

## HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE 2025-2 EDITION OF DRONE LAW

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Recent developments included in this 2025-2 edition include:

- For public agencies and the Department of Defense/War, the FAA is transitioning the COA Application Processing System (CAPS) to the Certificate of Authorization (COA) Application in FAADroneZone (CADZ) for processing COA or Airspace Access Authorization (AAA) requests. However, at this time, CADZ is only accessible to Department of Defense/War users that meet FAA requirements. See Chapter 6, Unmanned Public Aircraft Operations.
- The acronym NOTAM has reverted back to Notice to Airmen instead of Notice to Air Missions. See Appendix A, Glossary of Terms & Acronyms.
- Virginia exempted drones used to disable other drones from the prohibition against law enforcement use of weaponized drones, clearing the path for future law enforcement use of counter-drone technology. See Chapter 19, State Laws Regulating Drones.
- States continue to evolve in how they work with federal authority when it comes to drones. Rhode Island removed a provision indicating that the Rhode Island Airport Corporation had exclusive legal authority to regulate UAS within the state. See Chapter 19, State Laws Regulating Drones.
- A 2025 addition to Florida law makes it a felony offense to alter, manipulate, tamper with, or otherwise change a drone or drone system's hardware or software to purposefully frustrate any tool, system, or technology intended to satisfy remote identification requirements. See Chapter 40, Criminal Violations.
- Minnesota now requires aircraft registration for drone light shows with an accompanying \$2 per drone fee and other registration requirements. See Chapter 19, State Laws Regulating Drones.