



STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

DOCUMENT NO.

BJMP-LSO- MC-169

TOPIC

DETECTION, PREVENTION, AND HANDLING OF REMOTELY PILOTED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS OR UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISSUE NO.

1

REVISION NO.

0

SUB-TOPIC

PRESCRIBES THE STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE ON DETECTION, PREVENTION, AND HANDLING OF REMOTELY PILOTED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM OR UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES

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1.0 REFERENCES

- A. Republic Act No. 9497, "Civil Aviation Act of 2008";
- B. Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines (CAAP) Memorandum Circular No. 21-14, "New Provisions to the Philippine Civil Aviation Regulations (PCAR) on Unmanned Aircraft Vehicle."; and
- C. Philippine Civil Aviation Regulations Part 11 (PCAR 11): Aerial Work and Operating Limitations for Non-Type Certificated Aircraft.

2.0 BACKGROUND/RATIONALE





The presence and operation of drones or Small Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA) or Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) near jail facilities have been the subject of queries from Jail Wardens. Considering that jails serve public function in safekeeping Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) and ensuring public safety and order, there is a need to provide a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) aimed at detecting, preventing and confiscating UAV or RPA.


3.0 OBJECTIVE

This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) aims to establish a process of detecting, avoiding, and handling RPA or UAV, commonly known as drones, as may be necessary in the interest of safety in jails pursuant to regulations issued by the Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines and pertinent laws and related regulations.

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 Jail Officer 1
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4.0 SCOPE

All the provisions in this SOP shall be applicable to all jails under the Jail Bureau. This SOP applies to both commercial and non-commercial operations of a UAVs and RPAs or drones operated by non-BJMP personnel and/or by persons unauthorized by law, CAAP, law enforcement agencies, BJMP or jail unit.

5.0 DEFINITION OF TERMS

For purposes of this SOP:

- A. Aerial work– An aircraft operation in which an aircraft is used for specialized services such as agriculture, construction, photography, surveying, observation and patrol, search and rescue, aerial advertisement, etc. (PCAR 11)
- B. Anti-Drone System – A technology or system used to detect and/or intercept unwanted UAVs.
- C. Congested area– A city, town or settlement, or open air assembly of people. (PCAR 11)
- D. Detect and Avoid – Capability to see, sense or detect conflicting traffic or other hazards and take the appropriate action. (PCAR 11)
- E. Prohibited Airspace – Airspace of defined dimensions identified by an area on the surface of the earth in which flight of aircraft is prohibited. Such areas are established for security or other reasons associated with the national welfare. (PCAR 11)
- F. Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA) – Unmanned aircraft which is piloted from a remote pilot station. (PCAR 11)
- G. Remotely Piloted Aircraft System (RPAS) – A remotely piloted aircraft, its associated remote pilot stations, the required command and control links and any other components as specified in the type design. (PCAR 11)
- H. Small RPA – RPA with a gross weight of below 7kgs. (PCAR 11)

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- I. Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) – Unmanned aircraft, other than a balloon or a kite. (CAAP MC 21-14)
- J. Visual Line of Sight (VLOS) – An operation in which the remote pilot or RPA observer maintains direct unaided visual contact with the remotely piloted aircraft (CAAP MC 29-15)


6.0 PROCEDURE

A. General Procedure

1. Under PCAR 11 and CAAP MC 21-14, no person may operate small UAV or RPA unless:
 - a. the UAV is operated 400ft Above Ground Level (AGL) and beyond; and
 - b. the UAV stays clear of populous area.
2. Jails are considered as populous and congested areas pursuant to the definition set forth under PCAR 11. Also, the operations of jail facilities are of public interest and safety. Thus, the BJMP may establish its rules on the detection, avoidance and prevention of small UAVs or RPAs, commonly referred to as drones, within reasonable means.
3. There shall be a “DRONE NO FLYZONE WITHIN 30 METERS FROM JAIL FACILITY” sign (11.11.1.2.1(a), CAAP MC No. 21-14) posted conspicuously outside of the jail facility:



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- Jails may use Anti-Drone System in detecting, preventing and handling of UAV or RPA.

B. Specific Procedure on Detecting UAVs or RPAs

The following shall be the procedure on detection of unauthorized UAV or RPA:

Unauthorized UAV/RPA within 30 meters from Jail Facility


- Applying the *AERIAL WORK AND OPERATING LIMITATIONS FOR NON-TYPE CERTIFICATED AIRCRAFT* under PCAR 11, jails must disallow unauthorized persons operating UAVs or RPAs within 30 meters from jails. This is applicable when the person operating a UAV or RPA is known pursuant to Visual Line of Sight (VLOS) precaution and intervention process. (11.11.2(b), *GENERAL RPA OPERATIONS, PCAR 11*)
- The jail unit shall inform the CAAP that a UAV or RPA is spotted approximately within 30 meters from jail facility using VLOS. (11.11.1.2.1(a), *CAAP MC No. 21-14*)
- The desk officer of the day of the jail unit shall log the observation as well as the communication with the CAAP in the Daily Blotter.
- However, jails cannot confiscate but only monitor UAV or RPA being operated by an identified operator within 30 meters.
- If the person continues to operate UAV or RPA approximately within 10 to 30 meters horizontally and 30 feet vertically away from jail facility despite disallowance or prohibition, the jail through its Warden shall submit a letter requesting for the cancellation of RPAS Operator Certificate of the person operating the UAV or RPA.

Unauthorized UAV/RPA within 10 meters from Jail Facility

- Confiscation of unregistered and unauthorized UAV or RPA can be made by the CAAP if the UAV or RPA approaches a distance closer to the jail facility that is within **10 meters horizontally and 30ft vertically** (11.11.1.2.1(c), *CAAP MC No. 21-2014*)

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7. The 10-meter horizontal distance shall be measured from the outermost wall of the jail. The 30-foot vertical distance shall be measured from the highest ceiling or point of the jail.
8. This measurement is consistent with PCAR 11 and CAAP MC 21-14 establishing precautionary detection and prevention brought by Visual Line of Sight (VLOS) operation for known operators.
9. Upon verification that the UAV or RPA is approximately within 10 meters from the jail facility, the jail unit shall inform the CAAP for them to confiscate the UAV or RPA. (11.11.1.2.1(c), CAAP MC No. 21-2014)
10. Only the CAAP is authorized to confiscate unregistered or unauthorized UAV or RPA within 10 meters from the jail facility.
11. The desk officer of the day of the jail unit shall log the observation as well as the communication with the CAAP for them to confiscate the UAV or RPA in the Daily Blotter.

Unauthorized UAV/RPA within Jail Facility

12. If the UAV or RPA enters the jail facility, the Jail Warden or the Officer of the Day shall inform the CAAP that an unauthorized UAV or RPA entered the jail facility in violation of Section 61, Republic Act No. 6975.
13. Only when the UAV or RPA is within the jail facility shall the jail unit be authorized to confiscate the UAV or RPA (Section 61, Powers and Functions, RA 6975) and its subsequent turnover to the CAAP.
14. The desk officer of the day of the jail unit shall log the (a) entry of unauthorized UAV or RPA, (b) communication with the CAAP (see sample letter), and (c) confiscation of the UAV or RPA by the jail unit in the Daily Blotter.

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C. Specific Procedure on Preventing UAVs or RPAs

The following circumstances shall be grounds for the prevention and/or confiscation of UAV or RPA:

1. If the person operating the UAV or RPA fails to identify himself/herself upon verification by the jail, the jail may ask the CAAP to confiscate the UAV or RPA and inform the CAAP thereof even if it is not within the 10-meter horizontal and 30-feet vertical distance from the jail premises;
2. If the person operating the UAV or RPA is unknown, the jail may ask the CAAP to confiscate the UAV or RPA being operated within 30 meters from the jail;
3. If the UAV or RPA reaches approximately within 10 meters horizontally and 30 feet vertically from jail premises, the jail may ask the CAAP to confiscate the UAV or RPA regardless if the operator is known or unknown; or
4. If the unauthorized UAV or RPA is within the jail facility, the jail shall inform the CAAP and reasonably confiscate the drone so as not to compromise the security of the jail and safety of PDL and jail personnel.

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D. Specific Procedure on Confiscation and Notification of Unauthorized UAV/RPA within Jail Facility

1. If the UAV or RPA is already inside the jail facility (within BJMP property and within the highest point of the facility) and does not pose threat to life, jails may use the Anti-Drone System to capture the drone without damage to the UAV or RPA. If damage cannot be prevented, the Anti-Drone System may be used to capture the UAV or RPA with the least possible damage.
2. If the UAV or RPA is inside the jail facility and does not pose threat to life and the jail unit has no Anti-Drone System, the jail unit may use reasonable means to capture the drone without damage to the UAV or RPA. If damage cannot be prevented reasonable means may be used to capture the UAV or RPA with the least possible damage.



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3. If the UAV or RPA is inside the jail facility and poses threat to life of BJMP personnel, PDL, and the nearby community, the jail unit may use reasonable force to disable the UAV or RPA.
4. Upon confiscation, the jail shall inform the CAAP and turnover the confiscated UAV or RPA to CAAP.
5. Jails shall submit a report to the Directorate for Operations through the Operations Division of their respective Regional Offices of the compliance made after confiscation of UAV or RPA.

7.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The Directorate for Operations shall conduct program monitoring and evaluation based on reports submitted and actual observation of this SOP.

8.0 SEPARABILITY CLAUSE

In the event that any provision or part of this policy be declared unauthorized or rendered invalid by a competent authority, those provisions not affected by such declaration shall remain valid and effective.

9.0 REPEALING CLAUSE

All other existing issuances which are inconsistent with this policy are hereby rescinded or modified accordingly.

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10.0 EFFECTIVITY

This SOP shall take effect fifteen (15) days from publication in two (2) newspapers of general circulation or Official Gazette after its filing with the U.P. Law Center – Office of the National Administrative Register in accordance with Sections 3 and 4, Chapter II, Book VII of Executive Order No. 292 otherwise known as the “Administrative Code of 1987.”

[Signature]
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ANNEX 1. DRAFT LETTER TO CAAP

(Date)

JIM C. SYDIONGCO

Captain
Director General
Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines
CAAP Annex Building
Old MIA Road, Pasay City

Dear Captain Sydiongco:

We are writing to inform you that OOA _____ (Date) drone or small/micro Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) has been spotted within ten meters (10m) horizontally and thirty feet (30ft) vertically from (Name of Jail).


At present, based on civil aviation rules and Republic Act No. 6975, jail units may only confiscate UAV within jail facilities pursuant to the power of control and supervision of the BJMP in ensuring the safety of Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) and personnel. However, only the CAAP may confiscate UAV flying outside the jail facilities.

Hence, to prevent the possibility of illegal surveillance and entry of contrabands in jail facilities, the Jail Bureau is seeking your assistance in the confiscation of the UAV which is not yet within the jail facility but within 10 meters therefrom pursuant to 11.11.1.2.1(c) of CAAP Memorandum Circular No. 21-14.

Hoping for your kind consideration and assistance.

Respectfully yours,

(Name of Warden)
(Rank)
Warden
(Name of Jail)


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