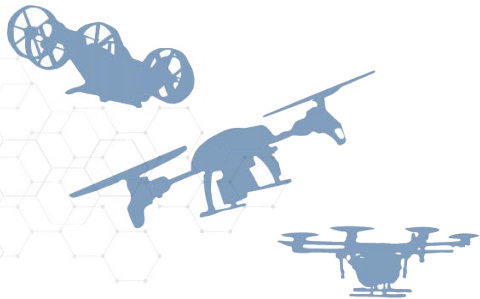




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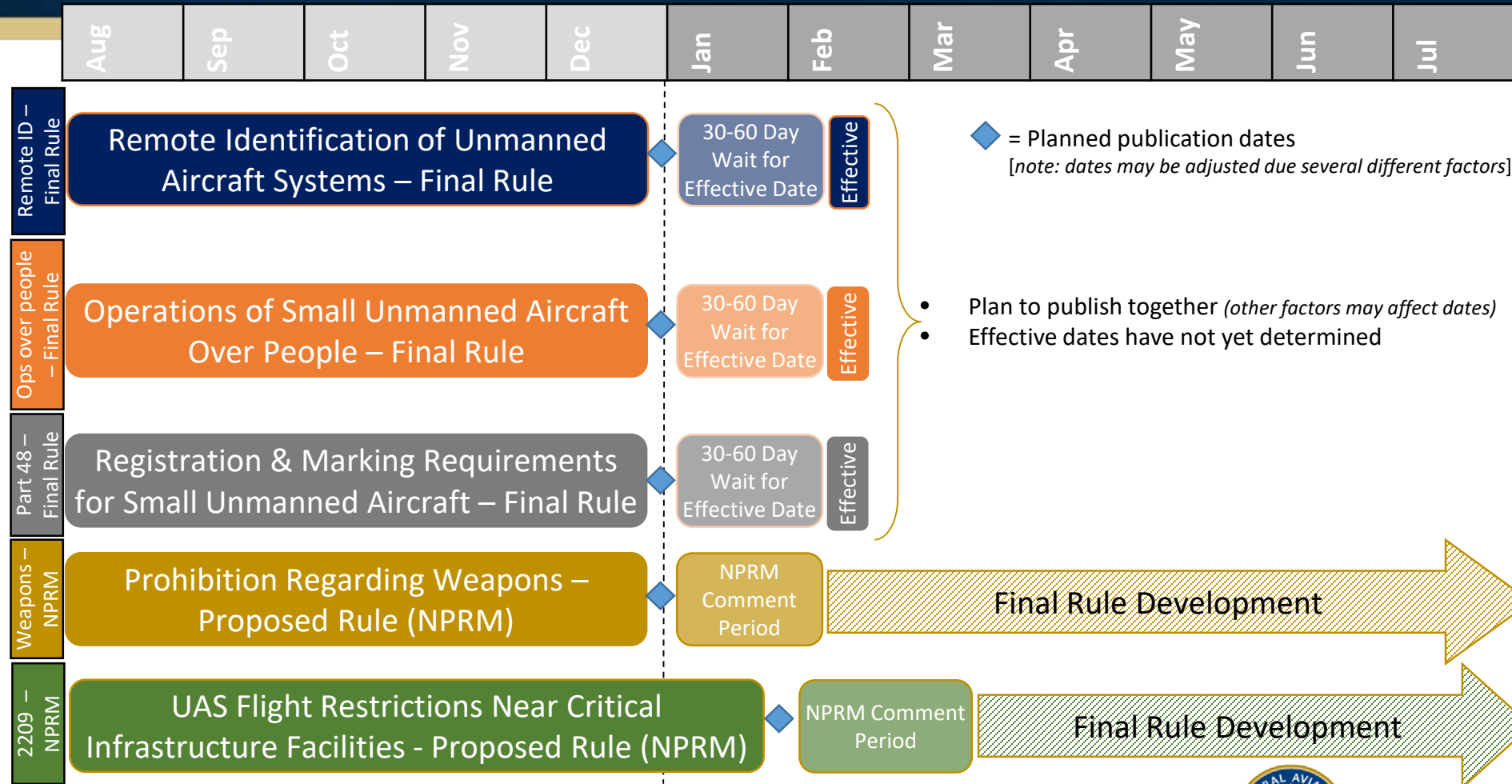


Rulemaking Update

UAS/RPAS-related rulemaking activities: CY 2020-2021
Publications

Giles Strickler, Director, Airman & Airspace Rules Division
FAA Office of Rulemaking

UAS Rulemaking Calendar, 2020-2021



Remote ID Overview

- **Remote ID NPRM published December 31, 2019.**
 - Comment period closed on March 02, 2020 with approximately 53,000 comments received.
- **The proposed rule objectives:**
 - Every UAS* (unless authorized) broadcasts a signal that includes UAS “license plate” and operator location
 - Authorized individuals can look up UAS “license plate” to find the UAS owner
 - Easy compliance for the pilot and owner
 - Non-compliance stands out clearly, without requiring security and law enforcement partners to have unique infrastructure or technology expertise

***Areas designated by the FAA (FRIAs) are the only place a UAS may be operated without providing operator / UA information**



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Operations over People Overview

- **Small UAS Operations over People NPRM published February 13, 2019.**
 - Comment period closed on April 15, 2019 with approximately 933 comments received.
- **This rulemaking addresses:**
 - Performance-based standards and means-of-compliance for operation sUAS over people:
 - not directly participating in the operation or
 - not under a covered structure or inside a stationary vehicle.
 - Relief from certain operational restrictions implemented in the Operation and Certification of Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems final rule.
 - Create categories of small UAS that would be permitted to operate over people
 - Operations over moving vehicles
 - Updates to initial testing and recurrent training requirements
 - Routine night operations



Registration and External Marking Requirements for sUAS

This rulemaking would:

- a) Provide an alternative, streamlined and simple, web-based aircraft registration process for small unmanned aircraft (including small unmanned aircraft operated as model aircraft).
- b) Provide a simpler method for marking small unmanned aircraft that is more appropriate for these aircraft.
- c) Revise requirements for the placement of the unique identifier assigned to a small UAS to an external surface of the aircraft to enable the person to view the unique identifier directly without handling the aircraft.



Prohibition Regarding Weapons

This rulemaking would implement the following requirement of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018: Section 363, Prohibition Regarding Weapons:

- a) **IN GENERAL.** – Unless authorized by the Administrator, a person may not operate an unmanned aircraft or unmanned aircraft system that is equipped or armed with a dangerous weapon.
- b) **PENALTY.** – A person who violates this section is liable to the United States Government for a civil penalty of not more than \$25,000 for each violation.



UAS Flight Restrictions Near Critical Infrastructure Facilities

This action would implement section 2209, Applications for designation, of Public Law 114-190, the FAA Extension, Safety and Security Act of 2016 (130 Stat. 634). Specifically, this rule would establish:

- a) Procedures for authorities of eligible fixed site facilities to apply to the FAA for a UAS-specific flight restriction.
- b) Criteria for which applications will be evaluated, and the process for resubmission of any denied applications.
- c) The process to be used by the FAA to implement the flight restriction and notify the public.

