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GACAR PART 107 – NON-RECREATIONAL CIVIL SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS

SUBPART A – GENERAL

§ 107.1 Applicability.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, this part applies to the registration, airman certification, and operation of civil small unmanned aircraft systems within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

(b) This part does not apply to the following:

- (1) Air carrier operations;
- (2) Any aircraft subject to the provisions of GACAR Part 101

§ 107.3 Definitions.

The following definitions apply to this part. If there is a conflict between the definitions of this part and definitions specified in GACAR Part 1, the definitions in this part control for purposes of this part:

Control station means an interface used by the remote pilot to control the flight path of the small unmanned aircraft.

Corrective lenses means spectacles or contact lenses.

Small unmanned aircraft means an unmanned aircraft weighing less than 25 Kilograms on takeoff, including everything that is on board or otherwise attached to the aircraft.

Small unmanned aircraft system (small UAS) means a small unmanned aircraft and its associated elements (including communication links and the components that control the small unmanned aircraft) that are required for the safe and efficient operation of the small unmanned aircraft in the national airspace system.

Unmanned aircraft means an aircraft operated without the possibility of direct human intervention from within or on the aircraft.

Visual observer means a person who is designated by the remote pilot in command to assist the

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remote pilot in command and the person manipulating the flight controls of the small UAS to see and avoid other air traffic or objects aloft or on the ground.

§ 107.5 Falsification of Applications, Reports, or Records.

(a) No person must make or cause to be made—

(1) Any fraudulent or intentionally false statement on any application for a certificate or approval under this part;

(2) Any fraudulent or intentionally false entry in any record or report that is required to be kept, made, or used to show compliance with any requirement for the issuance or the exercise of the privileges of any certificate or approval issued under this part;

(3) Any reproduction for a fraudulent purpose of any certificate or approval issued under this part; or

(4) Any alteration of any certificate or approval issued under this part.

(b) The commission by any person of an act prohibited under paragraph (a) of this section is a basis for suspending or revoking any certificate or approval issued under this part held by that person.

§ 107.7 Inspection, testing, and demonstration of compliance.

(a) A remote pilot in command, owner, or person manipulating the flight controls of a small unmanned aircraft system must, upon request, make available to the President:

(1) The remote pilot certificate with a small UAS rating; and

(2) Any other document, record, or report required to be kept under the regulations of this chapter.

(b) The remote pilot in command, visual observer, owner, operator, or person manipulating the flight controls of a small unmanned aircraft system must, upon request, allow the President to make any test or inspection of the small unmanned aircraft system, the remote pilot in command, the person manipulating the flight controls of a small unmanned aircraft system, and, if applicable, the visual observer to determine compliance with this part.

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§ 107.9 Accident reporting.

No later than 10 calendar days after an operation that meets the criteria of either paragraph (a) or (b) of this section, a remote pilot in command must report to the AIB, and GACA, in a manner acceptable to the President, any operation of the small unmanned aircraft involving at least:

- (a) Serious injury to any person or any loss of consciousness; or
- (b) Damage to any property, other than the small unmanned aircraft.

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SUBPART B – OPERATING RULES

§ 107.11 Applicability.

This subpart applies to the operation of all civil small unmanned aircraft systems subject to this part.

§ 107.13 Requirement for a remote pilot certificate with a small UAS rating.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, no person may manipulate the flight controls of a small unmanned aircraft system unless:

(1) That person has a remote pilot certificate with a small UAS rating issued pursuant to subpart C of this part and satisfies the requirements of §107.71; or

(2) That person is under the direct supervision of a remote pilot in command and the remote pilot in command has the ability to immediately take direct control of the flight of the small unmanned aircraft.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, no person may act as a remote pilot in command unless that person has a remote pilot certificate with a small UAS rating issued pursuant to Subpart C of this part and satisfies the requirements of §107.71.

(c) The President may, consistent with international standards, authorize an airman to operate a civil foreign-registered small unmanned aircraft without a GACA issued remote pilot certificate with a small UAS rating.

§ 107.15 Registration.

A person operating a civil small unmanned aircraft system for purposes of flight must comply with the provisions GACAR Part 48.

§ 107.17 Certificate of Authorization.

(a) No person may operate a civil small unmanned aircraft system unless issued a Certificate of Authorization by the President.

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(b) The Certificate of Authorization must contain the following information:

- (1) The official name and address of the operator.
- (2) The name and address of the accountable person.
- (3) List and identification of small unmanned aircraft systems used by the operator.
- (4) Any additional operating conditions and limitations set by the President.

§ 107.19 Condition for safe operation.

(a) No person may operate a civil small unmanned aircraft system unless it is in a condition for safe operation. Prior to each flight, the remote pilot in command must check the small unmanned aircraft system to determine whether it is in a condition for safe operation.

(b) No person may continue flight of the small unmanned aircraft when he or she knows or has reason to know that the small unmanned aircraft system is no longer in a condition for safe operation.

§ 107.21 Medical condition.

No person may manipulate the flight controls of a small unmanned aircraft system or act as a remote pilot in command, visual observer, or direct participant in the operation of the small unmanned aircraft if he or she knows or has reason to know that he or she has a physical or mental condition that would interfere with the safe operation of the small unmanned aircraft system.

§ 107.23 Remote pilot in command.

(a) A remote pilot in command must be designated before or during the flight of the small unmanned aircraft.

(b) The remote pilot in command is directly responsible for and is the final authority as to the operation of the small unmanned aircraft system.

(c) The remote pilot in command must ensure that the small unmanned aircraft will pose no undue hazard to other people, other aircraft, or other property in the event of a loss of control of the

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aircraft for any reason.

(d) The remote pilot in command must ensure that the small UAS operation complies with all applicable regulations of this chapter.

(e) The remote pilot in command must have the ability to direct the small unmanned aircraft to ensure compliance with the applicable provisions of this chapter.

§ 107.25 In-flight emergency.

(a) In an in-flight emergency requiring immediate action, the remote pilot in command may deviate from any rule of this part to the extent necessary to meet that emergency.

(b) Each remote pilot in command who deviates from a rule under paragraph (a) of this section must, upon request of the President, send a written report of that deviation to the President.

§ 107.27 Hazardous operation.

No person may:

(a) Operate a small unmanned aircraft system in a careless or reckless manner so as to endanger the life or property of another; or

(b) Allow an object to be dropped from a small unmanned aircraft in a manner that creates an undue hazard to persons or property.

§ 107.29 Operation from a moving vehicle or aircraft.

No person may operate a small unmanned aircraft system—

(a) From a moving aircraft; or

(b) From a moving land or water-borne vehicle unless the small unmanned aircraft is flown over a sparsely populated area and is not transporting another person's property for compensation or hire.

§ 107.31 Psychoactive Substances.

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A person manipulating the flight controls of a small unmanned aircraft system or acting as a remote pilot in command or visual observer must comply with the provisions of GACAR § 91.21.

§ 107.33 Authorized areas of operations.

Unless otherwise authorized by the President, no person may operate a UAS unless the areas of operation have been identified and within the authorized areas of operations determined by the appropriate GACA Certificated Air Traffic Services Provider under GACAR Part-171.

§ 107.35 Daylight operation.

(a) No person may operate a small unmanned aircraft system during night.

(b) No person may operate a small unmanned aircraft system during periods of civil twilight unless the small unmanned aircraft has lighted anti-collision lighting visible for at least 3 statute miles. The remote pilot in command may reduce the intensity of the anti-collision lighting if he or she determines that, because of operating conditions, it would be in the interest of safety to do so.

(c) For purposes of paragraph (b) of this section, civil twilight refers to the following:

- (1) a period of time that begins 30 minutes before official sunrise and ends at official sunrise;
- (2) a period of time that begins at official sunset and ends 30 minutes after official sunset.

§ 107.37 Visual line of sight aircraft operation.

(a) With vision that is unaided by any device other than corrective lenses, the remote pilot in command, the visual observer (if one is used), and the person manipulating the flight control of the small unmanned aircraft system must be able to see the unmanned aircraft throughout the entire flight in order to:

- (1) Know the unmanned aircraft's location;
- (2) Determine the unmanned aircraft's attitude, altitude, and direction of flight;
- (3) Observe the airspace for other air traffic or hazards; and

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- (4) Determine that the unmanned aircraft does not endanger the life or property of another.
- (b) Throughout the entire flight of the small unmanned aircraft, the ability described in paragraph (a) of this section must be exercised by either:
- (1) The remote pilot in command and the person manipulating the flight controls of the small unmanned aircraft system; or
 - (2) A visual observer.

§ 107.39 Visual observer.

If a visual observer is used during the aircraft operation, all of the following requirements must be met:

- (a) The remote pilot in command, the person manipulating the flight controls of the small unmanned aircraft system, and the visual observer must maintain effective communication with each other at all times.
- (b) The remote pilot in command must ensure that the visual observer is able to see the unmanned aircraft in the manner specified in §107.37.
- (c) The remote pilot in command, the person manipulating the flight controls of the small unmanned aircraft system, and the visual observer must coordinate to do the following:
 - (1) Scan the airspace where the small unmanned aircraft is operating for any potential collision hazard; and
 - (2) Maintain awareness of the position of the small unmanned aircraft through direct visual observation.

§ 107.41 Operation of multiple small unmanned aircraft.

A person may not operate or act as a remote pilot in command or visual observer in the operation of more than one unmanned aircraft at the same time.

§ 107.43 Carriage of Dangerous Goods.

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A small unmanned aircraft may not carry hazardous material. For purposes of this section, the term hazardous material is defined in GACAR Part 1.

§ 107.45 Operation near aircraft; right-of-way rules.

(a) Each small unmanned aircraft must yield the right of way to all aircraft, airborne vehicles, and launch and reentry vehicles. Yielding the right of way means that the small unmanned aircraft must give way to the aircraft or vehicle and may not pass over, under, or ahead of it unless well clear.

(b) No person may operate a small unmanned aircraft so close to another aircraft as to create a collision hazard.

§ 107.47 Operation over human beings.

No person may operate a small unmanned aircraft over a human being unless that human being is:

(a) Directly participating in the operation of the small unmanned aircraft; or

(b) Located under a covered structure or inside a stationary vehicle that can provide reasonable protection from a falling small unmanned aircraft.

§ 107.49 Operation in certain airspace.

No person may operate a small unmanned aircraft in Class B, Class C, or Class D airspace or within the lateral boundaries of the surface area of Class E airspace designated for an airport unless that person has prior authorization from Air Traffic Control (ATC).

§ 107.51 Operation in the vicinity of airports.

No person may operate a small unmanned aircraft in a manner that interferes with operations and traffic patterns at any airport, heliport, or seaplane base.

§ 107.53 Operation in prohibited or restricted areas.

No person may operate a small unmanned aircraft in prohibited or restricted areas unless that person has permission from the using or controlling agency, as appropriate.

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§ 107.55 Flight restrictions in the proximity of certain areas designated by notice to airmen.

A person acting as a remote pilot in command must comply with the provisions of GACAR §91.141 through §91.149 and GACAR §99.9.

§ 107.57 Preflight familiarization, inspection, and actions for aircraft operation.

Prior to flight, the remote pilot in command must:

(a) Assess the operating environment, considering risks to persons and property in the immediate vicinity both on the surface and in the air. This assessment must include:

- (1) Local weather conditions;
- (2) Local airspace and any flight restrictions;
- (3) The location of persons and property on the surface; and
- (4) Other ground hazards.

(b) Ensure that all persons directly participating in the small unmanned aircraft operation are informed about the operating conditions, emergency procedures, contingency procedures, roles and responsibilities, and potential hazards;

(c) Ensure that all control links between ground control station and the small unmanned aircraft are working properly;

(d) If the small unmanned aircraft is powered, ensure that there is enough available power for the small unmanned aircraft system to operate for the intended operational time; and

(e) Ensure that any object attached or carried by the small unmanned aircraft is secure and does not adversely affect the flight characteristics or controllability of the aircraft.

(f) Information on all flights must be recorded in a logbook or equivalent. Information on each flight must contain date, time, name of Pilot In Command and flight crew, registration marks of the individual aircraft, take-off and landing areas, total flight time, type of operation, applicable flight rules and potential deviations. Records must be kept for a period of three years and ready for inspection.

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§ 107.59 Operating limitations for small unmanned aircraft.

A remote pilot in command and the person manipulating the flight controls of the small unmanned aircraft system must comply with all of the following operating limitations when operating a small unmanned aircraft system:

- (a) The ground speed of the small unmanned aircraft may not exceed 87 knots (160 km per hour).
- (b) The altitude of the small unmanned aircraft cannot be higher than 400 feet (120 meters) above ground level, unless the small unmanned aircraft:
 - (1) Is flown within a 400-foot (120 meters) radius of a structure; and
 - (2) Does not fly higher than 400 feet (120 meters) above the structure's immediate uppermost limit.
- (c) The minimum flight visibility, as observed from the location of the control station must be no less than 5 kilometers. For purposes of this section, flight visibility means the average slant distance from the control station at which prominent unlighted objects may be seen and identified by day and prominent lighted objects may be seen and identified by night.
- (d) The minimum distance of the small unmanned aircraft from clouds must be no less than:
 - (1) 500 feet (150 meters) below the cloud; and
 - (2) 2,000 feet (600 meters) horizontally from the cloud.

SUBPART C – REMOTE PILOT CERTIFICATION

§ 107.61 Applicability.

This subpart prescribes the requirements for issuing a remote pilot certificate with a small UAS rating.

§ 107.63 Offenses Involving Psychoactive Substances.

(a) A conviction for the violation of any law relating to the growing, processing, manufacture, sale, disposition, possession, transportation, or importation of psychoactive substances is grounds for:

- (1) Denial of an application for any license or rating issued under this part, or
- (2) Suspension or revocation of any license or rating issued under this part.

(b) The commission of an act prohibited by GACAR § 91.21(a) or §91.23(a) is grounds for:

- (1) Denial of an application for a license or rating issued under this part, or
- (2) Suspension or revocation of any license or rating issued under this part.

(c) A refusal to submit to a test to indicate the presence of psychoactive substances in the body, when requested by an authorized Government representative in accordance with GACAR §91.21(c)(1), or a refusal to furnish or authorize the release of the test results requested by the President in accordance with GACAR § 91.17(c)(2), is grounds for:

- (1) Denial of an application for any certificate, rating, or authorization issued under this part;
or
- (2) Suspension or revocation of any certificate, rating, or authorization issued under this part.

§ 107.65 Eligibility.

Subject to the provisions of §107.63, in order to be eligible for a remote pilot certificate with a small UAS rating under this subpart, a person must:

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- (a) Be at least 18 years of age;
- (b) Be cleared through GACA Aviation Security Division.
- (c) Be able to read, speak, write, and understand the English language. If the applicant is unable to meet one of these requirements due to medical reasons, GACA may place such operating limitations on that applicant's certificate as are necessary for the safe operation of the small unmanned aircraft.
- (d) Not know or have reason to know that he or she has a physical or mental condition that would interfere with the safe operation of a small unmanned aircraft system; and
- (e) Demonstrate aeronautical knowledge by satisfying one of the following conditions:
 - (1) Pass an initial aeronautical knowledge test covering the areas of knowledge specified in §107.79 (a) and practical test specified in §107.79 (c); or
 - (2) If a person holds a pilot certificate (other than a student pilot certificate) issued under GACAR Part 61 and meets the flight review requirements specified in GACAR §61.21, complete an initial training course covering the areas of knowledge specified in §107.81 (a) in a manner acceptable to the President.

§ 107.67 Issuance of a remote pilot certificate with a small UAS rating.

An applicant for a remote pilot certificate with a small UAS rating under this subpart must make the application in a form and manner acceptable to the President.

- (a) The application must include either:
 - (1) Evidence showing that the applicant passed an initial aeronautical knowledge and successfully pass the practical test; If applying using a paper application, this evidence must be an airman knowledge test report showing passage of the knowledge or
 - (2) If a person holds a pilot certificate (other than a student pilot certificate) issued under GACAR Part 61 and meets the flight review requirements specified in GACAR §61.21, a

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certificate of completion of a part 107 initial training course.

(b) If the application is being made pursuant to paragraph (a) (2) of this section:

- (1) The application must be submitted to GACA, or other person authorized by the President;
- (2) The person accepting the application submission must verify the identity of the applicant in a manner acceptable to the President; and
- (3) The person making the application must, by logbook endorsement or other manner acceptable to the President, show the applicant meets the flight review requirements specified in §61.21 of this chapter.

§ 107.69 Temporary certificate.

An applicant for a remote pilot certificate with a small UAS rating under this subpart must make the application in a form and manner acceptable to the President.

(a) A temporary remote pilot certificate with a small UAS rating is issued for up to 120 calendar days, at which time a permanent certificate will be issued to a person whom the President finds qualified under this part.

(b) A temporary remote pilot certificate with a small UAS rating expires:

- (1) On the expiration date shown on the certificate;
- (2) Upon receipt of the permanent certificate; or
- (3) Upon receipt of a notice that the certificate sought is denied or revoked.

§ 107.71 Aeronautical knowledge recency.

A person may not operate a small unmanned aircraft system unless that person has completed one of the following, within the previous 24 calendar months:

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- (a) Passed an initial aeronautical knowledge test covering the areas of knowledge specified in §107.79(a);
- (b) Passed a recurrent aeronautical knowledge test covering the areas of knowledge specified in §107.79(b); or
- (c) If a person holds a pilot certificate (other than a student pilot certificate) issued under part 61 of this chapter and meets the flight review requirements specified in GACAR §61.21, passed either an initial or recurrent training course covering the areas of knowledge specified in §107.81(a) or (b) in a manner acceptable to the President.

§ 107.73 Knowledge tests: General procedures and passing grades.

- (a) Knowledge tests prescribed by or under this part are given by persons and in the manner designated by the President.
- (b) An applicant for a knowledge test must have proper identification at the time of application that contains the applicant's:
 - (1) Photograph;
 - (2) Signature;
 - (3) Date of birth, which shows the applicant meets or will meet the age requirements of this part for the certificate and rating sought before the expiration date of the airman knowledge test report; and
 - (4) Permanent mailing address. If the applicant's permanent mailing address is a post office box number, then the applicant must also provide a current residential address.
- (c) The minimum passing grade for the knowledge test will be specified by the President.

§ 107.75 Knowledge tests: Cheating or other unauthorized conduct.

- (a) An applicant for a knowledge test may not:

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- (1) Copy or intentionally remove any knowledge test;
- (2) Give to another applicant or receive from another applicant any part or copy of a knowledge test;
- (3) Give or receive assistance on a knowledge test during the period that test is being given;
- (4) Take any part of a knowledge test on behalf of another person;
- (5) Be represented by, or represent, another person for a knowledge test;
- (6) Use any material or aid during the period that the test is being given, unless specifically authorized to do so by the President; and
- (7) Intentionally cause, assist, or participate in any act prohibited by this paragraph.

(b) An applicant who the President finds has committed an act prohibited by paragraph (a) of this section is prohibited, for 1 year after the date of committing that act, from:

- (1) Applying for any certificate, rating, or authorization issued under this chapter; and
- (2) Applying for and taking any test under this chapter.

(c) Any certificate or rating held by an applicant may be suspended or revoked if the President finds that person has committed an act prohibited by paragraph (a) of this section.

§ 107.77 Retesting after failure

An applicant for a knowledge test who fails that test may not reapply for the test for 14 calendar days after failing the test.

§ 107.79 Initial and recurrent knowledge tests.

(a) An initial aeronautical knowledge test covers the following areas of knowledge:

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- (1) Applicable regulations relating to small unmanned aircraft system rating privileges, limitations, and flight operation;
 - (2) Airspace classification, operating requirements, and flight restrictions affecting small unmanned aircraft operation;
 - (3) Aviation weather sources and effects of weather on small unmanned aircraft performance;
 - (4) Small unmanned aircraft loading;
 - (5) Emergency procedures;
 - (6) Crew resource management;
 - (7) Radio communication procedures;
 - (8) Determining the performance of small unmanned aircraft;
 - (9) Physiological effects of drugs and alcohol;
 - (10) Aeronautical decision-making and judgment;
 - (11) Airport operations; and
 - (12) Maintenance and preflight inspection procedures.
- (b) A recurrent aeronautical knowledge test covers the following areas of knowledge:
- (1) Applicable regulations relating to small unmanned aircraft system rating privileges, limitations, and flight operation;
 - (2) Airspace classification and operating requirements and flight restrictions affecting small unmanned aircraft operation;
 - (3) Emergency procedures;
 - (4) Crew resource management;
 - (5) Aeronautical decision-making and judgment;

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(6) Airport operations; and

(7) Maintenance and preflight inspection procedures.

(c) Demonstrate a preflight check and successfully pass basic maneuvers of the flight for practical test.

§ 107.81 Initial and recurrent training courses.

(a) An initial training course covers the following areas of knowledge:

(1) Applicable regulations relating to small unmanned aircraft system rating privileges, limitations, and flight operation;

(2) Effects of weather on small unmanned aircraft performance;

(3) Small unmanned aircraft loading;

(4) Emergency procedures;

(5) Crew resource management;

(6) Determining the performance of small unmanned aircraft; and

(7) Maintenance and preflight inspection procedures.

(b) A recurrent training course covers the following areas of knowledge:

(1) Applicable regulations relating to small unmanned aircraft system rating privileges, limitations, and flight operation;

(2) Emergency procedures;

(3) Crew resource management; and

(4) Maintenance and preflight inspection procedures.

§ 107.83 Change of name or address.

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(a) Change of name. An application to change the name on a certificate issued under this subpart must be accompanied by the applicant's:

(1) Remote pilot certificate with small UAS rating; and

(2) A copy of the marriage license, court order, or other document verifying the name change.

(b) The documents in paragraph (a) of this section will be returned to the applicant after inspection.

(c) Change of address. The holder of a remote pilot certificate with small UAS rating issued under this subpart who has made a change in permanent mailing address may not, after 30 days from that date, exercise the privileges of the certificate unless the holder has notified GACA.

§ 107.85 Voluntary surrender of certificate.

(a) The holder of a certificate issued under this subpart may voluntarily surrender it for cancellation.

(b) Any request made under paragraph (a) of this section must include the following signed statement or its equivalent: “I voluntarily surrender my remote pilot certificate with a small UAS rating for cancellation. This request is made for my own reasons, with full knowledge that my certificate will not be reissued to me unless I again complete the requirements specified in §107.65 and §107.67.”

SUBPART D – WAIVER POLICY AND REQUIREMENTS.

§ 107.87 Waiver policy and requirements.

- (a) The President may issue a certificate of waiver authorizing a deviation from any regulation specified in §107.89 if the President finds that a proposed small UAS operation can safely be conducted under the terms of that certificate of waiver.

- (b) A request for a certificate of waiver must contain a complete description of the proposed operation and justification that establishes that the operation can safely be conducted under the terms of a certificate of waiver.

- (c) The President may prescribe additional limitations that the President considers necessary.

- (d) A person who receives a certificate of waiver issued under this section:
 - (1) May deviate from the regulations of this part to the extent specified in the certificate of waiver; and

 - (2) Must comply with any conditions or limitations that are specified in the certificate of waiver.

§ 107.89 List of regulations subject to waiver.

A certificate of waiver issued pursuant to §107.87 may authorize a deviation from the following regulations of this part:

- (a) § 107.29 Operation from a moving vehicle or aircraft. However, no waiver of this provision will be issued to allow the carriage of property of another by aircraft for compensation or hire.

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- (b) § Section 107.35 Daylight operation.

- (c) § 107.37 Visual line of sight aircraft operation. However, no waiver of this provision will be issued to allow the carriage of property of another by aircraft for compensation or hire.

- (d) § 107.39 Visual observer.

- (e) § 107.41 Operation of multiple small unmanned aircraft systems.

- (f) § 107.45 (a) Yielding the right of way.

- (g) § 107.47 Operation over people.

- (h) § 107.49 Operation in certain airspace.

- (i) § 107.59 Operating limitations for small unmanned aircraft.