ASA LEARNING SERIES 2020

Introduction to the Federal Aviation Regulations

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and the second second

FARs, Orders, Bulletins & ACs

Learning Outcomes. The attendee should be able to understand:
☑ What they are
☑ Who they are for
☑ Why they exist
☑ Where to find them
☑ How to use them.

Federal Aviation Regulations



FARs – What are they?



FAR'S – A Very Brief History

Before 1926...

... there were no regulations pertaining to aviation!

The Air Commerce Act of 1926 commissioned the Department of Commerce to:

- foster air commerce,
- issue and enforce air traffic rules,
- certify pilots and aircraft, and
- operate and maintain navigational aids.

1936 - 1937

- 1936: The first year Air Commerce became effective.
 - required all aircraft engaged in interstate or foreign commerce to be licensed and marked with an assigned identification number.
- 1937: Civil Air Regulations (CARs) went into effect.
 - It clasified the regulations (CARs) into parts and sections numbered using a decimal system.



Jun 23, 1938: President Roosevelt signed the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 into law.

- Created the a new kind of Federal Agency, keeping its functions as the agent of Congress, <u>distinct</u> from its functions as the agent of the President.
- This new Federal Agency was composed of 3 elements.
- Civil Aeronautics Authority
- Administrator of the Authority
- Air Safety Board

The International Civil Aviation Conference met in Chicago, known as the Chicago Convention.

Attended by 52 countries.

Rejected the "blue skies" doctrine and reaffirmed the principle of national sovereignty in airspace.
 The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

1940s – 1958

CAA – Civil Aeronautics Administration administered regulations via:

CARs – Civil Air Regulations and;

CAMs – Civil Aeronautics Manuals

- detailed technical information on acceptable methods of complying with regulations.

- Aug 23, 1958: President Eisenhower signed the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (P.L. 85-726) into law.
- Repealed:
 - the Air Commerce Act of 1926,
 - the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938,
 - the Airways Modernization Act of 1957
- Created:
 - the Federal Aviation Agency (FAA), and
 - the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB), which was freed of its administrative ties with the Department of Commerce.
- Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) (agency) came into existence.

Dec 31, 1964: FAA completed codification of previous aviation regulatory issuances into a single body of rules, the Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR's).

FARs were published including new FARs such as:

- FAR Part 135: covering air taxis and commercial operators of small aircraft.
- FAR Part 121: covering domestic, flag, and supplemental air carriers and commercial operators of large aircraft over 12,500 lb.

- Oct 15, 1966: President Johnson signed the Department of Transportation Act (Public Law 89-670).
- The Federal Aviation Administration (previously the independent Federal Aviation Agency) was assigned to the newly created Department of Transportation (DOT).
- The NTSB, was established

Let's fast-forward to today!...

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The Cabinet



The Cabinet and Departments:

Vice President, Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services, Homeland Security, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, Labor, State, Transportation, Treasury, Veterans Affairs, and the Attorney General.

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FAA Regulatory Functions within the Product Life Cycle





The Federal Aviation Regulations (FARs) ...are more formerly referred to as... The Code of Federal Regulations (CFRs)

The Code of Federal Regulations

EXAMPLES

TITLE 1 General Provisions TITLE 7 Agriculture **TITLE 14 Aeronautics and Space** TITLE 19 Custom Duties TITLE 45 Public Welfare TITLE 50 Wildlife and Fisheries

Code of Federal Regulations

- The CFRs are divided into 50 titles;
- Each Title is divided into Volumes, Chapters, Subchapters, Parts, and Sections.
- Each Regulation is cited by title, part, and section,





CFR titles are broken down by Chapters, Subchapters, and Parts.

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Regulation 121.313

Paragraph (g) discusses door placarding requirements in the flight-crew compartment.

121.313

Federal Aviation Administration, DOT

requirements pertaining to seat cushions in §25.853(c) effective on November 26, 1964, on each airplane as follows:

 Each transport category airplane type certificated after January 1, 1958; and

(2) On or after December 20, 2010, each nontransport category airplane type certificated after December 31, 1964.

(c) All interior materials; airplanes type certificated in accordance with SFAR No. 41 of 14 CFR part 21. No person may operate an airplane that conforms to an amended or supplemental type certificate issued in accordance with SFAR No. 41 of 14 CFR part 21 for a maximum certificated takeoff weight in excess of 12,500 pounds unless the airplane meets the compartment interior requirements set forth in §25.853(a) in effect March 6, 1995 (formerly §25.853(a), (b), (b-1), (b-2), and (b-3) of this chapter in effect on September 26, 1978)(see app. L of this part).

(d) All interior materials; other airplanes. For each material or seat cushion to which a requirement in paragraphs (a), (b), or (c) of this does

The Paragraph g

which the airplane was type ertificated.

[Doc. No. 28154, 60 FR 65930, Dec. 20, 1995]

§121.313 Miscellaneous equipment.

No person may conduct any operation unless the following equipment is installed in the airplane:

(a) If protective fuses are installed on an airplane, the number of spare fuses approved for that airplane and appropriately described in the certificate holder's manual.

(b) A windshield wiper or equivalent for each pilot station.

(c) A power supply and distribution system that meets the requirements of §§25.1309, 25.1331, 25.1351(a) and (b)(1) through (4), 25.1353, 25.1355, and 25.1431(b) or that is able to produce and distribute the load for the required instruments and equipment, with use of an external power supply if any one power source or component of the power distribution system fails. The use of common elements in the system may be approved if the Administrator finds that they are designed to be reasonably protected against malfunctioning. Engine-driven sources of energy, when used, must be on separate engines.

(d) A means for indicating the adequacy of the power being supplied to required flight instruments.

(e) Two independent static pressure systems, vented to the outside atmospheric pressure so that they will be least affected by air flow variation or moisture or other foreign matter, and installed so as to be airtight except for the vent. When a means is provided for transferring an instrument from its primary operating system to an alternate system, the means must include a positive positioning control and must be marked to indicate clearly which system is being used.

(f) A door between the passenger and pilot compartments, with a locking means to prevent passengers from opening it without the pilot's permission, except that nontransport category airplanes certificated after December 31, 1964, are not required to comply with this paragraph.

(g) A key for each door that separates a passenger compartment from another compartment that has emergency exit provisions. The key must be readily available for each crewmember.

(h) A placard on each door that is the means of access to a required passenger emergency exit, to indicate that it must be open during takeoff and landing.

(i) A means for the crew, in an emergency to unlock each door that leads to a compartment that is normally accessible to passengers and that can be locked by passengers.

[Doc. No. 6258, 29 FR 19205, Dec. 31, 1964, as amended by Amdt. 121-5, 30 FR 6113, Apr. 30, 1955; Amdt. 121-251, 60 FR 65931, Dec. 20, 1995]

§121.314 Cargo and baggage compartments.

For each transport category airplane type certificated after January 1, 1958: (a) Each Class C or Class D compartment, as defined in §25.857 of this Chapter in effect on June 16, 1986 (see Appendix L to this part), that is greater than 200 cubic feet in volume must

FARs – Who are they for?

FAR Part 1 Definition:

"PERSON" means an individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company, association, joint-stock association, or governmental entity. It includes a trustee, receiver, assignee, or similar representative of any of them."

Are FARs law?

For our purposes.... Yes.

Yes – known as Administrative Law.

The FAA Act of 1958 granted congress the authority to delegate to the FAA the ability to create administrative laws.

Title 49 (U.S.C.), Transportation, Subtitle I, Chapter 1, Part 1, Subsection) of the United States Code G. Ringger Consulting, Inc.

Title 49 (U.S.C.), Subtitle I, Chapter 1, Part 1, Subsections

Subsection 106 (f),(2),(A),(iii) delegates to the FAA Administrator the power to promulgate regulations, rules, orders, circulars, bulletins, and other official publications of the Administration.

Subsection 106 (f),(3),(A) delegates to the FAA Administrator the power to issue, rescind, and revise such regulations as are necessary to carry out those functions.

Notice of Proposed Rule Making (NPRM)

discusses reasons behind a proposal, changes from a previous proposal, date the comments must be received by, and the address to send them to.

Requests for comment are published along with the NPRM in the Federal Register.

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Search for FARs at www.faa.gov



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Search for FARs at www.faa.gov

e-CFR Data is current as of April 9, 2014

| Title | Volume | Chapter | Browse Part | Regulatory Entity |
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| 14 | 1 | 1 | | Federal Aviation Administration, |
| nautics Space | 2 | | 60-109 | Department of Transportation |
| opuee | 3 | | 110-199 | |
| | 4 | II | | Office of the Secretary, Department of Transportation (Aviation Proceedings) |
| | | | | Commercial Space Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation |
| | 5 | V | 1200-1299 | National Aeronautics and Space Administration |
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Common CFRs that impact you

Design & Production

- Part 1 Definitions
- Part 3 General
- Part 21 Production
- Part 23 Normal
- Part 25 Transport
- Part 33 Engines
- Part 45 Markings
- Part 183 Designees

Operations

- Part 1 Definitions
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- Part 121
- Part 129
- Part 135

Maintenance

- Part 1 Definitions
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 Maintenance
- Part 45 Markings
- Part 183 Designees
- Part 121 Air carriers
- Part 145 Repair Stations
- Part 45 Markings
- Part 65 Airmen
- Part 183 Designees

FAR Part 1: Definition of "Person"
Who needs to comply with them? FAR Part 1 Definition:

"PERSON" means an individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company, association, joint-stock association, or governmental entity. It includes a trustee, receiver, assignee, or similar representative of any of them."

FAR Part 1: definition of "Person"

| | e- | CFR Da | ata is curre | nt ar f April 9, 2014 |
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FAR Part 1: definition of "Person"



L Back to Top

§1.1 General definitions.

As used in Subchapters A through K of this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise:

Administrator means the Federal Aviation Administrator or any person to whom he has delegated his authority in the

FAR Part 1: definition of "Person"

Over-the-top means above the layer of clouds or other obscuring phenomena forming the ceiling.

Parachute means a device used or intended to be used to retard the fall of a body or object through the air.

Person means an individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company, association, joint-stock association, or governmental entity. It includes a trustee, receiver, assignee, or similar representative of any of them.

Pilotage means navigation by visual reference to landmarks.

Pilot in command means the person who:

Has final authority and responsibility for the operation and safety of the flight;

(2) Has been designated as pilot in command before or during the flight; and

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FAR Part 43.2: What is an "Overhaul"?

FAR Part 43.2: What is an "Overhaul"?

| | e- | CFR Da | ata is curre | ent ar 5 April 9, 2014 |
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FAR Part 43.2: What is an "Overhaul"?

Title 14: Aeronautics and Space T 43—MAINTENANCE, PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE, REBUILDING, AND ALTERATION

§43.2 Records of overhaul and rebuilding.

(a) No person may describe in any required maintenance entry or form an aircraft, airframe, aircraft engine, propeller, appliance, or component part as being overhauled unless-

(1) Using methods, techniques, and practices acceptable to the Administrator, it has been disassembled, cleaned, inspected, repaired as necessary, and reassembled; and

(2) It has been tested in accordance with approved standards and technical data, or in accordance with current standards and technical data acceptable to the Administrator, which have been developed and documented by the holder of the type certificate, supplemental type certificate, or a material, part, process, or appliance approval under part 21 of this chapter. G. Ringger Consulting, Inc.

FAR Part 145: Regulations for Repair Stations

FAR Part 145: Repair Stations

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| opuee | 3 | | 110-199 | |
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CFR Searches at www.faa.gov



CFR Searches at www.faa.gov

- §145.1 Applicability.
- §145.3 Definition of terms.
- §145.5 Certificate and operations specifications requirements.

Subpart B—Certification

- §145.51 Application for certificate.
- §145.53 Issue of certificate.
- §145.55 Duration and renewal of certificate.
- §145.57 Amendment to or transfer of certificate.
- §145.59 Ratings.
- §145.61 Limited ratings.

Subpart C—Housing, Facilities, Equipment, Materials, and Data

8145 101 General

FAR 145 Repair Station Ratings

§145.59 Ratings.

The following ratings are issued under this subpart:

- (a) Airframe ratings. (1) Class 1: Composite construction of small aircraft.
- (2) Class 2: Composite construction of large aircraft.
- (3) Class 3: All-metal construction of small aircraft.
- (4) Class 4: All-metal construction of large aircraft.
- (b) Powerplant ratings. (1) Class 1: Reciprocating engines of 400 horsepower or less.
- (2) Class 2: Reciprocating engines of more than 400 horsepower.
- (3) Class 3: Turbine engines.

(c) Propeller ratings. (1) Class 1: Fixed-pitch and ground-adjustable propellers of wood, met construction.

The following are listed in AC 20-62 as FAA Acceptable sources for aircraft parts:

- FAR 121 Domestic Air Carriers
- FAR 135 Cargo
- FAR 127 Rotorcraft
- FAR 129 Foreign air carriers
- FAR 145 Repair Stations



What is a FAR 121, 129 or 135 Operator?

e-CFR Data is current as of April 9, 2014

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| opuoo | 3 | | 110-199 | |
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What is a FAR 121, 129 or 135 Operator?

| ules is and | 119 | 119.1 to 119.73 | COMMERCIAL OPERATORS |
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| s on | 120 | 120.1 to 120.227 | DRUG AND ALCOHOL TESTING PROGRAM |
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| rom store. | 125 | 125.1 to 125.509 | CERTIFICATION AND OPERATIONS: AIRPLANES HAVING A SEATING CAPACITY OF 20 OR MORE PASSENGERS OR A MAXIMUM PAYLOAD CAPACITY OF 6,000 POUNDS OR MORE; AND RULES GOVERNING PERSONS ON BOARD SUCH AIRCRAFT |
| | 129 | 129.1 to 129.201 | OPERATIONS: FOREIGN AIR CARRIERS AND FOREIGN OPERATORS OF U.SREGISTERED AIRCRAFT ENGAGED IN COMMON CARRIAGE |
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What is a FAR 121 Operator?

PART 121-OPERATING REQUIREMENTS: DOMESTIC, FLAG, AND SUPPLEMENTAL OPERATIONS

Contents

Special Federal Aviation Regulation No. 50-2 Special Federal Aviation Regulation No. 71 Special Federal Aviation Regulation No. 97 Special Federal Aviation Regulation No. 106—Rules for use of portable oxygen concentrator systems on board aircraft

Subpart A—General

- §121.1 Applicability.
- §121.2 Compliance schedule for operators that transition to part 121; certain new entrant operators.
- §121.4 Applicability of rules to unauthorized operators.
- §121.7 Definitions.
- §121.9 Fraud and falsification.
- §121.11 Rules applicable to operations in a foreign country.
- §121.15 Carriage of narcotic drugs, marihuana, and depressant or stimulant drugs or substances.

Subpart B—Certification Rules for Domestic and Flag Air Carriers [Reserved]

Subpart C—Certification Rules for Supplemental Air Carriers and Commercial Operators [Reserved]

Subpart D—Rules Governing All Certificate Holders Under This Part [Reserved]

Subpart E—Approval of Routes: Domestic and Flag Operations

§121.91 Applicability.

FAA Orders



FAA Orders – What are they?
Cover a wide spectrum of topics

Are used to provide instructions or guidance to comply with either:

- a Regulation, or
- FAA policy

Are mandatory - to the audience specified in the Order.

FAA Orders – Who are they for?

Each Order has a specified audience
 – FAA
 – FAA designees
 – FAA entities

FAA Orders – Examples

Examples:

- 8900.1, Flight Standards Information Manual (FSIM)
- FAA Technical Standard Orders
- Order 8130.2 Airworthiness Certification of Aircraft and Related Products
 Order 8130.21H

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Search for Orders at www.faa.gov



Search for FARs at www.faa.gov

| Aircraft A Ai | ir Traffic Data & Research L | icenses & Certificates | Regulations & Policies | Training & Testing |
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| | Airport Compliance/Obligation | | Air Traffic | Control (JO 7110.65V) |
| | Airport Improvement Program Airport Safety Airport Safety Data | m (AIP) | | peration and ation (JO 7210.3Y) |
| | Design, Engineering, & Cons Environmental | struction | | |
| | Environmental Passenger Facility Charge (F Planning & Capacity | PFC) | Questi Comm | ons or ents? |
| | Environment Examiners and Inspectors Finance | | Contact the Administra | ne Orders & Notices ator |

FAA Bulletins



Bulletins– What are they?

Are information tools that:
alert,
educate, and
make recommendations to the aviation community.

Bulletins- Types

Service Bulletins

- Describe methods of conformance or methods of compliance
- Mandatory when required by an AD
- Special Airworthiness Information Bulletins (SAIB)
 - Contain non-regulatory info & guidance
 - does not meet the criteria for an Airworthiness Directive (AD)

Bulletins- Where can we find them?

Service Bulletins

- From the TC Holder
- Within FAA ICA (e.g. CMMs)
- Are referenced within an Airworthiness
 Directive
- Special Airworthiness Information Bulletins (SAIB)
 - http://rgl.faa.gov/Regulatory_and_Guidanc
 e_Library/rgSAIB.nsf/MainFrame?OpenFra
 meSet

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| Aircraft | Airports | Air Traffic | : Data & Research | Licenses & Certificates | Regulations & F | Policies Training & Test | |
|------------------------|--|-------------|---|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|--|
| | | FAA Ho | ome + Aircraft + Aircraft Safe | ty ▶ Alerts | | | |
| Aircraft Certification | | Sne | cial Airworth | n | 🗞 Print < Share | | |
| Aircraft Safe | ty | | letins (SAIB) | | | | |
| Alerts | | ⇒ | | | | | |
| Programs | | A Spec | A Special Airworthiness Information Bulletin (SAIB) is an information to the Top Top Ke | | | | |
| Report Saf | ety Issues | | educates, and makes reco | Top Tasks | | | |
| General Avia | | | contain non-regulatory information and guidance that does not meet the c | | | View maintenance alerts | |
| | Recreational Aircraft Repair Stations | | vorthiness Directive (AD). (p and issue an SAIB is pro | Search for SAIBs | | | |
| Repair Statio | | | | Find an AD | | | |
| | | | ate, view, and download in egulatory and Guidance Li | B database in the | Read Unapproved Parts Notifications (UPNs) | | |
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Readers & Viewers: Adobe Reader | MS Word Viewer | MS PowerPoint Viewer | MS Excel Viewer | Information about Zip files

Advisory Circulars



FAA ACs– What are they?

FAA issues Advisory Circulars to inform the aviation <u>public</u> in a systematic way of <u>non-regulatory</u> material.

Describes one means of complying to a Regulation but not the only means of complying.

FAA ACs– Who are they for?

An AC is issued to:

- provide guidance and information, and
- show a method <u>acceptable</u> to the FAA.

FAA ACs- Examples

- AC 20-62, Eligibility, Quality, and Identification of Aeronautical Replacement Parts
- AC 20-154 Guide for Developing a Receiving Inspection System for Aircraft Parts and Materials
- AC 43-13 1A and 2A- Acceptable methods, techniques, and practices aircraft repair and Alteration.
- AC 43-9B- Maintenance Records
- AC 145-3- Repair Station Inspection and Procedures Manuals

So, you want to know...

What "Airworthy" means?
What is meant by an "approved part"?
What is a 'standard" part?
What is meant by "Serviceable" stock?
Do life-limited parts require back-to-birth records?

Look up AC 20-62 & AC 20-154 !

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Search for ACs at www.faa.gov



Search for ACs at www.faa.gov

| Federal Avi Administra | | Sea | | Sea |
|--------------------------------|--|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Aircraft Airports Ai | r Traffic Data & Research Licenses | & Certificates | Regulations & Poli | cies Training & Tes |
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| Advisory Circulars (ACs) | Advisory Circulars (ACs) | | | Print < Share |
| Airworthiness Directives (ADs) | Advisory Circulars (ACs) | | | |
| FAA Regulations | | | | |
| Forms | Search Content, Number, Title, Description, o | r Office | | ew All |
| Handbooks & Manuals | Status: Current J | ch | Cu | rrent |
| Notices to Airmen (NOTAMS) | | | Ca | ncelled |
| Orders & Notices | Subscribe to a Series | | Air | ports 150 Series Drafts |
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| Rulemaking | 00 General | - Go | E | port a Checklist |
| Temporary Flight Restrictions | | | Cu | rrent (MS Excel) |
| (TFRs) | Browse by Topic or FAR Part | | Ca | ncelled (MS Excel) |
| | 00 General | | | |
| | General Rule-Making Procedures Investigation and Enforcement Proced | ures | | uestions or |

Example... AC 20-154

Do life-limited parts require back-to-birth records?

k. Life-Limited Part. Any part for which a mandatory replacement limit is specified in the type design, the instructions for continued airworthiness (ICA), or the maintenance manual.

NOTE: An audit trail tracing a life-limited part back to its origin would only be required when the operator's records are not complete enough for an accurate determination of the elapsed time on the part to be established. A request for such an audit trace would probably be the exception (Federal Aviation Decisions, Interpretation 1992-35).

Let's Recap...

| FARs | RegulatoryBinding |
|-----------|--|
| Orders | InstructionsGuidance |
| Bulletins | Methods of conformance Methods of compliance info & guidance |
| ACs | One means of compliance to an FARNot the only means |

Thanks for attending!

and remember...

"To stop learning.... is to stop living." George J. Ringger

In a time of need, build your team! Call ASA!!! Here's my cell phone: 954-655-6509

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