UAS Overview

An unmanned aircraft system (UAS) is an unmanned aircraft* (UA), commonly referred to as a “drone,” with the associated support equipment, control station, data links, telemetry, communications, and navigation equipment necessary to operate. Currently, the federal and some state governments have established regulations for UAS operations focusing on the following areas:

Federal Guidance - Safety Regulations
State Guidance - Appropriate Use Regulations

While both entities have major roles in providing guidance and regulation for UAS operations and management, other users, such as airports, law enforcement, and pilots are also important. UAS operators have important responsibilities in the safe and appropriate operation of UAS within the National Airspace System (NAS).

The following sections provide an overview of the various regulations and responsibilities as they relate to each UAS operations entity.

*A UA is considered an aircraft under both 49 U.S.C. § 40102 and 14 C.F.R. § 1.1.
### Do you want to fly UAS?

Operations fall into different categories. What type of pilot are you?

Depending on use, your requirements may be different.

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Apply for Certificate of Authorization (COA)

Unless explicitly stated with your COA, adhere to the Federal UAS Operator Guidelines on Pg. 3

Apply for Section 333 Exemption*

OR

Apply for Special Airworthiness Certificate (SAC) in Experimental or Restricted Category

Unless explicitly stated in your Section 333 Exemption or SAC, adhere to the Federal UAS Operator Guidelines on Pg. 3

OR

Obtain Part 107 Remote Pilot Airman Certificate.

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Note:

- Need airline transport, commercial, private, recreational, or sport pilot certificate to fly aircraft with 333 exemption.
- Additional requirements needed for aerial photography for motion picture and TV industries for scripted closed set filming.

Know Before You Fly

UAS operators are encouraged to be familiar with the Know Before You Fly Campaign which provides users with the information and guidance they need to fly safely and responsibly.

For more information on obtaining a COA, visit: faa.gov/uas/public_operations

For more information on obtaining a Section 333 Exemption, SAC or 107, visit: faa.gov/uas/civil_operations and Drone-Registration.net
Federal sUAS
Laws & Guidance

All UAS over 0.55 LBS must be registered with the FAA and properly labeled before flight.

The following federal laws and guidelines are provided for operators of UAS:

- Operate UAS within visual sight at all times
- Do not fly under the influence of alcohol or drugs
- Contact the airport or air traffic control tower if within 5 miles of an airport
- Must remain clear, and yield to all manned aircraft operations
- Operate UAS no higher than 400 feet and remain below surrounding obstacles
- Do not fly near or over sensitive infrastructures (e.g., power stations, correctional facilities)
- Do not fly in adverse weather conditions such as high winds or reduced visibility
- Do not fly a UAS if it has not been registered with the FAA and properly labeled
- Never fly near emergency response efforts
- Do not fly over people
- Never Fly over stadiums or sporting events
- Do not fly in national parks

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In addition to FAA Regulations
Individual States may also regulate UAS.

The overwhelming majority of state drone laws fall into three categories:

- **Protecting the privacy of individuals**
- **Prohibiting drone use for hunting**
- **Limiting drone use by law enforcement.**

Other laws create drone commissions, restrict the use of drones in certain industries, or address common sense misuse such as flying over prisons or fireworks displays – often in laws redundant to existing federal guidelines.

- **Arizona**
  - SB 1449
- **Arkansas**
  - Act 1019
  - Act 293
- **California**
  - AB 1680
  - Civil Code Section 1708.8
- **Delaware**
  - HB 195
- **Florida**
  - Criminal Code Section 934.50
- **Illinois**
  - 20 ILCS 5065
- **Indiana**
  - HB 1013
  - HB 1246
- **Idaho**
  - SB 1213
- **Louisiana**
  - La. Revised Statutes, Section 3:41, et seq.
  - HB 19
  - HB 335
  - HB 635
  - SB 141
- **Maine**
  - Sec. 1. 25 MRSA Pt. 12
- **Maryland**
  - Section 14-301
- **Michigan**
  - Mich. Compiled Laws Section 324.40112
  - Mich. Compiled Laws Section 324.40111c
  - SB 992
- **Mississippi**
  - Miss. Code Section 97-29-61
- **Nevada**
  - Amendments 362, 640, and 746
- **New Hampshire**
  - RSA 207:57
- **North Carolina**
  - Section 7.16(e) of S.L. 2013-360
- **North Dakota**
  - North Dakota Code Sec. 29-29.4-01
- **Oklahoma**
  - HB 2599
- **Oregon**
  - Oregon HB 4066
  - SB 5702
  - State Fish and Wildlife Commission
- **Tennessee**
  - Tenn. Code Section 39-13-903(a)
- **Texas**
  - Gov. Code Section 423.002(a)
  - Gov. Code Section 423.0045
  - Gov. Code Section 411.062
- **Utah**
  - HB 126
  - HB 3003
- **Virginia**
  - Executive Order No. 43
- **Vermont**
  - SB 155
- **West Virginia**
  - West Va. Code Section 20-2-5
- **Wisconsin**
  - SB 338
  - AB 670
Roles & Responsibilities

PILOT
Pilots are in charge of operating aircraft in a safe manner and are ultimately responsible for the route and operation of aircraft in the sky and on the ground. Pilots should understand the rules and regulations of UAS and report any improper use of operation.

COMMUNITY
The community should understand the rules and regulations regarding airports and aircraft. Knowing the roles and responsibilities of those involved in aviation (the FAA, the airports, airlines, pilots, etc.) and how to contact them if needed will help ensure their safety and effective regulation. Community members should know the locations of airports in their area or contact the local FAA office for more information.

AIRPORT
An airport is responsible for ensuring the safety of airport facilities and for managing airport lands, buildings, and infrastructure. Airports should understand the rules and regulations related to UAS operations and in the vicinity of their airport and coordinate with the FAA to ensure the safety of airport operations. Airports should notify local law enforcement and the FAA in the event of an unauthorized UAS operation in close proximity to the airport.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT
Law enforcement is responsible for enforcing the laws and regulations as they relate to UAS operations. If a UAS operator is suspected of breaking FAA regulations, local Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA) are encouraged to conduct interviews, document the scene, collect any evidence, and notify the appropriate FAA Regional Operation Center. In addition to federal regulations, LEAs should be familiar with state and local regulations that may pertain to UAS operation within their jurisdiction.
How to Label Your sUAS

Find your registration number
In the FAA confirmation email or Account page.

Registration Number: FA-000-001

Mark all aircraft with your registration number before flight.

You can use:
- PERMANENT LABEL
- ENGRAVING

Number must be visible
(You may mark inside the battery compartment if it does not require a tool to open.)
UAS Near Wildfires ARE NOT SAFE

If YOU Fly, WE Can’t

Flying Drones or UAS (Unmanned Aircraft Systems) within or near wildfires without permission could cause injury or death to firefighters and inhibit their ability to protect lives, property, and natural resources.

Fire managers may suspend aerial firefighting until unauthorized UAS leave the Area, allowing wildfires to grow larger.

Contact your nearest land management agency office to learn more about UAS and public lands.
Traveling Safely
With Your LIPO

For more information please contact airlines

- CARRY ON ONLY

- < 100WH, No Limit on Number
  100-300WH, Limit 2

To determine watt hours (Wh), multiply the volts (V) by the miliamp hours (mAh) then divide by 1000. Example: A 12-volt battery rated to 8000 mAh is rated at 96 watt hours (12 x 8000 / 1000 = 96)

- MUST BE SHORT CIRCUIT PROTECTED
- MUST BE SAFELY PACKAGED
- MUST BE PROPERLY LABELED

B4UFLY
Smartphone App

Use the B4UFLY app to determine if there are any restrictions or any requirements in effect at the location where you want to fly.

www.faa.gov/UAS/B4UFLY

For more information about Unmanned Aerial Systems please visit:

DRONE-REGISTRATION.NET

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