Michigan Unmanned Aircraft Systems Task Force

Welcome to MDOT's Office of Aeronautics

Housekeeping

- > Restrooms
- Open Meetings Act and Freedom of Information Act
- > Public Comment

Agenda

- > Introductions
- >Survey Results
- Scope and Charge
- Current Federal and State Regulatory Environment
- > Future Meetings Topics and Schedule
- > Public Comment

Introductions

- > Biographies available on desk.
- >State name, location, current use of UAS.

Survey Results - Expectations



Survey Results - Biggest Issue



Scope and Charge

The Task Force shall consider commercial and private uses of UAS, landowner and privacy rights, general rules and regulations for safe UAS operations.

The Task Force shall submit a report with recommendations to the Governor within three months of the first meeting.

Federal and State Regulatory Environment

FAA Regulations

	Aircraft Requirements*	Pilot Requirements	Airspace Requirements	Types of Operation
Part 107	UAS < 55 lbs.	Part 107 remote pilot certificate with small UAS rating	Airspace waiver or authorization for Class B, C, D, E airspace	VLOS, daytime, Class G, 400 ft., not over people OR waiver provisions
Section 333	As specified in exemption	Part 61 airman certificate	Blanket COA or Standard COA for specific airspace	UAS > 55 lbs.
Experimental Aircraft	Experimental Special Airworthiness Certificate	Part 61 airman certificate	Standard COA for specific airspace	Research and development, crew training, and market survey
Type Certificated Aircraft	Restricted type or special class certification	Part 61 airman certificate	Part 91 airspace requirements	Specified in operating authorization
Public Aircraft	Self-certification by public agency	Self-certification by public agency	Blanket COA or Standard COA for specific airspace	Public Aircraft Operations (<u>AC 00-1.1A</u>); UAS Test Site operations
Part 101 Model Aircraft	UAS < 55 lbs.	Community-based organization (CBO) standards	Notification requirement within 5 miles of an airport	Hobby or recreational, VLOS, Part 101 operating rules, CBO standards

Waivable provisions include operation from a moving vehicle, daylight restrictions, visual line of sight, visual observer, operation over people, airspace restrictions.

FAA Regulations – Part 107

- > Can be commercial or hobby use
- > Restrictions include:
 - Max altitude 400' or within 400' of structure
 - Visual line of sight
 - Daylight operations only
 - Yield to aircraft
 - One UAS per operator
 - No faster than 100 mph
 - Not over people
 - Not from moving vehicle
 - COA needed for controlled airspace
- Most restrictions are waivable by FAA

Michigan Public Act 436 of 2016

Defines Unmanned Aircraft System

"Means an unmanned aircraft and all the associated support equipment, control station, data links, telemetry, communications, navigation equipment, and other equipment necessary to operate the unmanned aircraft."

Defines Unmanned Aircraft

"Means an aircraft flown by a remote pilot via a ground control system, or autonomously through the use of an on-board computer, communication links, and any additional equipment that is necessary for the unmanned aircraft to operate safely."

Michigan Public Act 436 of 2016

Local Regulation of UAS Prohibited

A political subdivision shall not enact or enforce an ordinance or resolution that regulates the ownership or operation of an unmanned aircraft or otherwise engage in the regulation of the ownership or operation of an unmanned aircraft.

State Authorization

- A person that is authorized by FAA to operate a UAS for commercial purposes may operate a UAS in this state, if it is operated in a manner consistent with federal law.
- A person may operate a UAS in this state for recreational purposes, if the UAS is operated in a manner consistent with federal law for the operation of a model aircraft.

First Responders

• An individual shall not knowingly and intentionally operate a UAS in a manner that interferes with the official duties of a police officer, firefighter, paramedic, or search and rescue personnel.

Michigan Public Act 436 of 2016

Harassment

- A person shall not knowingly and intentionally operate a UAS to subject an individual to harassment.
- See MCL 750.411h and 750.411i.

Restraining Orders

A person shall not knowingly and intentionally operate a UAS with a distance that, if the person were to do so personally rather than through remote operation of an unmanned aircraft, would be a violation of a restraining order or other judicial order.

Privacy

A person shall not knowingly and intentionally operate a UAS to violate MCL 750.539j
or to otherwise capture photographs, video, or audio recordings of an individual in a
manner that would invade the individual's reasonable expectation of privacy.

Sex Offender

• An individual who is required to register as a sex offender under MCL 28.721 to 28.736 shall not operate a UAS to knowingly and intentionally follow, contact, or capture images of another individual if the individual's sentence in a criminal case would prohibit the individual from following, contacting, or capturing the image of the other individual.

Who Governs Airspace?

- > State attempts to impose restrictions on overflight, flight altitude, flight paths, operations, and regulation of navigable airspace, time-of-day restrictions, weather minimums all may be subject to federal preemption.
- Congress currently debating modification to permit state/local regulation of airspace from 200 feet and below.
- Judicial precedent regarding "immediate reaches" airspace complicates interpretation.

Future Meetings - Schedule

- > Schedule
 - September 6
 - September 27
 - October 11
 - November 1
 - November 8 (commission meeting)
 - November 15
 - November 20 (approx. 90 days)

Future Meetings – Topics

- ➤ Private UAS Use Opportunities/Challenges
 - Group leader for presentation
- ➤ Public UAS Use Opportunities/Challenges
 - Group leader for presentation
- Economic Development and State Support for Growth
- Report Drafting

Public Comment