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USN/USMC Airworthiness Office Mission





The Navy's Airworthiness Office (AIR-4.0P) is responsible for the independent engineering assessment of all aircraft (manned and unmanned) and airborne weapon systems to ensure these air vehicles can be operated safely within defined operating limits.



Origin of NAVAIR Flight Clearance Authority



- U.S.C. Title X, Chapter 503, Section 5013, Secretary of the Navy
- SECNAVINST 5400.15B
- CNO has delegated the authority to COMNAVAIRSYSCOM (AIR-00) to issue flight clearances for all Navy/Marine Corps Manned and Unmanned aircraft via the following:
 - For NATOPS: IAW OPNAVINST 3710.7T
 - For NATIP/TACMAN: IAW OPNAVINST 3510.15
 - For Interim Flight Clearances (IFC): IAW 3710.7T
- These Flight Clearances are issued IAW NAVAIRINST 13034.1C

The Wide Spectrum of Navy UAS Interim Flight Clearances Issued

- Since 2004, Over 240 UAS IFCs issued
- Currently supporting 24 Platforms (examples below)
- No reported flight-related injuries or damage to nonprogram property



d=9 Reape







Not to scale

USN/USMC Flight Clearances for UAS

- In general, a flight clearance is required for any Navy/USMC-owned or Navy/USMC-leased UAS or aerial target IAW OPNAVINST 3710.7T
- UAS IFCs broken down into two major categories (Standard Airworthiness IFC and Safety of Flight IFC).
- Engineering requirements are tailored based on system complexity, desired usage, expendability, etc. External mitigations (e.g., airspace restrictions) are typically added to the IFC to alleviate/limit risk to third parties
- Not all UAS have to be airworthy, but all must be safe for flight! (expendable UA may not have to be airworthy to same threshold commonly associated with non-expendable UAS or manned aircraft)
- If probability of loss is in line with **expendability** of the UAS, and the level of risk associated with personnel, property, equipment, and environment has been identified and accepted by appropriate authorities, a "safety of flight" (SOF) IFC can be granted









The property of an air system configuration to: safely attain, sustain and terminate flight

IAW approved usage limits.

Usage limits include: flight limits, fatigue life, maintenance, etc.



Definition: Safety of Flight



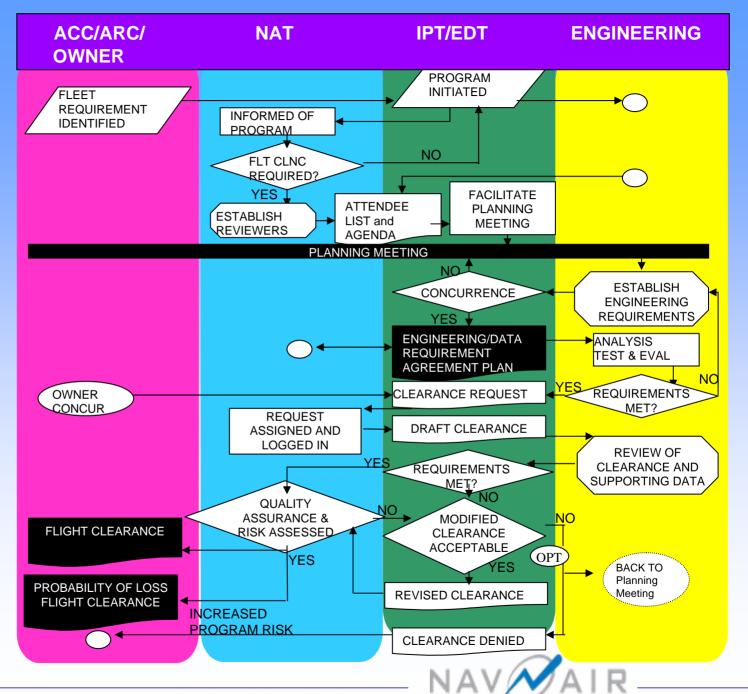
The property of an air system configuration to safely attain, sustain and terminate flight within:

Prescribed and accepted limits for injury/death to personnel and damage to equipment, property and/or environment.

Safety of Flight identifies risks associated with use of aircraft systems and are normally identified by a Hazard Risk Analyses. These risks can be conveyed by NOTES, CAUTIONS and/or WARNINGS.

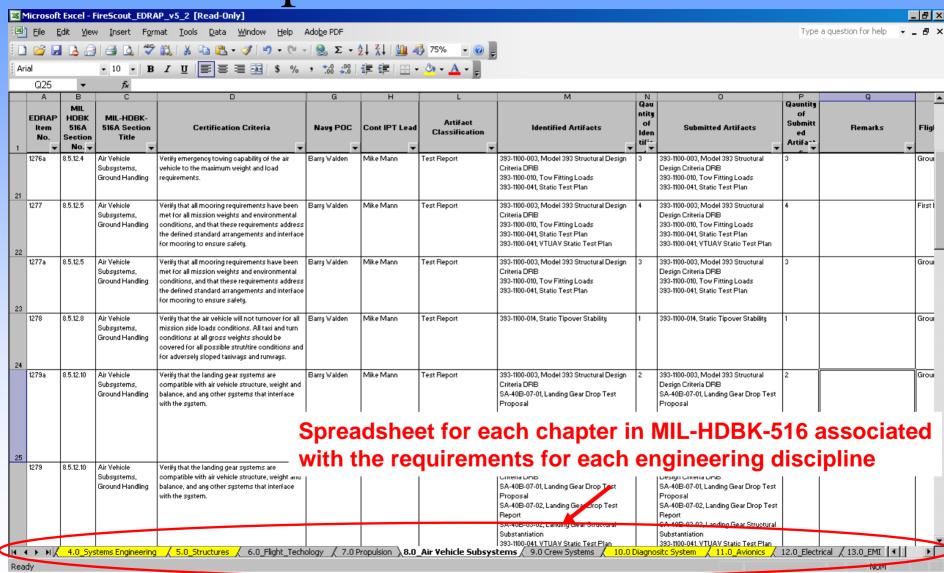
The Navy Flight Clearance Process

NAVAIRINST 13034.1C

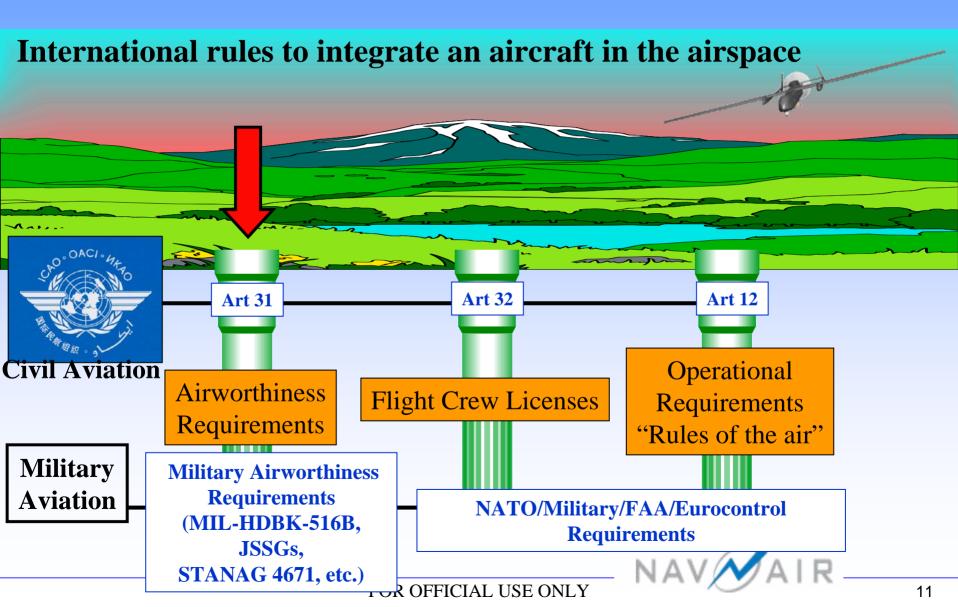




Example E/DRAP Database

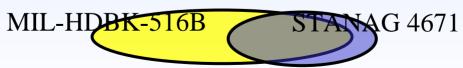


STANAG 4671 – UAS Airworthiness Design Standards A critical part of the Airspace Integration picture



What Is STANAG 4671?

- Airworthiness Code intended for Fixed-Wing UAVs between 330 lbs and 44,000 lbs
- Based on CS-23 Civil Airworthiness Standard
 - Adds content for UAV-unique components (e.g, C2 datalink)
- Sets minimum airworthiness requirements for UAV Systems for operation outside of segregated airspace
- Recently ratified by the U.S.
 - Awaiting remainder of NATO nations to provide their ratification "status" before promulgation.
- Key standards component of MIL-HDBK-516 tailoring for UAV Systems





Linking DOD Airworthiness Processes

(Improving how the DoD services work together)

<u>USN</u>

NAVAIRINST 13034.1C Flight Clearance Policy for Air Vehicles and Aircraft Systems

USAF

AFPD 62-6 USAF Aircraft Airworthiness Certification

MIL-HDBK-516B Airworthiness Certification Criteria 26 Sep 05 and Joint Service MOA 5 Feb 2007

USA

AR 70-62 Airworthiness Qual of U.S. Army Aircraft Systems