle, or structure in non-congested areas. See 14 C.F.R. § 91.119(c). Section § 91.119(d)(1) allows for a hazard to persons helicopter complies with any routes or altitudes specifically prescribed for helicopters by the FAA.

To provide the intended inspections, the sUAS will normally need to be operated within a range of approximately 50 feet from the subject being photographed or recorded. Accordingly, due to the nature of the proposed operations, the PIC and the designated spotter may at times be less than 500 feet away from structures during the operation, and an exemption is therefore required.

Additionally, the sUAS is prohibited from being flown at an altitude greater than 400 feet, so an exemption is therefore required.

### Equivalent Level of Safety

Compared to flight operations with rotorcraft weighting far more than the maximum 55 lbs. proposed herein, and the lack of flammable fuel, any risk associated with these operations is far less than those presently presented with conventional aircraft. An equivalent level of safety will be achieved given the size, weight, speed of the sUAS as well as the location where it is operated. The sUAS will be operated in a restricted area, where buildings and people will not be exposed to operations without their pre-obtained consent. No flight will be taken without the permission of the property owner and/or local officials. Because of the

advance notice to the property owner and participants, all affected individuals will be aware of the planned flight operations. Furthermore, by operating at such low altitudes, the sUAS will not interfere with other aircraft that are subject to the minimum safe altitude regulations.

## J. 14 C.F.R. § 91.121 Altimeter Settings.

This petition seeks an exemption from 14 C.F.R. § 91.121, which requires a person operating an aircraft to maintain cruising altitude or flight level by reference to an altimeter that is set to the elevation of the departure airport or barometric pressure. An exemption is required because the sUAS does not have a barometric altimeter, but rather a GPS altitude read out.

### Equivalent Level of Safety

An equivalent level of safety will be achieved by following the procedures set forth in the Manual. As prescribed in the Manual, the operator will confirm the altitude of the launch site shown on the GPS altitude indicator before flight. Moreover, the PIC will use the GPS altitude indicator to constantly monitor the sUASs height, thus ensuring operation at safe altitudes.

K. 14 C.F.R. § 91.151(a): Fuel Requirements for Flight in VFR Conditions. This petition seeks an exemption from 14 C.F.R. § 91.151(a)'s fuel requirements for flight in VFR conditions.

Section 91.151 states:

(a) No person may begin a flight in an airplane under VFR conditions unless (considering wind and forecast weather conditions) there is enough fuel to fly to the first point of intended landing and, assuming normal cruising speed

(1) During the day, to fly after that for at least 30 minutes; or

(2) At night, to fly after that for at least 45 minutes.

The battery powering the sUAS provides approximately 30 minutes of powered flight, and the sUAS will also not be flown at night. An exemption from the 30 minute reserve requirement in 14 CFR §91.151 is therefore required.

Equivalent Level of Safety

An equivalent level of safety can be achieved by limiting flights to 30 minutes or 25% of battery power, whichever happens first. This restriction would be more than adequate to return the sUAS to its planned landing zone from anywhere within its limited operating area. Operation of the sUAS with less than 30 minutes of reserve fuel does not engender the type of risks that Section 91.151(a) was intended to alleviate given the size and speed of the small sUAS. Moreover, operation will be limited to controlled areas where only people and property owners, or official representatives who have signed waivers will be allowed.

This request for exemption falls within the scope of prior exemptions. See e.g. Exemption 10673 (allowing Lockheed Martin Corporation to operate without compliance with § 91.151 (a)); see also Exemptions 2689F, 5745, 10673, and 10808.

L. 14 C.F.R. § 91.203 (a) & (b): Carrying Civil Aircraft Certification and Registration.

This petition seeks an exemption from civil aircraft certification and registration requirements of 14 C.F.R. § 91.203 (a) and (b). The regulation provides in pertinent part:

(a) Except as provided in §91.715, no person may operate a civil aircraft unless it has within it the following:

(1) An appropriate and current airworthiness certificate

(b) No person may operate a civil aircraft unless the airworthiness certificate required by paragraph (a) of this section or a special flight authorization issued under §91.715 is displayed at the cabin or cockpit entrance so that it is legible to passengers or crew. In addition to the fact that Petitioner is seeking an exemption from the airworthiness load capacity and size does not allow it to carry certification and registration documents; (2) the sUAS does not have a cabin or cockpit entrance at which the documents could be displayed; and (3) there are no passengers or crew for whom the certificates need be displayed.

#### Equivalent Level of Safety

To the extent these regulations are applicable to the proposed sUAS operations, an equivalent level of safety will be achieved by keeping these documents at the ground control point where the pilot flying the sUAS will have immediate access to them.

The FAA has issued numerous exemptions to this regulation. A representative sample of other exceptions includes Exemption Nos. 9565, 9665, 9789, 9789A, 9797, 9797A, 9816A, and 10700.

M. 14 C.F.R. §§ 91.405(a); 91.407(a)(1); 91.409(a)(2); 91.417 (a) & (b):  
Maintenance Inspections.

This petition seeks an exemption from the maintenance inspection requirements of 14 C.F.R. §§ 91.405(a); 91.407(a)(1); 91.409(a)(2); 91.417 (a) & (b). These regulations specify maintenance and inspection standards in reference to 14 C.F.R. Part 43. See, e.g., 14 C.F.R. § 91.405(a) (stating that each owner or operator of an aircraft as prescribed in subpart E of this part and shall between required inspections . . . have An exemption to these regulations is needed because Part 43 and these sections apply only to aircraft with an airworthiness certificate, which the sUAS will not have.

#### Equivalent Level of Safety

An equivalent level of safety will be achieved because maintenance and inspections will be performed in accordance with the Aircraft Operations Manual as referenced in the sUAS manual. As provided in the manual, the operator will ensure that the sUAS is in working order prior to initiating flight, perform required maintenance, and keep a log of any maintenance performed. The operator is the person most familiar with the aircraft and best suited to maintain the aircraft in an airworthy condition to provide the equivalent level of safety.

If mechanical issues arise, the sUAS can land immediately and will be operating from no higher than 400 feet AGL. Moreover, the sUAS's small size, carrying capacity, and the fact that flight operations will only take place in restricted areas for periods of time not to exceed 30 minutes or until 25% battery power remains, create less risk than the same factors associated with conventional fixed-wing aircraft and rotorcraft performing the same operation.

## VI. Public Interest

Consistent with the requirements of 14 C.F.R. §11.81(d), Petitioner offers the following reasons why granting this petition for exemption is in the public interest, i.e., how granting it would benefit the public as a whole.

Approval of exemptions allowing commercial operations of small and lightweight sUAS in the photography and videography industries benefits the public as a whole in the following ways:

It helps fulfill Congress' goal in passing Section 333(a) through (c) of the Reform Act, namely, the FAA Administrator's assessment of whether certain sUAS may operate safely in the National Airspace System before completion of the rulemaking required under Section 332 of the Reform Act.

The operation significantly improves safety and reduces risk by alleviating human exposure to danger associated with current aerial survey and inspection methods, namely, full size helicopters. Manned helicopters performing photography or videography have experienced an exceedingly high number of accidents and fatalities. Helicopter crashes have taken more lives on film sets than any other type of accident in modern times. Since 1980, 33 film and TV workers — nearly one a year — have been killed in helicopter accidents around the world, 14 in the U.S. and 15 more for American companies shooting abroad. The public's interest is furthered by reducing human exposure to death or serious injury associated with manned aircraft performing these services.

Petitioner's sUASs are battery powered and create no emissions. If Petitioner's sUAS crashes, there is no fuel to ignite and explode. Any impact of Petitioner's lightweight sUASs is, obviously, far less than a

full size helicopter. The public's interest is furthered by minimizing ecological impact of an accident and by reducing human exposure to potentially harmful emissions associated with manned aircraft.

Aerial photography and videography are valuable tools for urban projects, real estate, and artistic production. The use of sUAS addresses safety problems and is a powerful tool for performing a wide-range of photography and videography that is either inaccessible by traditional aircraft or provides a significant safety benefit. The public as a whole will benefit from the safer and more cost-effective photography and videography services that sUAS operations provide.

## VII. Privacy

All flights will occur over Petitioner's property or the Customer's property with the Customer's prior consent, expectations and knowledge.

VIII. Federal Register Summary Pursuant to 14 C.F.R. Part 11, the following summary is provided for publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, should it be determined that publication is needed:

JeffHug360. seeks an exemption from the following rules:

14 CFR Part 21, Subpart H; 14 CFR Part 27; 14 CFR 45.23(b); 14 C.F.R. § 61.113 (a) & (b); 14 CFR 91.7(a); 14 CFR 91.9(b)(2); 14 CFR 91.103; 14 CFR 91.109(a); 14 CFR 91.119; 14 CFR 91.121; 14 CFR 91.151(a); 14 CFR 91.203 (a) & (b); 14 CFR 91.405(a); 14 CFR 91.407(a)(1); 14 CFR 91.409(a)(2); 14 CFR 91.417 (a) & (b).

Approval of exemptions allowing commercial operations of small and lightweight unmanned aircraft ("sUAS") in the photography and videography industry will enhance safety by reducing risk. Conventional operations in this industry using rotorcraft or fixed-wing aircraft present the risks associated with vehicles that weigh in the neighborhood of several thousand pounds and carrying large amounts of fuel. Such aircraft must fly to and from the survey or inspection location and operate at low altitudes.

In contrast, a sUAS weighing fewer than 55 lbs. and powered by batteries eliminates virtually all of that risk, given the reduced mass and lack of combustible fuel carried on board. The sUAS is transported, not flown, to the designated imaging area and set up. The sUAS carries no passengers or crew and, therefore, does not expose them to the risks associated with manned aircraft flights.

The operation of small sUASs, weighing less than 55 lbs., provides an equivalent level of safety and thus supports the grant of the exemptions requested herein, including exempting the applicant from the

requirements of Part 21 and allowing commercial operations. These lightweight sUASs operate at slow speeds, close to the ground, and in a sterile environment. As a result, they are far safer than conventional aerial photography or videography operations conducted with fixed-wing aircraft or helicopters.

## IX. Conclusion

Satisfaction of the criteria provided in Section 333 of the Reform Act of 2012. The size, weight, speed, operating capabilities, proximity to airports and populated areas, and operation within visual line of sight and national security provides more than adequate justification for the grant of the requested exemptions allowing commercial operation of JeffHug360.

If additional information is required, or if you have any questions regarding this Petition for Exemption, please contact the undersigned :

Very truly yours,

Jeffery Hug \_\_\_\_\_

Attachments (All Subject to Non-Disclosure Under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552 et. seq.):

Attachment A: Phantom Vision 2 Plus operators manual

**ATTACHMENT A**

This document is available online at [http://download.dji-innovations.com/downloads/phantom\\_2\\_vision\\_plus/en/Phantom\\_2\\_Vision\\_Plus\\_User\\_Manual\\_v1.1.1\\_en.pdf](http://download.dji-innovations.com/downloads/phantom_2_vision_plus/en/Phantom_2_Vision_Plus_User_Manual_v1.1.1_en.pdf)