

# Civilian Applications of UAVs

## A California Perspective, a Policy Symposium



## Applications In Emergency Response and Public Safety

**Presented by:**

Scott S. Brewer

Center for Asymmetric Warfare

# Report Documentation Page

Form Approved  
OMB No. 0704-0188

Public reporting burden for the collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to a penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.

1. REPORT DATE <b>MAR 2013</b>		2. REPORT TYPE		3. DATES COVERED <b>00-00-2013 to 00-00-2013</b>	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE <b>Applications In Emergency Response and Public Safety</b>				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER	
				5b. GRANT NUMBER	
				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	
6. AUTHOR(S)				5d. PROJECT NUMBER	
				5e. TASK NUMBER	
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) <b>Center for Asymmetric Warfare, 575 I Avenue, Building 735, Point Mugu, CA, 93042</b>				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)	
				11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT <b>Approved for public release; distribution unlimited</b>					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES <b>Civilian Applications of UAVs ? A California Perspective, a Policy Symposium, 26 - 28 March 2013, Thousand Oaks, CA.</b>					
14. ABSTRACT					
15. SUBJECT TERMS					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT <b>Same as Report (SAR)</b>	18. NUMBER OF PAGES <b>43</b>	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT <b>unclassified</b>	b. ABSTRACT <b>unclassified</b>	c. THIS PAGE <b>unclassified</b>			

# The CAW Organization



- The Center for Asymmetric Warfare (CAW) was established in 1999 as a part of Naval Air Systems Command
- In 2008, CAW was realigned as a field experimentation activity of the Naval Postgraduate School
  - Support military forces and civil authorities in identifying, countering, and controlling the effects of asymmetric threats nationally and internationally
  - Test and evaluation of emerging technologies; including first response command and control, and emergency management applications
- CAW has the overall goal of improving interagency collaboration and response capability of the civil-military interface at all levels (DOD, Federal, State, Local, Pvt. Sector)
- Based at Naval Base Ventura County, Pt. Mugu



# CAW UAV Systems Activities



## ■ Fire Fighting Tabletop Exercise 2010

- Sponsored by the Association for Unmanned Vehicle Systems International (AUVSI)
- In partnership with training and subject matter experts from the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and the Naval Postgraduate School's Center for Asymmetric Warfare
- Four day event held at the Tooele County Emergency Management Emergency Operations Center and the US Army's Dugway Proving Ground in Utah



# CAW UAV Systems Activities



November 2010

# CAW UAV Systems Activities



- **Coastal Trident 2012 Regional Maritime Security Exercise**
  - Multi jurisdictional port and maritime focused exercise at the Port of Hueneme, Ventura and Los Angeles Counties
  - Exercise focused on regional maritime counter-narcotics, humanitarian assistance, and WMD response operations
  - 54 Participating agencies including, local, state, federal, DOD and private sector
  - Developing military and law enforcement technologies evaluated including security and humanitarian applications of maritime based UAV platforms



# CAW UAV Systems Activities



## ■ Coastal Trident 2013 Regional Maritime Security Exercise

- Exercise is in planning phase and is scheduled for June 18-20
- Like previous Coastal Trident exercises will involve agencies and organizations for every level of government and the private sector
- Will focus on the threat posed by waterborne improvised explosive devices (WBIED)
- Will include the evaluation of a number of UAV systems operating in the maritime environment
- Exercise elements will explore use of UAVs in the detection and characterization of maritime threats and the protection of commercial shipping



# UAV Applications in Emergency Management

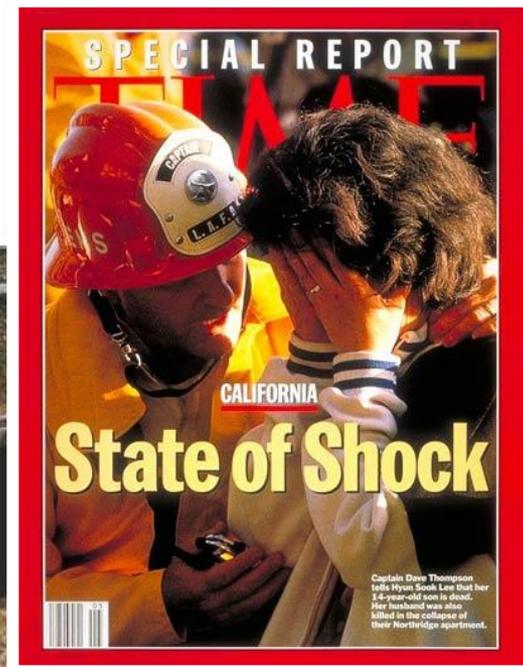
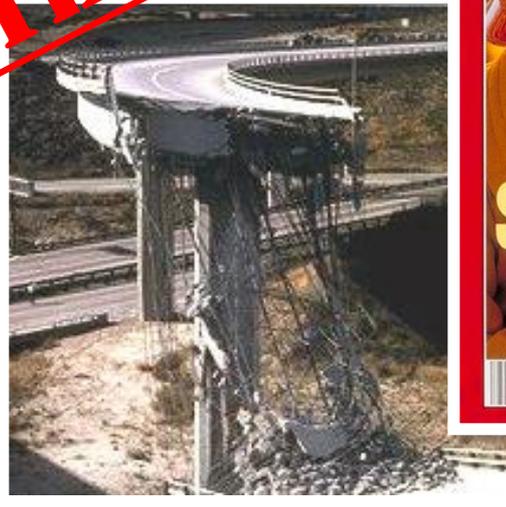


# Emergency Management



- A “Disaster” by definition is:
  - Any situation natural or manmade that poses a threat to life, property or the environment and which by its occurrence overwhelms local manpower, supplies or resources

**DISASTER:**



# Emergency Management



- During every emergency or disaster the priorities for emergency responders and managers remain the same:



# Emergency Management



- **During every emergency or disaster the priorities for emergency responders and managers remain the same:**
  - Protect Lives
  - Protect Property
  - Protect the Environment
  - Recover as quickly as possible



# Emergency Management



- **During every emergency or disaster the priorities for emergency responders and managers remain the same:**
  - Protect Lives
  - Protect Property
  - Protect the Environment
  - Recover as quickly as possible

**UAVs can support many missions and activities consistent with these priorities**



# Emergency Management



- **During every emergency or disaster the priorities for emergency responders and managers remain the same:**

- Protect Lives
- Protect Property
- Protect the Environment
- Recover as quickly as possible

**UAVs can support many missions and activities consistent with these priorities**

Save victim, rescuers  
and property



# Emergency Management

- **During every emergency or disaster the priorities for emergency responders and managers remain the same:**
  - Protect Lives
  - Protect Property
  - Protect the Environment
  - Recover as quickly as possible

**UAVs can support many missions and activities consistent with these priorities**

Save victim, rescuers  
and property

Increase response  
effectiveness



# Emergency Management

- **During every emergency or disaster the priorities for emergency responders and managers remain the same:**
  - Protect Lives
  - Protect Property
  - Protect the Environment
  - Recover as quickly as possible

**UAVs can support many missions and activities consistent with these priorities**

Save victim, rescuers  
and property

Increase response  
effectiveness

Expedite relief and recovery



# Emergency Management



## ■ The Four Phases of Emergency Management:

1. **Mitigation** – Physical actions taken to lessen the effects of a disaster



# Emergency Management



## ■ The 4 Phases of Emergency Management:

1. **Mitigation** – Physical actions taken to lessen the effects of a disaster
2. **Preparedness/Planning** – Actions taken to increase readiness and the ability to respond to a disaster



# Emergency Management



## ■ The Four Phases of Emergency Management:

1. **Mitigation** – Physical actions taken to lessen the effects of a disaster
2. **Preparedness/Planning** – Actions taken to increase readiness and the ability to respond to a disaster
3. **Response** – The actions taken by emergency services personnel and agencies to save lives, protect property and the environment



# Emergency Management



## ■ The Four Phases of Emergency Management:

1. **Mitigation** – Physical actions taken to lessen the effects of a disaster
2. **Preparedness/Planning** – Actions taken to increase readiness and the ability to respond to a disaster
3. **Response** – The actions taken by emergency services personnel and agencies to save lives, protect property and the environment
4. **Recovery** – Restoring an area and population to a pre-disaster condition



# Emergency Management



## ■ The Four Phases of Emergency Management:

1. **Mitigation** – Physical actions taken to lessen the effects of a disaster
2. **Preparedness/Planning** – Actions taken to increase readiness and the ability to respond to a disaster
3. **Response** – The actions taken by emergency services personnel and agencies to save lives, protect property and the environment
4. **Recovery** – Restoring an area and population to a pre-disaster condition

UAVs have a role and can support every phase



# Emergency Management



## ■ The Four Phases of Emergency Management:

1. **Mitigation** – Physical actions taken to lessen the effects of a disaster
2. **Preparedness/Planning** – Actions taken to increase readiness and the ability to respond to a disaster
3. **Response** – The actions taken by emergency services personnel and agencies to save lives, protect property and the environment
4. **Recovery** – Restoring an area and population to a pre-disaster condition



# UAVs - Mitigation



- **UAVs have many applications that can assist authorities in mitigation efforts:**
  - Surveying wild land growth and fuel loads for clearing operations
  - Monitoring snow melt and storm runoff to prevent flooding
  - Monitor land movement, slides and subsidence
  - Determine status of transportation routes (roads, rail, water)
  - Studying wildlife and migration patterns
  - Mapping and documentation of pre-disaster conditions
  - Monitor potential criminal activities



# UAVs - Mitigation

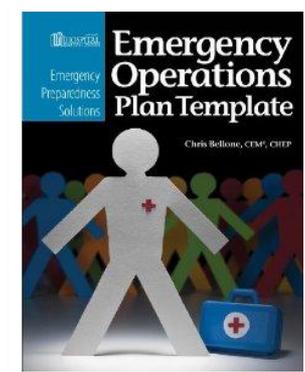


- **UAVs have many applications that can assist authorities in mitigation efforts:**
  - Surveying wild land growth and fuel loads for clearing operations
  - Monitoring snow melt and storm runoff to prevent flooding
  - Monitor land movement, slides and subsidence
  - Determine status of transportation routes (roads, rail, water)
  - Studying wildlife and migration patterns
  - Mapping and documentation of pre-disaster conditions
  - Monitor potential criminal activities



# UAVs – Preparedness

- **UAVs can assist in many areas of pre-disaster preparedness and planning:**
  - Mapping, determining hazard areas, evacuation routes and safe zones
  - Determine locations for pre-placement and deployment of resources
  - Preplanning and familiarization for tactical and strategic responses
  - Detection of hazards and provide early warning for the public and responders
  - Support of training and exercise activities



- **UAVs can support many missions during the Response Phase of a disaster including:**
  - Provide real time situational awareness including locations of threats and hazards (public and responder safety)
  - Survey damaged or assess conditions in inaccessible, hazardous or contaminated areas (imaging, sensors and monitors)
  - Determine status of roads and critical infrastructure
  - Provide geospatial references and navigation
  - Monitor response operations and effectiveness
  - Monitor the movement of persons, vehicles, resources & provide security
  - Assist Search and Rescue Operations
  - Support or restore communications
  - Survey utilities and utility infrastructure



- **The Recovery Phase is historically the longest phase of a disaster response:**
  - Survey damaged areas and structures
  - Provide geospatial references and navigation
  - Determine status of roads and critical infrastructure
  - Deliver sensors and monitors conditions in contaminated or unsafe areas
  - Monitor recovery operations and effectiveness
  - Monitor the movement of persons, vehicles and resources
  - Provide support for security operations (evacuated areas)
  - Support or restore communications
  - Survey utilities
  - Monitor weather conditions

# UAVs - Recovery



## ■ The Recovery Phase is historically the longest phase of a disaster response:

- Survey damage
- Provide geo
- Determine s
- Deliver sens
- Monitor rec
- Monitor the
- Provide sup
- Support or r
- Survey utilities
- Monitor weather conditions

**Many recent disasters have seen failed, inadequate or stalled recovery operations. The longer the recover process takes, the higher the cost and the higher the probability that communities will never be fully restored to their pre-disaster conditions!**

**By helping to speed up recovery operations UAVs can help restore communities and lives more quickly and save significant amounts of money.**

ed or unsafe areas

ces

as)

# UAV Applications



## ■ Unmanned Systems can support a wide variety of emergency response/management missions, activities and disciplines:

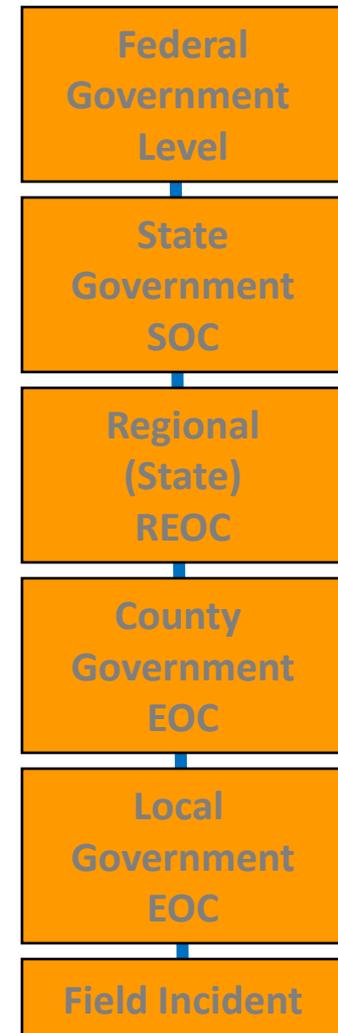
- Law enforcement
- Fire service and hazmat operations
- Emergency Medical Services
- Search and Rescue (wilderness, marine and urban)
- Public Health
- Public Works
- Environmental management and safety
- Wildlife and fisheries management
- Communications systems
- Site security
- Utilities assessment
- Traffic monitoring and management
- Disaster response and damage assessment



# UAVs – Support at all Levels



- **Unmanned Systems can support emergency response and emergency management at all levels:**

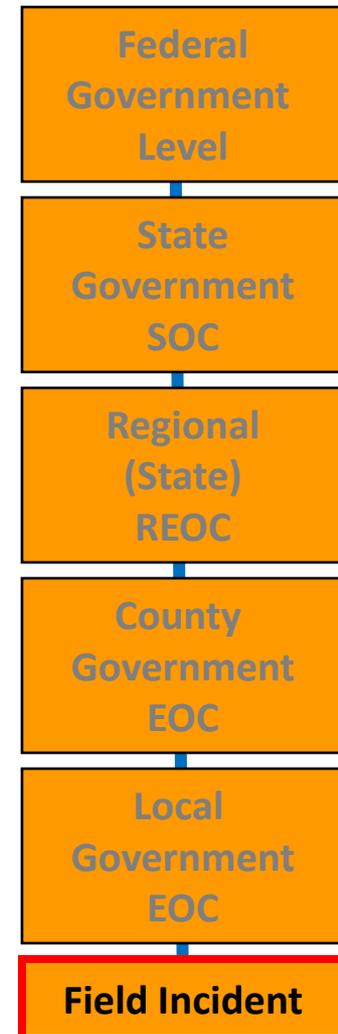


# UAVs – Support at all Levels



- **Unmanned Systems can support emergency response and emergency management at all levels:**

- **Field Level (Incident Command)**

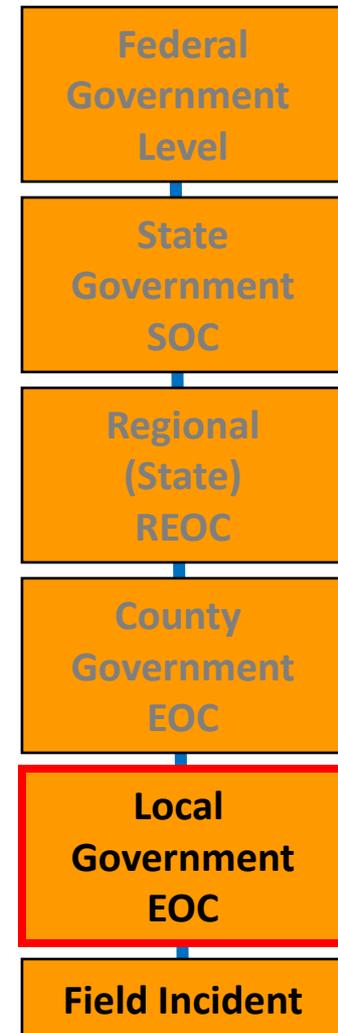


# UAVs – Support at all Levels



## ■ Unmanned Systems can support emergency response and emergency management at all levels:

- Field Level (Incident Command)
- **Local Government (EOCs and DOCs)**

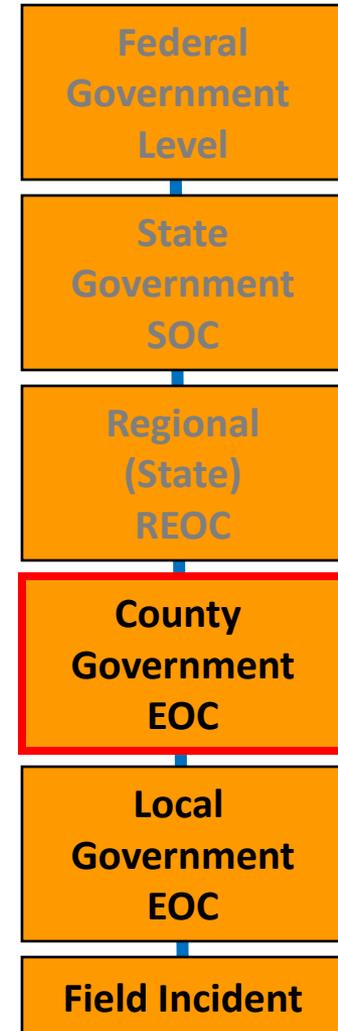


# UAVs – Support at all Levels



## ■ Unmanned Systems can support emergency response and emergency management at all levels:

- Field Level (Incident Command)
- Local Government (EOCs and DOCs)
- **County Government (Operational Area EOC)**

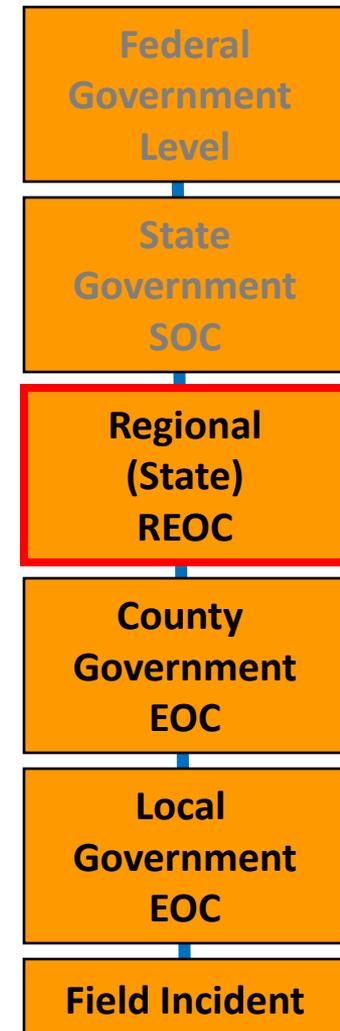


# UAVs – Support at all Levels



## ■ Unmanned Systems can support emergency response and emergency management at all levels:

- Field Level (Incident Command)
- Local Government (EOCs and DOCs)
- County Government (Operational Area EOC)
- **Cal EMA Regional (REOC)**



# UAVs – Support at all Levels



## ■ Unmanned Systems can support emergency response and emergency management at all levels:

- Field Level (Incident Command)
- Local Government (EOCs and DOCs)
- County Government (Operational Area EOC)
- Cal EMA Regional (REOC)
- **State Government (SOC - Sacramento)**

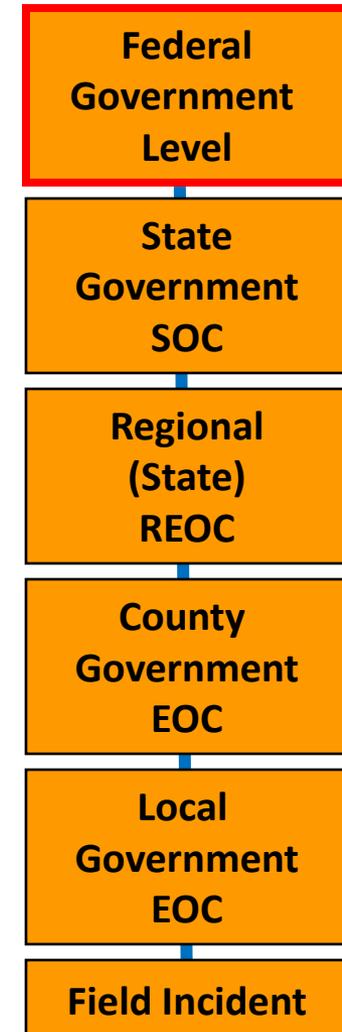


# UAVs – Support at all Levels



## ■ Unmanned Systems can support emergency response and emergency management at all levels:

- Field Level (Incident Command)
- Local Government (EOCs and DOCs)
- County Government (Operational Area EOC)
- Cal EMA Regional (REOC)
- State Government (SOC - Sacramento)
- **Federal Level (JOC, FEMA, DCO, DCE)**



# Conclusion



- **UAVs are tools in search of the right problems to fix!**
  - UAVs can support all four phase of emergency response

# Conclusion



- **UAVs are tools in search of the right problems to fix!**
  - UAVs can support all four phase of emergency response
  - UAVs can support all response disciplines (Fire, SAR, EMS, Police)

# Conclusion



- **UAVs are tools in search of the right problems to fix!**
  - UAVs can support all four phase of emergency response
  - UAVs can support all response disciplines (Fire, SAR, EMS, Police)
  - UAVs can save lives, property, response and recovery costs

# Conclusion



- **UAVs are tools in search of the right problems to fix!**
  - UAVs can support all four phase of emergency response
  - UAVs can support all response disciplines (Fire, SAR, EMS, Police)
  - UAVs can save lives, property, response and recovery costs
  - UAVs are a reasonably low cost solution for disaster communications capabilities and situational awareness (SA)

# Conclusion



- **UAVs are tools in search of the right problems to fix!**
  - UAVs can support all four phase of emergency response
  - UAVs can support all response disciplines (Fire, SAR, EMS, Police)
  - UAVs can save lives, property, response and recovery costs
  - UAVs are a reasonably low cost solution for disaster communications capabilities and situational awareness (SA)
  - UAVs are emerging into domestic emergency response and management (they are here to stay)

# Conclusion



- **UAVs are tools in search of the right problems to fix!**
  - UAVs can support all four phase of emergency response
  - UAVs can support all response disciplines (Fire, SAR, EMS, Police)
  - UAVs can save lives, property, response and recovery costs
  - UAVs are a reasonably low cost solution for disaster communications capabilities and situational awareness (SA)
  - UAVs are emerging into domestic emergency response and management (they are here to stay)
  - Civil emergency response and management agencies need to learn more about the application and capabilities of all types of unmanned systems

- **UAVs are tools in search of the right problems to fix!**
  - UAVs can support all four phase of emergency response
  - UAVs can support all response disciplines (Fire, SAR, EMS, Police)
  - UAVs can save lives, property, response and recovery costs
  - UAVs are a reasonably low cost solution for disaster communications capabilities and situational awareness (SA)
  - UAVs are emerging into domestic emergency response and management (they are here to stay)
  - Civil emergency response and management agencies need to learn more about the application and capabilities of all types of unmanned systems
  - The vehicles are only one part of the system. Pilot/operator controls, instrumentation packages, and the ability to interface the data received to other existing systems is also critical

- **UAVs are tools in search of the right problems to fix!**
  - UAVs can support all four phase of emergency response
  - UAVs can support all response disciplines (Fire, SAR, EMS, Police)
  - UAVs can save lives, property, response and recovery costs
  - UAVs are a reasonably low cost solution for disaster communications capabilities and situational awareness (SA)
  - UAVs are emerging into domestic emergency response and management (they are here to stay)
  - Civil emergency response and management agencies need to learn more about the application and capabilities of all types of unmanned systems
  - The vehicles are only one part of the system. Pilot/operator controls, instrumentation packages, and the ability to interface the data received to other existing systems is also critical
  - We are rapidly approaching a time when it may be unethical to put humans in danger if unmanned systems can accomplish the same function

# CAW Points of Contact



**Scott S. Brewer**

Deputy Director for Operations

Naval Postgraduate School, Center for Asymmetric Warfare

Phone: (805) 989-7329

Email: [ssbrewer@nps.navy.mil](mailto:ssbrewer@nps.navy.mil)

CAW Website: <http://cawnps.org>

