

# Remote ID Talking Points

## Overview

- Any drone that requires FAA registration operating in U.S. airspace must comply with the final rule ([14 CFR Part 89](#)) on Remote Identification (ID) by **September 16, 2023**.
  - All drones flown under [Part 107](#)
  - Drones weighing more than .55lbs flown for fun under [Section 44809](#) (Exception for Limited Recreational Operations)
- Remote ID compliance:
  - Operate a standard Remote ID equipped drone; *or*
  - Attach a Remote ID broadcast module to a drone not equipped with standard Remote ID; *or*
  - Fly in an [FAA-Recognized Identification Area \(FRIA\)](#).
- Drones manufactured for use in U.S. airspace must meet standard Remote ID equipment requirements.
  - There are limited exceptions allowing the production of drones without Remote ID, which include home-built kits and drones used by the U.S. Government, amongst others.
- Remote ID builds on existing foundations for more complex drone operations such as routine package delivery, operations over people and beyond visual line of sight.
- Remote ID provides awareness of a drone's location during flight to the FAA, national security agencies, law enforcement entities, and other government officials.
  - Remote ID will provide information about drones in flight, such as the drone's identity, location, altitude, and control station or take-off location.
  - The information can be used to distinguish compliant airspace users from those potentially posing a safety or security risk.
  - Law enforcement personnel can request and obtain the identity of the drone's owner from the FAA.
- Questions on Remote ID should be directed to the UAS Support Center ([UAShelp@faa.gov](mailto:UAShelp@faa.gov)) or see the [website](#).

## How to determine if a drone is Remote ID Compliant

- Refer to the [FAA UAS Declaration of Compliance website](#)
- For assistance locating the Remote ID-compliant serial number on a drone or broadcast module, contact the manufacturer
- Accepted serial number formats on Remote ID-compliant devices are available in ANSI/CTA-2063-A. Here are some prefixes of popular drone manufacturers:
  - DJI = 1581F
  - Autel Robotics = 1748C
  - Percepto = 1701A
  - AgEagle = 1587A

- Drone registrations must be updated to include the serial number of the standard Remote ID drone or Remote ID broadcast module by **September 16, 2023**.
  - For instructions on adding the Remote ID-compliant serial number on a new or existing paper registration, refer to the [FAA Aircraft Registration website](#).
  - For instructions on adding the Remote ID-compliant serial number on a new or existing [FAADroneZone](#) registration, refer to the [FAA Remote ID website](#).
  - Existing drone registrations may be updated through December 31, 2023 for no additional fee.
    - This does not change the requirement to update a drone’s registration with Remote ID information prior to flight beginning September 16, 2023.

#### Requesting to Operate Without Remote ID

- Drone operators may request an authorization to operate without Remote ID.
  - Security-sensitive operators (e.g., DHS, DOD, etc.) seeking an authorization to operate without Remote ID should contact ATO at [9-ATOR-HQ-IFOS@faa.gov](mailto:9-ATOR-HQ-IFOS@faa.gov).
  - Non-security-sensitive operators (e.g., drone racing organizations) seeking an authorization to operate without Remote ID should contact AFS at [RIDAuthorizations@faa.gov](mailto:RIDAuthorizations@faa.gov).
  - The System Operations Support Center (SOSC) is empowered to authorize flights to operate without Remote ID on an emergency and temporary basis (Special Governmental Interest (SGI))

#### Operations in [FAA-Recognized Identification Areas](#) (FRIAs, pronounced “free-ahs”)

- FRIAs are locations established under the Remote ID final rule where drones (including traditional radio-controlled aircraft) can operate without Remote ID equipment.
- FRIA locations may be requested by FAA-recognized [Community Based Organizations \(CBOs\)](#) and [educational institutions](#), such as primary and secondary schools, trade schools, colleges, and universities.
  - The rule does not require private property owners to grant public access to FRIA locations.
- Flying in a FRIA without Remote ID requires both the aircraft and the operator to remain within the boundaries of the FRIA, and the operator must maintain visual line-of-sight of the aircraft at all times.
- Aircraft 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.
  - The establishment of a FRIA *does not* provide any airspace authorizations.
- The FAA began accepting applications for FRIAs through the [FAADroneZone website](#) on October 24, 2022.
- Approved FRIAs are valid for 48 calendar months, unless renewed, and are published on the [UAS Data Delivery Service \(UDDS\) website](#).

## Operating a Foreign-Registered Drone

- Operators of foreign-registered drones operating in the U.S. must submit a notice of identification to the FAA through the [FAADroneZone website](#).
  - The drone included on a notice of identification submission must comply with the Remote ID design and production requirements to operate in the U.S.
  - Foreign civil drones not registered in their home country are not eligible to file a notice of identification. Therefore, unregistered foreign civil drones may only fly in a FRIA.

## Manufacturer Compliance with Remote ID

- A Means of Compliance (MOC) describes how drones or broadcast modules may be manufactured to comply with the performance-based requirements of Remote ID.
  - Anyone may submit a Remote ID MOC.
  - A Remote ID MOC must be submitted to the following FAA mailbox: [9-AVS-AIR-UASMOC@faa.gov](mailto:9-AVS-AIR-UASMOC@faa.gov).
  - The FAA accepted the first Remote ID MOC on August 11, 2022. It was submitted by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM).
- A Remote ID Declaration of Compliance (DOC) attests that all the Remote ID design and production requirements have been met.
  - Only individuals responsible for producing a standard Remote ID drone or Remote ID broadcast module may submit a Remote ID DOC.
  - A Remote ID DOC must be submitted on the [FAA UAS Declaration of Compliance website](#).
  - As of June 13, 2023, the FAA has accepted over 100 remote ID DOCs.
- The process for requesting a manufacturer exemption from Remote ID manufacturer requirements is available on the [FAA Petition for Exemption or Rulemaking website](#).

## Standard Remote ID and Broadcast Module Message Elements

- The minimum message elements contained in a broadcast message from a Standard Remote ID drone include the following:
  - A unique identifier, consisting of one of the following:
    - The Remote ID-compliant serial number *or*
    - The Session ID
  - The location, altitude, and velocity of the drone
  - The location and altitude of the drone's control station
  - A time mark
  - The emergency status of the drone

- The minimum message elements contained in a broadcast message from a Remote ID broadcast module include the following:
  - The unique identifier, consisting of the Remote ID-compliant serial number
  - The location, altitude, and velocity of the drone
  - The location and altitude of the drone's launch point
  - The time mark

### Session ID

- Session ID is an alternative form of identification in a Remote ID broadcast message element that may be used instead of a drone's Remote ID-compliant serial number.
- While the FAA has the regulatory framework to implement Session ID, they have not yet established a Session ID strategy and policy.
- Session ID, when implemented, will only be available to operators of Standard Remote ID drones.