Federal Aviation Administration

FAA Drone Integration

Remote Identification Brief for North Texas

August 29, 2023

Remote Identification Brief for North Texas Agenda

FAA Drone Integration

- Rule Overview
- Rule Schedule
- Operational Compliance
- Uses of Remote Identification Data in the Field

Rule Overview

The Remote Identification of Unmanned Aircraft Final Rule is the next incremental step towards further integration of unmanned aircraft (UA) in the National Airspace System.

In its most basic form, remote identification (ID) can be described as a digital license plate for drones.

Remote ID is necessary to address aviation safety and security issues regarding UA operations in the National Airspace System and is an essential building block toward safely allowing more complex UA operations.

<u>If you are required to register your drone, you need to comply with remote ID!</u>

Rule Schedule

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Final Rule posting on FAA.gov	December 28, 2020
Final Rule Published in Federal Register	January 15, 2021
Final Rule Effective Date	April 21, 2021
UAS Manufacturing/Production Compliance Date	September 16, 2022
FAA Begins Accepting FRIA Applications	October 23, 2022
Operational Compliance Date	September 16, 2023

Operational Compliance

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3 Ways Drone Pilots Can Meet Remote ID Rule

Drone Remote Identification

Drone Remote Identification

FAA-Recognized Identification Area

Operational Compliance with a Standard Remote ID Drone

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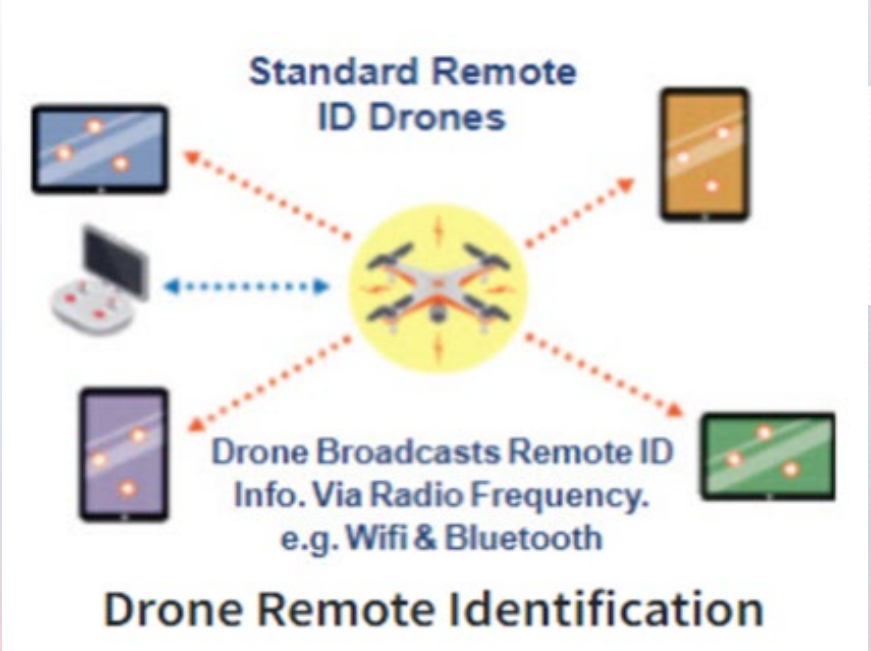
Requires drones to broadcast message elements locally over radio frequency

Broadcast remote ID message elements include:

- Unique ID (remote ID-complaint serial or session ID)
- Control Station location and altitude
- Drone location, altitude, and velocity
- Time mark
- Emergency Status

No associated operational limitations other than the operating rules that apply to the specific operation



Operational Compliance with a Remote ID Broadcast Module

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Option for home-built drones and drone fleet made before Remote ID manufacturing compliance date

Broadcast remote ID message elements include:

- Unique ID (remote ID-complaint serial)
- Take-off location and altitude
- Drone location, altitude, and velocity
- Time mark

Operation must be Visual Line of Sight (VLOS)

Operational Compliance in a FAA-Recognized Identification Areas (FRIA)

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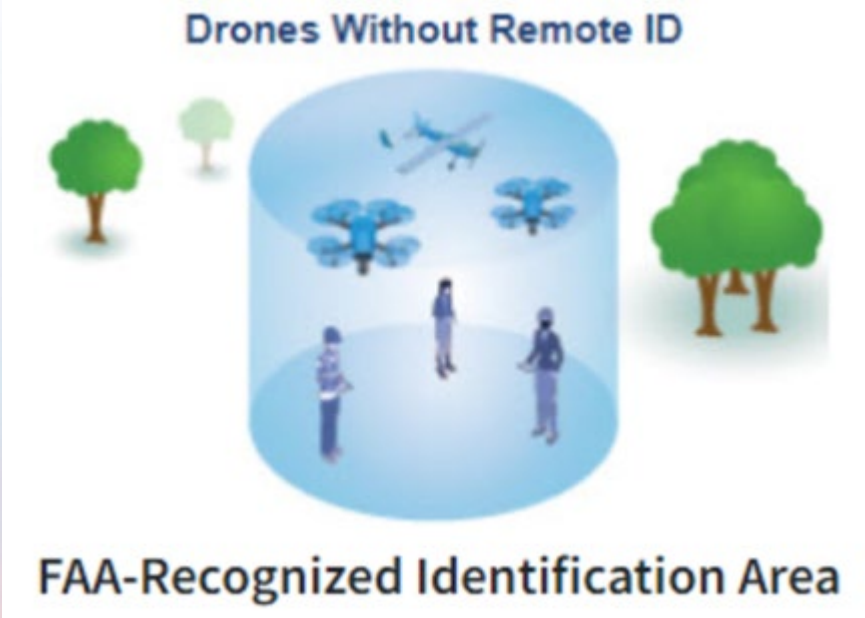
FRIAs are locations where drones can operate without Remote ID equipment

Only FAA-recognized community-based organizations (CBOs) and educational institutions are eligible to apply for a FRIA through FAADroneZone

FRIAs expire after 48 calendar months, unless renewed

Locations of FRIAs will be available on the UAS Data Delivery Service (UDDS) webpage:

https://udds-faa.opendata.arcgis.com/



Operational Compliance in a FAA-Recognized Identification Areas (FRIA)

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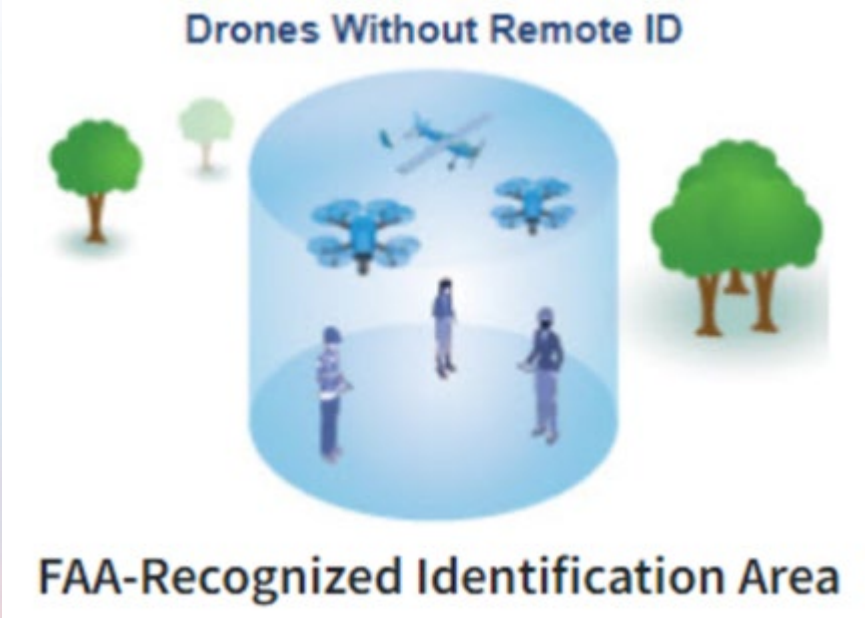
Flying in a FRIA without Remote ID requires both the drone and the operator to remain within the boundaries of the FRIA and the operator must maintain VLOS of the drone at all times

Drones equipped with Remote ID may operate within a FRIA, but must continue to broadcast Remote ID

FRIAs located in controlled airspace still require the drone operator to receive an airspace authorization from the FAA



Operational Compliance with an Authorization from the FAA

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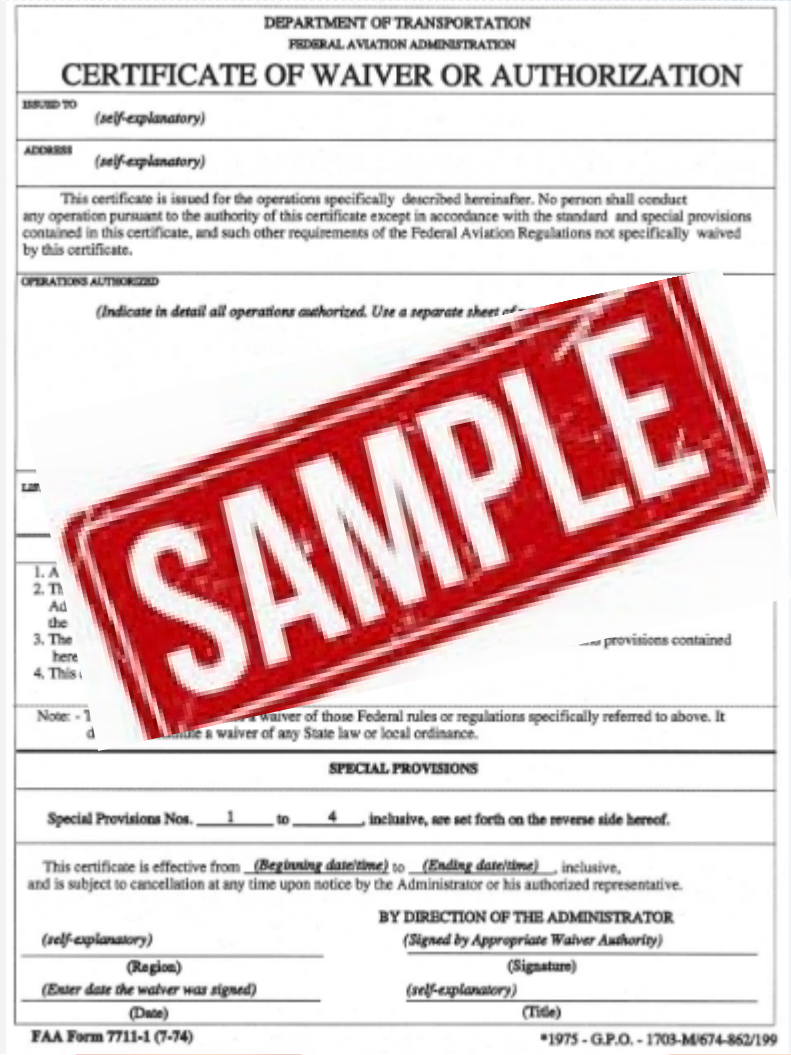
Permits operations without Remote ID, subject to the conditions listed in the authorization

FAA has two separate processes for authorization requests to operate without remote ID

- For security-sensitive mission sets, contact 9-ATOR-HQ-IFOS@faa.gov
- For non-security-sensitive mission sets, contact RIDAuthorizations@faa.gov



DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

CERTIFICATE OF WAIVER OR AUTHORIZATION

ISSUED TO (self-explanatory)

ADDRESS (self-explanatory)

This certificate is issued for the operations specifically described hereinafter. No person shall conduct any operation pursuant to the authority of this certificate except in accordance with the standard and special provisions contained in this certificate, and such other requirements of the Federal Aviation Regulations not specifically waived by this certificate.

OPERATIONS AUTHORIZED

(Indicate in detail all operations authorized. Use a separate sheet of

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a waiver of those Federal rules or regulations specifically referred to above. It
a waiver of any State law or local ordinance.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Special Provisions Nos. 1 to 4, inclusive, are set forth on the reverse side hereof.

This certificate is effective from (Beginning date/time) to (Ending date/time), inclusive, and is subject to cancellation at any time upon notice by the Administrator or his authorized representative.

BY DIRECTION OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

(self-explanatory) (Region)

(Signed by Appropriate Waiver Authority) (Signature)

(Enter date the waiver was signed) (Date)

(self-explanatory) (Title)

FAA Form 7711-1 (7-74)

*1975 - G.P.O. - 1703-M/674-862/199

Operational Compliance FAQs (1 of 4)

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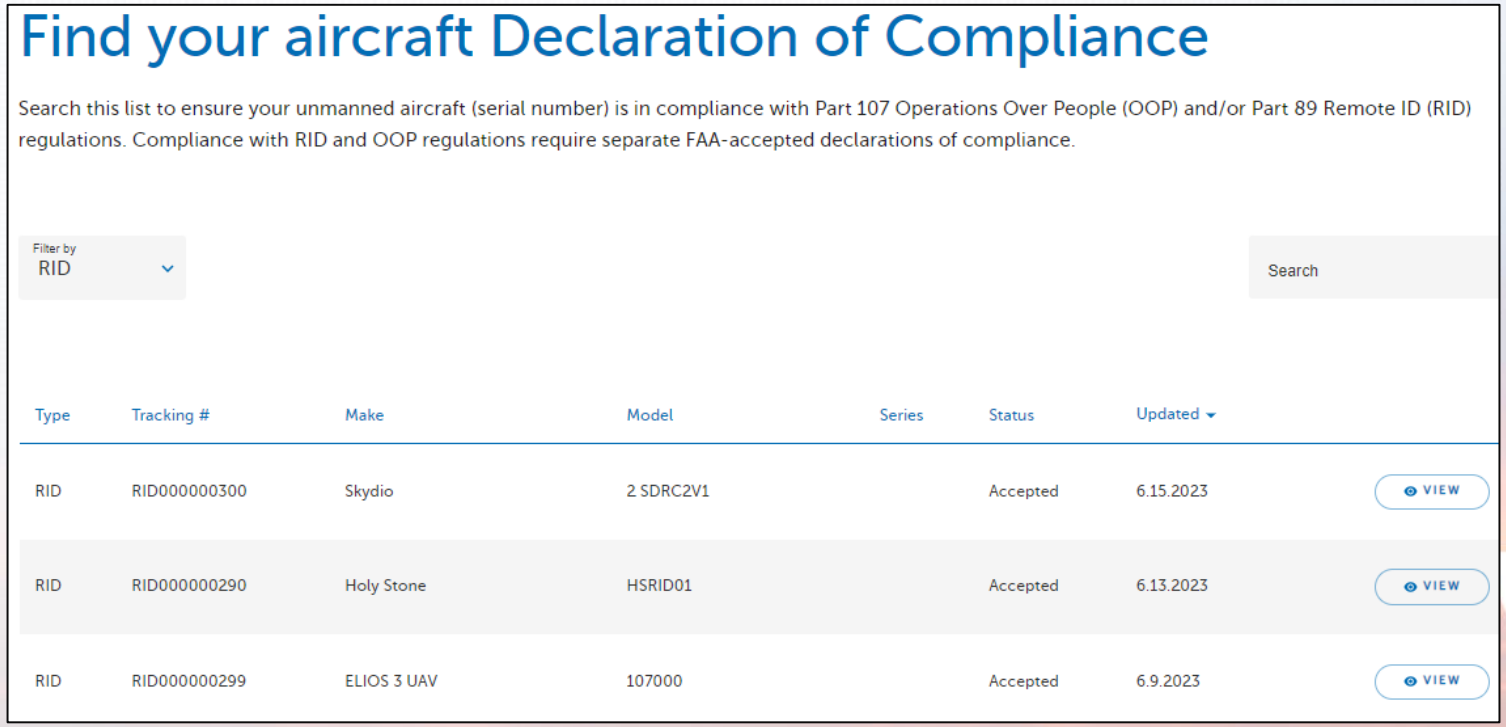
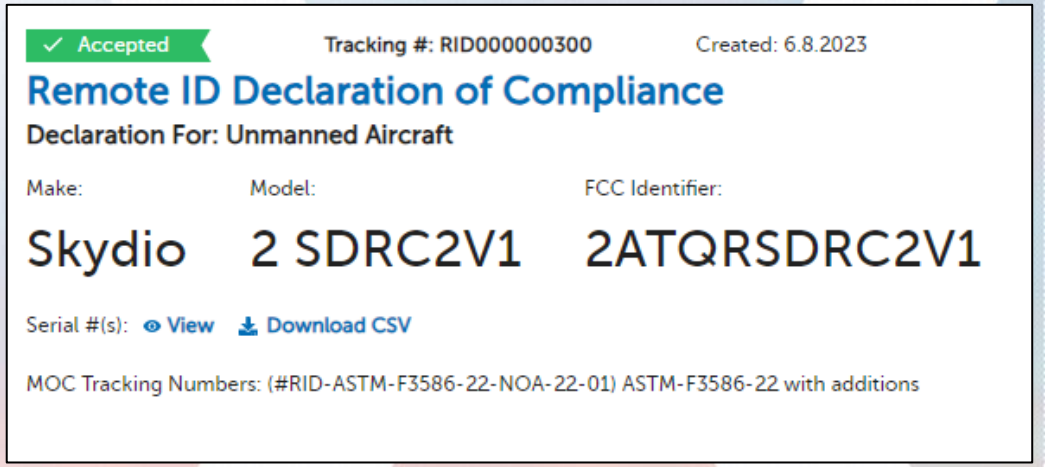
Q: How do I determine if my drone or broadcast module is Remote ID-compliant?

A: Go to FAA's Declaration of Compliance website: https://uasdoc.faa.gov/listDocs



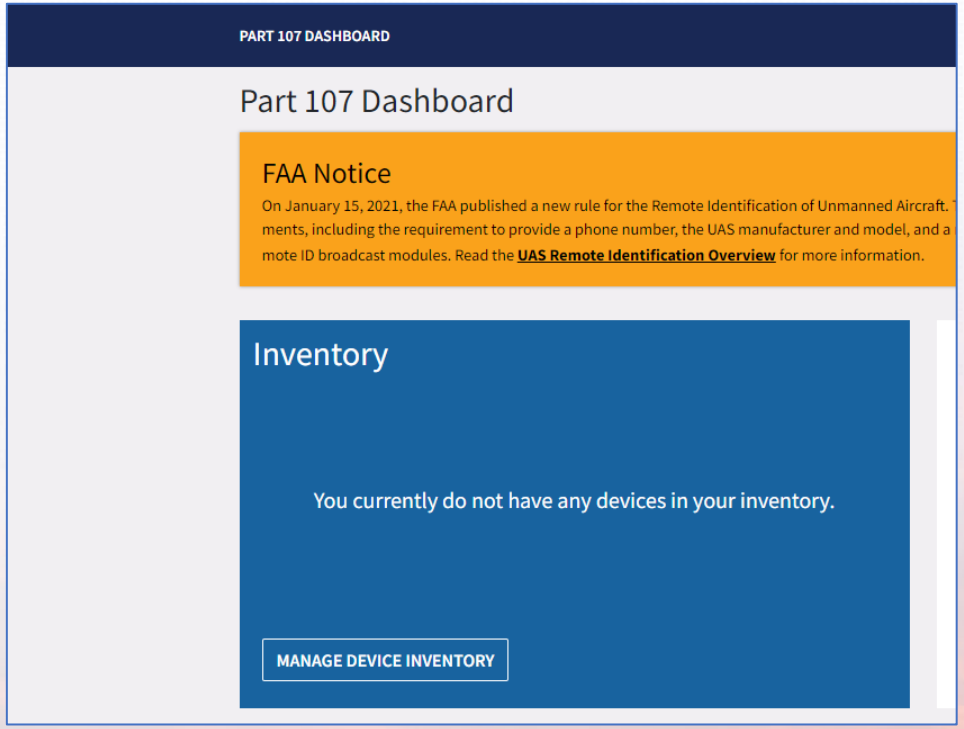


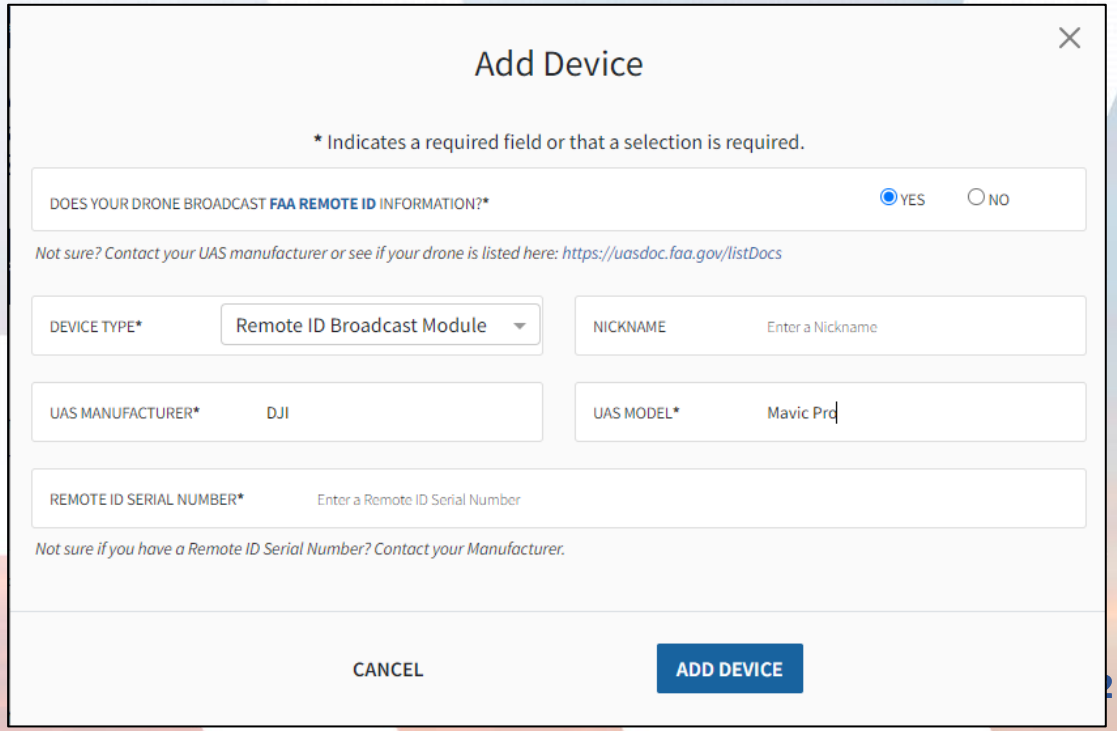
Operational Compliance FAQs (2 of 4)

FAA Drone Integration

Q: How do I add or update an existing registration for my Remote ID-compliant drone?

A: For most drone operators, including 107 flyers, go to FAADroneZone: https://faadronezone.faa.gov





Operational Compliance FAQs (3 of 4)

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Q: Are there any exceptions to operating with Remote ID?

A: Drones that do not require registration. This includes drones ≤ 0.55lb used for recreational ops.

Operational Compliance FAQs (4 of 4)

Q: Where can I find locations of FRIAs?

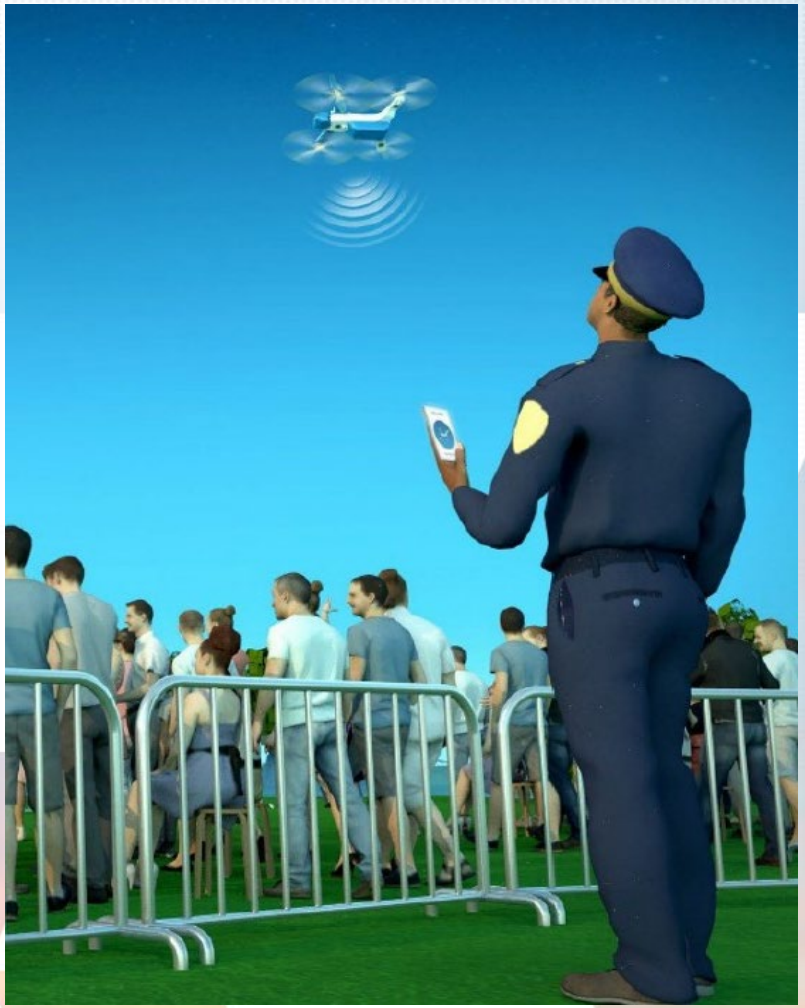
A: UAS Data Delivery Service (UDDS) webpage: https://udds-faa.opendata.arcgis.com/

Uses of Remote Identification Data – Locating the Operator

Anyone can receive broadcast remote ID data assuming they have a tool or solution with the appropriate range to pickup the signal

The control station location or drone's take-off location included in a broadcast Remote ID message can be leveraged to locate the operator of a drone of interest

FAA does not have plans to develop tools, physical infrastructure, or other solutions to stakeholders outside the FAA for receiving broadcast remote ID data



Uses of Remote Identification Data – Data Correlation (1 of 2)

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While anyone can receive broadcast remote ID data, federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial (FSLTT) authorities may be able to correlate that data to FAA-held data, such as registration.

The unique identifier (e.g., remote ID-compliant serial) from the broadcast remote ID message is necessary for executing data correlation functions

Data correlation may be envisioned by FSLTT authorities if unsuccessful in locating the operator of a drone of interest from broadcast remote ID data.

Uses of Remote Identification Data – Data Correlation (2 of 2)

FSLTT authorities should leverage their dedicated LEAP agent for support with correlating broadcast remote ID data to FAA-held data

FAA is looking into streamlined data correlation solutions for FSLTT authorities that would limit interactions with a LEAP agent and allow quick receipt of FAA-held data to support an investigation

Additional Information

FAA Drone Integration

https://www.faa.gov/uas/getting_started/remote_id/

https://www.faa.gov/uas/getting_started/remote_id/fria

https://www.faa.gov/about/office_org/headquarters_offices/ash/ash_programs/investigations/leap

For questions about operations contact the UAS Support Desk:
UAShelp@faa.gov or 844-FLYMYUA

Q&A Session

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