

Commercial Drone Operations FAQ

Q: Are there rules for operating a drone (sUAS or Small Unmanned Aircraft System)?

A: Yes, we are 100% legal. The FAA regulates drone operations within the United States. As a member of the Sky Eye Network, R. J. Drone Services LLC meets all requirements and is in full compliance with the FAA.

Q: Are there specific rules for operating a drone for commercial purposes?

A: Yes, these regulations are contained within 14 CFR Part 107 (https://www.faa.gov/uas/resources/uas_regulations_policy/) (known as "Part 107" for short).

Q: What constitutes "commercial" drone operations?

A: Any operation undertaken for compensation or gain, in the anticipation of compensation or gain, or in the furtherance of a business would be considered a commercial operation.

Q: Is a license required to operate a drone commercially?

A: Yes, as of September 30, 2016, a drone pilot must possess an Airman's Certificate issued under Part 107 or an exemption issued under Section 333 (333 Exemption) of the Federal Aviation Regulations to conduct commercial drone (sUAS) operations.

Q: Why is it important to hire a drone pilot with a Part 107 certificate?

A: A drone pilot with a Part 107 certificate has passed the operational, safety, and airspace knowledge testing and background security checks required by the FAA and has been granted the authority to operate within the National Airspace System.

Q: Are there penalties for operating a drone commercially without a Part 107 certificate, or 333 Exemption, or for hiring a pilot without a Part 107 certificate, or 333 Exemption?

A: Yes, According to the FAA, both the pilot AND the person who hired the pilot could be liable. The pilot could face a fine of up to \$1,100 per violation (per flight) as an individual acting as an airman, while the person who causes the operation (flight) could be liable for a fine up to \$11,000 per operation (per flight) as an individual not acting as an airman.