

U.S. Code § 44701.General requirements

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(a)PROMOTING SAFETY.—The Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall promote safe flight of [civil aircraft](#) in [air commerce](#) by prescribing—

(1)
minimum standards required in the interest of safety for [appliances](#) and for the design, material, construction, quality of work, and performance of [aircraft,aircraft engines](#), and [propellers](#);

(2)regulations and minimum standards in the interest of safety for—

(A)
inspecting, servicing, and overhauling [aircraft](#), [aircraft engines](#), [propellers](#), and [appliances](#);

(B)
equipment and facilities for, and the timing and manner of, the inspecting, servicing, and overhauling; and

(C)
a qualified private [person](#), instead of an officer or [employee](#) of the Administration, to examine and report on the inspecting, servicing, and overhauling;

(3)
regulations required in the interest of safety for the reserve supply of [aircraft](#), [aircraft engines](#), [propellers](#), [appliances](#), and [aircraft](#) fuel and oil, including the reserve supply of [fuel](#) and oil carried in flight;

(4)
regulations in the interest of safety for the maximum hours or periods of service of airmen and other [employees](#) of [air carriers](#); and

(5)
regulations and minimum standards for other practices, methods, and procedure the Administrator finds necessary for safety in [air commerce](#) and national security.

(b)PRESCRIBING MINIMUM SAFETY STANDARDS.—The Administrator may prescribe minimum safety standards for—

(1)

an [air carrier](#) to whom a certificate is issued under [section 44705 of this title](#); and

(2)

operating an [airport](#) serving any [passenger](#) operation of [air carrier aircraft](#) designed for at least 31 [passenger](#) seats.

(c)REDUCING AND ELIMINATING ACCIDENTS.—

The Administrator shall carry out this chapter in a way that best tends to reduce or eliminate the possibility or recurrence of accidents in [air transportation](#). However, the Administrator is not required to give preference either to [air transportation](#) or to other [air commerce](#) in carrying out this chapter.

(d)CONSIDERATIONS AND CLASSIFICATION OF REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS.—When prescribing a regulation or standard under subsection (a) or (b) of this section or any of sections [44702–44716](#) of this title, the Administrator shall—

(1)consider—

(A)

the duty of an [air carrier](#) to provide service with the highest possible degree of safety in the public interest; and

(B)

differences between [air transportation](#) and other [air commerce](#); and

(2)

classify a regulation or standard appropriate to the differences between [air transportation](#) and other [air commerce](#).

(e)BILATERAL EXCHANGES OF SAFETY OVERSIGHT RESPONSIBILITIES.—

(1)IN GENERAL.—

Notwithstanding the provisions of this chapter, the Administrator, pursuant to Article 83 bis of the Convention on International Civil Aviation and by a bilateral agreement with the aeronautical authorities of another country, may exchange with that country all or part of their respective functions and duties with respect to registered [aircraft](#) under the following articles of the Convention: Article 12 (Rules of the Air); Article 31 (Certificates of Airworthiness); or Article 32a (Licenses of Personnel).

(2)RELINQUISHMENT AND ACCEPTANCE OF RESPONSIBILITY.—

The Administrator relinquishes responsibility with respect to the functions and duties transferred by the Administrator as specified in the bilateral agreement, under the Articles listed in paragraph (1) for [United States-](#)registered [aircraft](#) described in paragraph (4)(A) transferred abroad and accepts

responsibility with respect to the functions and duties under those Articles for [aircraft](#) registered abroad and described in paragraph (4)(B) that are transferred to the [United States](#).

(3) CONDITIONS.—

The Administrator may predicate, in the agreement, the transfer of functions and duties under this subsection on any conditions the Administrator deems necessary and prudent, except that the Administrator may not transfer responsibilities for [United States](#) registered [aircraft](#) described in paragraph (4)(A) to a country that the Administrator determines is not in compliance with its obligations under international law for the safety oversight of civil aviation.

(4) REGISTERED AIRCRAFT DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “registered [aircraft](#)” means—

(A)

[aircraft](#) registered in the [United States](#) and operated pursuant to an agreement for the lease, charter, or [interchange](#) of the [aircraft](#) or any similar arrangement by an operator that has its principal place of business or, if it has no such place of business, its permanent residence in another country; and

(B)

[aircraft](#) registered in a foreign country and operated under an agreement for the lease, charter, or [interchange](#) of the [aircraft](#) or any similar arrangement by an operator that has its principal place of business or, if it has no such place of business, its permanent residence in the [United States](#).

(5) FOREIGN AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES.—

(A) Acceptance.—Subject to subparagraph (D), the Administrator may accept an airworthiness directive, as defined in [section 39.3](#) of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, issued by an aeronautical safety authority of a foreign country, and leverage that authority’s regulatory process, if—

(i)

the country is the [state](#) of design for the product that is the subject of the airworthiness directive;

(ii)

the [United States](#) has a bilateral safety agreement relating to [aircraft](#) certification with the country;

(iii)

as part of the bilateral safety agreement with the country, the Administrator has determined that such aeronautical safety authority has an [aircraft](#) certification system relating to safety that produces a level of safety equivalent to the level produced by the system of the Federal Aviation Administration;

(iv)

the aeronautical safety authority of the country utilizes an open and transparent notice and comment process in the issuance of airworthiness directives; and

(v)

the airworthiness directive is necessary to provide for the safe operation of the [aircraft](#) subject to the directive.

(B) Alternative approval process.—

Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), the Administrator may issue a Federal Aviation Administration airworthiness directive instead of accepting an airworthiness directive otherwise eligible for acceptance under such subparagraph, if the Administrator determines that such issuance is necessary for safety or operational reasons due to the complexity or unique features of the Federal Aviation Administration airworthiness directive or the [United States](#) aviation system.

(C) Alternative means of compliance.—The Administrator may—

(i)

accept an alternative means of compliance, with respect to an airworthiness directive accepted under subparagraph (A), that was approved by the aeronautical safety authority of the foreign country that issued the airworthiness directive; or

(ii)

notwithstanding subparagraph (A), and at the request of any [person](#) affected by an airworthiness directive accepted under such subparagraph, approve an alternative means of compliance with respect to the airworthiness directive.

(D) Limitation.—

The Administrator may not accept an airworthiness directive issued by an aeronautical safety authority of a foreign country if the airworthiness directive addresses matters other than those involving the safe operation of an [aircraft](#).

(f) EXEMPTIONS.—

The Administrator may grant an exemption from a requirement of a regulation prescribed under subsection (a) or (b) of this section or any of sections [44702–44716](#) of this title if the Administrator finds the exemption is in the public interest.

49 U.S. Code § 44702. Issuance of certificates

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(a)General Authority and Applications.—The Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration may issue [airman](#) certificates, design organization certificates, type certificates, production certificates, airworthiness certificates, [air carrier](#) operating certificates, [airport](#) operating certificates, air [agency](#) certificates, and [air navigation facility](#) certificates under this chapter. An application for a certificate must—

(1)

be under oath when the Administrator requires; and

(2)

be in the form, contain information, and be filed and served in the way the Administrator prescribes.

(b)Considerations.—When issuing a certificate under this chapter, the Administrator shall—

(1) consider—

(A)

the duty of an [air carrier](#) to provide service with the highest possible degree of safety in the public interest; and

(B)

differences between [air transportation](#) and other [air commerce](#); and

(2)

classify a certificate according to the differences between [air transportation](#) and other [air commerce](#).

(c)Prior Certification.—

The Administrator may authorize an [aircraft](#), [aircraft engine](#), [propeller](#), or [appliance](#) for which a certificate has been issued authorizing the use of the [aircraft](#), [aircraft engine](#), [propeller](#), or [appliance](#) in [air transportation](#) to be used in [air commerce](#) without another certificate being issued.

(d)Delegation.—

(1) Subject to regulations, supervision, and review the Administrator may prescribe, the Administrator may delegate to a qualified private [person](#), or to an [employee](#) under the supervision of that [person](#), a matter related to—

(A)

the examination, testing, and inspection necessary to issue a certificate under this chapter; and

(B)
issuing the certificate.

(2)
The Administrator may rescind a delegation under this subsection at any time for any reason the Administrator considers appropriate.

(3)
A **person** affected by an action of a private **person** under this subsection may apply for reconsideration of the action by the Administrator. On the Administrator's own initiative, the Administrator may reconsider the action of a private **person** at any time. If the Administrator decides on reconsideration that the action is unreasonable or unwarranted, the Administrator shall change, modify, or reverse the action. If the Administrator decides the action is warranted, the Administrator shall affirm the action.

(Pub. L. 103–272, § 1(e), July 5, 1994, 108 Stat. 1186; Pub. L. 108–176, title II, § 227(a), Dec. 12, 2003, 117 Stat. 2531.)