

request “further coordination” for an airspace authorization to operate above UASFM values, up to 400 feet AGL. (See paragraph 11–4–2 for further information regarding Part 107 operations.)

NOTE–

Emergency airspace authorizations for Special Government Interest (SGI) UAS operations will be addressed in paragraph 11–8–5.

2. Recreational flyer operations. Recreational flyers may operate in certain controlled and uncontrolled airspace under specific conditions. In Class B, C, D or the surface area of Class E airspace designated for an airport. The operator must obtain authorization prior to operating. In Class G airspace, the aircraft must be flying not more than 400 feet AGL and comply with all airspace restrictions and prohibitions. Recreational flyers may operate at an FAA–recognized fixed flying site above 400 feet AGL with a FAA–approved letter of agreement from the appropriate ATC authority or up to UASFM altitudes in controlled airspace with an airspace authorization obtained through LAANC.

3. Part 91 UAS Operations. Public UAS, and civil UAS 55 pounds or more MGOW operate under 14 CFR Part 91, UAS operations. Public UAS operators and civil, non–recreational UAS weighing 55 pounds or more MGOW are provided NAS access by compliance with certain parts of 14 CFR Part 21, experimental certificates, and 14 CFR Part 91, UAS Operations. Part 91 UAS operators require a COA to operate within the NAS. Specific geographic/altitude limitations are prescribed in the COA. Additional pilot and aircraft requirements are applicable to Part 91 UAS operations. See Chapter 11, Section 3, Large UAS (MGOW 55 Pounds or More), and paragraph 11–4–3, Airspace Access for PAO, for further information on Part 91 UAS operations.

REFERENCE–

14 CFR Section 21.191, Experimental Certificates.

FAA Order JO 7210.3, Chapter 5, Section 5, 14 CFR Part 91, UAS Operations.