From Space Tourists to Unruly Passengers? The US Struggle with 'On-Orbit Jurisdiction'

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Introduction

2015: real take-off 'space tourism' (?) Virgin Galactic & XCOR 2017: crewed flight to ISS (?) Space-X, Blue Origin, Sierra Nevada, Boeing Issue of non-professionals on board Range of human activities on board no longer >necessarily \approx only related to actual spaceflight; commercial, civil, criminal activities can now be envisaged



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Jurisdiction & outer space

General aspects

- Classic: territorial & nationality-based ('personal)
 - Art. VIII, Outer Space Treaty: adds possibility of quasi-territorial jurisdiction to registered space objects & personnel thereof
- Registration Convention: national & international registration -> jurisdiction of single state
 - Applicable to space objects "launched into Earth orbit and beyond" – may well include sub-orbital vehicles!
 - Example: US Patents in Space Act



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Jurisdiction & spaceflight

Special case ISS

- Individual modules registered (Art. 5, IGA)
- IPR regime: quasi-territorially based (Art. 21)
- Criminal law: primarily active personality; subsidiary passive personality (Art. 22)
- Issue of 'space object'
 - Definition ultimately hinges on ... 'outer space'
 - Qualification as 'aircraft' also entitles exercise quasi-territorial jurisdiction



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The US context (1)

- 1. NASA jurisdiction over public manned space activities
 - Exercise of control over US civil space activities as mandated by 1958 NASA Act et seq.
 - Employment contracts with NASA astronauts
 - Legal arrangements for guest astronauts
 - Took care of ISS 'space tourism':
 - Ad hoc arrangement for Tito's visit, 2001
 - Principles Regarding Processes & Criteria for Selection etc. of ISS Crewmembers, incl. SFPs



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The US context (2)

2. FCC jurisdiction over space coms

- 1934 Communications Act et seq.
- Use of radio frequencies also for spaceflight
- Exercise jurisdiction mainly by a priori license
- 3. NOAA jurisdiction over space remote sensing activities
 - 1984/1992 Land Remote Sensing Acts
 - Operation RS systems & handling ensuing data
 - Exercise jurisdiction mainly by a priori license



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The US context (3)

4. FAA jurisdiction launch & re-entry

- 1984/1988/2004 Commercial Space Launch Act
- Launch -> re-usable vehicles -> re-entry
- Definitions 'launch' & 're-entry' phases
- Focus on safety launch & re-entry operations
- Note evolution private manned spaceflight:
 - Sub-orbital hops ≈ seamless transition launch–reentry & safety considerations omnipresent
 - Trips to orbit longer duration, but so far public
 - Trips to & stays at space hotels long duration private



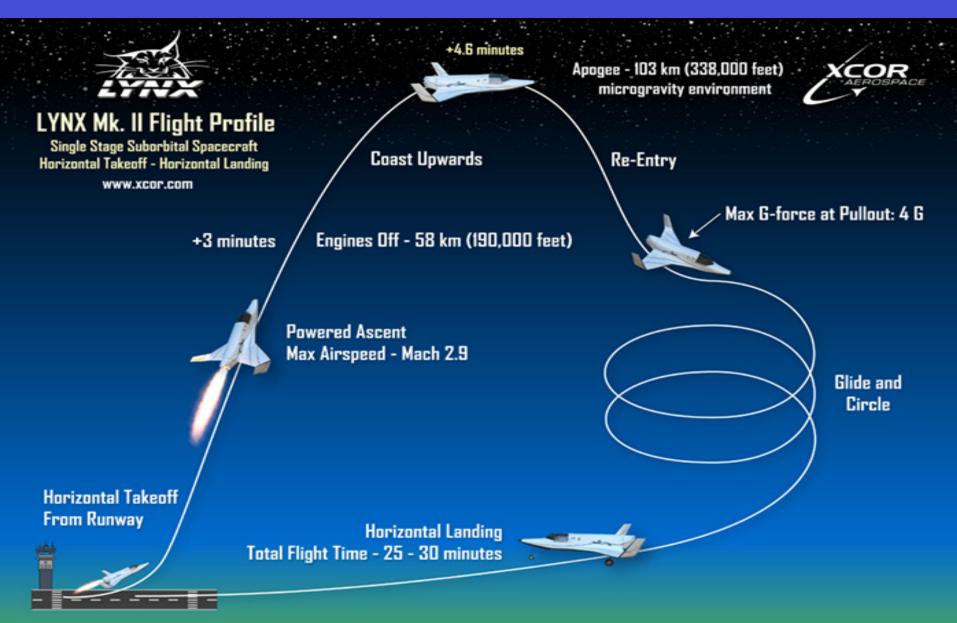
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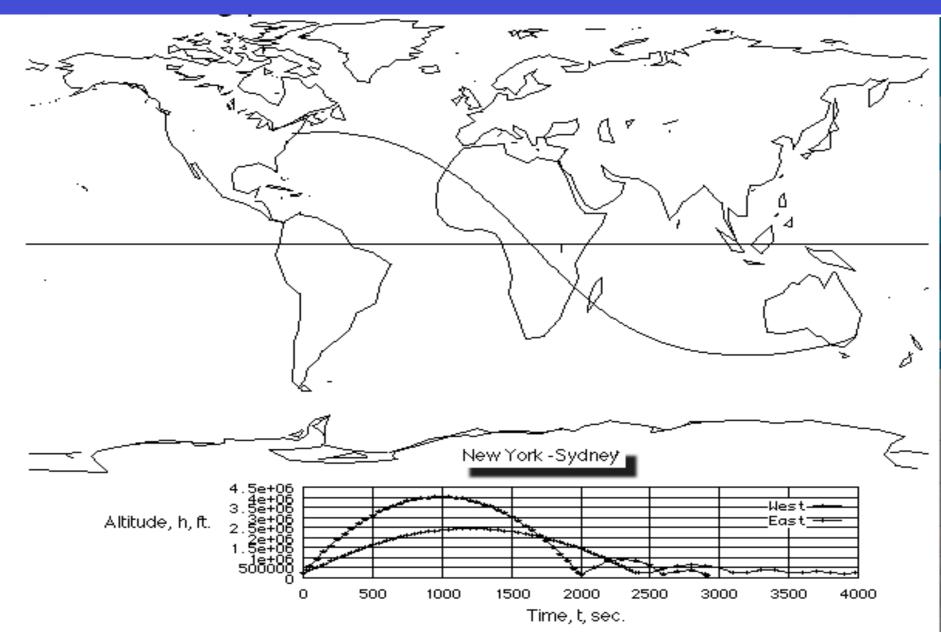
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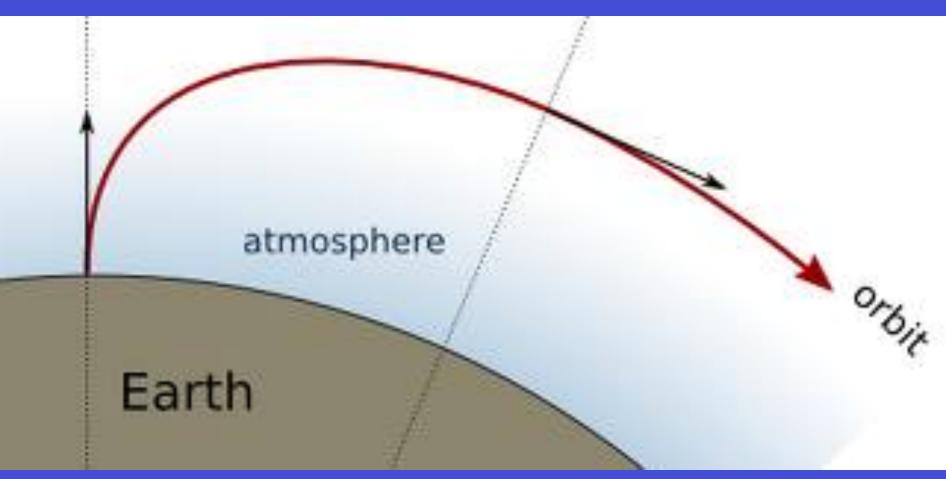
Impending sub-orbital trajectories

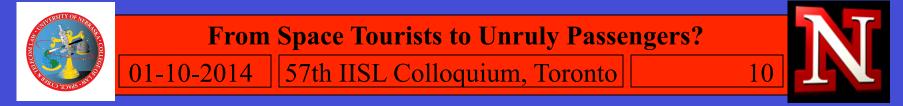


Future suborbital trajectories (1)



Future (sub)orbital trajectories (2)





US: 'on-orbit' jurisdiction?

Gap opening up esp. on commercial & civil & enforcement criminal jurisdiction **US Federal Criminal Code already applies** No 'police powers' like aircraft commanders $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ Would certainly apply to 'unruly passengers' \bigcirc No general applicability commercial or civil law 'Carve-outs' required for use radio-frequencies (FCC) & remote sensing activities (NOAA) Alignment necessary with FAA (!) jurisdiction over **National Air Space**



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Concluding remarks

- As long as no airspaces other countries would become involved:
 - No need to address delimitation-issue 'airspaceouter space' head-on
 - No need to determine whether 'on-orbit' jurisdiction should not read 'in-space' jurisdiction
 - No need to address definition of 'space object' with reference to 'outer space'
 - Some legal action nevertheless warranted as of today



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