



FAA Remote ID Rule & FRIA

from the February 6, 2023 AMA Blog, Ben Flesher

[Editor's Note: This September, the FAA's Remote ID rule goes into effect for all drones/RC aircraft. The club has already submitted an application to become a FRIA site through AMA. FRIA = FAA-Recognized Identification Area.]

We've received many questions regarding FAA-Recognized Identification Area (FRIA) applications and wanted to bring you the latest information.

What is a FRIA? An FAA-Recognized Identification Area (FRIA) allows our members to fly their radio control model aircraft, as they always have, without the need for Remote ID broadcast equipment. While Remote ID does not go into effect until September 16, 2023, AMA has already started the process to apply for FRIA status for many club flying sites.

How will my club apply for a FRIA? The FAA only allows educational institutions and recognized Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) such as

AMA to apply for FRIA status. As the leading and first recognized CBO—AMA was the first to start this process free of charge on behalf of our clubs. Beginning last year, AMA sent emails to all club officers

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

regarding steps to begin the FRIA application process. Thank you to each club's primary point of contact who started this process with AMA. To avoid delays in the process, clubs with radio control operations are

This Month:

- **Special FRIA edition**
- **Skyhawks Event Calendar**
- **2023 Club Contacts**
- **FAA Remote ID Overview**
- **Upcoming Events**

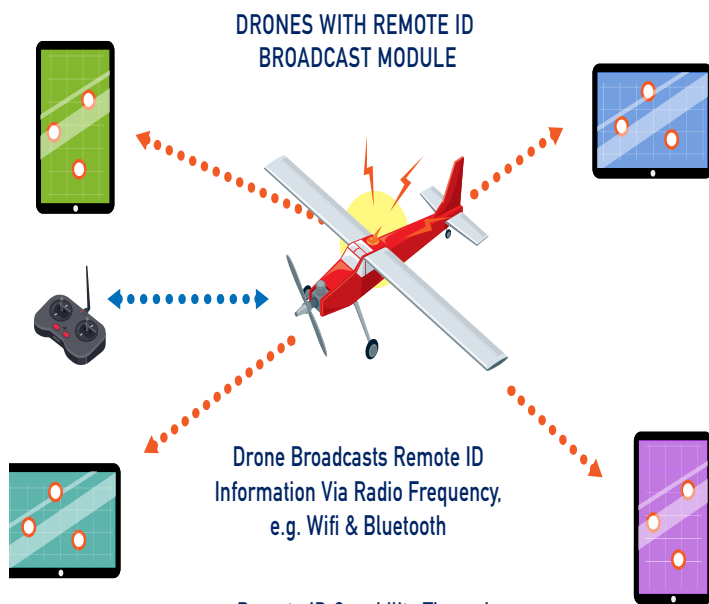
only to submit one questionnaire to AMA. If you are unsure whether your club's primary contact submitted a FRIA questionnaire to AMA, please contact your club officers.

What if I don't fly at a club site or FRIA? The FAA intends that FRIAs are for flying sites, such as AMA flying fields, and not individuals. Members can comply with Remote ID when not flying at a FRIA by using a broadcast module or flying a Remote ID-equipped aircraft.

We appreciate your patience during this lengthy process. We will continue to provide updates through our communication channels, including email, Model Aviation, AMA This Week, AMA Air, and through our district vice presidents.



DRONE REMOTE IDENTIFICATION



- 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

2023 Club Contacts

President:

Dan Weed

email: weedfamily@comcast.net

Vice-President:

Louie Moon

email: nh_okie@yahoo.com

Treasurer:

Doug Titilah

email: dtitilah@comcast.net

Secretary/Newsletter:

Rob Lawrence

email: robertclawrence@comcast.net

Safety Officer / Flight Leader:

Rick Taylor

Tel:

email: blkgun@hotmail.com

Sound Officer(s):

TBD



Visit us on the web and on Facebook:
www.facebook.com/concord-skyhawks
www.Concord-Skyhawks.com

Next meeting

The next meeting is Tuesday, March 14 at 7:00pm
at the United Baptist Church on South St., Concord, NH
(on the corner of Fayette St. & South St.) in Concord.

2023 Calendar of Events

~~January 10 – Meeting~~

~~February – No meeting~~

>>> **March 14 - Meeting** <<<

April - No meeting

May 9 Meeting

May 13 – Field Opening Day

June 2, 3 and 4 IMAC - Confirmed

July 15 Fun Fly

August 11,12 and 13 – Eastern Soaring League – Glider Competition - Confirmed

August 19-20- Overnight Fun Fly – Buy and Fly Swap Meet

September 15,16 and 17 – IMAC or Float Fly- Tentative

October 14 Fun Fly

November 7 - Meeting

November 11 Field Closing Day



UAS Remote Identification

from the Federal Aviation Administration website

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 (NAS). 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.

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

Operate a Standard Remote ID Drone that broadcasts identification and location information about the drone and its control station. A Standard Remote ID Drone is one that is produced with built-in remote ID broadcast capability in accordance with the remote ID rule's requirements.

Operate a drone with a remote ID broadcast module. A broadcast module is a device that broadcasts identification and location information about the drone and its take-off location in accordance with the remote ID rule's requirements. The broadcast module can be added to a drone to retrofit it with remote ID capability. Persons operating a drone with a remote ID broadcast module must be able to see their drone at all times during flight.

Operate (without remote ID equipment) at FAA-recognized identification areas (FRIAs) sponsored by community-based organizations or educational institutions. FRIAs are the only locations unmanned aircraft (drones and radio-controlled airplanes) may operate without broadcasting remote ID message elements.

Which Drone Pilots Must Comply With the Rule? All drone pilots required to register their UAS must operate their aircraft in accordance with the final rule on remote ID beginning September 16, 2023, which gives drone owners sufficient time to upgrade their aircraft.

What Information Will be Broadcast? Whether using a Standard Remote ID Drone or a remote ID broadcast module, the message elements must be broadcast from take-off to shutdown. A Standard Remote ID Drone or a drone with a remote ID broadcast module must transmit the following message elements:

- A unique identifier for the drone;
- The drone's latitude, longitude, geometric altitude, and velocity;
- The latitude, longitude, and geometric altitude of control station (standard) or take-off location (broadcast module);
- A time mark; and
- Emergency status (Standard Remote ID Drone only)

Effective Dates Almost all of the final rule on remote ID becomes effective April 21, 2021. The subpart covering the process for FRIA applications from community-based organizations and educational institutions becomes effective September 16, 2022.

Other dates of note:

- **September 16, 2022:** Drone manufacturers must comply with the final rule's requirements for them.
- **September 16, 2023:** All drone pilots must meet the operating requirements of part 89. For most operators this will mean flying a Standard Remote ID Drone, equipping with a broadcast module, or flying at a FRIA.



Swap Meet and Auction!



Saturday March 25th

Fair Haven American Legion

Rt. 22A, Fair Haven, VT 05743

Vendor setup 8am

Doors open 9am

Lunch available 11am-1pm

Auction 1pm

Limited number of tables; reserve now!

rea.jimrotondo@gmail.com

Deadline March 10

Tables \$15 ea.

General admission \$5

Rutland County RC Flyers

UAS Remote Identification

continued from page 4

3 Ways Drone Pilots Can Meet Remote ID Rule



Drone Remote Identification

- 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

- 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 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

NO DRONE ZONE



TAKEOFF AND LANDING OF REMOTE CONTROLLED OR UNMANNED AIRCRAFT OR DRONES IS PROHIBITED AT THIS LOCATION PER:

To use the No Drone Zone sign, just download the file, fill in the information about the local ordinances or laws that limit drone takeoffs and landings in the space provided, print, and post.

Use of this sign does not indicate the FAA has reviewed or concurred with information inserted herein.

Official Signage

Only the FAA can restrict airspace. However, the FAA recognizes that drone safety is a partnership with local, state, tribal, and territorial government entities who have rights to regulate where drones are allowed to take off and land. We have developed a sign that government entities can customize and use for their specific needs and locations.

Signage should cite specific statutes or local regulations/policies that apply. The sign is not for private landowners.

Unmanned Aircraft Systems and Private Property

excerpt from the WikiHow article "How to Legally Prevent Drones from Flying Over Your House"

by Sophia Latorre November 29, 2022

[Editor's Note: This article is an FYI for pilots who may fly at locations other than the club's flying field. It highlights information available to individuals who may not be as enthusiastic about flying as you are.]

As drones have increased in popularity among hobbyists, it's not uncommon to catch one hanging around the airspace above your property. If you're not a fan, what can you do to protect your privacy and keep drones away from your home? We're here to break down the laws regulating where these Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) can and can't fly and explain what your rights are. Keep reading to find out how you can legally stop drones from flying over your house.

Things You Should Know

- It is legal for a drone to fly over your home so long as the pilot obeys the FAA's rules for Unmanned Aircraft Systems.
- If the drone breaks the rules (ex: flying at night, above 400 feet (120 m), or over 100 miles (160 km) per hour) report it to the FAA.
- Find the drone pilot and ask them to stop flying the drone over your home. Also, post signs on your property requesting that people don't fly drones in the area.
- It is illegal for you to forcibly remove the drone from the area above your property by shooting it down or using a net, signal jammer, or any other method.

Here are some frequently asked questions regarding private property and the airspace above it:

Q: Is it legal for a drone to fly over my house?

A: Yes, it's legal but there are some limitations.

Drones are allowed to fly during daylight in uncontrolled airspace below 400

feet (120 m). They must not exceed a speed of 100 miles (160 km) per hour. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has exclusive regulation over all navigable airspace, meaning that, so long as the drones are abiding by the rules for either recreational or commercial use, it's legal for them to fly over your home.

- If a drone is flying over your property and taking pictures and videos of you without your consent, then it is violating the FAA's privacy guidelines. However, you would need to be able to provide evidence that a drone is taking footage of you in order to prove that it has violated the FAA guidelines, and this is incredibly difficult to obtain.
- There are some restrictions about where drones can fly, including stadiums and sporting events, airports, government-secured airspaces, and the greater Washington, D.C. area.

Q: Can I remove a drone from the airspace above my property?

A: It's currently illegal to take down a drone flying above your property.

Because drones are privately-owned property flying in government-regulated airspace, they are federally protected from criminal destruction of all forms, even if they are flying above your home.

- Interfering with drones that are following FAA rules and regulations by shooting them down or by any other method carries a penalty of up to 20 years in prison.
- Not only is it illegal to remove a drone from FAA-regulated airspace, but you may be responsible for paying for any damages done to the UAS in any attempt to remove it wilfully.
- If the drone is operated in a reckless or careless manner or causes injury to property or a person, contact local law enforcement.

Q: Are there any legal ways to stop a drone from flying over my house?

A: Use signs to mark your property as a drone-free area.

You can make or order your own signs that indicate you don't want drones to fly in the airspace above your property. Hopefully, drone pilots will see and heed your warning signs.

- When making or ordering signs be careful not to claim that your property is a "no drone zone" as that is inaccurate to the FAA UAS regulations. You can be reported and asked to remove the signage.
- File a complaint with the FAA if the drone pilot breaks the law. You can report a drone that is breaking FAA rules and regulations by contacting your local Flight Standards District Office.
- It's not enough to simply be bothered by a drone over your property to file a complaint; the operator must be violating the laws in some way, such as landing on your property or flying above 400 feet (120 m), as outlined by the FAA.
- Ask the drone pilot to stop flying over your property. Many hobbyist and amateur drone pilots may not realize that their drone use is upsetting you. Because drone pilots have to be within sight distance of their drone, you should be able to spot them in the area. Politely request that the person does not fly the drone over your property.
- Unfortunately, a drone pilot does not legally have to comply with your request. Asking nicely definitely increases your chances that they'll be persuaded to avoid your property in the future, though!
- Lobby for legislation that restricts the use of drones. There are many people with concerns about privacy when it comes to drones. Contact members of Congress or House Representatives and ask them to support bills that restrict the use of drones above private property. Or, reach out to a special interest group that lobbies against drone usage.

