Thanks!

Looping a few people from AGC and AVS. I think there was some initial work done on this, however it wasn't an official report to Congress that the Administrator would send to the Hill.

Others can weigh in, however I would recommend a response along the lines of:

"UAS roles and responsibilities among the Federal agency stakeholders has evolved significantly over the last two years since this directive for a report. On February 15, 2015, President Obama issued the Presidential Memorandum "Promoting Economic Competitiveness While Safeguarding Privacy, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties in Domestic Use of Unmanned Aircraft Systems." This Memorandum tasked the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) within the Department of Commerce to establish a "multi-stakeholder engagement process to develop and communicate best practices for privacy, accountability, and transparency issues regarding commercial and private UAS use in the NAS". This process was concluded in May 2016, and information can be found at https://www.ntia.doc.gov/other-publication/2016/multistakeholder-process-unmanned-aircraft-systems.

For further information on privacy issues related to UAS, the FAA recommends that the Committee contact NTIA."

Scott

And speaking of older reporting requirements...just received this inquiry from Doug Disrud about a reporting requirement from the FY 2014 Omnibus. Our tracking sheet seems to indicate nothing more than “In Agency.” Do you know if we have made any progress at all on this study and report? Should we ping AVS? Thanks,

Pete
Pete - can you track down info in the status of this study? I can't remember if we ever got it. It might still be underway.

Unmanned aerial systems (UAS).--The primary mission of the FAA is to protect the safety of civil aviation and provide an efficient national airspace. Nothing in the agreement is intended to change that mission or hinder the FAA's ability to fulfill it. However, the FAA also has a responsibility to provide the Congress with information and analysis on civil aviation issues. The FAA's unique role in supporting our civil aviation system places the agency in a position to inform the Congress on the policy considerations of developing technologies. Without adequate safeguards, expanded use of UAS and their integration into the national airspace raise a host of concerns with respect to the privacy of individuals. For this reason, the FAA is directed to conduct a study on the implications of UAS integration into national airspace on individual privacy. The study should address the application of existing privacy law to UAS integration; identify gaps in existing law, especially with regard to the use and retention of personally identifiable information and imagery; and recommend next steps for how the FAA can address the impact of widespread use of UAS on individual privacy as it prepares to facilitate the integration of UAS into the national airspace. The FAA shall consult other federal agencies with expertise in privacy protections and submit a report on its findings to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations no later than eighteen months after enactment. In conducting its work, the agency may partner with an organization such as the National Academy of Sciences. This requirement is included in the agreement with the understanding that it will not disrupt the FAA's work with UAS test sites or current certification processes, and that the report will be completed well in advance of the FAA's schedule for developing final regulations on the integration of UAS into the national airspace.