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The Game of Drones

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Agenda

- UAS in Academia
- Drones or UAS What are they?
- Who can fly them?
- Applications
- What does it mean?



UAS ACTIVITIES IN ACADEMIA





Student activities













Student activities



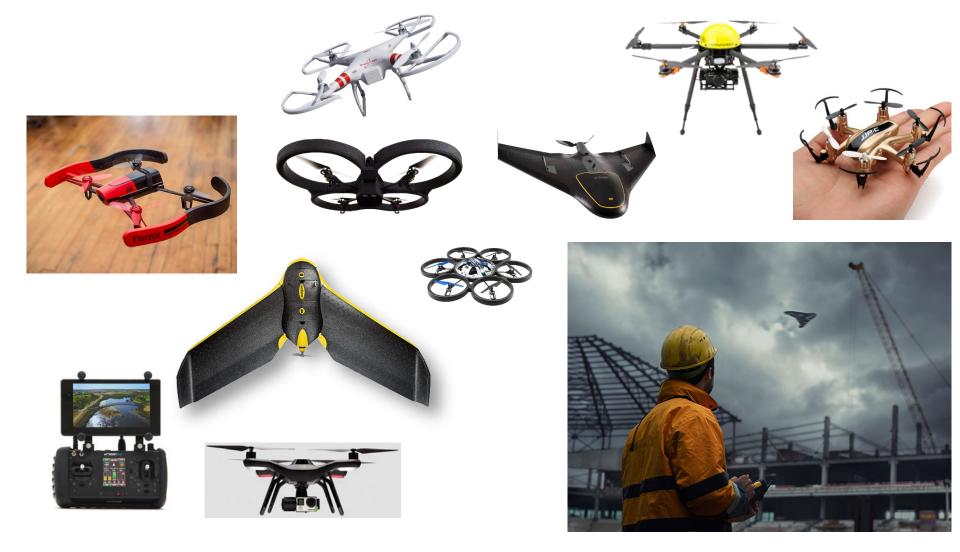






Drones: a.k.a. UAS

800+ UAV manufacturers each making 2 to 3 models





UAS Industry Future

- Study by AUVSI on 2013
- Growth of Unmanned Systems industry
 - \$110 Billion by 2025
 - over 100,000 jobs
- Economics potentials
 - Workforce development / Job Opportunities
 - \$10 billion in losses each year integration delayed
 - Daily loss rate of \$27.6 million



















Border Security	Industrial Logistics	Search & Rescue	
Arctic Research	Pollution Monitoring	ution Monitoring Volcanic Research	
Firefighting	Storm Research	torm Research Pipeline Monitoring	
Flood Monitoring	HAZMAT Detection	Filmmaking	
Crop Dusting	Asset Monitoring	Crowd Control	
Mining	Event Security	Aerial News Coverage	
Farming	Port Security	ity Wildlife Monitoring	
Aerial Photography	Construction	Forensic Photography	
Real-estate	Cargo	Power line Surveying	
Communications	Broadcasting	Damage Assessment	















UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEMS (UAS) OVERSIGHT



UAS / Drone

Numerous terms for UAS

- Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV; remote vehicle element)
- Unmanned Aircraft/Aerial Systems (UAS)
- Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA)
- aerial target drone (drone)

UAS (Unmanned Aerial System)

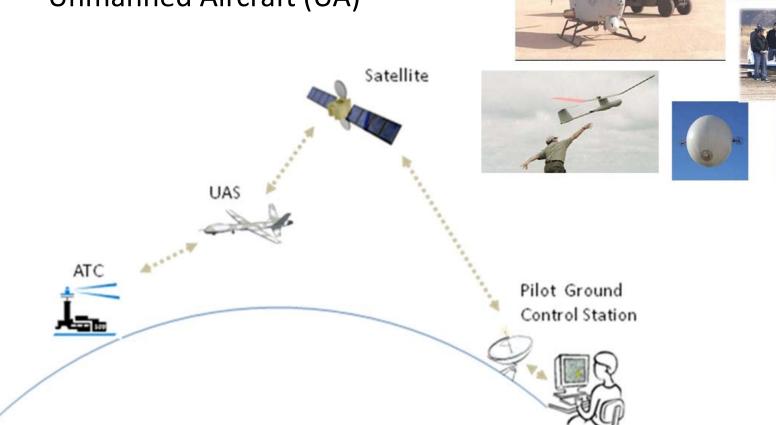
- An aircraft without a pilot onboard
- Remotely controlled or autonomous
- Used for tasks without risk to human operators/crew





What are UAS?

- FAA defines UAS as a system
 - Unmanned Aircraft (UA)





Regulatory Environment

Three major considerations

- UAS operate within NAS, and must comply with applicable regulations designated for general flight ops (e.g., see and avoid)
- There is concern (from manned pilots) regarding the potential for midair collisions
- Since UAS can interact with conventional aircraft (within NAS), they are expected be held to a standard of equivalent level of safety (ELOS)



Regulations

- Advisory Circular 91-57, published in 1981, acknowledges model aircraft are not UAS
- FAA Notice 8900.227 Unmanned Aircraft Systems Operational Approval
 - Guidance and Policy
 - Certificate of Authority or Waiver (COA)
 - Personnel/aircrew qualifications
- Section 333 Exemption to FAA Modernization and Reformation Act of 2012 allows commercial operations for small UAS



Who can fly them?

 Flying in the National Airspace System is regulated by the FAA

- Three ways to fly UAS
 - Hobby or model aircraft
 - Government (Public) Operations
 - Commercial (Civil) Operations





Who can fly them?

MINISTRATION	Public Operations	Civil Operations (including Section 333)	Hobby or Recreational
Type	Governmental	Commercial/Compensation for Hire	Hobbyist
Requirements	Must verify Public Aircraft Operator eligibility and be Certificate of Waiver or Authorization (COA)	Must be granted Exemption AND Certificate of Waiver or Authorization (COA), or Special Airworthiness Certificate Restricted Category Experimental	Must comply with Section 336 of FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012
Rules	Detailed in COA Self-certification of crew and equipment	Detailed in COA; restrictions outlined in Exemption	Generally must operate in visual line-of-sight, under 400', avoid manned aircraft, operate during daylight hours and fly according to community based safety guidelines



Proposed Small UAS Rule

Currently in DRAFT

- Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) Published to Federal
- Register on February 23, 2015
- Public comment period concluded on April 24, 2015
- Small commercial UAS projected to be largest growth sector







UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEMS (UAS) APPLICATIONS





Uses of UAS - Civil

- Communications (relay)
- Damage/infrastructure assessment
- Search and rescue
- Security
- Aerial photography
- Conservation/Wildlife
- Emergency response / Law



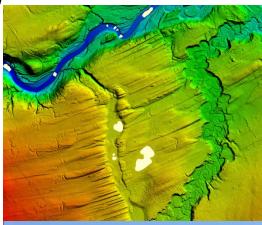






Uses of UAS - Commercial

- Precision agriculture
- Aerial photography, filming and videography
- Communications (service provider)
- Construction
- Mapping / Surveying
- Infrastructure inspection
- Natural resource exploration
- Logistics







UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEMS (UAS) WIIFM



Why do we care?

- New technologies
 - Change
 - Methods
 - Opportunities
 - Challenges
 - -RISK





Public Issues

- Storage
- Security
- Privacy
- Safety
- Policies









Summary

- Emerging technology
- New methods and applications
- New challenges to the National Airspace System
- Need safety and policies as manned aircraft
- First step in Risk Management THINK!





DISCUSSION