

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION	
CERTIFICATE OF WAIVER OR AUTHORIZATION	
ISSUED TO	Public Agency – City of Westfield, MA Police Department
ADDRESS	15 Washington St Westfield, MA 01085
Part 91	
This certificate is issued for the operations specifically described hereinafter. No person shall conduct any operation pursuant to the authority of this certificate except in accordance with the standard and special provisions contained in this certificate, and such other requirements of the Federal Aviation Regulations not specifically waived by this certificate.	
OPERATIONS AUTHORIZED	
Operation of small Unmanned Aircraft System(s) weighing less than 55 pounds and operating at speeds of less than 87 kts (100 mph) in Class C and D airspace at or below altitudes authorized on the UASFM and in Class G airspace at or below 400 feet Above Ground Level (AGL) in areas not covered by the UASFM in the vicinity of the City of Westfield, MA under the jurisdiction of Westfield-Barnes Regional Airport Traffic Control Tower (BAF ATCT), Westover Air Reserve Base Airport Traffic Control Tower (CEF ARB ATCT), Bradley Airport Traffic Control Tower (BDL ATCT) and Yankee Terminal Radar Approach Control (Y90 TRACON). See Special Provisions.	
LIST OF WAIVED REGULATIONS BY SECTION AND TITLE	
N/A	
STANDARD PROVISIONS	
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A copy of the application made for this certificate shall be attached and become a part hereof.2. This certificate shall be presented for inspection upon the request of any authorized representative of the Federal Aviation Administration, or of any State or municipal official charged with the duty of enforcing local laws or regulations.3. The holder of this certificate shall be responsible for the strict observance of the terms and provisions contained herein4. This certificate is nontransferable.	
Note-This certificate constitutes a waiver of those Federal rules or regulations specifically referred to above. It does not constitute a waiver of any State law or local ordinance.	
SPECIAL PROVISIONS	
Special Provisions A thru E, inclusive, are set forth on the reverse side hereof.	
The certificate 2019-ESA-4768 is effective from January 14, 2020 to January 14, 2022 and is subject to cancellation at any time upon notice by the Administrator or his/her authorized representative.	
DIRECTION OF THE ADMINISTRATOR	
<u>FAA Eastern Service Center</u> (Region)	<u>For Ryan Almasy</u> (Signature)
_____ (Date)	<u>Manager, Operations Support Group</u> (Title)

Purpose: To prescribe UAS operating requirements in the National Airspace System (NAS) for the purpose of Public Aircraft Operations. The holder of this COA will be referred herein as the “Proponent

Public Aircraft

1. A public aircraft operation is determined by statute, 49 USC §40102(a)(41) and §40125.
2. All public aircraft flights conducted under a COA must comply with the terms of the statute.
3. All flights must be conducted per the declarations submitted in the application, and as specified in the following Standard/Special Provisions.
4. This COA provides an alternate means of complying with 14 CFR §91.113(b) for unmanned aircraft operations
5. All operations will be conducted in compliance with Title 14 CFR §91 and the conditions of the authorization issued herein. If the operator cannot adhere to any of these requirements a separate FAA Form 7711-2 Waiver application may be required.

STANDARD PROVISIONS

A. General

1. The review of this activity is based upon current understanding of UAS operations and their impact in the NAS. This COA will not be considered a precedent for future operations. As changes occur to policy, procedures, and regulatory requirements, limitation and conditions for UAS operations will be adjusted.
2. All personnel connected with the UAS operation must read and comply with the contents of this authorization and its provisions.
3. A copy of the COA including the special limitations must be immediately available to all operational personnel at each operating location whenever UAS operations are conducted.
4. This authorization may be canceled at any time by the Administrator, the person authorized to grant the authorization, or the representative designated to monitor a specific operation. As a general rule, this authorization may be canceled when it is no longer required, there is an abuse of its provisions, or when unforeseen safety factors develop. Failure to comply with the authorization is cause for cancellation. The proponent will receive a written notice of cancellation.
5. During the time this COA is approved and active, a site safety evaluation/visit may be accomplished to ensure COA compliance, assess any adverse impact on ATC or airspace, and ensure this COA is not burdensome or ineffective. Deviations, accidents/incidents/mishaps, complaints, etc., will prompt a COA review or site visit to address the issue. Refusal to allow a site safety evaluation/visit may result in cancellation of the COA. Note: This section does not pertain to agencies that have other existing agreements in place with the FAA.
6. (If non-Federal entity) Radiofrequency spectrum authorization is independent of the COA process and requires the proponent to obtain Federal Communications

Commission (FCC) equipment certification (47 CFR Part 2, Subpart J and 47 CFR Part 87, Subpart D) and frequency licenses (47 CFR Part 87) in the Aeronautical Radionavigation, Aeronautical Mobile (Route), or Aeronautical Mobile Services, as appropriate, for the control link, ATC radios, transponders, detect and avoid systems, and navigation systems used to support this COA. For systems operating exclusively below 400 feet, and within visual line of sight, the control link equipment may be licensed under 47 CFR Part 15 (Radio Frequency Devices). Equipment licensed under 47 CFR Part 5 (Experimental) does not provide the protection necessary for NAS operations.

OR

(If Federal Entity) Radiofrequency spectrum authorization is independent of the COA process and requires the proponent to obtain equipment certification and frequency assignments (licenses) in the Aeronautical Radionavigation, Aeronautical Mobile (Route), or Aeronautical Mobile Services, as appropriate, from the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) for all radiofrequency devices, including the control link, ATC radios, transponders, detect and avoid systems, and navigation systems, used to support this COA (47 CFR Part 300).

B. Airworthiness Certification.

The Unmanned Aircraft System will be maintained in a condition for safe operation while conducting operations in the NAS. The proponent has made its own determination that the unmanned aircraft is airworthy. The unmanned aircraft system must be operated in strict compliance with all provisions and conditions contained in the Airworthiness Safety Release, including all documents and provisions referenced in the COA application.

C. Operations.

1. The UA must be operated within visual line of sight (VLOS) of the Pilot in Command (PIC) and the person manipulating the flight controls at all times unless otherwise specified in a Special Provision. This requires the PIC to be able to use human vision unaided by any device other than corrective lenses. Although the remote PIC and person manipulating the controls must maintain the capability to see the UA, using one or more Visual Observers (VO) allows the remote PIC and person manipulating the controls to conduct other mission-critical duties (such as checking displays) while still ensuring situational awareness of the UA.
2. Must yield right of way to other aircraft, manned or unmanned.
3. First-person view camera cannot satisfy “see-and-avoid” requirement but can be used as long as the visual requirement is satisfied in other ways.
4. Minimum visibility of 3 statute miles from control station.
5. No person may act as a remote pilot in command or VO for more than one unmanned aircraft at one time unless otherwise authorized as a separate provision.
6. No operations from a moving vehicle or watercraft unless the operation is over a sparsely populated area and the PIC and VO are co-located.
7. Lost link must remain within visual line of sight of the PIC and VO.
8. The remote pilot in command must:

- a. Make available to the FAA, upon request, the small UAS for inspection, and any associated documents/records required to be kept under the rule.
 - b. Conduct a preflight inspection, to include specific aircraft and control station systems checks, to ensure the small UAS is in a condition for safe operation.
9. The remote pilot in command may deviate from the requirements of this rule in response to an in-flight emergency.
10. Tethered Operations must adhere to the Obstruction Marking and Lighting Requirements of AC No:70/7460-1L. Standards for marking and lighting obstructions that have been deemed to be a hazard to navigable airspace.

D. Notice to Airmen (NOTAM).

1. A Distant (D) NOTAM must be issued prior to conducting UAS operations not more than 72 hours in advance, but not less than 24 hours for UAS operations prior to the operation for routine operations. This requirement may be accomplished:
 - a. Through the proponent's local base operations or (D) NOTAM issuing authority, or
 - b. By contacting the NOTAM Flight Service Station at 1-877-4-US-NTMS (1-877-487-6867). The issuing agency will require:
 - (1) Name and contact information of the pilot filing the (D) NOTAM request
 - (2) Location, altitude and operating area
 - (3) Time and nature of the activity.
2. The area of operation defined in the (D) NOTAM must only be for the actual area to be flown for each day defined by a point and the minimum radius required to conduct the operation.
3. Operator must cancel (D) NOTAMs when UAS operations are completed or will not be conducted.
4. For first responders only. Due to the immediacy of some emergency management operations, the (D) NOTAM notification requirement may be issued as soon as practical before flight and if the issuance of a (D) NOTAM may endanger the safety of persons on the ground, it may be excluded. If the (D) NOTAM is not issued, the proponent must be prepared to provide justification to the FAA upon request.

E. Reporting Requirements

1. Documentation of all operations associated with UAS activities is required regardless of the airspace in which the UAS operates. NOTE: Negative (zero flights) reports are required.
2. The Proponent must submit the following information on a monthly basis through the COA Application Processing System (CAPS):
 - a. Name of Proponent, and aircraft registration number,
 - b. UAS type and model,
 - c. All operating locations, to include city name and latitude/longitude,
 - d. Number of flights (per location, per aircraft),
 - e. Total aircraft operation hours,

- f. Takeoff or landing damage, and
 - g. Equipment malfunction. Required reports include, but are not limited to, failures or malfunctions to the:
 - (1) Control station
 - (2) Electrical system
 - (3) Fuel system
 - (4) Navigation system
 - (5) On-board flight control system
 - (6) Powerplant
 - h. The number and duration of lost link events (control, performance and health monitoring, or communications) per UAS, per flight.
3. Incident/Accident/Mishap Reporting
- a. The proponent must provide initial notification to the FAA via email at mail at 9-AJV-115-UASOrganization@faa.gov and via the CAPS forms (Incident/Accident) within 24 hours of an incident or accident that meets the following criteria:
 - (1) All accidents/mishaps involving UAS operations where any of the following occurs:
 - (a) Fatal injury, where the operation of a UAS results in a death occurring within 30 days of the accident/mishap
 - (b) Serious injury, where the operation of a UAS results in:
 - Hospitalization for more than 48 hours, commencing within 7 days from the date of the injury was received;
 - A fracture of any bone (except simple fractures of fingers, toes, or nose);
 - Severe hemorrhages, nerve, muscle, or tendon damage;
 - Involving any internal organ; or
 - Involves second- or third-degree burns, or any burns affecting more than 5 percent of the body surface.
 - (c) Total unmanned aircraft loss
 - (d) Substantial damage to the unmanned aircraft system where there is damage to the airframe, power plant, or onboard systems that must be repaired prior to further flight
 - (e) Damage to property, other than the unmanned aircraft.
 - (2) Any incident/mishap that results in an unsafe/abnormal operation including but not limited to
 - (a) A malfunction or failure of the unmanned aircraft's on-board flight control system (including navigation)
 - (b) A malfunction or failure of ground control station flight control hardware or software (other than loss of control link)

- (c) A power plant failure or malfunction
- (d) An in-flight fire
- (e) An aircraft collision involving another aircraft.
- (f) Any in-flight failure of the unmanned aircraft's electrical system requiring use of alternate or emergency power to complete the flight
- (g) A deviation from any provision contained in the COA
- (h) A deviation from an ATC clearance and/or Letter(s) of Agreement/Procedures
- (i) A lost control link event resulting in
 - Fly-away, or
 - Execution of a pre-planned/unplanned lost link procedure.
- b. Initial reports must contain the information identified in the CAPS Accident/Incident Report.
- c. Follow-on reports describing the accident/incident/mishap(s) must be submitted by providing copies of proponent aviation accident/incident reports upon completion of safety investigations.
- d. The above procedures are not a substitute for separate accident/incident reporting required by the National Transportation Safety Board under 49 CFR §830.5.
- e. For other than Department of Defense operations, this COA is issued with the provision that the FAA be permitted involvement in the proponent's incident/accident/mishap investigation as prescribed by FAA Order 8020.11, Aircraft Accident and Incident Notification, Investigation, and Reporting.

F. Registration

The proponent must comply with the aircraft registration and marking requirements set forth in 14 CFR Parts 47 and 45, or Part 48, prior to conducting flight operations authorized by this COA. Title 49 United States Code (49 USC) sections 44101 through 44104 contain the laws requiring aircraft registration in the United States.

G. Night small UAS Operations

Small UAS operations may be conducted at night, as defined in 14 CFR § 1.1, provided:

1. All operations under the approved COA must use one or more VO's);
2. Prior to conducting operations that are the subject of the COA, the PIC and VO must be trained to recognize and overcome visual illusions caused by darkness, and understand physiological conditions which may degrade night vision. This training must be documented and must be presented for inspection upon request from the Administrator or an authorized representative;
3. The sUA must be equipped with lighted anti-collision lighting visible from a distance of no less than 3 statute miles. The intensity of the anti-collision lighting may be reduced if, because of operating conditions, it would be in the interest of safety to do so. Additionally, in order to comply with § 91.209, the aircraft must have position lighting that enables determination of location altitude, attitude, and direction of flight.

H. Minimum Safe Altitude Operations

A waiver from the requirements of 14 CFR 91.119(b) and (c) is approved as follows:

1. The groundspeed of the small UAS must not exceed 100 mph/87 knots.
2. Except for those operations where it is necessary to safeguard human life, no person may operate a small unmanned aircraft over a human being unless that human being is:
 - a. Directly participating in the operation of the small unmanned aircraft; or
 - b. Located under a covered structure or inside a stationary vehicle that can provide reasonable protection from a falling small unmanned aircraft

Note: People “directly participating in the operation of the small unmanned aircraft” may include qualified non-crewmembers, as defined in 49 USC 40125.

3. For those operations where it is necessary to operate over a human being in order to safeguard human life, the remote pilot in command must not operate any lower or in proximity to human beings necessary to accomplish the operation.

I. Special Use Airspace

1. Coordination and de-confliction between Military Training Routes (MTR) and Special Use Airspace (SUA) is the operator’s responsibility. When identifying an operational area the operator must evaluate whether an MTR or SUA will be affected. In the event the UAS operational area overlaps an MTR or SUA, the operator will contact the scheduling agency as soon as practicable in advance to coordinate and de-conflict. Approval from the scheduling agency is required for regulatory SUA, but not for MTR’s and non-regulatory SUA. If no response to coordination efforts, the operator must exercise extreme caution and remain vigilant of all MTRs and/ or non-regulatory SUAs.
2. Scheduling agencies for MTRs are listed in the Area Planning AP/1B Military Planning Routes North and South America. If unable to gain access to AP/1B contact the FAA at email address <mailto:9-AJV-115-UASOrganization@faa.gov> with the IR/VR routes affected and the FAA will provide the scheduling agency information. Scheduling agencies for SUAs are listed in the FAA JO 7400.10.

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL SPECIAL PROVISIONS

A. Coordination Requirements.

1. Emergency contact for phone numbers for the ATC facilities involved are as follows:
 - a. Y90 TRACON – 860-386-3580
 - b. BAF ATCT - 413-562-4582 (0700-2200)
 - c. CEF ATCT – 413-557-2916 (0700-2300)
2. The filing and the issuance of the required distance (D) NOTAM within, will serve as advance notification for ATC about UAS operations conducted under this authorization. Cancellation of the distance (D) NOTAM will serve as notification that operations are complete.
3. Any request to operate in zero area grids or at altitudes above those authorized on the UASFM will be handled through the Special Government Interest (SGI) office as outlined below in paragraph C. Procedural Requirements.

4. Procedures are not allowed within a 1/2-mile radius of non-controlled airports, heliports, or water landing areas without coordination and approval with the appropriate airport management.
5. If a review of NOTAMs during preflight actions reveals another proponent operating in all, or part of, the intended operating area, the proponent must de-conflict the intended operating area from the active operating area by contacting that proponent.

B. Communication Requirements.

1. The PIC must monitor and the appropriate tower frequency when operating within 5 NM of BAF, CEF or BDL Airport.
2. The PIC must monitor and coordinate as necessary on the appropriate UNICOM/CTAF frequency when flying within 5NM of any closed tower or non-towered airport, helipad or water landing area.
3. If direct two-way communication is not required, Air Traffic Control Special provisions will be used in lieu of maintaining direct two-way Communications.
4. The PIC will at all times have a telephone available as backup for communications with ATC. PIC phone number will be listed in the (D) NOTAM.

C. Procedural Requirements.

1. Night operations are approved under the authority of this COA.
2. This COA does not authorize flight within the NOTAM'ed military UAS flight restricted areas, authorized under CFR 14 Part 99.7 or in Temporary Flight Restriction (TFR) Airspace.
3. The proponent must be familiar with and comply with 18 U.S. Code § 795 – “Photographing and sketching defense installations”.
4. For coordination of operations above the altitudes indicated in the UASFM, contact Special Government Interest (SGI) at (202) 267-8276, 9-ATOR-HQ-SOSC@faa.gov
5. When notified by ATC, the PIC must be able to terminate the operation within 2 minutes of notification.
6. It is the responsibility of the proponent to comply with all Federal, State and Local requirements when operating over publicly owned or controlled land and waterways. (i.e. National Parks, National Seashore, etc...)
7. A “defined incident perimeter” is described as a location identified via a VOR/DME fix. Lat/Long coordinates may be used in lieu of a VOR/DME fix based on ATC facility request. This location has a defined perimeter, normally no more than 0.25nm radius, to be determined based on the scope of the operation and a defined operational ceiling no higher than the altitudes defined within this authorization.
8. This COA authorizes operations strictly within a “defined incident perimeter” in direct support of public safety activities as described within this Certificate of Waiver or Authorization.
9. Pursuit missions outside the secured, defined incident perimeter are prohibited.
10. Operations must be offset as needed to ensure the orbit or flight path of the UA does not incur a risk of injury to persons or property along its flight path.
11. Operations are prohibited when other manned aircraft are operating within the defined incident perimeter.

D. Emergency/Contingency Procedures.

1. Lost Link Procedures: ATC does not need to be notified provided the PIC complies with the following provisions:

- a. In the event that the data link is lost for at least three (3) seconds: The aircraft will execute the flight controller fail safe mode and climb to an altitude not exceeding the upper limits of the approved COA to attempt to re-establish Link.
 - b. If link cannot be established for a period of 30 seconds:
 - i. The PIC must notify any ground assets that could be affected.
 - ii. The VO must be instructed to note bearing and approximate distance to commence recovery operations.
 - iii. The aircraft will fly back to the home point and land.
 - c. The UA will remain within the defined incident perimeter.
 - d. The UA will not interfere with the traffic pattern nor arrival/departure procedure of airports within the defined incident perimeter.
 - e. The PIC will notify the appropriate ATC facility within 15 minutes of the end of the flight.
2. Loss of Sight: If a VO loses sight of the UA, the PIC must be notified immediately. If the UA is visually reacquired promptly, the mission may continue. If not, the PIC must immediately terminate the operation and notify the appropriate ATC facility within 15 minutes of the end of the flight.
 3. Loss of Communication between the PIC and VO: The PIC will execute lost link procedures. If communications are reestablished, the mission may resume. If communication cannot be promptly re-established, the flight must be terminated and the appropriate ATC facility notified no more than 15 minutes of the end of the flight.
 4. Fly Away/Loss of Control: In the event of a fly-away, the PIC will immediately notify the ATC facility with jurisdiction over the operations area. The PIC will provide the following information:
 - a. Altitude.
 - b. Last known location.
 - c. Direction of flight/heading.
 - d. Fuel on board/Battery Time.
 - e. PIC intentions.
 - f. Termination of flight or emergency condition.

E. Operations Area (See Attachments)

Area Area A Points

Latitude	Longitude
41°58'60"N	73°6'60"W
41°58'59"N	72°16'59"W
42°17'60"N	72°16'59"W
42°18'1"N	73°6'59"W

AUTHORIZATION

This Certificate of Waiver or Authorization does not, in itself, waive any Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations not specifically stated, nor any state law or local ordinance. Should the proposed operation conflict with any state law or local ordinance, or require permission of local authorities or property owners, it is the responsibility of the proponent to resolve the matter. This COA does not authorize flight within Temporary Flight Restrictions, Special Flight Rule Areas, regulatory Special Use Airspace or the Washington DC Federal Restricted Zone (FRZ) without pre-approval. The proponent is hereby authorized to operate small Unmanned Aircraft System in the NAS within the areas defined in the Operations Authorized section of the cover page.

Operating Location
City of Westfield
Class C and D airspace at or below altitudes authorized on the UASFM
Class G airspace at or below 400 Feet AGL



Operating Location
City of Westfield
Class C and D airspace at or below altitudes authorized on the UASFM
Class G airspace at or below 400 Feet AGL

