Subpart B—Operating Rules

§ 103.9 Hazardous operations.

- (a) No person may operate any ultralight vehicle in a manner that creates a hazard to other persons or property.
- (b) No person may allow an object to be dropped from an ultralight vehicle if such action creates a hazard to other persons or property.

§ 103.11 Daylight operations.

- (a) No person may operate an ultralight vehicle except between the hours of sunrise and sunset.
- (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this section, ultralight vehicles may be operated during the twilight periods 30 minutes before official sunrise and 30 minutes after official sunset or, in Alaska, during the period of civil twilight as defined in the Air Almanac, if:
- (1) The vehicle is equipped with an operating anticollision light visible for at least 3 statute miles; and
- (2) All operations are conducted in uncontrolled airspace.

§ 103.13 Operation near aircraft; rightof-way rules.

- (a) Each person operating an ultralight vehicle shall maintain vigilance so as to see and avoid aircraft and shall yield the right-of-way to all aircraft.
- (b) No person may operate an ultralight vehicle in a manner that creates a collision hazard with respect to any aircraft.
- (c) Powered ultralights shall yield the right-of-way to unpowered ultralights.

§ 103.15 Operations over congested areas.

No person may operate an ultralight vehicle over any congested area of a city, town, or settlement, or over any open air assembly of persons.

§ 103.17 Operations in certain airspace.

No person may operate an ultralight vehicle within Class A, Class B, Class C, or Class D airspace or within the lateral boundaries of the surface area of Class E airspace designated for an airport unless that person has prior au-

thorization from the ATC facility having jurisdiction over that airspace.

[Amdt. 103-17, 56 FR 65662, Dec. 17, 1991]

§ 103.19 Operations in prohibited or restricted areas.

No person may operate an ultralight vehicle in prohibited or restricted areas unless that person has permission from the using or controlling agency, as appropriate.

§ 103.20 Flight restrictions in the proximity of certain areas designated by notice to airmen.

No person may operate an ultralight vehicle in areas designated in a Notice to Airmen under §91.137, §91.138, §91.141, §91.143 or §91.145 of this chapter, unless authorized by:

- (a) Air Traffic Control (ATC); or
- (b) A Flight Standards Certificate of Waiver or Authorization issued for the demonstration or event.

[Doc. No. FAA-2000-8274, 66 FR 47378, Sept. 11 20011

§ 103.21 Visual reference with the surface.

No person may operate an ultralight vehicle except by visual reference with the surface.

§ 103.23 Flight visibility and cloud clearance requirements.

No person may operate an ultralight vehicle when the flight visibility or distance from clouds is less than that in the table found below. All operations in Class A, Class B, Class C, and Class D airspace or Class E airspace designated for an airport must receive prior ATC authorization as required in § 103.17 of this part.

Airspace	Flight visibility	Distance from clouds
Class A	Not applicable 3 statute miles 3 statute miles	Not Applicable. Clear of Clouds. 500 feet below. 1,000 feet above. 2,000 feet horizontal.
Class D	3 statute miles	500 feet below. 1,000 feet above. 2,000 feet horizontal.
Class E: Less than 10,000 feet MSL.	3 statute miles	500 feet below. 1,000 feet above. 2,000 feet hori- zontal.

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Airspace	Flight visibility	Distance from clouds
At or above 10,000 feet MSL.	5 statute miles	1,000 feet below. 1,000 feet above. 1 statute mile horizontal.
Class G: 1,200 feet or less above the surface (re- gardless of MSL altitude).	1 statute mile	Clear of clouds.
More than 1,200 feet above the surface but less than 10,000 feet MSI	1 statute mile	500 feet below. 1,000 feet above. 2,000 feet horizontal.
More than 1,200 feet above the surface and at or above 10,000 feet MSL.	5 statute miles	1,000 feet below. 1,000 feet above. 1 statute mile horizontal.

[Amdt. 103-17, 56 FR 65662, Dec. 17, 1991]

PART 105—PARACHUTE OPERATIONS

Subpart A—General

Sec.

105.1 Applicability.

105.3 Definitions.

105.5 General.

105.7 use of alcohol and drugs.

105.9 Inspections.

Subpart B—Operating Rules

105.13 Radio equipment and use requirements.

105.15 Information required and notice of cancellation or postponement of a parachute operation.

105.17 Flight visibility and clearance from cloud requirements.

105.19 Parachute operations between sunset and sunrise.

105.21 Parachute operations over or into a congested area or an open-air assembly of persons.

105.23 Parachute operations over or onto airports.

105.25 Parachute operations in designated airspace.

Subpart C—Parachute Equipment and Packing

105.41 Applicability.

105.43 Use of single-harness, dual-parachute systems.

105.45 Use of tandem parachute systems.

105.47 Use of static lines.

105.49 Foreign parachutists and equipment.

AUTHORITY: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113-40114, 44701-44702, 44721.

SOURCE: Doc. No. FAA-1999-5483, 66 FR 23553, May 9, 2001, unless otherwise noted.

§ 105.1 Applicability.

- (a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, this part prescribes rules governing parachute operations conducted in the United States.
- (b) This part does not apply to a parachute operation conducted—
- (1) In response to an in-flight emergency, or
- (2) To meet an emergency on the surface when it is conducted at the direction or with the approval of an agency of the United States, or of a State, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, or a possession of the United States, or an agency or political subdivision thereof.
- (c) Sections 105.5, 105.9, 105.13, 105.15, 105.17, 105.19 through 105.23, 105.25(a)(1) and 105.27 of this part do not apply to a parachute operation conducted by a member of an Armed Force—
- (1) Over or within a restricted area when that area is under the control of an Armed Force.
- (2) During military operations in uncontrolled airspace.

§ 105.3 Definitions.

For the purposes of this part—

Approved parachute means a parachute manufactured under a type certificate or a Technical Standard Order (C-23 series), or a personnel-carrying U.S. military parachute (other than a high altitude, high speed, or ejection type) identified by a Navy Air Facility, an Army Air Field, and Air Force-Navy drawing number, an Army Air Field order number, or any other military designation or specification number.

Automatic Activation Device means a self-contained mechanical or electromechanical device that is attached to the interior of the reserve parachute container, which automatically initiates parachute deployment of the reserve parachute at a pre-set altitude, time, percentage of terminal velocity, or combination thereof.

Direct Supervision means that a certificated rigger personally observes a non-certificated person packing a main parachute to the extent necessary to