REMOTE ID **FINAL RULE**

UAS Remote Identification

Drones or unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) are fundamentally changing aviation, and the FAA is committed to working to fully integrate drones into the National Airspace System. Safety and security are top priorities for the FAA and remote identification (remote ID) of drones is crucial to our integration efforts.

What is Remote ID?

Remote ID is the ability of a drone in flight to provide identification and location information that can be received by other parties.

Why Do We Need Remote ID?

Remote ID helps the FAA, law enforcement, and other federal agencies find the control station when a drone appears to be flying in an unsafe manner or where it is not allowed to fly. Remote ID also lays the foundation of the safety and security groundwork needed for more complex drone operations.

Final Rule on Remote ID

The final rule on remote ID will require most drones operating in US airspace to have remote ID capability. Remote ID will provide information about drones in flight, such as the identity, location, and altitude of the drone and its control station or take-off location. Authorized individuals from public safety organizations may request identity of the drone's owner from the FAA.

The FAA's Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) on Remote Identification of Unmanned Aircraft Systems was published on December 31, 2019.

Final Rule on Remote ID (continued)

The FAA received over 53,000 comments on the NPRM during the 60-day comment period following publication. The FAA reviewed all of the comments and considered them when writing the final rule. The final rule has been submitted to the Federal Register for publication.

There are three ways drone pilots will be able to meet the identification requirements of the remote ID rule. *Click here to learn more.*

SHAREABLE CONTENT

- FAA SOCIAL MEDIA MESSAGES
- FAA Press Release https://www.faa.gov/news/press_releases/news_story.cfm?newsId=25541
- Operate a Standard Remote ID Drone

  https://www.faa.gov/uas/getting_started/remote_ID/media/Remote_ID_Standard.pdf
- Operate a drone with a remote ID broadcast module
  https://www.faa.gov/uas/getting_started/remote_ID/media/Remote_ID_Broadcast_Module.pdf
- Operate a drone not equipped with remote ID

  https://www.faa.gov/uas/getting_started/remote_ID/media/Remote_ID_FRIA.pdf

Resources

Remote ID on faa.gov www.faa.gov/uas/getting_started/remote_ID/

Remote ID executive summary:
https://www.faa.gov/news/media/attachments/RemoteID_Executive_Summary.pdf

Remote ID final rule: https://www.faa.gov/news/media/attachments/RemoteID_Final_Rule.pdf
Note: This is a copy of the final rule that has been submitted to the Federal Register for publication.

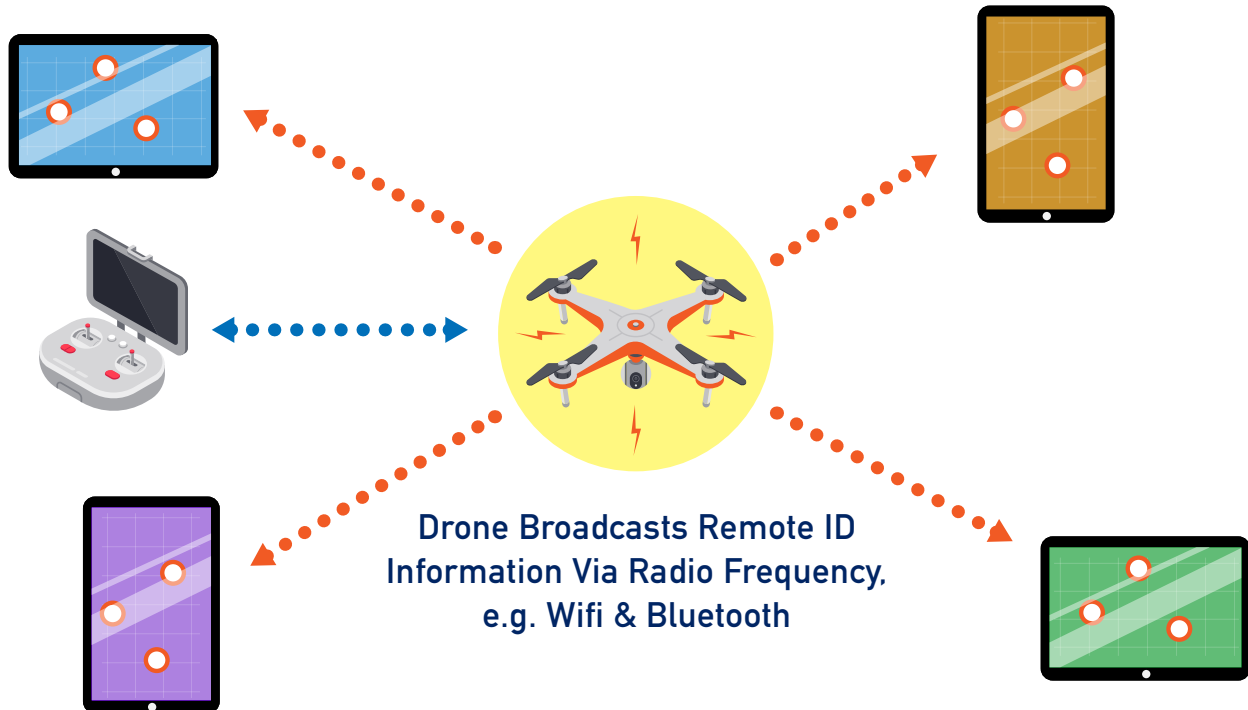**There are three ways drone pilots will be able to meet the identification requirements of the remote ID rule:**

DRONE REMOTE IDENTIFICATION

STANDARD REMOTE ID DRONES

Drone Broadcasts Remote ID Information Via Radio Frequency, e.g. Wifi & Bluetooth

- Remote ID Capability Is Built Into The Drone
- From Takeoff To Shutdown, Drone Broadcasts:
  - Drone ID
  - Drone Location and Altitude
  - Drone Velocity
  - Control Station Location and Elevation
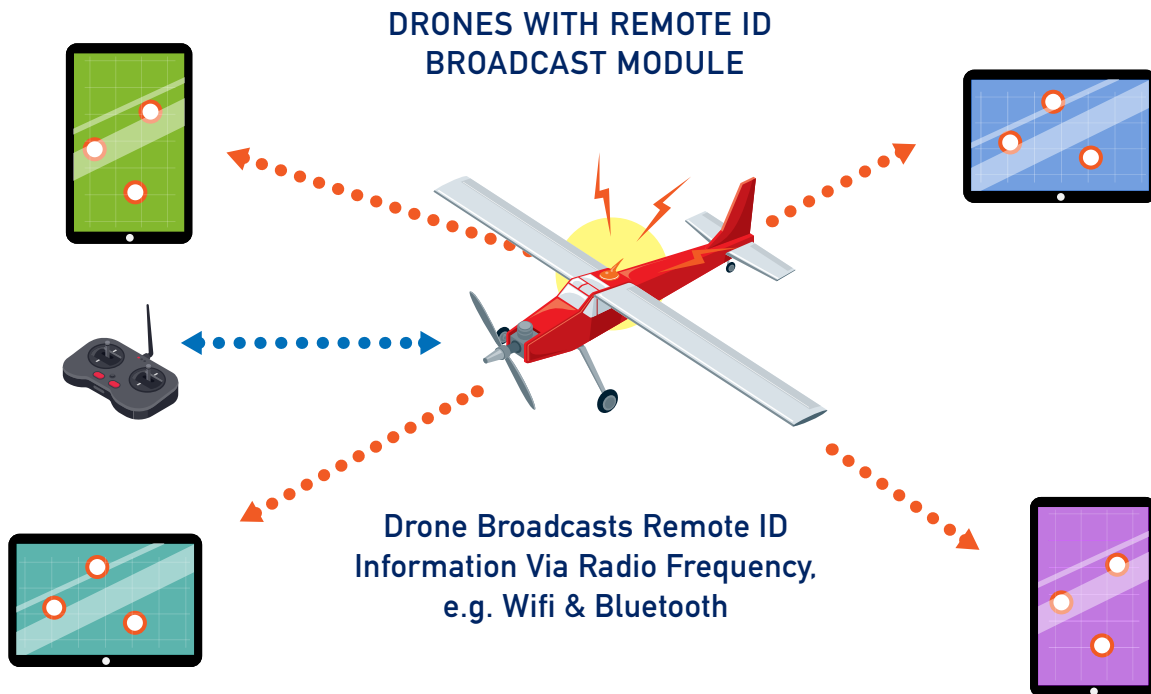 - Time Mark
  - Emergency Status

DRONE REMOTE IDENTIFICATION

DRONES WITH REMOTE ID BROADCAST MODULE

Drone Broadcasts Remote ID Information Via Radio Frequency, e.g. Wifi & Bluetooth

- Remote ID Capability Through Module Attached To Drone
- Limited To Visual Line Of Sight Operations
- From Takeoff To Shutdown, Drone Broadcasts:
  - Drone ID
  - Drone Location and Altitude
  - Drone Velocity
  - Takeoff Location and Elevation
  - Time Mark

FAA-RECOGNIZED IDENTIFICATION AREA [FRIA]

DRONES WITHOUT REMOTE ID

- **Drones Without Remote ID Can Operate Without Broadcasting**
- **Drones Without Remote ID Must Operate Within Visual Line Of Sight and Within the FRIA**
- **Anyone Can Fly There, but FRIAs Can Only be Requested by Community-Based Organizations and Educational Institutions**