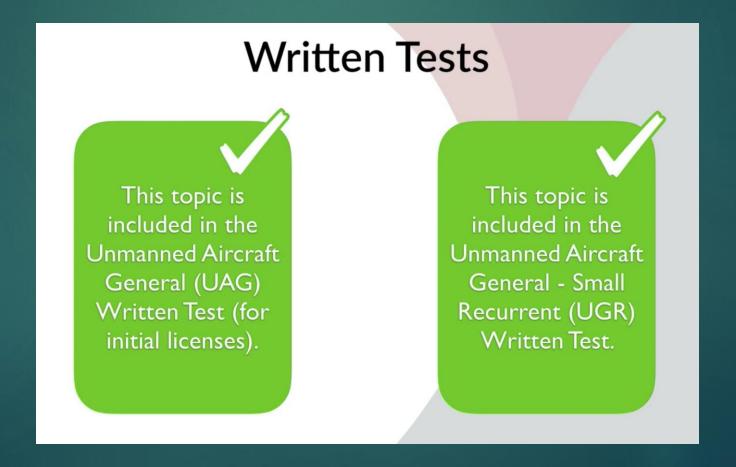
Initial Remote Pilot Unmanned Aircraft General – Small (UAG)

Test Code	Test Name	Test Prep Study	Number of Questions	Min. Age	Allotted Time (hrs)	
UAG	Unmanned Aircraft General—Small	ALL	60	14	2.0	
UAS Topics			Percentage of Items on Test			
I. Regulations			15–25%			
II. Airspace & Requirements			8-15%			
III. Weather			11–16%			
IV. Loading and Performance			7–11%			
V. Operations			13–18%			

FAA PART 107 TEST BREAKDOWN

FAA PART 107 REGULATIONS

▶ eCFR (Electronic Code of Federal Regulations) Part 107 and Part 48



- ▶ eCFR (Electronic Code of Federal Regulations) Part 107 and Part 48
- ► AC 107-2A: THIS IS YOUR FAA PART 107 CERTIFICATION STUDY GUIDE
- ► FAA-S-ACS-10: Remote Pilot Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems Airman Certification Standards 1. Regulations.

- ▶ REGULATIONS OVERVIEW
- ► PART 107: SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT
- ► PART 48: AIRCRAFT REGISTRATION
- ► PART 89: REMOTE IDENTIFICATION (REMOTE ID)
- TYPICAL FAA QUESTIONS

WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT WAYS TO OPERATE A SUAS

USC Section 44809: Flying as a Recreational Pilot (Hobby)

Part 107: Remote Pilots operating for non-recreational purposes

COA – Operating under a CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION – Public Safety and Government operations (Fire Departments, Police, Search & Rescue, Street Department, Zoning Department etc.)

14 CFR PART 107

BROKEN DOWN INTO SUBPARTS:

- 1) Subpart A: General
- 2) Subpart B: Operating Rules
- 3) Subpart C: Remote Pilot Certification
- 4) Subpart D: Operating Over Human Beings (NEW)
- 5) Subpart E: Waivers

14 CFR PART 107

IMPORTANT TERM:

FAA USES THE TERM "CALENDAR MONTH"

THIS BASICALLY MEANS AN EXPIRATION WILL OCCUR ON THE LAST DAY OF THE MONTH, NOT ON THE ACTUAL DAY THE TEST OR CERTIFICATION OCCURS.

YOU PASS YOUR FAA WRITTEN EXAM FOR YOUR REMOTE PILOT CERTIFICATE ON JULY 6, 2020. YOUR CERTIFICATE IS VALID FOR TWO YEARS OR 24 CALENDAR MONTHS.

THIS MEANS YOUR CERTIFICATE EXPIRES ON JULY 31, 2022 (END OF THE MONTH), NOT JULY 6, 2022 (THE SAME DATE YOU TOOK THE TEST).

14 CFR PART 107.1 - Applicability

WHEN DO I NEED A REMOTE PILOT CERTIFICATE TO FLY A sUAS? ALL THE TIME

ONE EXEMPTION TO THAT RULE – IF YOU'RE FLYING FOR FUN.

THERE ARE 8 REQUIREMENTS THAT YOU HAVE TO MEET IN ORDER FOR YOUR FLIGHT TO BE CONSIDERED "FLYING FOR FUN". IF YOU ONLY MEET 7 OF THE 8 RULES, YOU NEED YOUR PART 107 CERTIFICATE.

GETTING PAID FOR USING YOUR DRONE IS NOT THE ONLY CONSIDERATION IT IS ALSO THE INTENT OF THE FLIGHT – WHAT REASON DID YOU HAVE TO GO FLYING?

14 CFR PART 107.1 - Applicability

SCENARIO 1-

YOU GET A CALL FROM A LOCAL BUSINESS OWNER WHO WANTS AN AERIAL PHOTO OF HIS NEW SIGN IN FRONT OF HIS PLACE OF BUSINESS- HE'LL GIVE YOU \$75 CASH – THIS WILL BE JUST BETWEEN US TWO

SCENARIO 2 - SAME AS ABOVE BUT THE BUSINESS OWNER GIVES YOU AND YOUR GIRLFRIEND STEAKS ON THE HOUSE INSTEAD OF \$75

SCENARIO 3 – YOU DECIDE TO BUILD YOUR PORTFOLIO BY TAKING PHOTOS AND SHORT VIDEO CLIPS TO PUT ON SOCIAL MEDIA AND YOUR WEBSITE.

SCENARIO 4 – IT'S A BEAUTIFUL SUNSET AND DECIDE TO TAKE VIDEO OF THE GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE. YOU CAPTURE A PERSON JUMPING OFF THE BRIDGE – LOCAL NEWS OFFERS YOU \$100 FOR THE FOOTAGE

sUAS – Small Unmanned Aerial System – Weighs less than 55 lbs on takeoff, including everything that is on board or otherwise attached to the aircraft.

THERE IS NO LOWER LIMIT – LESS THAN 250 gram AIRCRAFT ARE REQUIRED TO FOLLOW THE SAME RULES.

The 250 gram limit only pertains to aircraft registration requirements.

If you use your sub 250 gram aircraft for business purposes, you do need to register the aircraft.

UNMANNED AIRCRAFT MEANS AN AIRCRAFT OPERATED WITHOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF DIRECT HUMAN INTERVENTION FROM WITHIN OR ON THE AIRCRAFT.

ALL

- 1005. "Unmanned aircraft" is defined as a device operated
- A—during search and rescue operations other than public.
- B—without the possibility of direct human intervention from within or on the aircraft.
- C—for hobby and recreational use when not certificated.

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VISUAL OBSERVER (VO) – A PERSON WHO IS DESIGNATED BY THE RPIC TO ASSIST THE RPIC AND THE PERSON MANIPULATING THE CONTROLS OF THE SUAS TO SEE AND AVOID OTHER AIR TRAFFIC OR OBJECTS ALOFT OR ON THE GROUND. CONSIDERED A CREW MEMBER.

REMOTE PILOT IN COMMAND (RPIC) – THE PERSON IN CHARGE OF THE OPERATION/MISSION. THEY ARE EITHER MANIPULATING THE CONTROLS OR SUPERVISING THE PERSON MANIPULATING THE CONTROLS. THEY ARE ALSO IN CHARGE OF ALL DECISIONS MADE PRE AND POST FLIGHT REGARDING THE FLIGHT.

14 CFR PART 107.5 – FALIFICATION, REPRODUCTION, ALTERATION

FALSIFYING RECORDS (RECORDS REQUIRED TO SHOW COMPLIANCE WITH ANY REQUIREMENTS UNDER THIS PART):

REPRODUCTION OR ALTERATION OF CERTIFICATE

CAN LEAD TO DENIAL OF APPLICATION OR WAIVER, A SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF EXISTING CERTIFICATES/RATINGS OR A CIVIL PENALTY.

14 CFR PART 107.7 – INSPECTION, TESTING, AND COMPLIANCE

RPIC MUST HAVE IN HIS/HER POSSESSION:

REMOTE PILOT CERTIFICATE

GOVERNMENT ISSUED PICTURE ID (STATE DRIVERS LICENSE)

ANY DOCUMENT REQUIRED TO BE KEPT UNDER PART 107 REGULATIONS:

RENEWAL WRITTEN EXAM RESULTS INDICATING PASSING GRADE

AIRCRAFT REGISTRATION CARD

WAIVERS THAT ARE APPLICABLE TO THE FLIGHT/MISSION (OVER PEOPLE, BVLOS. ETC.)

14 CFR PART 107.7 – INSPECTION, TESTING, AND COMPLIANCE

RPIC MUST MAKE DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE TO THE:

FAA – ADMINISTRATOR (MEANS ANY FAA REPRESENTATIVE)

NTSB - ANY AUTHORIZED NTSB REPRESENTATIVE

ANY FEDERAL, STATE, OR LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER; OR

TSA - ANY AUTHORIZED TSA REPRESENTATIVE

14 CFR PART 107.7 – INSPECTION, TESTING, AND COMPLIANCE

RPIC MUST ALLOW THE FAA TO MAKE ANY TEST OR INSPECTION OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING TO DETERMINE COMPLIANCE:

THE sUAS — THE AIRCRAFT

THE RPIC

THE PERSON MANIPULATING THE CONTROLS

THE VISUAL OBSERVER

14 CFR PART 107.9 – ACCIDENT REPORTING

ACCIDENTS MUST BE REPORTED TO THE FAA WITHIN 10 CALENDAR DAYS, ANY OPERATION INVOLVING AT LEAST:

1) SERIOUS INJURY TO ANY PERSON OR ANY LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS; OR

2) DAMAGE TO ANY PROPERTY FOR WHICH THE COST OF REPAIR EXCEEDS \$500.00 – DOES NOT INCLUDE YOUR PROPERTY.

EX. TOTAL DAMAGE COSTS \$1500.00 INCLUDING YOUR AIRCRAFT WHICH COST \$1050.00 TO REPAIR, DO YOU REPORT?

You purchased a new quadcopter that weights 0.43 lbs (195 grams) to complete roof inspections. Is this operation subject to 14 CFR Part 107? (PI)

- No, roof inspections don't require operation under 14 CFR Part 107.
- No, 14 CFR Part 107 only applies to sUAS weighting less than 0.55 lbs.
- Yes, there is no lower weight limit for operating under 14 CFR Part 107.

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Which of the following types of operations are excluded from the requirements in Part 107?

- Model aircraft for recreational use.
- Quadcopter capturing aerial imagery for crop monitoring.
- UAS used for motion picture filming.

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- Model aircraft for recreational use.
- Quadcopter capturing aerial imagery for crop monitoring.
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Which of the following operations would be regulated by 14 CFR 107?

- Conducting public operations during a search mission.
- Flying for enjoyment with family and friends.
- Operating your sUAS for an imagery company.

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- Conducting public operations during a search mission.
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 - Operating your sUAS for an imagery company.

Who should you make your documents available to when asked? (PI)

- The General Public and any Government Employees.
- The Administrator, authorized representatives from the NTSB or TSA, or any Federal, State, or Local Law enforcement officers.
- Any Government employee.

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- The General Public and any Government Employees.
- The Administrator, authorized representatives from the NTSB or TSA, or any Federal, State, or Local Law enforcement officers.
- Any Government employee.

You recently renewed your certificate by taking the Recurrent training. While mapping a property for a client, an FAA Aviation Safety Inspector asks to see documents showing that you can legally fly your sUAS for commercial purposes. Which document will you provide? (PI)

- Remote Pilot Certificate and your logbook.
- Remote Pilot Certificate, Registration Card, and a copy of the Completion Certificate for the Recurrent Training.
- Remote Pilot Certificate and Registration Card.

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 - Remote Pilot Certificate, Registration Card, and a copy of the Completion Certificate for the Recurrent Training.
- Remote Pilot Certificate and Registration Card.

Which operations must comply with 14 CFR Part 107?

- Oivil and public aircraft operations.
- Public and military operations.
- Civil operations.

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- Civil and public aircraft operations.
- Public and military operations.
- Civil operations.

You plan to operate a 33 lb. sUAS to capture aerial imagery over real estate for use in sales listings. Is this sUAS operation subject to 14 CFR Part 107?

- No, this sUAS operation is not subject to Part 107.
- No, this sUAS operation requires a Section 333 exemption.
- Yes, this sUAS operation is subject to Part 107.

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- No, this sUAS operation is not subject to Part 107.
- No, this sUAS operation requires a Section 333 exemption.
 - Yes, this sUAS operation is subject to Part 107.

You have accepted football tickets in exchange for using your sUAS to videotape the field before and after the game. Is this sUAS operation subject to 14 CFR Part 107?

- Yes, Part 107 allows flight directly over people to capture video.
- Yes, this sUAS operation is subject to Part 107.
- No, this sUAS operation is not subject to Part 107.

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- Yes, Part 107 allows flight directly over people to capture video.
 - Yes, this sUAS operation is subject to Part 107.
- No, this sUAS operation is not subject to Part 107.

Falsifying records that are required to show compliance with any requirement of Part 107 can lead to (PI)

- A required checkride with the FAA
- Jail time of up to 1 year
- Denial of application for Remote Pilot, waivers, or suspension/revocation, or a civil penalty.

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- A required checkride with the FAA
- Jail time of up to 1 year
 - Denial of application for Remote Pilot, waivers, or suspension/revocation, or a civil penalty.

C – MULTIPLE TYPES OF PENALTIES ARE POSSIBLE.

Within how many days must an sUAS accident be reported to the FAA?

- 90 days.
- 30 days.
- 10 days.

Within how many days must an sUAS accident be reported to the FAA?

- 90 days.
- 30 days.

10 days.

According to 14 CFR Part 107, an sUAS is an unmanned aircraft system weighing

- 55 lbs. or less.
- Less than 55 lbs.
- 55 kg or less.

READ THE QUESTION CAREFULLY

BE ON THE LOOK OUT FOR DISTRACTING OR IRRELEVENT WORDS/PHRASES

According to 14 CFR Part 107, an sUAS is an unmanned aircraft system weighing

- 55 lbs. or less.
 - Less than 55 lbs.
- 55 kg or less.

While operating a small unmanned aircraft system (sUAS), you experience a flyaway and several people suffer injuries. Which of the following injuries requires reporting to the FAA?

- Scrapes and cuts bandaged on site.
- An injury requiring an overnight hospital stay.
- Minor bruises.

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- Scrapes and cuts bandaged on site.
 - An injury requiring an overnight hospital stay.
- Minor bruises.

You are operating a 1280 g (2.8 lb.) quadcopter for your own enjoyment. Is this sUAS operation subject to 14 CFR Part 107?

- Yes, all sUAS aircraft weighing over .55 lbs. are subject to Part 107
- No, this sUAS operation is not subject to Part 107.
- Yes, this sUAS operation is subject to Part 107.

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- Yes, all sUAS aircraft weighing over .55 lbs. are subject to Part 107
 - No, this sUAS operation is not subject to Part 107.
- Yes, this sUAS operation is subject to Part 107.

A person whose sole task is watching the sUAS to report hazards to the rest of the crew is called:

- Visual observer.
- Remote PIC.
- Person manipulating the controls.

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- Visual observer.
- Remote PIC.
- Person manipulating the controls.

You are part of a news crew, operating an sUAS to cover a breaking story. You experience a flyaway during landing. The unmanned aircraft strikes a vehicle, causing approximately \$800 worth of damage. When must you report the accident to the FAA?

- Not to exceed 30 days.
- Within 10 days.
- Any time.

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- Not to exceed 30 days.
- Within 10 days.
- Any time.

14 CFR PART 107.12 – REQUIREMENTS FOR A REMOTE PILOT CERTIFICATE

- ► TO OPERATE A UAS UNDER PART 107, ONE MUST:
- ► HAVE A REMOTE PILOT CERTIFICATE WITH A SMALL UAS RATING
- ► BE UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERVISION OF A RPIC AND THE RPIC HAS THE ABILITY TO IMMEDIATELY TAKE DIRECT CONTROL OF THE FLIGHT OF THE SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT.
- ► RPIC CAN ONLY BE CONTROL OF OR IN DIRECT SUPERVISION OF ONE AIRCRAFT.

14 CFR PART 107.12 – REQUIREMENTS FOR A REMOTE PILOT CERTIFICATE

- ► NOTE ABOUT TAKING OVER DIRECT CONTROL WHILE SUPERVISING A NON-RATED PILOT:
- STANDING NEXT TO THE NON-RATED PILOT AND BE READY TO TAKE OVER THE CONTROL
- USE A SECOND CONTROLLER THAT IS A PRIMARY CONTROLLER THE NON-RATED PILOT IS USING A SLAVE CONTROLLER
- ► AUTOMATED SYSTEM THAT RPIC CAN TRIGGER A SAFE MODE SUCH AS HOVER, HOLDING PATTERN OR RETURN TO HOME.

14 CFR PART 107.13 – REGISTRATION

► REGISTRATION IS REQUIRED FOR PART 107 OPERATORS FOR ANY DRONE LESS THAN 55 LBS. THE REGISTRATION STICKER MUST BE EASILY READABLE.

► AS OF FEBRUARY 23, 2019, ALL MARKINGS MUST NOW BE DISPLAYED ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE AIRCRAFT.

14 CFR PART 107.15 – CONDITIONS FOR SAFE OPERATION

- NO PERSON MAY OPERATE A CIVIL SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM UNLESS IT IS IN A CONDITION FOR SAFE FLIGHT.
- NO PERSON MAY CONTINUE FLIGHT WHEN HE/SHE KNOWS THE UAS IS NO LONGER IN A CONDITION FOR SAFE OPERATION

14 CFR PART 107.17 – MEDICAL CONDITIONS

- NO PERSON MAY ACT AS RPIC, VISUAL OBSERVER, OR DIRECT PARTICIPANT IF HE/SHE HAS A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL CONDITION THAT WOULD INTERFERE WITH THE SAFE OPERATION OF THE UAS.
- THE TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT LOSS OF THE DEXTERITY NECESSARY TO OPERATE THE CONTROLLER TO SAFELY CONTROL THE SMALL UA.
- ► THE INABILITY TO MAINTAIN THE REQUIRED "SEE AND AVOID" VIGILANCE DUE TO BLURRED VISION.
- ► INABILITY TO MAINTAIN PROPER SITUATIONAL AWARENESS DUE TO ILLNESS OR MEDICATION.

14 CFR PART 107.17 – MEDICAL CONDITIONS

- ► A DEBILITATING PHYSICAL CONDITION SUCH AS A MIGRAIN HEADACHE, MODERATE/SEVERE BODY ACHES/PAINS THAT WOULD RENDER THE RPIC, VO, OR PERSON MANIPULATING THE CONTROLS UNABLE TO PERFORM SUAS OPERATIONAL DUTIES.
- ► A HEARING OR SPEAKING IMPAIRMENT THAT WOULD INHIBIT THE RPIC, VO, OR PERSONAL MANIPULATING THE CONTROLS FROM EFFECTIVELY COMMUNICATING WITH EACH OTHER
- THE RPIC MUST ENSURE THAT THE ALTERNATIVE MEANS OF EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION IS IMPLEMENTED

14 CFR PART 107.19 – REMOTE PILOTIN COMMAND (RPIC)

- ► A RPIC MUST BE DESIGNATED BEFORE OR DURING THE FLIGHT
- PRIC IS DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR AND IS THE FINAL AUTHORITY AS TO THE OPERATION OF THE SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM
- ► RPIC 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 AIRCRAFT FOR ANY REASON.
- ► RPIC MUST ENSURE THAT THE OPERATION COMPLIES WITH ALL APPLICABLE REGULATIONS.

14 CFR PART 107.19 – REMOTE PILOTIN COMMAND (RPIC)

- RPIC MUST HAVE THE ABILITY TO DIRECT THE SUAS TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH ALL REGULATIONS
- ► IT IS POSSIBLE FOR TWO RPICS TO TRANSFER THE CONTROLS AS LONG AS THEY CAN MAINTAIN VISUAL LINE OF SITE WITHOUT LOSS OF CONTROL.

14 CFR PART 107.21 – IN-FLIGHT EMERGENCY

► IN AN IN-FLIGHT EMERGENCY REQUIRING IMMEDIATE ACTION, THE RPIC MAY DEVIATE FROM ANY RULE OF THIS MPART TO THE EXTENT NECESSARY TO MEET THAT EMERGENCY

► ANY RPIC WHO DEVIATES FROM A RULE UNDER PARAGRAPH (A) OF THIS SECTION MUST, UPON REQUEST OF THE ADMINISTRATOR, SEND A WRITTEN REPORT OF THAT DEVIATION TO THE ADMINISTRATOR.

14 CFR PART 107.23 – HAZARDOUS OPERATIONS

- ► OPERATE A SUAS IN A CARELESS OR RECKLESS MANNER SO AS TO ENDANGER THE LIFE OR PROPERTY OR ANOTHER; OR
- ► ALLOW AN OBJECT TO BE DROPPED FROM A SUAS IN A MANNER THAT CREATES AN UNDUE HAZARD TO PERSONS OR PROPERTY.

14 CFR PART 107.25 – OPERATIONS FROM A MOVING VEHICLE/AIRCRAFT

- NO PERSON MAY OPERATE A SUAS-
- FROM A MOVING AIRCRAFT; OR
- ► 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.

14 CFR PART 107.27 – ALCOHOL - REFUSE TO SUBMIT TO TEST OR RESULTS

- ► SAME REGULATIONS AS 91.17 AND 91.19
- ▶ 91.17 ALCOHOL AND DRUGS NO PERSON MAY ACT OR ATTEMPT TO ACT AS A CREW MEMBER OF A CIVIL AIRCRAFT-
 - ► WITHIN 8 HOURS AFTER THE CONSUMPTION OF ANY ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE.
 - ▶ WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL EVEN IF MORE THAN 8 HOUR
 - WHILE USING ANY DRUG THAT AFFECTS THE PERSON'S FACULTIES IN ANY WAY CONTRARY TO SAFETY; OR
 - WHILE HAVING AN ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION OF 0.04 OR GREATER IN THE BLOOD OR BREATH SPECIMEN.

14 CFR PART 107.27 – ALCOHOL - REFUSE TO SUBMIT TO TEST OR RESULTS

- ► SAME REGULATIONS AS 91.17 AND 91.19
- ▶ 91.17 ALCOHOL AND DRUGS A CREW MEMBER SHALL DO THE FOLLOWING:
 - SUBMIT TO A TEST TO INDICATE ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION (ON REQUEST OF LAW ENFORCEMENT)
 - ▶ 2) FURNISH THE RESULTS TO THE FAA OF EACH TEST TAKEN WITHIN 4 HOURS AFTER ACTING AS A CREW MEMBER THAT INDICATES ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION OR PRESENCE OF ANY DRUG.
- ► UNDER 107.59 REFUSING TO SUBMIT TO A TEST OR TO FURNISH TEST RESULTS IS GROUNDS FOR:
 - ▶ DENIAL OF AN APPLICATION FOR A PERIOD OF UP TO 1 YEAR
 - SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF A RP CERTIFICATE.

14 CFR PART 107.59 — DRUGS - REFUSE TO SUBMIT TO TEST OR FURNISH RESULTS

- ► SAME REGULATIONS AS 91.17 AND 91.19
- 91.19 NO PERSON MAY OPERATE A CIVIL AIRCRAFT WITH KNOWLEDGE THAT NARCOTIC DRUGS, MARIHUANA, AND DEPRESSANT OR STIMULATE DRUGS OR SUBSTANCES ARE CARRIED IN THE AIRCRAFT.

14 CFR PART 107.57 – ALCOHOL OFFENSES INVOLVING ALCOHOL/DRUGS

- ► A CONVICTION FOR A VIOLATION OF ANY FEDERAL OR STATE STATUTE RELATING TO THE GROWTH, PROCESSING, MANUFACTURE, SALE, DISPOSITION, POSSESSION, TRANSPORTATION, OR IMPORTATION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS, MARIHUANA, OR DEPRESSANT OR STIMULANT DRUGS OR SUBSTANCES IS GROUNDS FOR:
- DENIAL OF AN APPLICATION FOR A RP CERTIFICATE WITH A SUAS RATING FOR A PERIOD OF UP TO 1 YEAR
- SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF A RP CERTIFICATE WITH A SUAS RATING.
- SIMILAR PENALTIES CAN BE APPLIED FOR ACTS PROHIBITED BY 107.27 ALCOHOL OR DRUGS