

# FAA Unmanned Aircraft Systems

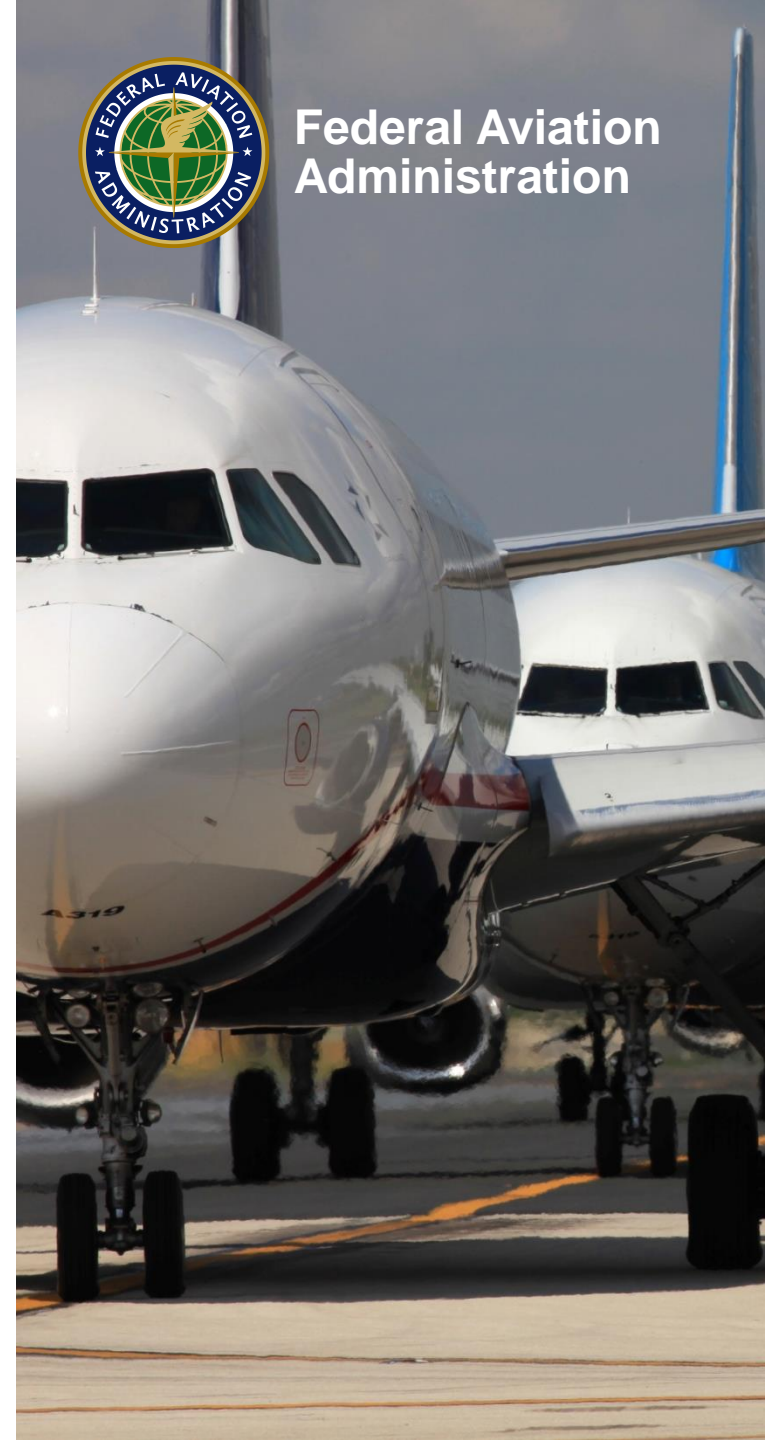
Presented To: 7<sup>th</sup> Florence Air Forum  
European University Institute  
Fiesole, IT

Presented By: Maria A. Di Pasquantonio  
Senior Air Traffic International Rep  
Brussels, Belgium

Date: September, 2015



Federal Aviation  
Administration



# FAA UAS / RPAS Overview

- **Question:**
  - **“Where Can drones Fly and Where Not? Which Rules of the Air, Which Air Traffic Control Procedures?”**
- **Answer**
  - **“It Depends!” – On Type of UAS Operations,....**
    - **Public (Governmental) Operations**
    - **Civil (Non-Governmental) Operations**
    - **Model Aircraft (Hobby or Recreation, Only)**
- **In this context – Will cover Proposed Small UAS Rule; Education and Outreach; and Center of Excellence**



# Proposed Small UAS Rule (Non-Recreational): 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 (87 knots)
- **Must avoid airport flight paths and restricted airspace areas**
- **Must obey any FAA Temporary Flight Restrictions (TFRs)**

# Operator Certification and Responsibilities

- **Pass an Initial aeronautical knowledge test at an FAA approved knowledge center; and pass a recurrent test every 24 months**
- **Be vetted by and successfully complete a security threat assessment**
- **Obtain a FAA unmanned aircraft operator certificate with a UAS rating**
- **Be at least 17 years old**
- **Upon request by FAA, make the UAS available for inspection or testing**
- **Report an accident to FAA within 10 days of any operation that results in injury or property damage**
- **FAA airworthiness certification is not required, although aircraft registrations and marking area**
- **Operators are required to conduct a preflight inspection**



# Petitions for Section 333 Exemption

- **Required by Section 333 of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 (FMRA)**
- **Allows commercial UAS operations before finalization of small UAS rule**
- **Streamlined process effective March 23**
  - Summary grants and “blanket” COAs for daytime operations within VLOS, below 200’ and within certain distances from airports or heliports
- **More than 1,400 exemptions granted as of August 31**

[http://www.faa.gov/uas/legislative\\_programs/section\\_333/](http://www.faa.gov/uas/legislative_programs/section_333/)



# Know Before You Fly Campaign

- The FAA has partnered with several industry associations to promote **Know Before You Fly**, a campaign to educate the public about using UAS safely and responsibly for hobby or recreation
  - Founding members: The Association for Unmanned Vehicle Systems International (AUVSI), Academy of Model Aeronautics (AMA) and the Small UAV Coalition

[www.knowbeforeyoufly.org](http://www.knowbeforeyoufly.org)



- B4UFly Mobile App coming soon!

[www.faa.gov/uas/b4ufly](http://www.faa.gov/uas/b4ufly)



# No Drone Zone Campaign

- Education about federal rules prohibiting aircraft from operating in the Flight Restricted Zone around Washington, DC
- Digital toolkit of outreach materials available to partners
- Cross-agency outreach effort

[www.faa.gov/uas/no\\_drone\\_zone](http://www.faa.gov/uas/no_drone_zone)



# UAS Center of Excellence



MISSISSIPPI STATE  
UNIVERSITY

- **FAA selected UAS Center of Excellence team led by Mississippi State University**
  - Includes 15 of the nation's leading UAS and aviation universities
- **Focus is on research, education, and training in areas critical to safe and successful integration of UAS**
- **COE to begin research by September 2015 and be fully operational by January 2016**

