



## **Department of the Interior / USDA Forest Service Fiscal Year 2022 Uncrewed Aircraft Systems Interactive Program Report**

#### **Report Introduction:**

This report summarizes interagency flight use data collected in the OAS-2U flight use reporting system (2U) used by the Department of Interior (DOI) bureaus and some U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service (USFS) employees to record all Uncrewed Aircraft System (UAS) operations over the Fiscal Year (FY).

- **USFS Data Reporting:** USFS flight use data originally reported in Alaris Pro and Mission Maker were transformed to match DOI categories and are summarized exclusively on Page 3 of this report. Graphics labeled "Interagency" include USFS information reported in DOI's 2U system.
- Data Filtering: Categories including bureaus, flight use categories and aircraft with relatively low contribution to the overall graphics may be omitted for visual ease. Available filters are viewable from the toolbar along the right side of this report.

#### **New for FY22:**

- Refined Primary Flight Use Categories Primary flight uses were refined to better represent the main purpose of each flight.
- Isolated Incident Info. Incident specific information is isolated for better representation.
- USFS system-specific reporting.

#### Information is organized into four sections:

- Section 1: FY22 Flight Use Summary
- Section 2: Remote Pilots and UAS Training
- Section 3: UAS Fleet Aircraft
- Section 4: Fiscal Year comparisons

#### **Bureau/Agency Acronyms and Definitions:**

This report covers all DOI bureaus involved with the UAS program and the USFS.

Bureau acronyms are as follows:

AVSO - Appraisal and Valuation Services Office

BIA - Bureau of Indian Affairs

BLM - Bureau of Land Management

**BOEM - Bureau of Ocean Energy Management** 

FWS - United States Fish and Wildlife Service

NPS - National Park Service

OSMRE - Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

USBR - United States Bureau of Reclamation

USFS - USDA Forest Service

**USGS** - United States Geological Survey

Other - Non-DOI / USDA Forest Service assets are reported to include other federal agencies, state cooperators, and contractors.

#### Who This Report is For:

This report is primarily composed for Bureau/Agency employees interested in the UAS program.

















#### **Report Access and Support:**

Access to the report must be granted on an individual basis. To share this report with others, please contact Rich Thurau richard thurau@ios.doi.gov (208) 912-2838.



Alta X, ready for Takeoff. Credit: Steven Stroud, OAS.

#### **Using Power BI Reports:**

This online report is best viewed in "Full Screen" mode, selectable in the top right corner of the main report page.

All graphics and text in this Power BI report are interactive (not so in the PDF version). On any single page, all sources of information are linked. Use the control key to select multiple criteria and visuals for multi-layered statistics.

Bureau specific information can be extracted from this chart in three ways:

- 1. Hovering over a value in a visual will display specific numbers associated with that portion of the graphic.
- 2. By clicking on a value in the graphic or legend, ALL data visuals are filtered by the clicked value.
- 3. Filter options are available for most pages from the righthand filter bar.

#### An Example:

By clicking on "Interagency Fire" Incident Type pie chart (Flight Use Summary next page), the primary flight use pie chart "shrinks" to show the proportion of Interagency Fire flights for each primary flight use category.



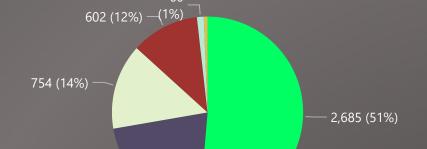


# Section 1: Fiscal Year 2022 OAS-2U Flight Use Summary

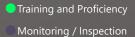
5,228 Flight Count

1,031
Flight Hours

#### FY22 Interagency Flights by Primary Flight Use Category



1,094 (21%) -



Mapping

**Primary Flight Use** 

Aerial Ignition

Research / Testing

Sampling (Collection)

#### **Section 1: FY22 Flight Use Introduction**

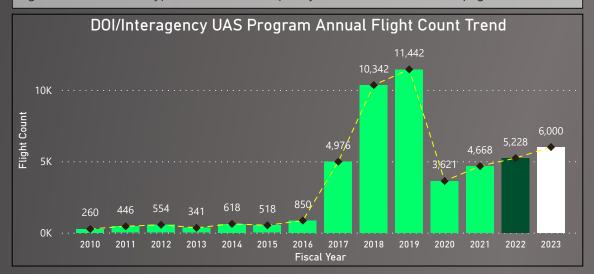
The total number of interagency flights in FY22 increased by about 500 flights to 5,228 flights recorded in the OAS-2U system (see bar chart below). Total flight counts are expected to continue to increase in FY23 (white bar).

"Training and Proficiency" represented a majority (51%) of flights conducted in FY22 (pie chart top right) while "Monitoring and Inspection" (21%) was the greatest mission primary flight use category.

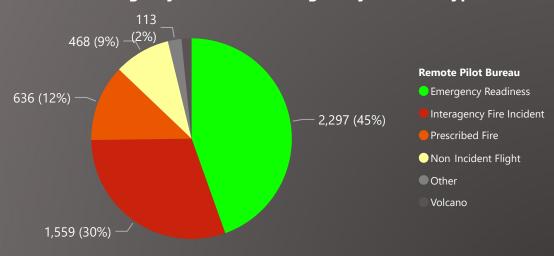
Incident support remains a focus among interagency UAS operations. Among flights categorized by remote pilots as *Incident Flights*, "Emergency Readiness" (45%) and "Interagency Fire Incident" (30%) represented the two top categories.

#### What's in this Section?

This section reports interagency UAS flights by Operational Controlling bureau/agency, location, flight use and incident type. USFS data are explicitly summarized on the next page.



#### **FY22 Interagency UAS Incident Flights by Incident Type**







# Fiscal Year 2022 USFS Flight Use Summary (Reported in USFS Alaris Pro & Mission Maker)

4,967
Flight Count

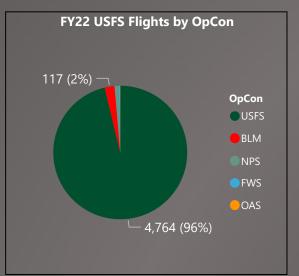
1,200 Flight Hours

#### **FY22 USFS Flight Use Summary:**

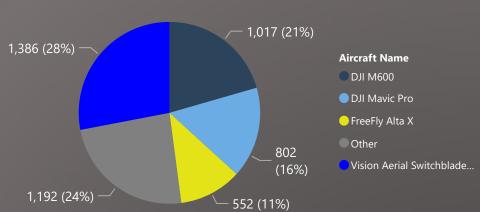
Information reported on this page is derived from the USFS Alaris Pro and Mission Maker systems and modified to coalesce with DOI categories. Values reported here are similar, but not exactly the same as those reported by the USFS's "Fire and Aviation Management UAS FY2022 Annual Report" (different summary methods and categories).

The "FY22 USFS Flights by OpCon" pie chart shows the breakdown of all flights recorded in the USFS flight use systems.

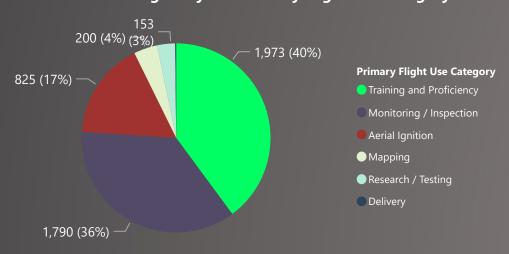
Primary flight use categories describe the primary objective of each flight. Reported flight use categories were fit to DOI's FY22 categories. Incident flights could include those conducted for fire, law enforcement, search and rescue, or in support of any emergency.



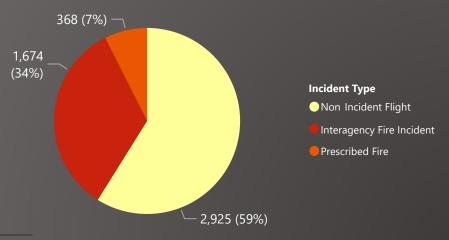
#### **FY22 USFS Flights by Aircraft**



#### FY22 USFS Flights by DOI Primary Flight Use Category



#### **FY22 UAS Flights by Incident Type**







5,228
Flight Count

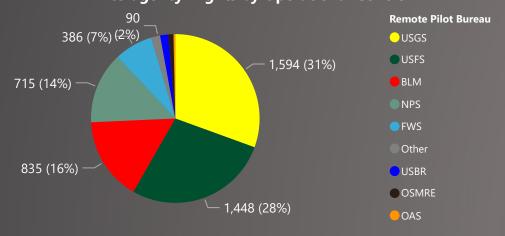
1,031
Flight Hours

Department of Interior influence stretches far beyond our domestic borders. Several members of USGS's National Uncrewed Systems Office (NUSO) visited with Australian scientists to share UAS knowledge and methods.

Photo Credit: Mark Bauer, USGS.



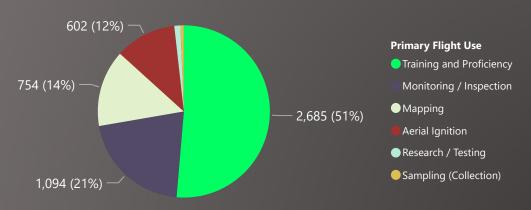
#### **FY22 Interagency Flights by Operational Control**



#### **U.S. States and Territories With FY22 Interagency UAS Flights**



#### **FY22 Interagency Flights by Primary Flight Use Category**







5,228
Flight Count

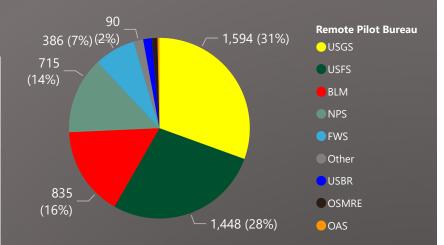
1,031
Flight Hours

## Interagency Flights By State\*

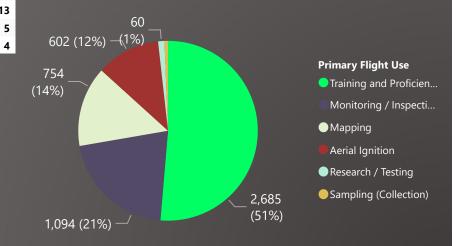


#### State Flight Count Mississippi 46 45 Virginia **West Virginia** 36 35 **New York North Dakota** 27 26 Oklahoma Pennsylvania 26 23 Louisiana 22 Nevada 21 Ohio Kansas 18 17 Illinois 13 Michigan Minnesota **New Jersey**

#### **FY22 Interagency Flights by Operational Control**



#### **FY22 Interagency Flights by Primary Flight Use Category**



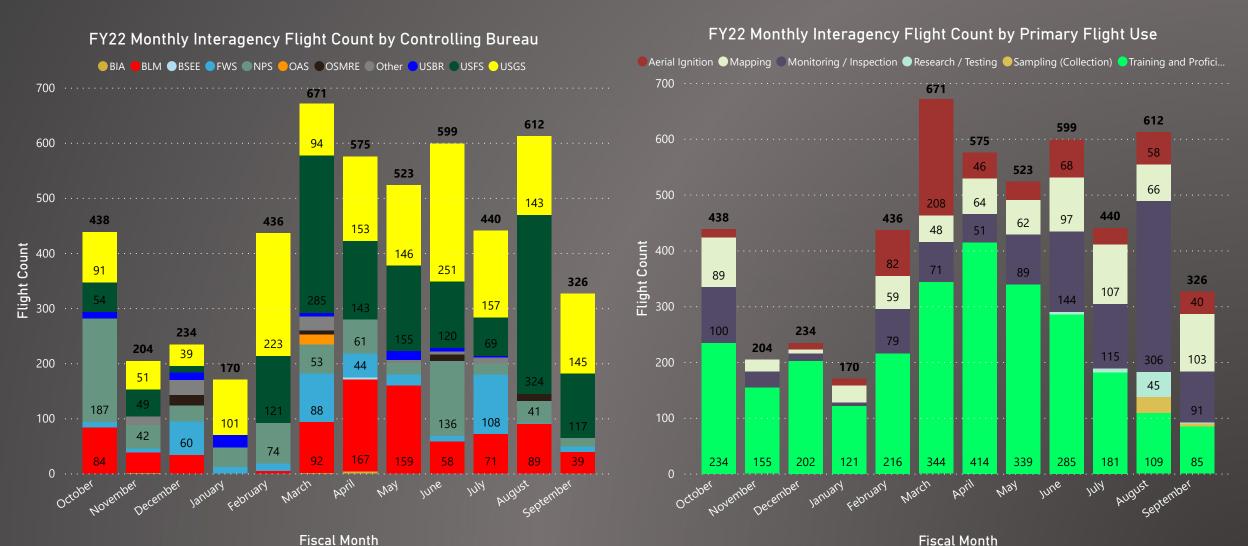
<sup>\*</sup> States with 50 or more flights represented as an area box. States with at least one but less than 50 flights are listed in the table.



## FY22 Interagency Flights by Month and Bureau or Primary Flight Use

5,228
Flight Count

1,031
Flight Hours





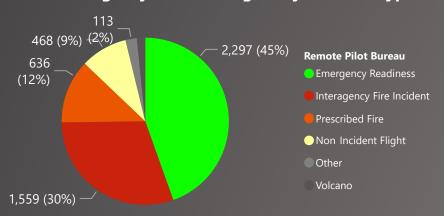


# FY22 Interagency UAS Incident and Emergency Operations

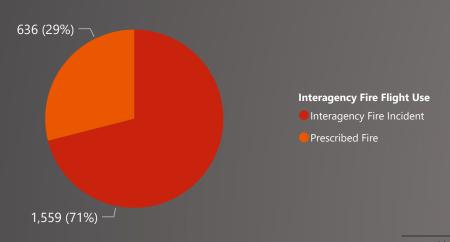
5,228
Flight Count

1,031
Flight Hours

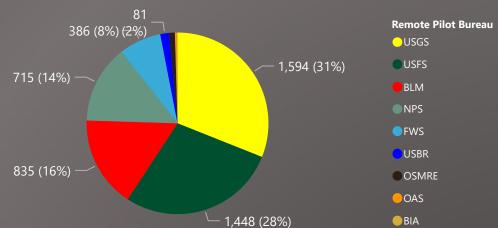
#### **FY22 Interagency Incident Flights by Incident Type**



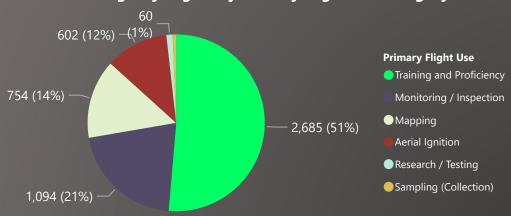
#### **FY22 Interagency Fire Flights by Flight Use**



#### **FY22 Interagency Flights by Operational Control**



**FY22 Interagency Flights by Primary Flight Use Category** 







## **Section 2: Interagency Remote Pilots and Training**

507
IAT Compliant Remote Pilots

#### **Section 2: Interagency Remote Pilots**

Interagency remote pilots must maintain training requirements to operate within policy. *IAT Active* remote pilots have passed A-450 (initial basic remote pilot training) and have an active IAT account (gold; but are not UAS policy compliant). *IAT Compliant* remote pilots are ready to operate UAS by IAT standards (green; they have an active IAT account *and* are currently in compliance with IAT training requirements for UAS operations). IAT compliance terms are exclusive of *Currency* and *Proficiency* standards defined in OPM-11.

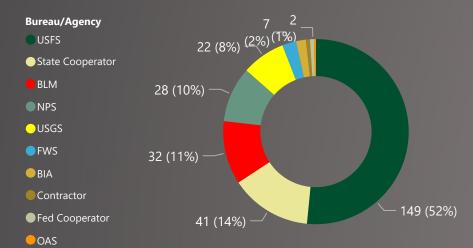
#### **FY22 Training and Qualifications**

Additional training in the classroom, online, and in the field, maintain and enhance remote pilot qualifications specific to aircraft, Extended and Beyond Visual Line of Site (EVLOS/BVLOS) operations, as well as fire and instructor qualifications.

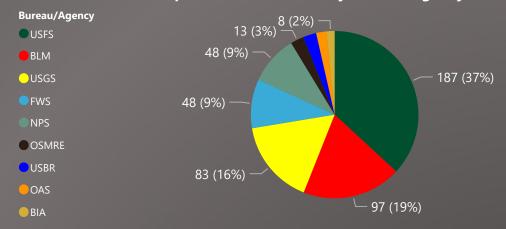
#### What's in this Section?

This section breaks down the current qualifications and training as well as FY22 flights summarized by the remote pilot's home bureau/agency.

#### All Remote Pilots Trained in A-450 in FY22

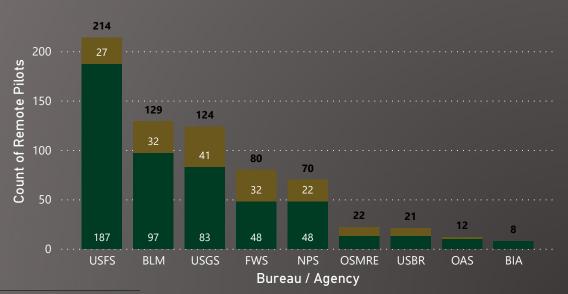


#### **IAT Compliant Remote Pilots by Bureau/Agency**



#### All Trained Remote Pilots by Bureau/Agency

Active and Compliant IAT Active

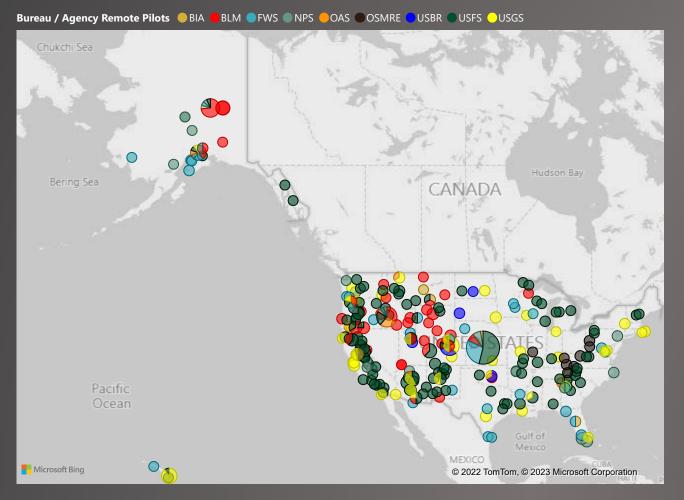






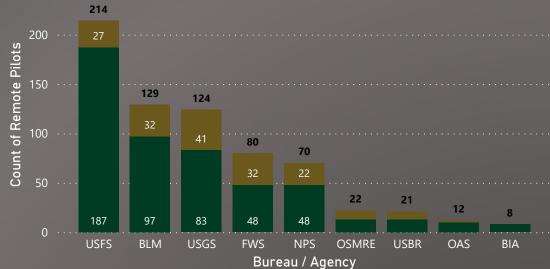
## 507 IAT Compliant Remote Pilots

### **All IAT Compliant Interagency Remote Pilot Locations**



#### All Trained Interagency Remote Pilots by Bureau/Agency

Active and Compliant IAT Active





NPS remote pilot Britta Schroeder, Denali National Park, AK. Photo credit: Taylor Bracher, NPS.

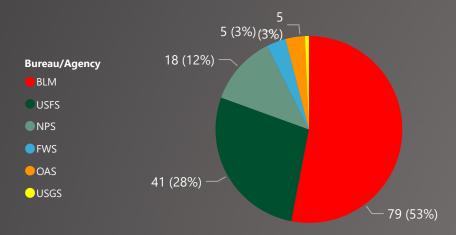


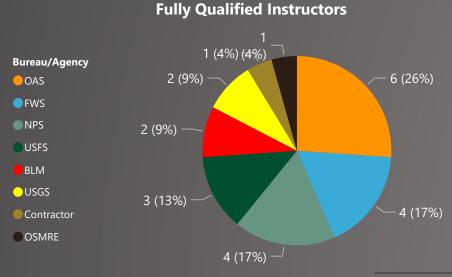


## **Current Interagency Remote Pilot Qualifications**

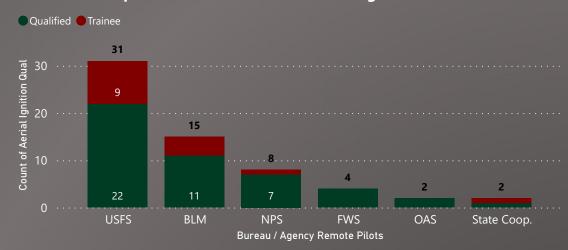
## 507 IAT Compliant Remote Pilots

#### **Active and Compliant Remote Pilots with S-373**

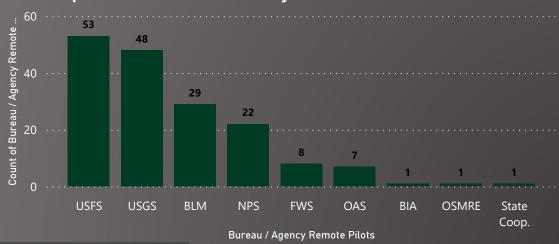




#### **IAT Compliant Remote Pilots with Aerial Ignition Qualification**



#### **IAT Compliant Remote Pilots with Beyond Visual Line of Site Qualification**







# FY22 Interagency Flights by Remote Pilot Bureau/Agency and Primary Flight Use

5,228
Flight Count

1,031
Flight Hours



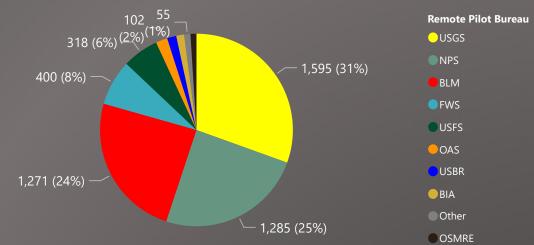
Jay Murgoitio has provided <u>this Storymap illustrating some of FY22's UAS operations</u> with the BLM.



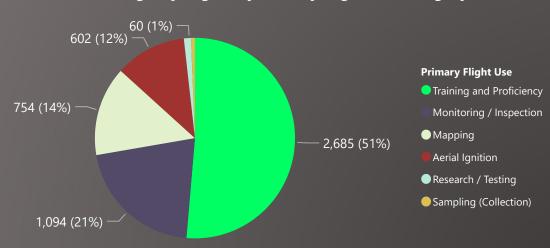
Matt Pfiefer BLM
Unaweep Wildland Fire
Module on the Hog
Trough Fire, August
2022

Photo credit: Jay Murgoitio, BLM.

#### **FY22 Interagency Flights By Pilot Bureau**



#### **FY22 Interagency Flights by Primary Flight Use Category**







# Section 3: Interagency UAS Fleet (End of FY22) and FY22 Flights by Aircraft

#### **Section 3: Aircraft**

The interagency UAS are the primary tools in the remote pilot toolbox. While options for DOI have been stymied by aircraft availability in recent years, USFS pursuits and recent policy updates point to an expanded fleet in FY2023.

Flights by aircraft on this page are reporting from both the DOI flight use reporting system (top right), and the USFS flight use reporting systems (bottom right).

#### What's in this Section?

Interagency flight counts are reported by aircraft, bureau/agency, and primary flight use category.

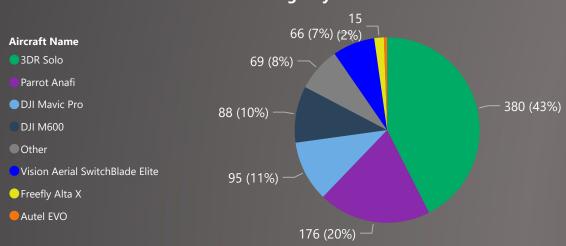


Side by side, the Freefly Systems Alta X (right) and the DJI M600 (left).

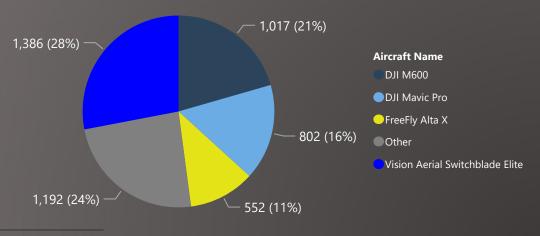
Photo Credit: Steve Stroud, OAS.

# FY22 Interagency Flight Count by Aircraft (OAS-2U) 65 610 (12%) (1%) Aircraft Name Matrice 600 Pro Mavic Pro 3DR Solo Parrot Anafi Parrot Anafi Thermal Other Evaluation Aircraft FireFly 6

#### **Current Interagency Fleet Aircraft**



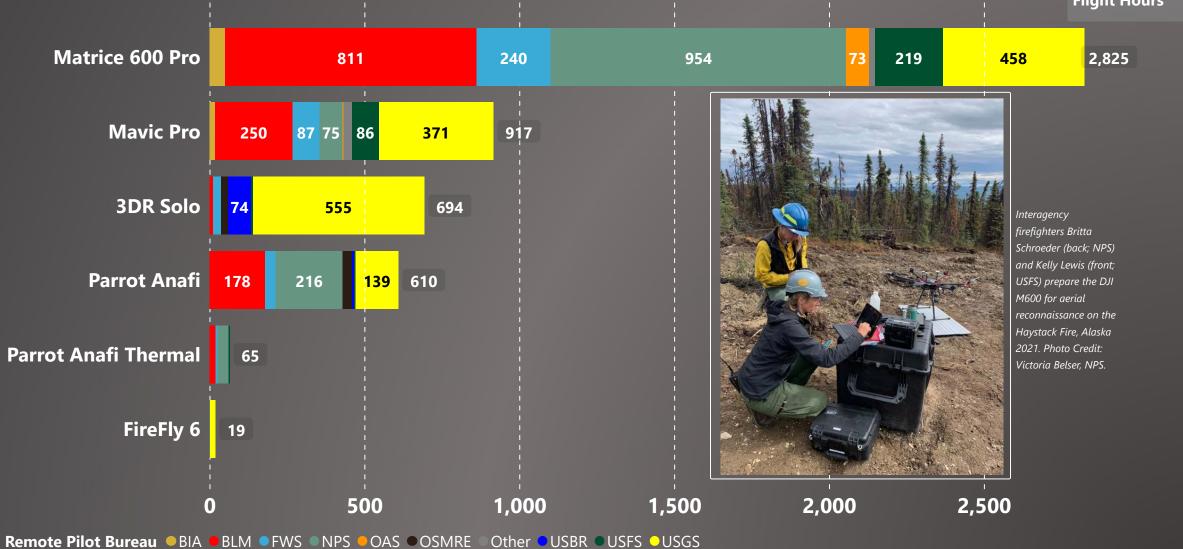
#### **FY22 USFS Flight Count by Aircraft (USFS Flight Use)**

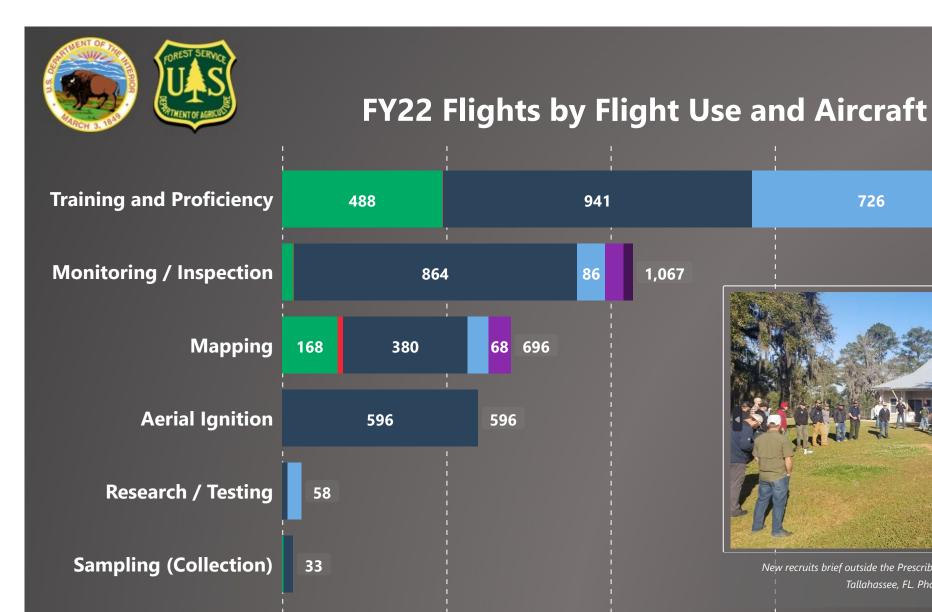






5,228
Flight Count
1,031
Flight Hours





500



**Flight Hours** 

**Flight Count** 

487 2,681 New recruits brief outside the Prescribed Fire Training Center Aerial Ignition academy, Tallahassee, FL. Photo Credit: Jay Murgoitio, BLM. 2,500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Aircraft 3DR Solo Autel EVO FireFly 6 Matrice 600 Pro Mavic Pro Parrot Anafi Parrot Anafi Thermal



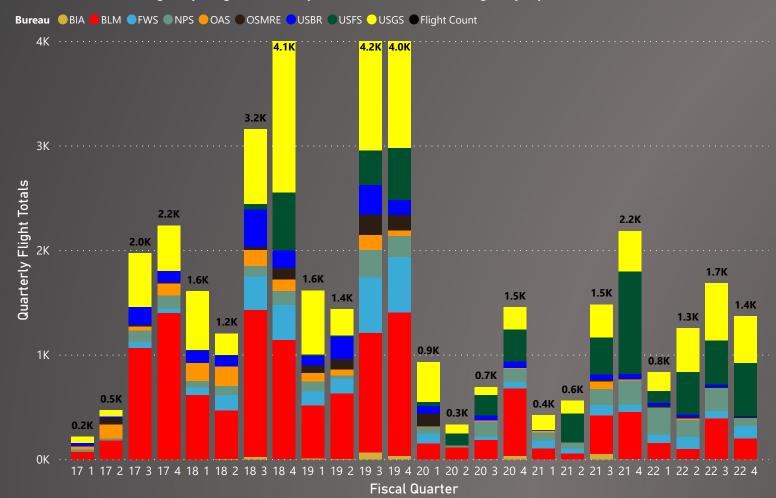


# Quarterly and Annual Interagency Flights By Bureau/Agency Fiscal Years 2017-2022

39,928
Flight Count

7,460 Flight Hours

#### Interagency Flight Count by Quarter and Bureau/Agency Operational Control



#### \* Program grounding occurred at the end of Nov. 2019 (Q1 FY20; "20 1"). No recorded flights in December.

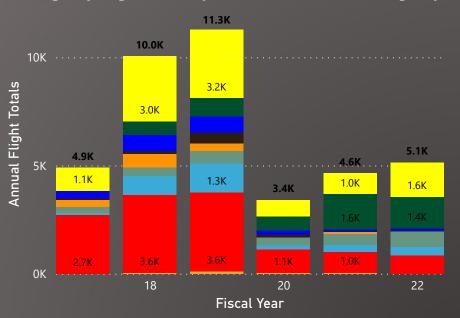
#### **Section 4: Temporal Trends**

Trends in UAS program activity (flight count illustrated here) are driven by equipment availability, mission types, environmental conditions, policy changes and more. While overall activity has increased annually over the past three years, total flight count remains below the program's peak activity in FY2019. Focused policy changes and availability of new aircraft for FY2023 are likely to perpetuate the growing trend.

#### What's in this Section?

Historical flight use trends (FY2017-FY2022) are categorized annually, quarterly and monthly, by bureau, primary flight use, and aircraft.

#### Interagency Flight Count by Fiscal Year and Bureau/Agency

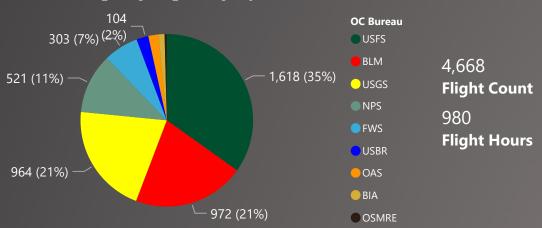




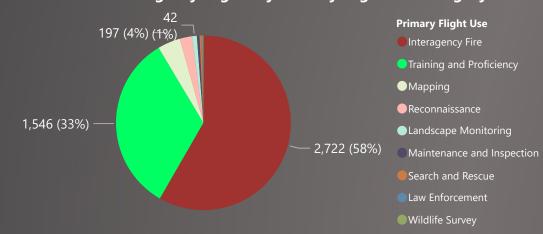


# FY21 (left) vs. FY22 (right) Interagency Flights by Operation Control and Primary Flight Use

#### **FY21 Interagency Flights by Operational Control**

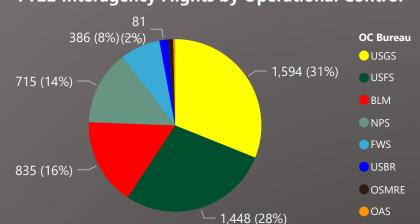


#### FY21 Interagency Flights by Primary Flight Use Category

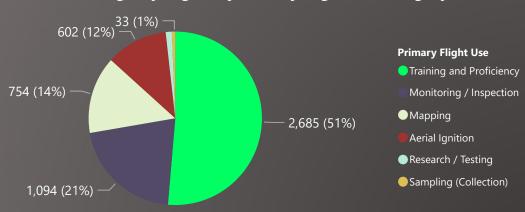


#### **FY22 Interagency Flights by Operational Control**

5,129
Flight Count
1,029
Flight Hours



#### **FY22 Interagency Flights by Primary Flight Use Category**



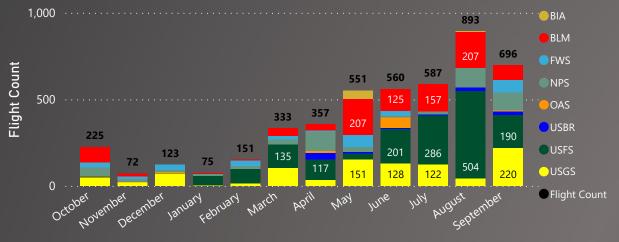


## FY21 (left) and FY22 (right) Monthly Interagency Flights by Bureau/Agency and Primary Flight Use









100 438 436 167 575 599 612

575 523 440 326

187 204 234 170 121 285 143 155 324 117

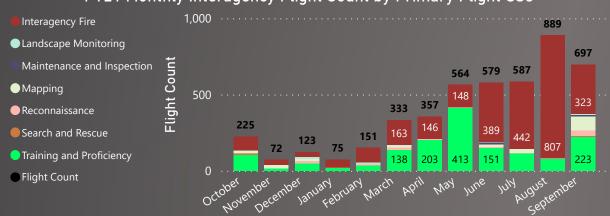
223 153 146 251 157 143 145

FY22 Monthly Interagency Flight Count by Controlling Bureau/Agency

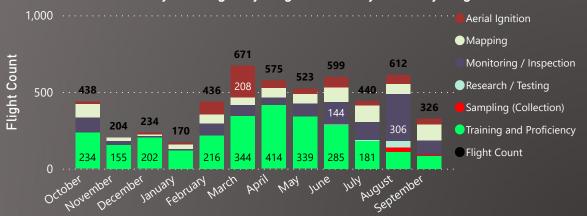
Fiscal Month

#### Fiscal Month

#### FY21 Monthly Interagency Flight Count by Primary Flight Use



#### FY22 Monthly Interagency Flight Count by Primary Flight Use



Fiscal Month pared by U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Office of Aviation Services, UAS Division.

Fiscal Month

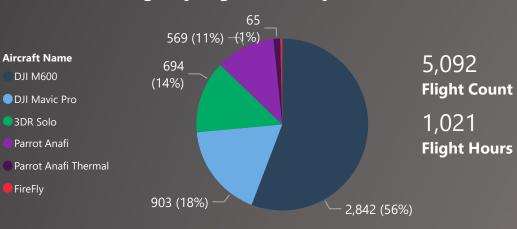


FireFly

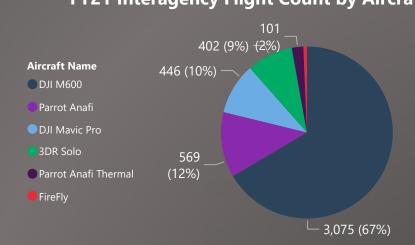


## **Annual Interagency Flights by Aircraft Fiscal Years 2019-2022**

#### **FY22 Interagency Flight Count by Aircraft**

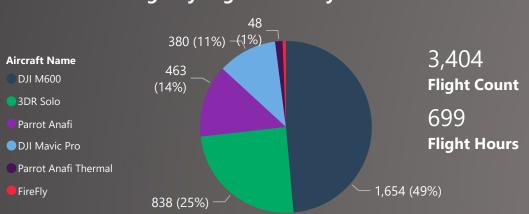


#### **FY21 Interagency Flight Count by Aircraft**

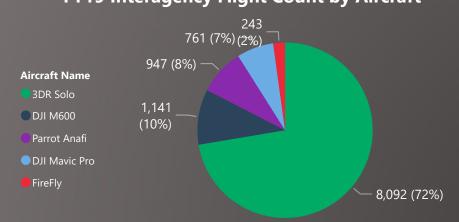


4,623 **Flight Count** 973 **Flight Hours** 

#### **FY20 Interagency Flight Count by Aircraft**



#### **FY19 Interagency Flight Count by Aircraft**



11,184 **Flight Count** 2,006 **Flight Hours** 



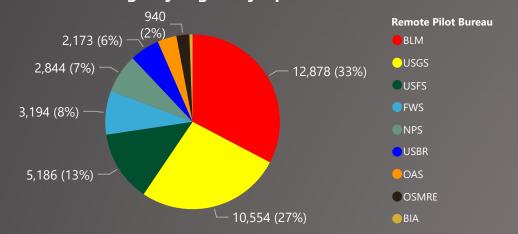


## Sum of Total Interagency Flights Categorized Across all Fiscal Years 2017-2022

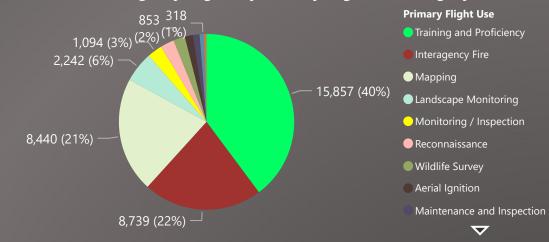
39,928 Flight Count

7,460 Flight Hours

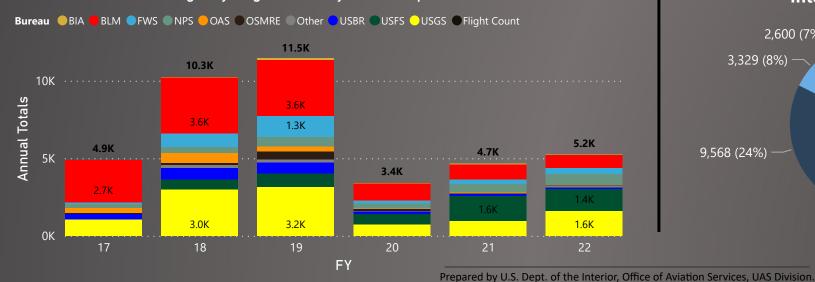
#### **Interagency Flights by Operational Control**



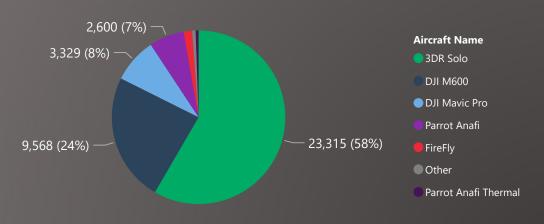
#### **Interagency Flights by Primary Flight Use Category**



#### Annual Interagency Flight Count by Bureau Operational Control



#### **Interagency Flight Count by Aircraft**







#### **Summary and 2023 Outlook**

Interagency UAS activity continues to ramp up, driven by new fleet aircraft, updated policy and a rigorous remote pilot training schedule. USGS was most active among DOI bureaus in FY22 followed by BLM and NPS. Interagency fire remained at the top of planned mission flights and many of the 500 plus interagency remote pilots remained ready to operate through training and proficiency. The DJI Matrice 600 (M600) remained the dominant working platform while the USFS relied more heavily on the Alta X and Switchblade Elite.

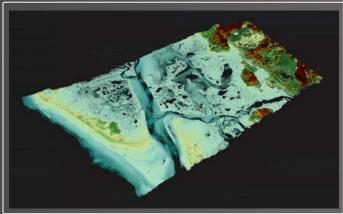
There is great optimism for FY2023 as Deputy Assistant Secretary Lisa Branum's memo "Updated Uncrewed Aircraft Systems (UAS) operations and procurement policy" has provided a path for resuscitating DOI's aging UAS fleet and getting back to the business of protecting and monitoring the land, property and resources of the United States.

## In Closing





What's on the horizon for FY23? Interagency fire remained the top flight use category for UAS missions in FY22. The Freefly Systems Alta X with Droneamplified Aerial Ignition Payload (right). Photo credits: Steve Stroud, OAS.





Lidar elevation map of the Great Sippewissett Marsh, Cape Cod, MA (left) and DJI Matrice 600 Pro with Lidar Payload (right).

The USGS UAS program reflects the bureau's expertise in science with sensor testing and integration.

Data and image provided by the USGS National Uncrewed Systems Office. Photo provided by Mark Bauer, USGS.

#### **Acknowledgements**

This report is created with cooperation from many sources across the Interior and U.S. Forest Service.

Special thanks to Eric Ege and Dirk Giles (USFS), Jay Murgoitio (BLM), Lance Brady and the National Uncrewed Systems Office (USGS), Britta Schroeder (NPS), Krysta Shultz, John Vogel, Colin Milone, Shari Moultrie, Steve Ramaekers, Steve Stroud and Brad Koeckeritz (OAS) for data and editorial support.

For questions comments and support, please contact Richard Thurau or Brad Koeckeritz (OAS).

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