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Opportunities and Pitfalls of State Drone Policies

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FAA'S PERSPECTIVE ON JURISDICTION



CONCURRENT JURISDICTION

- FAA recognizes some dual jurisdiction with states.
 - Likely Preempted:
 - Operational restrictions on flights; regulation of airspace; equipment; and training.
 - Proper State Areas for regulation
 - Traditional state and local police power laws including privacy, trespass, land use, zoning, and law enforcement.
- FAA reached out to states for law enforcement assistance and to advance technology (UAS Integration Pilot Program)



STATE/LOCAL UAS LAWS

- Privacy
- Conditions/Limitations on Public Use
- Use Restrictions
- Commercial Framework
- Airspace Limitations









LOCAL ORDINANCES AND AGENCY REGULATIONS (PENNSYLVANIA EXAMPLES)

- Pittsburgh (municipal law Oct. 2015)—No UAS allowed in the city parks or playgrounds.
- Lower Merion (2017)—No UAS in township parks.
- PA Game Commission (2016)—No UAS on game lands.
- PA State Parks (2017)--UAS permitted at "designated flying sites" within <u>six</u> state parks.
 Drone use is prohibited at all other state parks.

THE ROLE OF STATE DOTS

- At least 35 state DOTs are currently using or researching the use of UAS.
- At least 23 state DOTs have drone policies that cover issues like the acquisition, operation, airspace restrictions, training and permitting of drones and drone pilots.
 - Most policies relate to state use of UAS.



COURTS GET INVOLVED

- Boggs v. Meredith, 3:16-cv-00006 (W.D. Ky.)
 - The "Droneslayer"
- Huerta v. Haughwout, 3:16-cv-358 (D. Conn.)
 - The Flamethrower
- Singer v. City of Newton, 2017 WL 4176477 (D. Mass.)
 - The Garden City



WHAT'S NEXT?

- Expanded UAS operations and prevalence
- A new form of transport for goods and for people?
 - UAS delivery
 - Air taxi services



QUESTIONS?

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