# Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS)

#### Update

**Presented to: Airports Council International** 

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# Who is Operating UAS in the National Airspace System (NAS)?\*

Public (Governmental) Use Aircraft – via Certificate of Waiver or Authorization (COA)

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Defense
- Department of Energy
- Department of Homeland Security
- Department of Interior
- Department of Justice
- NASA
- State Universities
- Federal/State/Local Law Enforcement

Civil Aircraft – via Special Airworthiness Certificates in the Experimental Category and Special Flight Permits

- Insitu
- Aerovironment
- Raytheon
- AAI Corporation
- General Atomics
- Boeing
- Others

Civil Aircraft – via Section 333 Exemption and COA for Limited, Low-Risk Commercial Operations

- Television/Movie Filming
- Precision and Aerial Survey
- Flare Stack Inspection
- Construction Monitoring
- Agriculture
- Real Estate
- Others

\* FAA has approved limited small UAS commercial operations in Arctic



### **Approved COA Applications\***



\*as of 3/11/2014



#### **UAS Test Sites**



http://www.faa.gov/uas/legislative\_programs/test\_sites/

#### University of Alaska

- Includes test ranges in Hawaii and Oregon
- Operational May 5, 2014

#### State of Nevada

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- Operational June 9, 2014
- New York Griffiss International Airport
  - Includes test ranges in Massachusetts
  - Operational August 7, 2014
- North Dakota Department of Commerce
  - Operational April 21, 2014
- Texas A&M University Corpus Christi
  - Operational June 20, 2014
- Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (Virginia Tech)
  - Includes test ranges in New Jersey (partnered with Rutgers University) and Maryland
  - Operational August 13, 2014



# **Proposed Small UAS Rule**

- Outlines major provisions of proposed Small UAS Rule (Part 107):
  - Operational Limitations
  - Operator Certification and Responsibilities
  - Aircraft Requirements
  - Model Aircraft
- Small commercial UAS projected to be largest growth sector





### Proposed Small UAS Rule: Major Provisions

- Must see and avoid manned aircraft
  - UAS must be first to maneuver away if collision risk arises
- Must discontinue flight in event of presenting a hazard to other aircraft, people or property
- Must assess risks presented by:
  - Weather conditions
  - Airspace restrictions
  - Location of people
- May not fly over people, except those directly involved with the operation
- Flights limited to:
  - 500 feet altitude
  - 100 mph
- Must avoid airport flight paths and restricted airspace areas
- Must obey any FAA Temporary Flight Restrictions (TFRs)



### Model Aircraft

- Model aircraft have been around for decades, but the traditional hobby has changed
  - No longer building aircraft can be purchased at a hobby shop or through Amazon for a few hundred dollars
  - Many operators today do not have aviation experience, and may not know model aircraft guidelines:
    - Stay below 400 ft.
    - Be more than 5 miles from an airport
    - During daylight hours
    - Remain within visual line of sight
- Increased reports of model aircraft flying where they should not be





## What is the FAA Doing?

- Interpretive Rule for Model Aircraft
  - Outlines:
    - Background of FAA Oversight
    - Requirements to qualify as model aircraft
    - FAA enforcement authority

#### Law Enforcement Guidance

- Education is the first step
- Defines UAS and model aircraft as aircraft
- Role of state and local law enforcement in detecting and reporting UAS violations





#### **Education, Compliance and Enforcement**



- Notice to Aviation Inspectors
  issued July 2014
- Compliance and Enforcement Bulletin published January 2015
  - Education primary tool
- Enforcement may be used for persons who operate any UAS :
  - In violation of the federal aviation regulations (FARs)
  - In a manner that endangers the safety of the NAS or people and property on the ground



### Law Enforcement Guidance

- Role of state and local law enforcement
  - Front line in detecting/reporting UAS violations
  - Generally in the best position to capture evidence and identify witnesses
  - Public interest best served by coordination and cooperation between FAA and state/local law enforcement

http://www.faa.gov/uas/law\_enforcement/



### What Can We Do?

- Maintain vigilance
- Check NOTAMs
  - Required for all commercial operations
- Report any unsafe operations to local Air Traffic Control
  - Include as many details about the UAS in question, including size, type (i.e. fixed wing vs. rotor), location, etc.





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# "Know Before You Fly" Outreach Campaign

- Announced December 22, 2014
  - provides prospective UAS users with information and guidance to fly safely and responsibly
  - founding members: AUVSI, Academy of Model
    Aeronautics (AMA) and the Small UAV Coalition
  - partnered with FAA
  - other Supporters include:
    - Consumer Electronics Association (CEA) January 7, 2015
    - Experimental Aircraft Association (EAA) January 9, 2015

www.knowbeforeyoufly.org



### FAA Working with Industry on "Know Before You" Fly Campaign

- FAA reached voluntary agreement with UAS manufacturers to include guidance materials in packaging
  - Manufacturers who voluntarily committed include: DJI, Parrot and Yuneec Electrical Aviation
    - DJI has already begun including material in their Phantom 2 Quadcopter boxes



#### www.knowbeforeyoufly.org



#### **Questions?**



