Remote ID Talking Points

Overview

- Any drone that is FAA-registered or requires FAA registration operating in U.S. airspace must comply with the Remote Identification (ID) final rule (14 CFR Part 89). This includes the following:
    - All drones flown under Part 107
    - Drones weighing more than 0.55lbs flown for fun under Section 44809 (Exception for Limited Recreational Operations)
- Remote ID provides awareness of a drone's identity, location, altitude, and control station or take-off location during flight.
    - Remote ID does not provide an individual's name, address, or other private information.
    - Only FAA and law enforcement agencies can correlate Remote ID information with a drone's FAA registration information.
- Remote ID supports more complex drone operations such as routine package delivery, operations over people, and beyond visual line of sight.
- Ways to comply with Remote ID
    - 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 Part 89 equipment requirements.
    - There are limited exceptions allowing the production of drones without Remote ID.
- Questions on Remote ID should be directed to the UAS Support Center at UAShelp@faa.gov or through the UAS Support Center 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.
- Drone registrations must be updated to include the Remote ID serial number of the standard Remote ID drone or Remote ID broadcast module.
    - 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.
        - Currently, existing Part 107 drone registrations may be updated for no additional fee.
        - There is never a fee to update drones listed on an existing recreational flyer registration.

Operations in FRIAs

- FRIAs are locations established under the Remote ID rule where drones (including traditional radio-controlled aircraft) can operate without Remote ID equipment.
- FRIAs may be requested by FAA-recognized Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and educational institutions, such as primary and secondary schools, trade schools, colleges, and universities.
  - o The rule does not require private property owners to grant public access to FRIAs.
- 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 visual line-of-sight of the drone at all times.
- Drones equipped with Remote ID may operate within a FRIA, but must continue to broadcast Remote ID.
- FRIAs in controlled airspace still require the drone operator to receive airspace authorization from the FAA.
  - o The establishment of a FRIA *does not* provide any airspace authorizations.
- Approved FRIAs are valid for 48 calendar months, unless renewed, and are published on the UAS Data Delivery System (UDDS) website.

Deviations from Remote ID Operational Requirements

- Drone operators may request authorization to deviate from Remote ID operational requirements.
  - o Security-sensitive operators (e.g., DHS, DOD, etc.) with a need to deviate from Remote ID operational requirements should contact ATO at 9-ATOR-HQ-IFOS@faa.gov.
  - o Non-security-sensitive operators (e.g., drone racing organizations) with a need to deviate from Remote ID operational requirements should contact AFS at RIDAuthorizations@faa.gov.
  - o The System Operations Support Center (SOSC) may authorize flights through the Special Governmental Interest (SGI) process to operate without Remote ID on an emergency and temporary basis.

Remote ID Requirements for Foreign-registered Drones

- Operators of foreign-registered drones operating in the U.S. must submit a notice of identification to the FAA through the FAADroneZone website.
  - o 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.
  - o Foreign civil drones not registered in their home country are not eligible to file a notice of identification and may only fly in a FRIA.

Manufacturer Compliance with Remote ID

- A Remote ID 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.
- As of June 2024, the FAA has accepted 1 Remote ID MOC. It was submitted by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) in August of 2022.
- 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 2024, the FAA has accepted over 300 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 Drones and Remote ID 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
    - The emergency status of the drone
    - A time mark
- 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
    - A 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.