

The State of Counter-UAS

2026 • First Half

What the public record shows about counter-UAS and the RF and spectrum rules around it in the United States. A compilation, not an opinion, with every figure drawn from primary public sources.

64

AUTHORITIES
TRACKED

50

STATES
COVERED

\$250M

FEDERAL GRANTS
AWARDED

29

REGISTRY
VENDORS

16

SIGINT + RF
ITEMS

COMPILED 2026-06-06

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What this is

This briefing assembles what the public record shows about counter-UAS (C-UAS) and the RF and spectrum rules around it in the United States. It is a compilation, not an opinion. Everything here is curated, aggregated, tracked, and summarized from primary public sources, and every item it draws on ties to a dated public action you can open and check yourself.

The figures come from five public datasets RRT maintains: the Regulatory tracker, the SIGINT and RF tracker, the Grants tracker, the Vendor and Capability Registry, and the Signal Index derived from them. Each is queryable and downloadable at rogueivertech.com. Figures here are as of 2026-06-06 and will move as the record moves.

Executive summary

The federal C-UAS framework is now built on a stack of standing statutes, two June 2025 executive orders, and a December 2025 reauthorization, while the money has started to move: the first \$250 million in federal grants reached state and local agencies at the end of 2025. At the same time, the spectrum and RF rules that govern detection and mitigation are in active motion at the FCC.

As of 2026-06-06, RRT tracks:

- 64 regulatory items, 11 federal and 53 state, with at least one tracked C-UAS or drone law in all 50 states.
- 16 SIGINT and RF items across five coverage areas, 15 of them federal, including two open or pending FCC proceedings.
- 12 federal grant awards totaling exactly \$250,000,000, the first tranche of a \$500 million two-year program.
- 29 vendors in the neutral capability registry, indexed from federal award records.
- An Opportunity Radar that surfaces open federal C-UAS funding and contract solicitations from SAM.gov and Grants.gov as they post.

The throughline is that C-UAS has moved from a narrow set of federal authorities into a funded, multi-state, spectrum-regulated field. The constraint that still shapes every buying decision is unchanged: receive-only detection can be purchased and deployed today, while active mitigation stays gated to specific federal authorities and approved training.

The federal framework

Federal C-UAS authority is a layered set of statutes, each protecting a defined class of facilities or assets:

- 6 U.S.C. 124n, the core DOJ and DHS detection-and-mitigation authority, created by the Preventing Emerging Threats Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-254, Div. H). It was reauthorized and expanded to state, local, tribal, and territorial coordination by the FY2026 NDAA (P.L. 119-60, enacted 2025-12-18), which extended the authority through 2031.
- 10 U.S.C. 130i, the Department of Defense authority to protect covered facilities and assets.
- 10 U.S.C. 6227 and 50 U.S.C. 2661, protections for certain Navy and nuclear facilities and assets. The 50 U.S.C. 2661 authority is tracked as expired, recodified and carried forward through the FY2026 NDAA. This is the kind of distinction a buyer needs and a press writer usually misses.
- 49 U.S.C. 44810, the FAA airport detection-and-mitigation testing and enforcement authority from the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018.

Two executive orders issued on 2025-06-06 reset federal direction:

- E.O. 14305, Restoring American Airspace Sovereignty, stood up a federal C-UAS posture emphasizing detection and tracking.
- E.O. 14307, Unleashing American Drone Dominance, pushed the domestic UAS industrial base, beyond-visual-line-of-sight operations, and restrictions on foreign-sourced drones.

One new federal regulatory action falls in the trailing 90 days as of the compile date. On 2026-05-06 the FAA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking implementing Section 2209, establishing a process for fixed-site facilities to petition for unmanned-aircraft flight restrictions, with comments due 2026-07-06 (Docket FAA-2026-4558, RIN 2120-AL33). The most recent federal action on record is therefore dated 2026-05-06. With the core authorities now in place, federal activity has shifted from standing up new powers to implementing them, and this NPRM is the clearest current example: the rulemaking that would operationalize restricted airspace over critical infrastructure.

Precise citations and source links for each federal item are in the Regulatory tracker at roguerivertech.com/trackers/regulatory.

The states

All 50 states now carry at least one tracked C-UAS or drone-related law, 53 state items in all. The state layer is older and more varied than the federal one, and it rarely grants mitigation authority. Most state laws address surveillance, critical infrastructure, correctional facilities, and law-enforcement use rather than active counter-drone engagement, which remains a federal authority.

Representative examples on the record:

- California, Penal Code 4577 and 4576, drones over prisons and jails.
- Texas, Government Code Ch. 423, unmanned aircraft over critical infrastructure and correctional facilities.
- Illinois, the Freedom from Drone Surveillance Act (725 ILCS 167).
- Pennsylvania, 18 Pa.C.S. 3505, unlawful use of unmanned aircraft, with a preemption provision.

One state item is currently in a proposed posture. The full fifty-state set, with status and primary sources, is in the Regulatory tracker.

SIGINT and RF spectrum

The RF and spectrum rules are the layer moving fastest. RRT tracks 16 items across five areas: Spectrum Policy (8), Electronic Warfare (3), SIGINT (2), Spectrum Monitoring (2), and Radar (1). Fifteen of the 16 are federal, the exception being the ITU WRC-23 international allocation. The items that matter most to detection and mitigation buyers:

- FCC adds all foreign-made UAS and critical components to the Covered List, blocking new authorizations (FCC DA 25-1086, adopted 2025-12-22), with carve-outs for Blue UAS and domestic carriers. The FCC followed with a conditional-approval process for covered equipment (FCC DA 26-22, 2026-01-07).
- FCC seeks comment on drone spectrum, licensing, and C-UAS barriers (FCC DA 26-314, Docket 26-74, action dated 2026-04-01). The comment window closed 2026-05-18, and the proceeding is pending.
- FCC initial service rules for drone control-link spectrum at 5030 to 5091 MHz (FCC 24-91, Docket 22-323, adopted 2024-08-21).
- FCC proposes permitting 24.45 to 24.65 GHz radar for UAS detection at sensitive sites (FCC 25-7, NPRM, 2025-01-17), still in the proposed stage.

- ITU WRC-23 allocations at 15.41 to 15.7 GHz and 22 to 22.2 GHz for non-safety drone applications (adopted 2023-12-15).

Supporting the picture are the NTIA National Spectrum Strategy, the DoD Electromagnetic Spectrum Superiority Strategy, the FAA Remote ID rule (14 CFR Part 89), the joint DOJ, DHS, FAA, and FCC advisory on the legality of detection and mitigation, the FAA SAFO on GPS and GNSS jamming and spoofing, and the FCC Citizens Broadband Radio Service (Part 96), whose environmental sensing capability already senses federal Navy radar. These five bands are plotted by true frequency on the RRT spectrum map at roguerivertech.com/spectrum, and the full set is at roguerivertech.com/trackers/sigint.

Federal funding and grants

The first dedicated federal C-UAS grant money has reached state and local agencies. On 2025-12-30, FEMA announced \$250 million in awards under the Counter-Unmanned Aircraft Systems Grant Program for FY2026. The program was created by the One Big Beautiful Bill Act of 2025 (Pub. L. 119-21, Sec. 90005(a)) and runs to \$500 million across two fiscal years. The FY2026 tranche went to the eleven states hosting FIFA World Cup 2026 matches and to the District of Columbia for the National Capital Region.

RRT tracks all 12 awards, validated against USAspending records. They sum to exactly \$250,000,000, a clean integrity check against the announced total. The largest awards:

- California, Office of Emergency Services, \$34.59 million
- Texas, Office of the Governor, \$30.28 million
- District of Columbia, \$28.27 million
- Florida, Division of Emergency Management, \$23.64 million
- Massachusetts, Department of Public Safety, \$21.89 million
- New Jersey, Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness, \$21.76 million

Georgia, Washington, New York, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Kansas fill out the list, with Kansas the smallest at \$5.34 million. Recipients of record are the State Administrative Agencies, which pass funds to local public-safety subrecipients. The dollars fund detection, tracking, and identification, not mitigation. The near-term action is the FY2027 round, the second \$250 million, which opens eligibility to all states and territories. Every award is in the Grants tracker at roguerivertech.com/trackers/grants.

Vendor and capability registry

RRT maintains a neutral, public-record index of who makes what in C-UAS and RF. It is built from federal award records, not from vendor submissions, and it carries no ranking or score field by design. As of the compile date it holds 29 vendors, with the most recent record dated 2026-02-27.

Where the underlying record supports a classification, the registry tags detection modality, mitigation method, and deployment venue, and it leaves the field blank otherwise rather than guess. The classified entries to date skew toward radar (4) and RF (3) detection, with a smaller set tagged EO and IR (2). On mitigation, the largest classified group is detection only (9), with a few tagged kinetic (3) or protocol takeover (1). Most fields remain unclassified because the award text did not state enough to support a tag, which is the honest posture for a public-record index. The registry indexes, it does not endorse. It is at roguerivertech.com/registry.

Signal Index snapshot

The RRT Signal Index is pure arithmetic over dated rows, fully auditable, with nothing modeled or weighted. At the compile date its inputs read:

- Federal regulatory actions in the trailing 90 days: 1
- States with at least one tracked C-UAS or drone law: 50
- Open or pending proceedings: 4, being the two open or pending FCC proceedings, the FAA Section 2209 NPRM now in its comment window, and one proposed state item

The single action in the first line is the FAA Section 2209 NPRM (2026-05-06). Federal rulemaking is not dormant; it has shifted from standing up authorities to implementing them. The live gauge is at roguerivertech.com/signal.

Open proceedings and what to watch

- The FAA Section 2209 NPRM (Docket FAA-2026-4558), open for public comment until 2026-07-06. It would create the process for fixed-site facilities to request unmanned-aircraft flight restrictions over critical infrastructure.
- The FCC drone spectrum proceeding (Docket 26-74). Comments closed 2026-05-18, and the next step is FCC action on the record.
- The FCC 24.45 to 24.65 GHz radar NPRM (FCC 25-7), still in the proposed stage, which would permit radar for UAS detection at sensitive sites.

On funding, the FY2027 FEMA round is the next major event, extending the grant program to all states. The current open and pending set is at roguerivertech.com/open-proceedings.

Opportunity Radar

RRT surfaces active federal C-UAS funding and contract opportunities the moment they post, from SAM.gov and Grants.gov. Counter-UAS solicitations are sparse by nature, and the radar shows only what is actually open rather than padding the list. The live feed is at roguerivertech.com/opportunities.

How this is compiled

Every figure here is computed from the RRT public feeds at roguerivertech.com/api, which are open and downloadable. The compile date is 2026-06-06. To cite a specific item, link to its primary source through the relevant tracker, where each row carries the governing citation and a link to the public record.

Corrections are accuracy-only and free. If an entry is wrong, the primary source will show it, and you can tell us. Rogue River Tech is a public-source publication. Where a commercial relationship is relevant to something here, it is disclosed in plain language at the point it matters. See roguerivertech.com/methodology.