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101.005 Applicability of this Part

(1) This Part sets out the requirements for the operation of unmanned aircraft (including model aircraft), and (to the extent that the operation of rockets and fireworks affects or may affect the safety of air navigation) the operation of rockets and the use of certain fireworks.

(2) Nothing in this Part applies to the operation of a manned balloon or a hot air balloon.

(3) Subparts C to I do not apply to the operation of:
   (a) a control-line model aircraft (that is, a model aircraft that is constrained to fly in a circle, and is controlled in attitude and altitude, by means of inextensible wires attached to a handle held by the person operating the model); or
   (b) a model aircraft indoors; or
   (c) an unmanned airship indoors; or
   (d) a small balloon within 100 metres of a structure and not above the top of the structure; or
   (e) an unmanned tethered balloon that remains below 400 feet above ground level; or
   (f) a firework rocket not capable of rising more than 400 feet above ground level.

Note Subpart 101.B applies to the operation of all unmanned aircraft (including model aircraft) and rockets, including firework rockets.

(4) For paragraph (3) (c), a flight does not take place indoors if the building in which it takes place has the roof, or 1 or more walls, removed.

101.010 Application to rocket-powered unmanned aircraft

This Part applies to a rocket-powered unmanned aircraft, and to the operation of such an aircraft, unless the contrary intention appears.

101.015 Application of registration and marking requirements

Part 45 and 47 do not apply to an aircraft (other than a large RPA) to which this Part applies, nor to a micro RPA.

Note A large RPA is required to carry a manufacturer’s data plate and an aircraft registration identification plate — see respectively regulation 21.820 and Subpart 45.D.
101.020 Exemption from certain other provisions of CAR 1988

Parts 4, 4A, 4B, 4C, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of CAR 1988 do not apply to an aircraft to which this Part applies, nor to a micro RPA.

101.025 Meaning of populous area

For this Part, an area is a populous area in relation to the operation of an unmanned aircraft or rocket if the area has a sufficient density of population for some aspect of the operation, or some event that might happen during the operation (in particular, a fault in, or failure of, the aircraft or rocket) to pose an unreasonable risk to the life, safety or property of somebody who is in the area but is not connected with the operation.

101.028 Issue of Manual of Standards for Part 101

For subsection 98(5A) of the Act, CASA may issue a Manual of Standards for this Part prescribing matters:

(a) required or permitted by these Regulations to be prescribed by the Part 101 Manual of Standards; or

(b) necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Part.

101.029 Approvals for Part 101

(1) If a provision in this Part refers to a person holding an approval under this regulation, the person may apply to CASA for the approval.

(2) Subject to regulation 11.055, CASA must grant the approval if:

(a) for an approval relating to a training course:

(i) the course covers the units of competency (if any) prescribed by the Part 101 Manual of Standards for the course; and

(ii) the course meets the standards (if any) prescribed by the Part 101 Manual of Standards for the course; or

(b) for an approval relating to any other thing for which requirements are prescribed by the Part 101 Manual of Standards—the prescribed requirements are met.
101.030 Approval of areas for operation of unmanned aircraft or rockets

(1) A person may apply to CASA for the approval of an area as an area for the operation of:
   (a) unmanned aircraft generally, or a particular class of unmanned aircraft; or
   (b) rockets.

(2) For paragraph (1) (a), the classes of unmanned aircraft are the following:
   (a) tethered balloons and kites;
   (b) unmanned free balloons;
   (c) RPAs;
   (d) model aircraft.

(3) In considering whether to approve an area for any of those purposes, CASA must take into account the likely effect on the safety of air navigation of the operation of unmanned aircraft in, or the launching of rockets in or over, the area.

(4) An approval has effect from the time written notice of it is given to the applicant, or a later day or day and time stated in the approval.

(5) An approval may be expressed to have effect for a particular period (including a period of less than 1 day), or indefinitely.

(6) CASA may impose conditions on the approval in the interests of the safety of air navigation.

(7) If CASA approves an area under subregulation (1), it must publish details of the approval (including any condition) in NOTAM or on an aeronautical chart.

(8) CASA may revoke the approval of an area, or change the conditions that apply to such an approval, in the interests of the safety of air navigation, but must publish details of any revocation or change in NOTAM or on an aeronautical chart.

(9) CASA must also give written notice of the revocation or change:
   (a) to the person who applied for the approval of the area; or
   (b) if that person applied for that approval as an officer of an organisation concerned with unmanned aircraft or rockets, and no longer holds that office — to the person who now holds the office.
101.035 Requirements in this Part to give information to CASA

(1) If a provision of this Part requires a person to give information to CASA about the operation, launching or release of an unmanned aircraft or rocket, then, unless the provision says otherwise, the person may do so by giving the information to:
   (a) if the person is an approved aviation administration organisation — the Australian NOTAM Office; or
   (b) an appropriate approved aviation administration organisation.

(2) However, subregulation (1) does not apply in relation to the release of small balloons, or in relation to a firework display.

(3) The information need not be given in writing unless:
   (a) CASA or the authority to which it is given asks for it to be given in writing in the particular case; or
   (b) another provision of these Regulations requires it to be given in writing.

(4) If a person gives the information to an authority mentioned in paragraph (1) (a) or (b), then, subject to subregulation (6), the person is taken, for all purposes, to have complied with the requirement to give the information.

(5) If in a particular case CASA or the authority to which the information is given reasonably requires extra information about the operation, launching or release, CASA or the authority may ask the person for the extra information.

(6) If CASA or an authority asks for more information under subregulation (5), the person is not taken to have complied with the requirement mentioned in subregulation (1) to give the information until the person gives to CASA or the authority the extra information.

(7) If a day is not a working day for the office of CASA or an authority to which notice of an event is given or an application made, that day does not count for the purpose of working out how many working days’ notice of the event has been given, or how many working days before an event the application has been made.

(8) In subregulation (7):
   **working day**, in relation to an office of CASA or an authority, means a day on which that office is open for business.
101.040 Exemptions

(1) CASA may do either or both of the following by instrument, in relation to a particular unmanned aircraft or rocket or type of unmanned aircraft or rocket:

(a) exempt the aircraft or rocket, or aircraft or rockets of that type, from compliance with a specified provision of Subparts 101.C to 101.H;

(b) exempt a person from compliance with a specified provision of Subparts 101.C to 101.H while he or she is operating the aircraft or launching the rocket, or operating aircraft or launching rockets of that type.

(2) Before CASA decides under subregulation (1) to exempt an aircraft, rocket or type, or a person, from compliance with a provision of any of Subparts 101.C to 101.H, CASA must take into account any relevant considerations relating to the safety of air navigation.

(3) CASA may impose a condition necessary in the interests of the safety of air navigation on such an exemption.

(4) A person must not contravene a condition imposed under subregulation (3).

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

(4A) An offence against subregulation (4) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.

(5) Regulation 308 of CAR 1988 does not authorise CASA to grant exemptions from the provisions of this Part.

101.045 Conditions imposed by CASA or another authority

(1) If a provision of this Part (other than regulation 101.030) authorises CASA or another authority to impose a condition on an approval, permission, certification or exemption, CASA or the authority must give a written statement of any condition so imposed to the person who applied for the approval, permission, certification or exemption.

(2) Unless CASA or the authority gives the statement to the person, the person is not bound by the condition.
Subpart 101.AB—Authorisations for section 20AB of the Act

101.047 Performance of duties during flight time—balloons, kites and model aircraft

(1) This regulation applies to an Australian aircraft that is an unmanned aircraft if it is:
   (a) a balloon; or
   (b) a kite; or
   (c) a model aircraft.

(2) For paragraph 20AB(1)(a) of the Act, a person performing a duty that is essential to the operation of the aircraft during flight time is taken to hold a civil aviation authorisation that:
   (a) is in force; and
   (b) authorises the person to perform the duty.

Schedule 1 Amendments

101.048 Performance of duties during flight time—remotely piloted aircraft

Performing essential duties in relation to excluded RPA

(1) For paragraph 20AB(1)(a) of the Act, a person performing a duty that is essential to the operation of an excluded RPA during flight time is taken to hold a civil aviation authorisation that:
   (a) is in force; and
   (b) authorises the person to perform the duty.

Note: For the definition of excluded RPA, see regulation 101.237.

Performing essential duties in relation to other RPA

(2) For paragraph 20AB(1)(a) of the Act, a person performing a duty that is essential to the operation of an RPA during flight time is taken to hold a civil aviation authorisation that:
   (a) is in force; and
   (b) authorises the person to perform the duty.

(3) Subregulation (2) does not apply:
   (a) to an excluded RPA; or
   (b) to a person operating an RPA.

Note: Excluded RPA are covered by subregulation (1). Persons operating RPA other than excluded RPA require a remote pilot licence: see regulation 101.252.
Subpart 101.B General prohibition on unsafe operation

101.050 Applicability of this Subpart

This Subpart applies to the operation of all unmanned aircraft and rockets that are not aircraft, whether or not any of Subparts 101.C to 101.I applies.

101.055 Hazardous operation prohibited

(1) A person must not operate an unmanned aircraft in a way that creates a hazard to another aircraft, another person, or property.

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

(2) A person must not launch a rocket that is not an aircraft in a way that creates a hazard to an aircraft.

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

(3) A person must not launch a rocket that is not an aircraft in a way that creates a hazard to another person or to property.

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

(3A) An offence against subregulation (1), (2) or (3) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.

(4) It is not a defence to a charge of contravening subregulation (1), (2) or (3) that the relevant unmanned aircraft was being operated, or the relevant rocket was launched, in a way that complied with the operations manual of an approved aviation administration organisation.

(5) In subregulations (2) and (3):

*rocket* includes a firework rocket, regardless of whether it can rise more than 400 feet above ground level or not.
Subpart 101.C Provisions applicable to unmanned aircraft generally

101.060 Applicability of this Subpart

This Subpart applies to the operation of unmanned aircraft of all kinds, except operation mentioned in subregulation 101.005 (3).

Note Rockets that are not aircraft are dealt with separately in Subpart 101.H.

101.065 Operation in prohibited or restricted area

(1) A person may operate an unmanned aircraft in or over a prohibited area, or in or over a restricted area, only with the permission of, and in accordance with any conditions imposed by, the authority controlling the area.

Penalty: 25 penalty units.

Note For prohibited area and restricted area, see regulation 6 of the Airspace Regulations 2007. Details of prohibited or restricted areas are published in the AIP or a NOTAM.

(1A) An offence against subregulation (1) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.

(2) In subregulation (1): authority controlling the area means:

(a) in the case of a prohibited area — the Secretary of the Department administered by the Minister administering section 1 of the Defence Act 1903; and

(b) in the case of a restricted area — the authority mentioned in AIP (as issued from time to time) as the controlling authority for the area.

(3) For subregulation (1):

(a) the authority controlling the area must give a written statement of any condition so imposed to the person who applied for the permission; and

(b) unless the authority gives the statement to the person, the person is not bound by the condition.

101.070 Operation in controlled airspace above 400 ft AGL

(1) A person may operate an unmanned aircraft above 400 feet AGL in controlled airspace only:

(a) in an area approved under regulation 101.030 as an area for the operation of unmanned aircraft of the same kind as the aircraft, and in accordance with any conditions of the approval; and

(b) in accordance with an air traffic control clearance.

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

Note AGL = above ground level (see the Dictionary).

(2) An offence against subregulation (1) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.
101.072 Operation in controlled airspace—requirements prescribed by the Part 101 Manual of Standards

(1) The Part 101 Manual of Standards may prescribe requirements relating to the operation of unmanned aircraft in controlled airspace.

(2) A person commits an offence of strict liability if:
   (a) the person operates an unmanned aircraft in controlled airspace; and
   (b) the person is subject to a requirement under subregulation (1) in relation to the operation; and
   (c) the person does not comply with the requirement.

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

101.073 Operation must generally be within visual line of sight

Unmanned aircraft must be operated within visual line of sight

(1) A person commits an offence of strict liability if:
   (a) the person operates an unmanned aircraft; and
   (b) the aircraft is not operated within the person’s visual line of sight.

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

Exception—CASA approval

(2) Subregulation (1) does not apply if:
   (a) the person holds an approval under regulation 101.029 to operate the unmanned aircraft beyond the person’s visual line of sight; and
   (b) the conditions (if any) imposed on the approval are complied with.

Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in subregulation (2): see subsection 13.3(3) of the Criminal Code.

Meaning of operated within visual line of sight

(3) An unmanned aircraft is being operated within the visual line of sight of the person operating the aircraft if the person can continually see, orient and navigate the aircraft to meet the person’s separation and collision avoidance responsibilities, with or without corrective lenses, but without the use of binoculars, a telescope or other similar device.

Meaning of operated within visual line of sight

(3) An unmanned aircraft is being operated within the visual line of sight of the person operating the aircraft if the person can continually see, orient and navigate the aircraft to meet the person’s separation and collision avoidance responsibilities, with or without corrective lenses, but without the use of binoculars, a telescope or other similar device.
A person may operate an unmanned aircraft at an altitude above 400 feet AGL within 3 nautical miles of an aerodrome only if:
(a) the operation is permitted by another provision of this Part; or
(b) permission has been given for the operation under regulation 101.080.

Penalty: 25 penalty units.

Note AGL = above ground level (see the Dictionary).

A person may operate an unmanned aircraft over an area mentioned in paragraph (3) (a) or (b) only if:
(a) the operation is permitted by another provision of this Part; or
(b) permission has been given for the operation under regulation 101.080.

Penalty: 25 penalty units.

The areas for subregulation (2) are:
(a) a movement area or runway of an aerodrome; and
(b) the approach or departure path of a runway of an aerodrome.

A person must not operate an unmanned aircraft in such a manner as to create an obstruction to an aircraft taking off from, or approaching for landing at, a landing area or a runway of an aerodrome.

Penalty: 25 penalty units.

An offence against subregulation (1), (2) or (4) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.
101.080 Permission for operation of unmanned aircraft near aerodrome

(1) The authority from which permission must be obtained for the purposes of regulation 101.075 is:
   (a) if the aerodrome concerned is a controlled aerodrome — the air traffic control service for the aerodrome; or
   (b) in the case of any other aerodrome — CASA.

(2) A person applies for permission under this regulation by giving to the relevant authority mentioned in subregulation (1) the information required by table 101.080, so far as relevant to the proposed operation.

Table 101.080 Details of operation of unmanned aircraft to be given to CASA or ATC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Information to be provided</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>In all cases:</td>
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<td>(a) the name, address, email address and telephone number of the person who will operate the aircraft or (if the aircraft concerned is an unmanned free balloon) release the balloon (or, if several people will be involved, the name, address and telephone number of the person who will coordinate the operation); and</td>
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<td>(b) the date and time the operation or release is to begin and how long it is to last; and</td>
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<td>(c) where it is to be carried out; and</td>
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<td>(d) if more than 1 unmanned aircraft is to be operated at a time, how many unmanned aircraft are to be operated at that time</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>In the case of the operation of a tethered balloon or a kite:</td>
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<td>(a) a brief description of the balloon or kite, including its predominant colour; and</td>
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<td>(b) the height to which it is to be operated; and</td>
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<td>(c) its mass</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>In the case of the release of a free balloon:</td>
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<td>(a) how many balloons are to be released; and</td>
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<td>(b) the estimated size and mass of the balloon’s payload</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>In the case of the release of a medium or heavy balloon:</td>
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<td>(a) the balloon’s flight identification or its project code name; and</td>
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<td>(b) the balloon’s classification, or a description of the balloon; and</td>
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<td>(c) the balloon’s SSR code or NDB frequency, and its Morse identification; and</td>
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</table>
(d) the expected horizontal direction of the balloon’s ascent, and the balloon’s expected rate of climb; and

(e) the balloon’s float level (given as pressure altitude); and

(f) when the balloon is expected to reach 60,000 feet pressure altitude, and the location over which it is expected to do so; and

(g) when the flight is expected to end, and where the balloon and its payload are expected to fall

*Note* For *free balloon* and *heavy balloon*, see regulation 101.145. For *tethered balloon*, see regulation 101.105.

(3) If more than 1 aircraft is to be operated at a time, such a requirement is a requirement to give the information about each such aircraft.

(4) Regulation 101.035 does not authorise a person who or that applies for permission under this regulation to make the application to a body mentioned in paragraph 101.035 (1) (a) or (b).

(5) If the authority grants the permission, it may impose conditions on the permission in the interests of the safety of air navigation.

(6) A person must not contravene a condition imposed under subregulation (5).

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

(7) An offence against subregulation (6) is an offence of strict liability.

*Note* For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

### 101.085 Maximum operating height

(1) A person may operate an unmanned aircraft above 400 feet AGL only:

(a) in an area approved under regulation 101.030 as an area for the operation of unmanned aircraft of the same class as the aircraft concerned, and in accordance with any conditions of the approval; or

(b) as otherwise permitted by this Part.

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

*Note* AGL = above ground level (see the Dictionary).

(2) An offence against subregulation (1) is an offence of strict liability.

*Note* For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*. 
101.090 Dropping or discharging of things

(1) A person must not cause a thing to be dropped or discharged from an unmanned aircraft in a way that creates a hazard to another aircraft, a person, or property.

Penalty: 25 penalty units.

(2) An offence against subregulation (1) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.

101.095 Weather and day limitations

(1) A person may operate an unmanned aircraft:
   (a) in or into cloud; or
   (b) at night; or
   (c) in conditions other than VMC;

   only if permitted by another provision of this Part, or in accordance with an air traffic control direction.

Penalty: 25 penalty units.

(1A) Subregulation (1) does not apply if the person holds an approval under regulation 101.029 for the purposes of this subregulation.

Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matters in subregulation (1A): see subsection 13.3(3) of the Criminal Code.

(2) An offence against subregulation (1) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.

101.097 Autonomous aircraft—launch or release without approval prohibited

(1) This regulation:
   (a) applies to an unmanned aircraft (an autonomous aircraft) that does not allow pilot intervention during all stages of the flight of the aircraft; but
   (b) does not apply to balloons, kites or model aircraft.

(2) A person commits an offence of strict liability if the person causes an autonomous aircraft to be launched or released.

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

(3) Subregulation (2) does not apply if:
   (a) the person holds an approval under regulation 101.029 to launch or release the autonomous aircraft; and
   (b) the conditions (if any) imposed on the approval are complied with.

Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in subregulation (3): see subsection 13.3(3) of the Criminal Code.
Subpart 101.D Tethered balloons and kites

101.100 Applicability of this Subpart

This Subpart applies to the operation of tethered balloons and kites.

Note: This Subpart does not apply to:

(a) the shielded operation (that is, operation within 100 metres of a structure and not above the top of the structure) of a small balloon; or

(b) the operation of an unmanned tethered balloon or kite below 400 feet AGL.

See subregulation 101.005 (3).

101.105 Definitions for Subpart

(1) In this Subpart:

**tethered balloon** means a balloon that is attached to the ground, or an object on the ground, by a cable.

(2) For this Subpart, the height of a tethered balloon is taken to be the height above ground level of the topmost part of its envelope.
101.110 Tethered balloons and kites that may be operated outside approved areas

(1) A person may operate a tethered balloon or a kite above 400 feet AGL outside an area approved under regulation 101.030 as an area for the operation of unmanned balloons or kites (as the case requires) only if:

(a) the mass of the balloon or kite is no more than 15 kilograms; and
(b) the horizontal visibility at the time is at least 5 kilometres; and
(c) the person gives to CASA the information required by table 101.110 about the proposed operation at least 1 working day before it is due to start.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

Note 1 A person can comply with this requirement by telling:

(a) if the person is an approved aviation administration organisation — the Australian NOTAM Office; or
(b) the appropriate approved aviation administration organisation.

See regulation 101.035.

Note 2 CASA must publish details of the approval of an area (including any conditions) in NOTAM or on an aeronautical chart — see subregulation 101.030 (5).

(1A) An offence against subregulation (1) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.

(2) If more than 1 tethered balloon or kite is to be operated at a time, such a requirement is a requirement to give the information about each such balloon or kite.

Table 101.110 Details of operation of tethered balloon or kite to be given to CASA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Information to be provided</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The name, address, email address and telephone number of the person who will operate the balloon or kite (or, if several people will be involved, the name, address and telephone number of the person who will coordinate the operation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The date and time the operation is to begin, and how long it is to last</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Where it is to be carried out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A brief description of the balloon or kite, including its predominant colour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The height to which it is to be operated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Its mass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>If more than 1 tethered balloon or kite is to be operated at a time, how many tethered balloons or kites are to be operated at the time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
101.115 **Mooring-line marking**

(1) A person may operate a tethered balloon only if:
   
   (a) each mooring line has coloured streamers attached at intervals of no more than 15 metres along it, with the first streamer no more than 150 feet above ground level; and
   
   (b) the streamers would be visible in normal daylight for at least 1.5 kilometres.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

(2) An offence against subregulation (1) is an offence of strict liability.

*Note* For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

101.120 **Operation of tethered balloon or kite under cloud**

(1) A person may operate a tethered balloon or kite under cloud only if he or she keeps the balloon or kite at least 500 feet (measured vertically) below the cloud.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

*Note* For tethered balloon, see regulation 101.105.

(2) An offence against subregulation (1) is an offence of strict liability.

*Note* For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

101.125 **Tethered balloon to be lit at night**

(1) A person may operate a tethered balloon at night at or above 400 feet AGL only if it is lit so as to be visible in VMC from at least 4 kilometres away.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

(1A) An offence against subregulation (1) is an offence of strict liability.

*Note* For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

(2) The lighting required by subregulation (1) may be inside the balloon, on its outside, or on the ground.

101.130 **Rapid deflation device required**

(1) A person may operate a tethered balloon only if it is fitted with a device that will cause it to deflate rapidly and completely if it escapes from its mooring.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

(2) An offence against subregulation (1) is an offence of strict liability.

*Note* For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*. 
101.135 What to do if tethered balloon escapes

(1) If a tethered balloon escapes from its mooring, and the deflation device does not cause it to deflate, the person operating it must tell Airservices Australia as soon as possible:
   (a) where the balloon was launched; and
   (b) what time it broke free; and
   (c) the direction it was headed when last seen.

   Penalty: 10 penalty units.

(2) An offence against subregulation (1) is an offence of strict liability.

   Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.

Subpart 101.E Unmanned free balloons

101.140 Applicability of this Subpart

This Subpart applies to the operation of an unmanned free balloon.

101.145 Definitions for Subpart — free balloons

(1) For this Subpart:
   free balloon means an unmanned balloon that is not tethered.

(2) There are 4 kinds of free balloon: small balloon, light balloon, medium balloon and heavy balloon.

(3) In this Subpart:
   small balloon means a free balloon that can carry no more than 50 grams of payload.

(4) In this Subpart:
   light balloon means a free balloon that:
   (a) is no more than 2 metres in diameter at any time during its flight; and
   (b) can carry no more than 4 kilograms of payload.

(5) In this Subpart:
   medium balloon means a free balloon that:
   (a) may be more than 2 metres in diameter at some time in its flight; and
   (b) is capable of carrying more than 4 kilograms, but no more than 6 kilograms, of payload.

(6) In this Subpart:
   heavy balloon means a free balloon capable of carrying more than 6 kilograms of payload.
101.150 Definition for Subpart — approved area

In this Subpart:

approved area means an area approved under regulation 101.030 as an area for the operation or release of unmanned free balloons.

Note CASA must publish details of the approval of an area (including any conditions) in NOTAM or on an aeronautical chart — see subregulation 101.030 (5).

101.155 Releasing small balloons

(1) A person may release a small balloon only if the person has first complied with any requirements as to approval or notice set out in table 101.155-1.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

Note For small balloon, see subregulation 101.145 (3).

(1A) An offence against subregulation (1) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.

(2) Subregulation (1) does not apply if no more than 100 balloons are to be released at once.

Table 101.155-1 Requirements for release of small balloons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number of balloons to be released at once</th>
<th>Distance from place of release to nearest aerodrome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>less than 3 nautical miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>101–1 000</td>
<td>approval required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 001–10 000</td>
<td>approval required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Over 10 000</td>
<td>approval required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) In the table, for a combination of a number of balloons to be released and a distance to an aerodrome:

approval required means that an approval under subregulation (4) is required for the release of that number of balloons at a place within that distance from the nearest aerodrome.

no approval required means that no such approval is required for the release of that number of balloons at a place within that distance from the nearest aerodrome.

NOTAM means that CASA’s approval is not required, but the person intending to release that number of balloons at a place that distance from the nearest aerodrome must give to CASA the information about the proposed release required by table 101.155-2.
### Table 101.155-2  Details of release of small balloons to be given to CASA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Information to be provided</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The name, address and telephone number of the person who will release the balloons (or, if several people will be involved, the name, address and telephone number of the person who will coordinate the release)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The date and time the release is to begin, and how long it will take</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Where it is to be carried out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>How many balloons are to be released</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The estimated size and mass of any payload</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note*  CASA will tell the NOTAM office about the release.

(4) If approval is required under subregulation (1) to release small balloons, CASA must grant the approval unless the proposed release would present an unacceptable hazard to aviation.

*Note*  CASA will tell the NOTAM office about the release.
101.160 Light balloons that may be released outside approved areas

(1) A person may release a light balloon outside an approved area only if the person gives to CASA the information required by table 101.160 at least 1 working day before the proposed release.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

Note 1 A person can comply with this requirement by telling:
(a) if the person is an approved aviation administration organisation — the Australian NOTAM Office; or
(b) the appropriate approved aviation administration organisation.

See regulation 101.035.

Note 2 CASA must publish details of the approval of an area (including any conditions) in NOTAM or on an aeronautical chart — see subregulation 101.030 (5).

Note 3 For light balloon, see subregulation 101.145 (4).

(1A) An offence against subregulation (1) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.

(2) If more than 1 balloon is to be released at a time, such a requirement is a requirement to give the information about each such balloon.

Table 101.160 Details of release of light balloon to be given to CASA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Information to be provided</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The name, address and telephone number of the person who will release the balloon (or, if several people will be involved, the name, address and telephone number of the person who will coordinate the release)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The date and time the release is to begin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Where it is to be carried out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The estimated size and mass of the balloon’s payload</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>If more than 1 balloon is to be released at a time, how many balloons are to be released at the time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) Subregulation (1) does not require the Bureau of Meteorology to give notice of the proposed release of a light balloon if:
(a) the release is part of the Bureau’s normal meteorological procedures; and
(b) the release location has been notified in AIP or NOTAM.
101.165 Release of medium and heavy balloons outside approved areas

(1) Subject to subregulation (3), a person may release a medium or heavy balloon outside an approved area only if the person gives to CASA the information required by table 101.165 at least 2 working days before the proposed release.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

Note 1 A person can comply with this requirement by telling:
(a) if the person is an approved aviation administration organisation — the Australian NOTAM Office; or
(b) the appropriate approved aviation administration organisation.

See regulation 101.035.

Note 2 CASA must publish details of the approval of an area (including any conditions) in NOTAM or on an aeronautical chart — see subregulation 101.030 (5).

Note 3 For heavy balloon and medium balloon, see regulation 101.145.

(2) If more than 1 balloon is to be operated at a time, such a requirement is a requirement to give the information about each such balloon.

Table 101.165 Details of release of medium or heavy balloon to be given to CASA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Information to be provided</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The name, address and telephone number of the person who will release the balloon (or, if several people will be involved, the name, address and telephone number of the person who will coordinate the release)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The date and time the release is to begin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Where it is to be carried out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The estimated size and mass of the balloon’s payload</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The balloon’s flight identification or the project code name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>The balloon’s classification, or a description of the balloon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>The balloon’s SSR code or NDB frequency, and its Morse identification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The expected horizontal direction of the balloon’s ascent, and the balloon’s expected rate of climb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>The balloon’s planned float level (given as pressure altitude)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>The time the balloon is expected to reach 60 000 feet pressure altitude, and the location over which it is expected to do so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>The time the flight is expected to end, and where the balloon and its payload are expected to fall</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12 If more than 1 balloon is to be released at a time, how many balloons are to be released at the time

(3) Subregulation (1) does not require the Bureau of Meteorology to give notice of the proposed release of a medium balloon if:
(a) the release is part of the Bureau’s normal meteorological procedures; and
(b) the release location has been notified in AIP or NOTAM.

(4) Subject to subregulation (5), the person must also confirm the details of the proposed release to the air traffic control service that has responsibility for the airspace within which the balloon will be released no later than the earlier of:
(a) 6 hours before the expected release time; or
(b) the time the balloon begins to be inflated.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

(4A) An offence against subregulation (1) or (4) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For  strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.

(5) Subregulation (4) does not require the Bureau of Meteorology to confirm the details of the release of a medium balloon with an air traffic control service if:
(a) the release is part of the Bureau’s normal meteorological procedures; and
(b) the release location has been notified in AIP or NOTAM.

101.170 Medium and heavy balloons not to be flown low

(1) A person who is operating a medium or heavy balloon must not allow it to go below 3 000 feet AGL while it is over a populous area.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

Note AGL = above ground level (see the Dictionary). For heavy balloon and medium balloon, see regulation 101.145. For populous area, see regulation 101.025.

(2) An offence against subregulation (1) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.
101.175 Medium and heavy balloons to be flown in clear sky

(1) Subject to subregulations (3) and (4), a person must not operate a medium or heavy balloon below 60 000 feet pressure altitude if, at the altitude at which the balloon is being operated, the horizontal visibility is less than 8 kilometres.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

Note For heavy balloon and medium balloon, see regulation 101.145.

(2) Subject to subregulations (3) and (4), a person who is operating a medium or heavy balloon must not allow it to remain at an altitude below 60 000 feet pressure altitude at which cloud, fog or mist obscures more than half the sky.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

(2A) An offence against subregulation (1) or (2) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.

(3) Subregulations (1) and (2) do not apply to operation outside controlled airspace if CASA approves the operation and the operation is carried out in accordance with the approval.

(4) Those subregulations also do not apply to operation in controlled airspace in accordance with an air traffic control clearance.

101.180 How payload must be supported — medium and heavy balloons

(1) A person may operate a medium or heavy balloon only if the means by which the payload is attached to the balloon can support at least 10 times the mass of the payload.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

Note For heavy balloon and medium balloon, see regulation 101.145.

(2) An offence against subregulation (1) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.
101.185 Equipment that must be carried — medium and heavy balloons

(1) A person may operate a medium or heavy balloon only if:
   (a) the balloon is fitted with at least 2 independent ways (either automatic or remotely-operated) of releasing its payload; and
   (b) if the balloon is not a zero-pressure balloon, it has at least 2 independent ways of ending the flight of the balloon envelope; and
   (c) either:
      (i) the balloon envelope carries a radar reflector, or radar-reflective material, that will return an echo to a surface radar operating in the frequency range 200 megahertz to 2 700 megahertz; or
      (ii) the balloon is fitted with a device to allow it to be continuously tracked by the operator beyond the range of ground-based radar; and
   (d) if the balloon is operated in an area in which ground-based secondary surveillance radar is in use, it is fitted with an SSR transponder (with altitude-reporting capability) that either operates continuously or can be turned on by the operator if an air traffic control service so requires.

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

(2) An offence against subregulation (1) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.

101.190 Lighting — medium and heavy balloons

(1) A person may operate a medium or heavy balloon below 60 000 feet pressure altitude at night only if both the balloon and its payload are lit (whether or not they become separated during the operation) so as to be visible, under the prevailing conditions, for at least 4 kilometres in all directions.

Penalty: 25 penalty units.

Note For heavy balloon and medium balloon, see regulation 101.145.

(2) For subregulation (1), a balloon is being operated at night if the sun is below the balloon’s horizon.

(3) An offence against subregulation (1) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.
101.195 **Marking — free balloons generally**

(1) A person may operate a free balloon that carries a trailing antenna that requires a force of more than 230 newtons to break it only if the antenna has coloured streamers or pennants attached to it every 15 metres.

Penalty: 25 penalty units.

(2) A person may operate a free balloon that carries a payload only if the payload has fixed to it a durable identification plate carrying sufficient information:

(a) to identify the payload; and

(b) to enable somebody who finds the payload to contact the person who released the balloon.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

*Note* For *free balloon*, see regulation 101.145.

(3) Subregulation (2) does not apply to a light or medium balloon operated by the Bureau of Meteorology.

*Note* For *light balloon* and *medium balloon*, see regulation 101.145.

(4) An offence against subregulation (1) or (2) is an offence of strict liability.

*Note* For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

101.200 **Marking by day — heavy balloons**

(1) A person may operate a heavy balloon (being a heavy balloon that has its payload suspended more than 15 metres below the envelope) above 60,000 feet pressure altitude by day only if:

(a) the payload’s suspension is coloured in alternate bands of conspicuous colours, or has coloured pennants attached to it; or

(b) the balloon has a conspicuous payload-recovery parachute suspended under the envelope, or the balloon is suspended beneath a conspicuous open parachute.

Penalty: 25 penalty units.

*Note* For *heavy balloon*, see subregulation 101.145 (6).

(2) For subregulation (1), a balloon is being operated by day if the sun is above the balloon’s horizon.

(3) An offence against subregulation (1) is an offence of strict liability.

*Note* For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*. 
101.205 Lighting by night — heavy balloons

(1) A person may operate a heavy balloon above 60 000 feet pressure altitude at night only if it is lit so as to be visible in VMC from at least 4 kilometres away.

Penalty: 25 penalty units.

*Note* For heavy balloon, see subregulation 101.145 (6).

(2) For subregulation (1), a balloon is being operated at night if the sun is below the balloon’s horizon.

(3) The lighting required by subregulation (1) may be inside the balloon, on its outside, or on the ground.

(4) An offence against subregulation (1) is an offence of strict liability.

*Note* For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.

101.210 Obligation to stay in communication with ATC — medium and heavy balloons

(1) The operator of a medium or heavy balloon must establish and maintain communication with the relevant air traffic control service from the time the balloon begins to be inflated until the flight ends.

Penalty: 25 penalty units.

*Note* For heavy balloon and medium balloon, see regulation 101.145.

(2) The operator must tell the relevant air traffic control service at least 1 hour before the balloon is launched.

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

(3) An offence against subregulation (1) or (2) is an offence of strict liability.

*Note* For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.

101.215 Tracking of flight — medium and heavy balloons

(1) The operator of a medium or heavy balloon must track its flight continuously.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

*Note* For heavy balloon and medium balloon, see regulation 101.145.

(2) While the balloon is below 60 000 feet pressure altitude, if it cannot be tracked visually from the ground or by radar, the operator must ensure that a tracking aircraft accompanies it continuously.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

(3) An offence against subregulation (1) or (2) is an offence of strict liability.

*Note* For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.
101.220 **Flight reporting — medium and heavy balloons**

(1) The operator of a medium or heavy balloon must report the progress of the balloon’s flight to the relevant air traffic control service as follows:
   
   (a) the operator must tell the service immediately when the balloon is released;
   
   (b) the operator must tell the service when the balloon leaves each 10 000-foot level up to 60 000 feet (pressure altitude);
   
   (c) the operator must report the balloon’s position to the relevant air traffic control service periodically, as follows:
      
      (i) when required to do so by the service;
      
      (ii) while the balloon is below 60 000 feet pressure altitude — every 10 minutes;
      
      (iii) while the balloon is at or above 60 000 feet pressure altitude — every 2 hours;
   
   (d) if the operator loses the balloon’s position, the operator must tell the service immediately that tracking has been lost and the balloon’s last known position;
   
   (e) after having re-established tracking of the balloon, the operator must tell the service immediately that tracking has been re-established and the balloon’s position at that time.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

*Note* For heavy balloon and medium balloon, see regulation 101.145.

(2) If the balloon is being accompanied by a tracking aircraft, the operator must ensure that the crew of the aircraft maintains continuous 2-way communication with the relevant air traffic control service.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

(2A) An offence against subregulation (1) or (2) is an offence of strict liability.

*Note* For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the **Criminal Code**.

(3) A reference in this regulation to the relevant air traffic control service is to be read, at a particular time, as a reference to the air traffic control service that is responsible for the airspace in which the balloon is located at the time.
101.225 Ending flight and recovery — medium and heavy balloons

(1) The operator of a medium or heavy balloon must give to the relevant air traffic control service at least 1 hour’s notice of the time the flight is planned to end, and when doing so must also give to the air traffic control service the following information:
   (a) the balloon’s current position and altitude;
   (b) the estimated time at which, and the estimated location over which, the balloon will pass through 60 000 feet pressure altitude during its descent;
   (c) the estimated time when, and place where, the payload will fall.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

Note For heavy balloon and medium balloon, see regulation 101.145.

(2) The operator may command the balloon to end its flight only:
   (a) in an emergency; or
   (b) if cleared to do so by the relevant air traffic control service.

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

(3) If the operator commands the balloon to end its flight when not cleared by air traffic control to do so, the operator must tell the relevant air traffic control service immediately, and when doing so must also give to it the following information:
   (a) the balloon’s current position and altitude;
   (b) the estimated time when and place where the payload will fall.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

(4) The operator must tell the relevant air traffic control service as soon as possible after the balloon’s payload falls.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

(4A) An offence against subregulation (1), (2), (3) or (4) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.

(5) A reference in this regulation to the relevant air traffic control service is to be read, at a particular time, as a reference to the air traffic control service that is responsible for the airspace in which the balloon is located at the time.

101.230 Direction by ATC to end flight in certain circumstances

(1) If a balloon is in controlled airspace and an air traffic control service considers that it poses a hazard to other aircraft, or to people or property on the ground, that service may direct the balloon’s operator to end the balloon’s flight immediately.

(2) The operator must comply with the direction by ending the balloon’s flight by the fastest possible method.

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

(3) An offence against subregulation (2) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.
101.235 Application of Subpart 101.F

(1) This Subpart applies to the operation of the following:
   (a) very small RPA, other than for the purpose of sport or recreation;
   (b) small RPA, other than for the purpose of sport or recreation;
   (c) medium RPA, other than for the purpose of sport or recreation;
   (d) large RPA.

101.236 Meaning of approved area

In this Subpart:

approved area means an area approved under regulation 101.030 as an area for the operation of RPA.

Note: CASA must publish details of the approval of an area (including any conditions) in NOTAMS or on an aeronautical chart: see subregulation 101.030(7).

101.237 Meaning of excluded RPA

(1) This regulation sets out what is an excluded RPA.

   Note: Excluded RPA can be operated without certain licences and permissions. See for example regulation 101.252, which requires a person to have a remote pilot licence to operate an RPA, unless it is an excluded RPA.

(2) A micro RPA is an excluded RPA.

(3) A very small RPA is an excluded RPA if it is being operated:
   (a) for the purpose of sport or recreation; or
   (b) in standard RPA operating conditions.

(4) A small RPA is an excluded RPA if it is being operated:
   (a) by or on behalf of the owner of the RPA; and
   (b) over land owned or occupied by the owner of the RPA; and
   (c) in standard RPA operating conditions; and
   (d) for the purposes of one or more of the following:
      (i) aerial spotting;
      (ii) aerial photography;
      (iii) agricultural operations;
      (iv) aerial communications retransmission;
      (v) the carriage of cargo;
      (vi) any other activity that is similar to an activity mentioned in the subparagraphs above; and
      for which no remuneration is received by the operator or the owner of the RPA, the owner or occupier of the land or any person on whose behalf the activity is being conducted.

(5) A small RPA, or a medium RPA, is an excluded RPA if it is being operated for the purpose of sport or recreation.

(6) A small RPA, or a medium RPA, is an excluded RPA if it is being operated in standard RPA operating conditions by:
   (a) a person for the sole purpose of meeting the experience requirement mentioned in paragraph 101.295(2)(c) for the
grant of a remote pilot licence; or
(b) the holder of a remote pilot licence for the sole purpose of getting practical experience and gaining competency in the operation of an RPA, including a kind of RPA that is not specified in the holder’s remote pilot licence.

(7) A medium RPA is an excluded RPA if it is being operated:
(a) by or on behalf of the owner of the RPA; and
(b) by a person who holds a remote pilot licence that authorises the person to operate the RPA; and
(c) over land owned or occupied by the owner of the RPA; and
(d) in standard RPA operating conditions; and
(e) for the purposes of one or more of the following:
   (i) aerial spotting;
   (ii) aerial photography;
   (iii) agricultural operations;
   (iv) aerial communications retransmission;
   (v) the carriage of cargo;
   (vi) any other activity that is similar to an activity mentioned in the subparagraphs above; and
for which no remuneration is received by the operator or owner of the RPA, the owner or occupier of the land or any person on whose behalf the activity is being conducted.

(8) An RPA is an excluded RPA if it is being operated:
(a) by a person solely for the purpose of the person receiving training from an RPA operator who holds a certificate under Division 101.F.4 that authorises the operator to conduct operations using the RPA; and
(b) in accordance with the operator’s documented training procedures.

101.238 Meaning of standard RPA operating conditions

An RPA is operated in standard RPA operating conditions if, during the operation:
(a) the RPA is operated within the visual line of sight of the person operating the RPA; and
(b) the RPA is operated at or below 400 ft AGL by day; and
(c) the RPA is not operated within 30 m of a person who is not directly associated with the operation of the RPA; and
(d) the RPA is not operated:
   (i) in a prohibited area; or
   (ii) in a restricted area that is classified as RA3; or
   (iii) in a restricted area that is classified as RA2 or RA1 otherwise than in accordance with regulation 101.065; or
   (iv) over a populous area; or
   (v) within 3 nautical miles of the movement area of a controlled aerodrome; and
(e) the RPA is not operated over an area where a fire, police or other public safety or emergency operation is being conducted without the approval of a person in charge of the operation; and
(f) the person operating the RPA operates only that RPA.
101.240 Definitions for Subpart

In this Subpart:

**approved area** means an area approved under regulation 101.030 as an area for the operation of RPAs.

*Note* CASA must publish details of the approval of an area (including any conditions) in NOTAM or on an aeronautical chart — see subregulation 101.030 (5).

**certified RPA controller** means a person certified under Division 3 as a controller of RPAs.

**controller** of a RPA means a person who performs a function that would be, if the RPA were a manned aircraft, a function of its flight crew.

**large RPA** means any of the following:
(a) an unmanned airship with an envelope capacity greater than 100 cubic metres;
(b) an unmanned powered parachute with a launch mass greater than 150 kilograms;
(c) an unmanned aeroplane with a launch mass greater than 150 kilograms;
(d) an unmanned rotorcraft with a launch mass greater than 100 kilograms;
(e) an unmanned powered lift device with a launch mass greater than 100 kilograms.

**micro RPA** means a RPA with a gross weight of 100 grams or less.

**small RPA** means a RPA that is not a large RPA nor a micro RPA.

**RPA** means unmanned aircraft, other than a balloon or a kite.
Division 101.F.2  Operation of RPA generally

101.245  Operation near people

(1) Subject to subregulations (2) and (3), a person must not operate a RPA within 30 metres of a person the second person who is not directly associated with the operation of the RPA.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

(1A) An offence against subregulation (1) is an offence of strict liability.

Note  For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.

(2) Subregulation (1) does not apply if the second person is standing behind the RPA while the RPA is taking off.

(3) Subregulation (1) does not apply if:
(a) the RPA is a very small RPA, small RPA or medium RPA; and
(b) the second person has consented to the RPA operating within 30 m of him or her; and
(c) the RPA is operated no closer than 15 m of him or her.

(4) Subregulation (1) does not apply if:
(a) the RPA is an airship; and
(b) the airship approaches no closer to the second person than 10 m horizontally and 30 ft vertically.

(5) Subregulation (1) does not apply if the person holds an approval under regulation 101.029 for the purposes of this subregulation.

Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matters in subregulation (2) to (5): see subsection 13.3(3) of the Criminal Code.

101.247  Operations in prescribed areas—requirements prescribed by the Part 101 Manual of Standards

(1) The Part 101 Manual of Standards may prescribe requirements relating to the operation of RPA in areas (prescribed areas) prescribed by the Part 101 Manual of Standards.

(2) A person commits an offence of strict liability if:
(a) the person operates an RPA in a prescribed area; and
(b) the person is subject to a requirement under subregulation (1) in relation to the operation of the RPA in the area; and
(c) the person does not comply with the requirement.

Penalty: 50 penalty units.
101.250 Where small RPAs may be operated

(1) A person may operate very small RPA outside an approved area only if:
   (a) where the RPA is operated above 400 feet AGL, the operator has
       CASA’s approval to do so; and
   (b) the RPA stays clear of populous areas.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

Note 1 AGL = above ground level (see the Dictionary). For populous area, see regulation 101.025. For small RPA, see regulation 101.240.

Note 2 CASA must publish details of the approval of an area (including any conditions) in NOTAM or on an aeronautical chart — see subregulation 101.030 (5).

Note 3: This Subpart only applies to the operation of certain RPA: see regulation 101.235.

(2) An offence against subregulation (1) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.

101.252 Certain RPA—requirement for remote pilot licence

(1) This regulation does not apply in relation to the operation of an excluded RPA.

(2) A person commits an offence of strict liability if:
   (a) the person operates an RPA; and
   (b) the person does not hold a remote pilot licence that authorises the person to operate the RPA.

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

101.255 Large RPA—requirement for certificate

(1) A person may operate a large RPA only if either a special certificate of airworthiness (restricted category), or an experimental certificate, has been issued for it under Subpart 21.H.

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

Note 1 For large RPA, see regulation 101.240.

Note 2 A large RPA is required to carry a manufacturer’s data plate and an aircraft registration identification plate — see respectively regulation 21.820 and Subpart 45.D.

(2) An offence against subregulation (1) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.

101.260 Maintenance of large RPA

(1) Subdivision 2 of Division 2 of Part 4A of CAR 1988 applies to large RPAs.

   Note That is, a large RPA must be maintained as a Class B aircraft.

(2) A person who carries out maintenance on a large RPA must comply with any directions given in writing by CASA in relation to the maintenance of the RPA, or the maintenance of RPAs of a class that includes the RPA.

101.265 Large RPA—persons permitted to carry out maintenance
For paragraph 20AB (1) (b) of the Act, a person may act as the controller of a large RPA that is an Australian aircraft if the person is certified as a RPA controller under Division 3.

Note: For the kinds of RPA operation to which this Subpart does not apply, see regulation 101.235.

For that paragraph, a person may perform any other duty that is essential to the operation of a large RPA that is an Australian aircraft even if the person does not hold the appropriate civil aviation authorisation.

For subsection 20AB (2) of the Act, and despite anything in regulation 42ZC of CAR 1988, a person may carry out maintenance on:
(a) a large RPA that is an Australian aircraft; or
(b) an aircraft component for such a RPA; or
(c) aircraft material for such a RPA;
if the person:
(d) holds an airworthiness authority that authorises the maintenance; or
(e) carries out the maintenance under the supervision of a person who holds such an authority.

### 101.270 Certain RPA—requirement for RPA operator’s certificate

(1) This regulation does not apply in relation to the operation of an excluded RPA.

(2) A person commits an offence of strict liability if:
(a) the person conducts operations using RPA; and
(b) the person does not hold a certificate as an RPA operator under Division 101.F.4 that authorises the person conduct the operations.

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

### 101.272 Certain RPA—requirement to keep records or give information to CASA

(1) The Part 101 Manual of Standards may require a person who operates, or proposes to operate, RPA to do either or both of the following:
(a) keep records, in accordance with the requirements prescribed by the Part 101 Manual of Standards;
(b) give information to CASA, in accordance with the requirements prescribed by the Part 101 Manual of Standards.

(2) A person commits an offence of strict liability if:
(a) the person is subject to a requirement under subregulation (1); and
(b) the person does not comply with the requirement.

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

### 101.275 Approval of operation of large RPA
(1) A person may operate a large RPA only with CASA’s approval.
Penalty: 50 penalty units.

(2) CASA may impose conditions on an approval in the interests of the safety of air navigation.

(3) For example, without limiting the generality of subregulation (2), CASA may impose conditions on an approval:
(a) prohibiting the operation of the relevant RPA at night or in conditions other than VMC; or
(b) restricting the extent to which the RPA may be operated at night or in conditions other than VMC; or
(c) requiring the RPA to stay within a specified area, or
(d) requiring the operator to make specified broadcasts.

(4) The operator of a RPA must comply with a condition of the approval of its operation.
Penalty: 50 penalty units.

(5) If the person is certificated as an operator of large RPAs, and the proposed operation would not contravene any condition of the certification, CASA must approve the proposed operation, but may impose conditions (including conditions mentioned in subregulation (3)) on the approval.

Note For certification as an operator of RPAs, see Division 4 of this Subpart.

(6) An offence against subregulation (1) or (4) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.

101.280 RPA not to be operated over populous areas

(1) In this regulation:

  certificated RPA means an RPA for which a certificate of airworthiness has been issued

(2) A person must not operate a RPA that is not a certificated RPA over a populous area at a height less than the height from which, if any of its components fails, it would be able to clear the area.

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

Note 1 For populous area, see regulation 101.025. For RPA, see regulation 101.240.

Note 2 For the kinds of RPA operation to which this Subpart applies, see regulation 101.235.

(3) Without the approval of CASA, a person must not operate a certificated RPA over a populous area at a height less than the height from which, if any of its components fails, it would be able to clear the area.

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

(3A) An offence against subregulation (2) or (3) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.

(4) In considering whether to give an approval under subregulation (3), CASA must take into account:
the degree of redundancy in the RPA’s critical systems; and
(b) any fail-safe design characteristics of the RPA; and
(c) the security of its communications and navigation systems.

(5) Before giving an approval under subregulation (3), CASA must be satisfied that the person who intends to operate the RPA will take proper precautions to prevent the proposed flight being dangerous to people and property.

101.285 Use of radiotelephone

(1) A person may control a RPA in controlled airspace only if he or she: (a) holds relevant qualification of proficiency; and
(b) maintains a listening watch on a specified frequency or frequencies; and
(c) makes broadcasts on a specified frequency or frequencies at the specified interval giving the specified information.

Penalty: 25 penalty units.

Note This Subpart only applies to the operation of certain RPA: see regulation 101.235 (3).

(2) In subregulation (1):

specified frequency for particular airspace means a frequency specified from time to time in AIP or by ATC as a frequency for use in the airspace.

specified information for particular airspace means information specified from time to time in AIP or by ATC as information that must be broadcast in the airspace.

specified interval for particular airspace means the interval specified from time to time in AIP or by ATC as the interval at which broadcasts must be made while in that airspace.

(3) CASA may direct that a particular person must not control a RPA unless the person:

(a) holds an aircraft radiotelephone operator’s certificate of proficiency; and
(b) maintains a listening watch on a frequency or frequencies specified in the direction; and
(c) makes broadcasts:
   (i) on a frequency or frequencies; and
   (ii) at intervals; and
   (iii) giving information — specified in the direction.

(4) The person must comply with the direction.

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

(5) CASA may direct, in regard to a particular RPA or type of RPA, that a person must not control the RPA, or a RPA of that type, unless he or she:

(a) holds an aircraft radiotelephone operator’s certificate of proficiency; and
(b) maintains a listening watch on a frequency or frequencies specified in the direction; and

(c) makes broadcasts:
   (i) on a frequency or frequencies; and
   (ii) at intervals; and
   (iii) giving information — specified in the direction.

(6) The person must comply with the direction.

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

(7) For subregulations (3) and (5), CASA may specify that a frequency is to be a frequency specified under paragraph 99A (3) (b) of CAR 1988 for a particular area or aerodrome.

(8) An offence against subregulation (1), (4) or (6) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.
Division 101.F.3—Remote pilot licences

101.290  Application for remote pilot licence

(1)  An individual may apply to CASA, in writing, for a licence (a remote pilot licence) to operate an RPA.

Note: For the kinds of RPA to which this Subpart applies, see regulation 101.235.

(a) details of any flight crew licence, air traffic control licence or flight service licence that the applicant holds (including details of ratings, endorsements and qualifications);

details of any military qualification the applicant holds that is equivalent to a licence mentioned in paragraph (a);

(b) details of any aeronautical experience that the applicant has;

(c) details of any of the following examinations the applicant has passed (other than any examination passed in the course of gaining a licence mentioned in paragraph (a));

(i) an aeronautical examination (within the meaning of Part 61);

(ii) an aviation licence theory examination before 1 September 2014 that is taken to be an equivalent requirement for the grant of a flight crew licence under regulation 202.274;

(d) if the applicant does not hold a licence mentioned in paragraph (a), details of any flight radio operator’s licence or radio operator’s certificate of proficiency that the applicant holds;

(e) details of the applicant’s experience in operating RPAs;

(f) evidence of the completion of any training course in RPA operation that the applicant has undertaken.

(2)  If CASA reasonably needs more information about the applicant’s qualifications and experience, or a document, to allow it to decide whether to certify the applicant as a RPA operator, it may ask the applicant in writing to give to it that information or a copy of that document.

(3)  CASA may refuse to consider, or cease considering, the application until the applicant gives the information or copy to it.

101.295  Eligibility for remote pilot licence

(1)  Only an individual is eligible to be certificated as a RPA controller.

(2)  A person is eligible to be certificated as a RPA controller if he or she: (a) has passed:

(i) an aeronautical knowledge examination (within the meaning of Part 61) for a flight crew licence under Part 61; or

(ii) an aviation licence theory examination before 1 September 2014 that is taken to be an equivalent requirement for the grant of a flight crew licence under regulation 202.274; or
(iii) the theory component of an RPL training course; or
(iv) the theory component of a course conducted in a foreign
country which CASA is satisfied is equivalent to the
theory component of an RPL training course; and

(b) has completed:
(i) an RPL training course in the manual or automated
operation of a category of RPA that he or she proposes to
operate; or
(ii) before 1 June 2017, a training course in the operation of a
category of RPA that he or she proposes to operate,
conducted by the RPA’s manufacturer or an agent of the
manufacturer; or
(iii) a flight test conducted by CASA for the purposes of this
subparagraph; and

(c) has at least 5 hours experience in operating an RPA under standard RPA
operating conditions.

(3) A person who holds or has held:
(a) a flight crew; or
(b) a military qualification equivalent to flight crew licence (a); or
(c) an air traffic control licence, or a military qualification equivalent
to an air traffic control licence;

is taken to satisfy the conditions in paragraphs (2) (a),

101.300 Conditions on remote pilot licences

(1) CASA may impose a condition on the certification of a person as a
RPA controller in the interests of the safety of air navigation.

(2) For example (without limiting the generality of subregulation (1)), a
condition may:
(a) allow the person to control RPAs of only specified kinds; or
(b) limit the areas where he or she may control RPAs; or
(c) allow him or her to control RPAs only in VMC.

(3) It is a condition of a remote pilot licence that the licence holder must
not operate an RPA above 400 ft AGL in controlled airspace, or
within 3 nautical miles of the movement area of a controlled
aerodrome, unless he or she holds at least one of the following
qualifications:
(a) an aeronautical radio operator certificate;
(b) a flight crew licence;
(c) an air traffic control licence;
(d) a military qualification equivalent to a licence mentioned in
paragraph (b) or (c);
(e) a flight service licence.

(4) It is a condition of a remote pilot licence that an RPA must be
operated within the visual line of sight of the licence holder unless
he or she:
(a) has passed:
(i) an aeronautical knowledge examination (within the meaning of Part 61) for the grant of an instrument rating under Part 61; or
(ii) an aviation licence theory examination before 1 September 2014 that is taken to be an equivalent requirement for the grant of an instrument rating under regulation 202.274; or
(iii) an approved examination; and
(b) either:
   (i) holds both a certificate as an RPA operator under Division 101.F.4 and an approval under regulation 101.029 to operate the RPA beyond the person’s visual line of sight; or
   (ii) is a member of an RPA operator’s personnel and the RPA operator holds both a certificate as an RPA operator under Division 101.F.4 and an approval under regulation 101.029 for the operator’s personnel to operate RPA beyond their visual line of sight.

(5) It is a condition of a remote pilot licence that the licence holder must not operate more than 1 RPA at a time unless:
   (a) he or she holds an approval under regulation 101.029 to operate more than 1 RPA at a time; and
   (b) the conditions (if any) imposed on the approval are complied with.

(6) The holder of a remote pilot licence commits an offence of strict liability if the holder contravenes a condition mentioned in subregulation (3), (4) or (5).

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

101.305 Certification as RPA controller

(1) If CASA certifies a person as a RPA controller, CASA may issue a certificate setting out the fact that the person is so certified.

(2) If CASA certifies a person as a RPA controller, and imposes a condition on the certification, CASA must issue a certificate setting out the fact that the person is so certified, and the condition.

Note Section 27A of the Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act 1975 requires a person who makes a reviewable decision to give to a person whose interests are affected by the decision notice of the decision and of the person’s right to have the decision reviewed. Regulation 201.004 provides for review of decisions about approvals, authorisations, authorities, certificates and permits.

101.310 How long controller’s certification remains in force

(1) A RPA controller’s certification remains in force until it is cancelled.

(2) However, a RPA controller’s certification is not in force during any period of suspension.

101.315 Notice to holder of remote pilot licence to show cause

(1) CASA may give a show cause notice to a certified RPA controller if
there are reasonable grounds for believing that there are facts or circumstances that would justify the cancellation of the certification under regulation 101.320.

(2) A show cause notice must:
   (a) tell the controller of the facts and circumstances that, in CASA’s opinion, would justify the cancellation of the certification under regulation 101.320; and
   (b) invite the controller to show in writing, within a reasonable time stated in the notice, why the certification should not be cancelled.

(3) A show cause notice may state that the certification is suspended if CASA reasonably considers that there may be a serious risk to the safety of air navigation if the certification were not suspended.

(4) If a show cause notice states that the certification is suspended, the certification is suspended from when the notice is given to the holder.

(5) CASA may at any time revoke the suspension.

(6) If the approval is suspended and CASA has not dealt with it under regulation 101.320 within 90 days after the day it is suspended, the suspension lapses at the end of that period.

Note Regulation 201.004 provides for review of certain decisions by the Administrative Appeals Tribunal.

101.320 Cancellation of remote pilot licence

(1) CASA may cancel a certified RPA controller’s certification by written notice to the controller, if:
   (a) CASA has given to the controller a show cause notice under regulation 101.315 in relation to it; and
   (b) CASA has taken into account any representations made, within the period stated in the notice, by or on behalf of the controller; and
   (c) there are reasonable grounds for believing that the controller:
      (i) has operated a RPA in contravention of these Regulations or of a condition of the certification; or
      (ii) has operated the RPA negligently or carelessly; or
      (iii) in operating the RPA, has recklessly endangered human life or property.

(2) If CASA has given a show cause notice under regulation 101.315 to a certified RPA controller, and it decides not to cancel the licence, it:
   (a) must tell the controller in writing of the decision; and
   (b) must, if the controller’s certification is suspended under that regulation, revoke the suspension.

Note Regulation 201.004 provides for review of certain decisions by the Administrative Appeals Tribunal.

101.325 Cancellation at request of holder

(1) Despite anything else in this Division, CASA must cancel a certified
RPA controller’s certification if asked to do so in writing by the controller.

(2) The cancellation takes effect when the request is given to CASA, or if a later day is stated in the request, on the later day.

**Division 101.F.4 Certification as RPA operator**

**101.330 Application for certification as RPA operator**

(1) An application for certification as a RPA operator must include:
   
   (a) details of:
       
       (i) the applicant’s structure and organisation; and
       
       (ii) its staff and their qualifications and experience (including, in particular, the names, qualifications, experience, duties and functions of the persons who are to be the applicant’s chief RPA controller and maintenance controller); and
       
       (iii) its facilities and equipment; and
       
       (iv) its practices and procedures; and
   
   (b) a general description of the proposed operations, including the type or types of RPA to be used; and
   
   (c) if the applicant proposes to conduct an RPL training course—details of the proposed training.

(2) The application must be accompanied by a copy of each of the applicant’s manuals relevant to the operation of RPAs.

(3) If CASA reasonably needs more information about the applicant, or a document, to allow it to decide whether to certify the applicant as a RPA operator, it may ask the applicant in writing to give to it that information or a copy of that document.

(4) CASA may refuse to consider, or cease considering, the application until the applicant gives the information or copy to it.

**101.335 Eligibility for certification as RPA operator**

(1) A person is eligible to be certificated as a RPA operator if:

   (a) the person has an organisation and structure that is appropriate for safe operation of RPAs; and

   (b) the person has enough qualified and experienced personnel to undertake the proposed operations safely; and

   (c) the person has facilities and equipment appropriate to carry out the proposed operations using RPAs of the type to be used; and

   (d) the person has suitable documented practices and procedures to do so, including practices and procedures for the maintenance of the operator’s RPASs; and

   (e) if necessary, the flight crew are certified as RPA controllers and hold flight radiotelephone operators’ certificates of proficiency; and

   (f) the person has nominated suitable persons to be its chief RPA controller and maintenance controller.
(2) A body that is not a legal person is not eligible to be certified as a RPA operator.

(3) Two or more persons cannot be certified jointly as a RPA operator.

101.340 Conditions on certification

(1) It is a condition of the certification of a person as a RPA operator that the person:
   (a) maintains within its organisation a position of chief remote pilot having at least the functions and duties set out in regulation 101.342; and
   (b) employs as its chief RPA controller a person who is certified as a RPA controller and who is competent to carry out those duties and perform those functions; and
   (c) either:
      (i) maintains a position within its organisation of maintenance controller, with the functions and duties set out in Advisory Circular 101-05, as issued by CASA from time to time; or
      (ii) has an arrangement with another qualified and competent person to carry out those functions and duties; and
   (d) if it maintains within its organisation a position of maintenance controller — employs as its maintenance controller a person who is competent to carry out the duties and perform the functions of a maintenance controller; and
   (e) complies with the operator’s documented practices and procedures

(2) If the RPA operator operates more than 1 RPA, the chief RPA controller must carry out the duties and functions of a chief RPA controller on a full-time basis.

(3) CASA may impose a condition on the certification of a person as a RPA operator in the interests of the safety of air navigation.

(4) For example (without limiting subregulation (3)), a condition may:
   (a) allow the person to operate RPAs of only specified kinds; or
   (b) allow the person to operate RPAs only for specified purposes; or
   (c) limit the areas where the person may operate RPAs; or
   (d) allow the person to operate RPAs only in VMC.

101.342 Functions and duties of chief remote pilot

For paragraph 101.340(1)(a), the functions and duties of a chief remote pilot are as follows:
   (a) ensuring the operator’s RPA operations are conducted in accordance with the civil aviation legislation;
   (b) maintaining a record of the qualifications held by each person operating RPA for the operator;
   (c) monitoring the operational standards and proficiency of each person operating RPA for the operator;
   (d) maintaining a complete and up-to-date reference library of operational documents required by CASA under subregulation 101.335(1) for the types of operations conducted by the operator.

101.345 Certification
(1) If CASA certifies a person as an operator of RPAs, CASA may issue a certificate setting out the fact that the person is so certified.

(2) If CASA certifies a person as an operator of RPAs, and imposes a condition on the certification, CASA must issue a certificate setting out the fact that the person is so certified, and the condition.

Note Section 27A of the Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act 1975 requires a person who makes a reviewable decision to give to a person whose interests are affected by the decision notice of the decision and of the person’s right to have the decision reviewed. Regulation 201.004 provides for review of decisions about approvals, authorisations, authorities, certificates and permits.

101.350 How long operator’s certification remains in force

(1) An operator’s certification remains in force until it is cancelled.

(2) However, an operator’s certification is not in force during any period of suspension.

101.355 Certification not transferable

Certification as a RPA operator is not transferable.

101.360 Notice to certified RPA operator to show cause

(1) CASA may give a show cause notice to a certified RPA operator if there are reasonable grounds for believing that there are facts or circumstances that would justify the cancellation of the approval under regulation 101.365.

(2) A show cause notice must:
   (a) tell the holder of the facts and circumstances that, in CASA’s opinion, would justify the cancellation of the certification under regulation 101.365; and
   (b) invite the operator to show in writing, within a reasonable time stated in the notice, why the certification should not be cancelled.

(3) A show cause notice may state that the certification is suspended if CASA reasonably considers that there may be a serious risk to the safety of air navigation if the approval were not suspended.

(4) If a show cause notice states that the certification is suspended, the certification is suspended from when the notice is given to the holder.

(5) CASA may at any time revoke the suspension.

(6) If the approval is suspended and CASA has not dealt with it under regulation 101.365 within 90 days after the day it is suspended, the suspension lapses at the end of that period.

Note Regulation 201.4 provides for review of certain decisions by the Administrative Appeals Tribunal.
101.365 Cancellation of RPA operator's certification

(1) CASA may cancel a certified RPA operator’s certification by written notice to the operator, if:
   (a) CASA has given to the operator a show cause notice under regulation 101.360 in relation to it; and
   (b) CASA has taken into account any representations made, within the period stated in the notice, by or on behalf of the operator; and
   (c) there are reasonable grounds for believing that:
       (i) the operator has operated a RPA in contravention of these Regulations or of a condition of the certification; or
       (ii) a person engaged or employed by the operator has operated a RPA negligently or carelessly; or
       (iii) a person engaged or employed by the operator, in operating a RPA, has recklessly endangered human life or property.

(2) If CASA has given a show cause notice under regulation 101.360 to a certified RPA operator, and it decides not to cancel the approval, it:
   (a) must tell the operator in writing of the decision; and
   (b) must, if the operator’s certification is suspended under that regulation, revoke the suspension.

Note Regulation 201.004 provides for review of certain decisions by the Administrative Appeals Tribunal.

101.370 Compliance with RPA operator’s practices and procedures

(1) Despite anything else in this Division, CASA must cancel a certified RPA operator’s certification if asked to do so in writing by the operator.

(2) The cancellation takes effect when the request is given to CASA, or if a later day is stated in the request, on the later day.

(3) A person commits an offence of strict liability if the person:
   (a) is a member of an RPA operator’s personnel; and
   (b) is subject to a requirement under the RPA operator’s documented practices and procedures; and
   (c) does not comply with the requirement. Penalty: 50 penalty units
Division 101.F.5—Operation of very small RPA for hire or reward

101.371 Requirement to give notice before operating very small RPA for hire or reward etc.

(1) A person commits an offence of strict liability if:
   (a) the person operates a very small RPA for hire or reward; and
   (b) the person has not given a notice to CASA, in accordance with regulation 101.372, at least 5 business days before the person first operates a very small RPA for hire or reward.

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

(2) A person commits an offence of strict liability if:
   (a) the person conducts operations using very small RPA for hire or reward; and
   (b) the person does not hold a certificate as an RPA operator under Division 101.F.4 that authorises the person to conduct the operations; and
   (c) the person has not given a notice to CASA, in accordance with regulation 101.372, at least 5 business days before the person first conducts the operation.

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

101.372 Notice to operate very small RPA for hire or reward etc.

(1) A person may notify CASA, in writing, that the person intends to do either or both of the following:
   (a) operate very small RPA for hire or reward;
   (b) conduct operations using very small RPA for hire or reward.

(2) The notification must be given in the form, and in the manner or way, approved by CASA.

101.373 Notification of changes in relation to operating very small RPA for hire or reward etc.

(1) If:
   (a) a person has given CASA a notice under regulation 101.372; and
   (b) a change, event or other matter of a kind prescribed by the Part 101 Manual of Standards occurs;
   the person must notify CASA of the change, event or matter within 21 business days of the change, event or matter occurring.

(2) The notification must be given in the form, and in the manner or way, approved by CASA.

(3) A person commits an offence of strict liability if:
   (a) the person is subject to a requirement under subregulation (1); and
   (b) the person does not comply with the requirement.

Penalty: 50 penalty units.
101.374 Database of notifications

(1) CASA may establish and maintain a database of information that relates to notifications given under regulations 101.372 and 101.373.

(2) Without limiting subregulation (1), the database may contain the following information in relation to each notification:
   (a) the name of the person who gave the notification;
   (b) the person’s contact details;
   (c) the locations at which the operations will take place;
   (d) the types of RPA covered by the notification.

(3) The database may be made publicly available.

(4) The database may be kept and made publicly available in electronic form.
Subpart 101.G  Model aircraft

101.375  Applicability of this Subpart

This Subpart applies to the operation of model aircraft weighing 100 grams or more (except operation mentioned in paragraph 101.005 (3) (a) or (b)).

Note 1  For model aircraft, see the Dictionary.

Note 2  This Subpart does not apply to:

(a) a control-line model aircraft (that is, a model aircraft that is constrained to fly in a circle, and is controlled in attitude and altitude, by means of inextensible wires attached to a handle held by the person operating the model); or

(b) a model aircraft flown indoors.

See subregulation 101.005 (3).

101.380  Definitions for Subpart

In this Subpart:

approved area means an area approved under regulation 101.030 as an area for the operation of model aircraft.

Note  CASA must publish details of the approval of an area (including any conditions) in NOTAM or on an aeronautical chart see subregulation 101.030 (5).

giant model aircraft means a model aircraft that has a take-off mass (excluding fuel) of more than 25 kilograms, but not more than 150 kilograms.

Note  For model aircraft, see the Dictionary.

101.385  Visibility for operation of model aircraft

(1) A person may operate a model aircraft only if the visibility at the time is good enough for the person operating the model to be able to see it continuously.

Penalty:  25 penalty units.

(2) An offence against subregulation (1) is an offence of strict liability.

Note  For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.

101.390  Operating model aircraft at night

(1) A person may operate a model aircraft at night only in accordance with the written procedures of an approved aviation administration organisation.

Penalty:  25 penalty units.

(2) An offence against subregulation (1) is an offence of strict liability.

Note  For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.
101.395 Keeping model aircraft away from people

(1) A person must not operate a model aircraft over a populous area at a height less than the height from which, if any of its components fails, it would be able to clear the area.

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

Note For populous area, see regulation 101.025.

(2) Subject to subregulations (3) and (4), somebody who is operating a powered model aircraft must ensure that, while the model aircraft is in flight, or is landing or taking off, it stays at least 30 metres away from anyone not directly associated with the operation of model aircraft.

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

(3) Subregulation (2) is not contravened if somebody stands behind the model aircraft while it is taking off.

(4) Subregulation (2) is also not contravened if, as part of a model flying competition, a model aircraft is flown within 30 metres of somebody who is judging the competition.

(5) An offence against subregulation (1) or (2) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.

101.400 Operation of model aircraft outside approved areas

(1) A person may operate a model aircraft outside an approved area above 400 feet AGL only if he or she:

(a) keeps it in sight; and

(b) keeps it clear of populous areas.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

Note 1 AGL = above ground level (see the Dictionary). For populous area, see regulation 101.025.

Note 2 CASA must publish details of the approval of an area (including any conditions) in NOTAM or on an aeronautical chart — see subregulation 101.030 (5).

(2) An offence against subregulation (1) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.

101.405 Giant model aircraft

(1) A person may operate a giant model aircraft only in accordance with:

(a) the rules and procedures of an approved aviation administration organisation; or

(b) an approval given by CASA.

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

Note For giant model aircraft, see regulation 101.380.

(2) CASA may impose a condition on the operation of a giant model aircraft if the condition is reasonably necessary in the circumstances in the interests of aviation safety.

(3) The operator of a giant model aircraft must comply with any
condition imposed under subregulation (2).

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

(4) An offence against subregulation (1) or (3) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.

101.410 Model flying displays

(1) A person may conduct a model aircraft flying display only in compliance with subregulation (2) or (3).

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

(1A) An offence against subregulation (1) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.

(2) A person complies with this subregulation if the display is conducted:
(a) in an approved area; and
(b) in accordance with the rules and procedures of an approved aviation administration organisation.

Note CASA must publish details of the approval of an area (including any conditions) in NOTAM or on an aeronautical chart — see subregulation 101.030 (5).

(3) A person complies with this subregulation if the display is conducted in accordance with the following conditions and any other conditions imposed by CASA under subregulation (4):
(a) at least 21 days before the display, somebody is nominated as the organiser of the display;
(b) at least 21 days before the display, he or she gives to CASA the following information:
   (i) his or her name, email address, address and telephone number; (ii) the proposed program of flying;
   (iii) where the display will be held, and how big the intended flying field is;
   (iv) how many spectators are expected, and where they will be;
(c) he or she ensures that:
   (i) having regard to the events making up the display, proper precautions are taken for the safety of the participants and spectators; and
   (ii) the operators participating in the display are competent to carry out each proposed manoeuvre safely.

(4) CASA may impose a condition on the conduct of a model flying display if in the circumstances the condition is reasonably necessary in the interests of aviation safety.

Subpart 101.H Rockets

101.415 Applicability of this Subpart
This Subpart applies to the operation of rockets of all kinds, except rockets mentioned in paragraph 101.005 (3) (f).

Note 1 That is, this Subpart does not apply to a firework rocket not capable of rising more than 400 feet above ground level. See paragraph 101.005 (3) (f).

Note 2 Rocket in this Subpart does not include a rocket-powered aircraft — see regulation 101.425.

101.420 Application of State and Territory laws about rockets

(1) If a law of a State or Territory deals with the operation or use of rockets, and is not inconsistent with this Subpart, nothing in this Subpart affects the operation of the law.

(2) For subregulation (1), a law of a State or Territory is not inconsistent with this Subpart if it is possible to comply with both this Subpart and the State or Territory law at once.

101.425 Definitions for Subpart

In this Subpart:

**approved area** means an area approved under regulation 101.030 as an area for the operation of rockets.

Note CASA must publish details of the approval of an area (including any conditions) in NOTAM or on an aeronautical chart — see subregulation 101.030 (5).

**high power rocket** means a rocket that is not a model rocket, and, to avoid doubt, includes:
(a) a sounding rocket; and
(b) a sub-orbital rocket; and
(c) a launch vehicle (within the meaning given by the Space Activities Act 1998).

**model rocket** means a rocket that:
(a) weighs no more than 1 500 grams; and
(b) carries no more than 125 grams of propellant; and
(c) produces no more than 320 newton-seconds of impulse; and
(d) is made of balsa, wood, paper or plastics or a combination of those materials, but contains no metal as structural parts.

**rocket** does not include a rocket-powered or rocket-assisted aircraft.

101.430 Launching rocket in or over prohibited or restricted area

(1) A person may launch a rocket (including a model rocket) in or over a prohibited area, or in or over a restricted area, only with the permission of, and in accordance with any conditions imposed by, the authority controlling the area.

Penalty: 25 penalty units.

Note: Details of prohibited and restricted areas are published in the AIP or NOTAMS

(2) In subregulation (1):

**authority controlling the area** means:
(a) in the case of a prohibited area — the Secretary of the Department administered by the Minister administering section 1 of the Defence Act 1903; and
(b) in the case of a restricted area — the authority mentioned in AIP (as issued from time to time) as the controlling authority for the area.

(3) An offence against subregulation (1) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.

101.435 Launching rockets into controlled airspace

(1) A person may launch a rocket (including a model rocket) to higher than 400 feet AGL in controlled airspace only:

(a) in an approved area; or

(b) in accordance with an air traffic control clearance.

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

Note 1 AGL = above ground level (see the Dictionary).

Note 2 CASA must publish details of the approval of an area (including any conditions) in NOTAM or on an aeronautical chart — see subregulation 101.030 (5).

(2) An offence against subregulation (1) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.

101.440 Launching rockets near aerodromes

(1) A person may launch a rocket that is not a small model rocket to higher than 400 feet AGL within 3 nautical miles of an aerodrome only if:

(a) doing so is permitted by another provision of this Part; or

(b) permission has been given for the operation under regulation 101.445.

Penalty: 25 penalty units.

Note 1 AGL = above ground level (see the Dictionary). For model rocket, see regulation 101.425.

Note 2 Some special provisions apply to model rockets — see regulation 101.470.

(2) In subregulation (1):

small model rocket means a model rocket that weighs less than 500 grams and either:

(a) uses no more than 25 grams of propellant; or

(b) produces no more than 20 newton-seconds of impulse.

(3) A person may launch a rocket (including both a small model rocket and any other model rocket) from or over an area mentioned in paragraph (4) (a) or (b) only if:

(a) doing so is permitted by another provision of this Part; or

(b) permission has been given for the operation under regulation 101.445.

Penalty: 25 penalty units.

(4) The areas for subregulation (3) are:

(a) a movement area or runway of an aerodrome; and

(b) the approach or departure path of a runway of an aerodrome.
(5) An offence against subregulation (1) or (3) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.

101.445 Getting permission for launch of rocket near aerodrome

(1) The authority that must give permission for regulation 101.440 is:
   (a) if the aerodrome concerned is a controlled aerodrome — the air traffic control service for the aerodrome; or
   (b) in the case of any other aerodrome — CASA.

(2) A person applies for permission under this regulation by giving to the relevant authority mentioned in subregulation (1) the information required by table 101.445, so far as relevant to the proposed launch:

Table 101.445 Details of launching of rocket to be given to CASA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Information to be provided</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The name, email address, address and telephone number of the person who will launch the rocket (or, if several people will be involved, the name, address and telephone number of the person who will coordinate the launching)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The date and time the rocket is to be launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Where it is to be carried out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The size and mass of the rocket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The estimated greatest altitude or flight level that the rocket will reach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>If more than 1 rocket is to be launched at a time, how many rockets are to be launched at the time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) If more than 1 rocket is to be launched at a time, such a requirement is a requirement to give the information about each such launch.

(4) Regulation 101.035 does not authorise a person who or that applies for permission under this regulation to make the application to a body mentioned in paragraph 101.035 (1) (a) or (b).

(5) An authority mentioned in subregulation (1) may impose conditions on a permission in the interests of the safety of air navigation.

(6) A person must not contravene a condition imposed under subregulation (5).

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

(7) An offence against subregulation (6) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.

101.450 High power rockets

(1) A person may launch a high power rocket, or permit a high power
rocket to be launched, only in an approved area.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

Note 1 CASA must publish details of the approval of an area (including any conditions) in NOTAM or on an aeronautical chart — see subregulation 101.030 (5).

Note 2 For high power rocket, see regulation 101.425.

(2) A person may launch a high power rocket, or permit a high power rocket to be launched, only if the person gives the details listed in the table following subregulation 101.445 (2) to CASA at least 1 working day before the intended time of the launch.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

Note A person can comply with this requirement by telling:
(a) if the person is an approved aviation administration organisation — the Australian NOTAM Office; or
(b) the appropriate approved aviation administration organisation.

See regulation 101.035.

(3) If more than 1 rocket is to be launched at a time, such a requirement is a requirement to give the information about each such rocket.

(4) An offence against subregulation (1) or (2) is an offence of strict liability.

101.455 Maximum operating height of rockets

(1) A person may launch a rocket that is not a model rocket to higher than 400 feet AGL only:
   (a) in an approved area; or
   (b) as permitted by another provision of this Part.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

Note 1 AGL = above ground level (see the Dictionary).

Note 2 CASA must publish details of the approval of an area (including any conditions) in NOTAM or on an aeronautical chart — see subregulation 101.030 (5).

(2) An offence against subregulation (1) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.

101.460 Dropping or discharging of things from rockets

(1) A person must not cause anything to be dropped or discharged from a rocket in a way that creates a hazard to an aircraft.

Penalty: 25 penalty units.

(2) An offence against subregulation (1) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.
101.465 Weather and day limitations — rockets other than model rockets

(1) A person may launch a rocket that is not a model rocket:
   (a) in or into cloud; or
   (b) at night; or
   (c) in conditions other than VMC;

only as permitted by another provision of this Part, or in accordance
with an air traffic control clearance.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

Note For model rocket, see regulation 101.425.

(2) However, subregulation (1) does not prevent rockets being operated
as part of a firework display.

(3) An offence against subregulation (1) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.

101.470 Model rockets

(1) A person must not launch a model rocket into cloud.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

Note For model rocket, see regulation 101.425.

(2) A person must not launch a model rocket to higher than 400 feet AGL
within 5 nautical miles of an aerodrome.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

(2A) An offence against subregulation (1) or (2) is an offence of strict
liability.

Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.

(3) Subject to subregulations (1) and (2) and Subpart 101.B, a person may
launch a model rocket outside an approved area, or at night.
Subpart 101.I  Firework displays

101.475 What this Subpart does

This Subpart regulates the conduct of certain firework displays, to the extent necessary to prevent them being a hazard to the safety of air navigation.

101.480 Application of State and Territory laws about fireworks

(1) If a law of a State or Territory deals with the use of fireworks, and is not inconsistent with this Subpart, nothing in this Subpart affects the operation of the law.

(2) For subregulation (1), a law of a State or Territory is not inconsistent with this Subpart if it is possible to comply with both this Subpart and the State or Territory law at once.

101.485 Meaning of operate a firework display

For this Subpart, a person operates a firework display if the person places the fireworks for the display, or fires them off.

101.490 Certain projectiles prohibited in firework displays

(1) A person may use, in a firework display, a projectile that is capable of reaching more than 400 feet above ground level only if CASA so approves.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

(2) An offence against subregulation (1) is an offence of strict liability.

Note: For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.

101.495 Firework displays not permitted near aerodromes

(1) A person may operate a firework display in or over an area mentioned in paragraph (2) (a) or (b) only if subregulation (3) or (4) applies to the display.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

(1A) An offence against subregulation (1) is an offence of strict liability.

Note: For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.

(2) The areas for subregulation (1) are:

(a) a movement area or runway of an aerodrome; and
(b) the approach or departure path of a runway of an aerodrome.
(3) This subregulation applies to a firework display if: (a) permission for the display has been given by:
   (i) if the aerodrome is a controlled aerodrome — the air traffic control service for the aerodrome; and
   (ii) in the case of any other aerodrome — CASA; and
(b) the person who proposes to operate the display has, before doing so, given to CASA the details required by table 101.500.

(4) This subregulation applies to a firework display if the fireworks are set off on or near domestic premises by or for somebody who lives there.

101.500 Notice to CASA of certain firework displays

(1) A person may operate a firework display at a place within 3 nautical miles of an aerodrome only if the person has given at least 2 working days’ notice to CASA.

   Penalty: 10 penalty units.

(2) However, subregulation (1) does not apply if:
   (a) the fireworks are set off on or near domestic premises by or for somebody who lives there; and
   (b) either:
      (i) if a law of a State or Territory allows fireworks to be set off in that place only on a particular day or days — the fireworks are set off on such a day; or
      (ii) if there is no such law in that place — the fireworks are set off on a day on which fireworks are customarily set off on domestic premises in that place.

(3) When the person tells CASA, the person must also give to CASA the information required by table 101.500.
Table 101.500  Details of firework display to be given to CASA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Information to be provided</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The name, email address, address and telephone number of the person who will operate the display (or, if several people will be involved in its operation, the name, address and telephone number of the person who will coordinate it)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The date the display is to begin, the starting time, and how long it is to last</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Where it is to be given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>How many projectiles capable of reaching more than 400 feet above ground level are to be used in the display</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>A general description of the pyrotechnic characteristics of each such projectile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>The estimated highest altitude that any projectile can reach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>The maximum burst radius of the pyrotechnics in a projectile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(4) CASA may impose a condition on the operation of a firework display if the condition is reasonably necessary in the circumstances in the interests of the safety of air navigation.

(5) A person operating a display must comply with any condition imposed under subregulation (4).

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

(6) An offence against subregulation (1) or (5) is an offence of strict liability.

*Note* For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

This is where the CASR 101 Document ends and there are a few additional amendments to be made…. Mostly on Rockets so if you made it this far and your eyes aren’t bleeding, consider what it took to update it…
88 At the end of subregulation 117.015(2)
   Add:
   
   (c) a person who gave a notice to CASA under regulation 101.372 (Notice to operate very small RPA for hire or reward);
   
   (d) the holder of a certificate as an RPA operator under Division 101.F.4.

89 Regulation 202.460
   Repeal the regulation, substitute:

Division 202.FA.1—Amendments made by the Civil Aviation Legislation Amendment (Part 101) Regulation 2016

202.455 Definition of commencement date for Division 202.FA.1
   In this Division:

   commencement date means the day on which the Civil Aviation Legislation Amendment (Part 101) Regulation 2016 commences.

Amendments Schedule 1202.460 Transitional—approved areas for UAVs

Applications for approved areas for UAVs—if made but not finally determined before commencement date

(1) Subregulation (2) applies if, before the commencement date:
   
   (a) a person applied for the approval of an area as an area for the operation of UAVs under regulation 101.030; and
   
   (b) the application had not been finally determined by CASA.

(2) The application is taken, on and after the commencement date, to be an application for the approval of an area for the operation of RPA under regulation 101.030.

Approved areas for UAVs immediately before the commencement date

(3) An approval of an area as an area for the operation of UAVs under regulation 101.030 that was in force immediately before the commencement date is taken, on and after that date, to be an approval of the area as an area for the operation of RPA under regulation 101.030 subject to the same terms and conditions.

202.461 Transitional—UAV controllers

Applications for certification as UAV controller—if made but not finally determined before commencement date

(1) Subregulation (2) applies if, before the commencement date:
   
   (a) a person applied for certification as a UAV controller under regulation 101.290; and
   
   (b) the application had not been finally determined by CASA.

(2) The application is taken, on and after the commencement date, to be an application for a remote pilot licence under regulation 101.290.

Certified UAV controllers

(3) If, immediately before the commencement date, a person was certified as a UAV controller under regulation 101.295, the certification has effect on and after that date as if it were a remote pilot licence granted under regulation 101.295.
Schedule 1  Amendments

(4) Any condition to which the certification was subject immediately before the commencement date continues in force as a condition of the licence.

Non-finalised action to vary, suspend or cancel certification of UAV controller

(5) Action to vary, suspend or cancel the certification of a person as a UAV controller that, immediately before the commencement date, had not been finally determined, is taken to be action to vary, suspend or cancel the person’s remote pilot licence.

202.462 Transitional—UAV operators

Applications for certification as UAV operator—if made but not finally determined before commencement date

(1) Subregulation (2) applies if, before the commencement date:
   (a) a person applied for certification as a UAV operator under regulation 101.330; and
   (b) the application had not been finally determined by CASA.

(2) The application is taken, on and after the commencement date, to be an application for certification as an RPA operator under regulation 101.330.

Certification of UAV operators immediately before commencement date

(3) The certification of a person as a UAV operator under regulation 101.335 that was in force immediately before the commencement date is taken, on and after that date, to be a certification of the person as an RPA operator under regulation 101.335 subject to the same terms and conditions.

Non-finalised action to vary, suspend or cancel certification of UAV operator

(4) Action to vary, suspend or cancel the certification of a person as a UAV operator that, immediately before the commencement date, had not been finally determined is taken to be the same action in relation to the certification of the person as an RPA operator.
90 Part 1 of the Dictionary (definition of certified UAV controller)
   Repeal the definition.

91 Part 1 of the Dictionary
   Insert:

   *excluded RPA*: see regulation 101.237.  

   *large RPA* means any of the following:
   (a) a remotely piloted aeroplane with a gross weight of more than 150 kg;
   (b) a remotely piloted powered parachute with a gross weight of more than 150 kg;
   (c) a remotely piloted rotorcraft with a gross weight of more than 150 kg;
   (d) a remotely piloted powered-lift aircraft with a gross weight of more than 150 kg;
   (e) a remotely piloted airship with an envelope capacity of more than 100 m³.

92 Part 1 of the Dictionary (definition of large UAV)
   Repeal the definition.

93 Part 1 of the Dictionary
   Insert:

   *medium RPA* means:
   (a) an RPA with a gross weight of at least 25 kg but not more than 150 kg; or
   (b) a remotely piloted airship with an envelope capacity of 100 m³ or less.

   *micro RPA* means an RPA with a gross weight of 100 g or less.

94 Part 1 of the Dictionary (definition of micro UAV)
   Repeal the definition.

95 Part 1 of the Dictionary
   Insert:
operated within visual line of sight: see subregulation 101.073(3).


96 Part 1 of the Dictionary (definition of recreational unmanned aircraft)
Repeal the definition.

97 Part 1 of the Dictionary
Insert:
remote pilot licence means a licence granted under Division 101.F.3.

RPA means a remotely piloted aircraft, other than a balloon or a kite.

RPAS (short for remote pilot aircraft system) means a set of configurable elements consisting of a remotely piloted aircraft, its associated remote pilot station (or stations), the required command and control links and any other system elements as may be required at any point during the operation of the aircraft.

RPL training course means training in the operation of RPA for the grant of a remote pilot licence that is conducted:
(a) by a person who is certificated under regulation 101.335 and whose operations include conducting training; and
(b) in accordance with any standards or requirements prescribed by the Part 101 Manual of Standards.

small RPA means an RPA with a gross weight of at least 2 kg but less than 25 kg.

98 Part 1 of the Dictionary (definition of small UAV)
Repeal the definition.

99 Part 1 of the Dictionary
Insert:
standard RPA operating conditions: see regulation 101.238.
100 Part 1 of the Dictionary (definition of UAV)
   Repeal the definition.

101 Part 1 of the Dictionary
   Insert:
   
   very small RPA means an RPA with a gross weight of more than
   100 g but less than 2 kg.

102 Amendments of listed provisions—references to UAVs and certificates

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### Transport Safety Investigation (Voluntary and Confidential Reporting Scheme) Regulation 2012

**103 Paragraph 7(2)(a)**

Omit “large UAVs, small UAVs and micro UAVs”, substitute “large RPA, medium RPA, small RPA, very small RPA and micro RPA”.

**104 Subregulation 7(3)**

Repeal the subregulation, substitute:

(3) In this regulation:

*large RPA* has the same meaning as in the *Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1998*. 
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*medium RPA* has the same meaning as in the *Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1998*.

*micro RPA* has the same meaning as in the *Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1998*.

*small RPA* has the same meaning as in the *Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1998*.

*very small RPA* has the same meaning as in the *Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1998*. 