U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Federal Aviation
Administration**

800 Independence Ave., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20591

May 15, 2015

Exemption No. 11607
Regulatory Docket No. FAA–2015–0503

Mr. Luis Cardenas
DroneWorks, Inc.
3400 Powerline Road
Oakland Park, FL 33309

Dear Mr. Cardenas:

This letter is to inform you that we have granted your request for exemption. It transmits our decision, explains its basis, and gives you the conditions and limitations of the exemption, including the date it ends.

By letter dated February 17, 2015, you petitioned the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) on behalf of DroneWorks, Inc. (hereinafter petitioner or operator) for an exemption. The petitioner requested to operate an unmanned aircraft system (UAS) to conduct aerial videography and cinematography to enhance academic community awareness and to augment real estate listing videos.

See Appendix A for the petition submitted to the FAA describing the proposed operations and the regulations that the petitioner seeks an exemption.

The FAA has determined that good cause exists for not publishing a summary of the petition in the Federal Register because the requested exemption would not set a precedent, and any delay in acting on this petition would be detrimental to the petitioner.

Airworthiness Certification

The UAS proposed by the petitioner is a DJI Inspire 1.

The petitioner requested relief from 14 CFR part 21, *Certification procedures for products and parts, Subpart H—Airworthiness Certificates*. In accordance with the statutory criteria provided in Section 333 of Public Law 112−95 in reference to 49 U.S.C. § 44704, and in consideration of the size, weight, speed, and limited operating area associated with the aircraft and its operation, the Secretary of Transportation has determined that this aircraft meets the conditions of Section 333. Therefore, the FAA finds that the requested relief from 14 CFR part 21, *Certification procedures for products and parts, Subpart H—Airworthiness Certificates*, and any associated noise certification and testing requirements of part 36, is not necessary.

The Basis for Our Decision

You have requested to use a UAS for aerial data collection. The FAA has issued grants of exemption in circumstances similar in all material respects to those presented in your petition. In Grants of Exemption Nos. 11062 to Astraeus Aerial (*see* Docket No. FAA−2014−0352), 11109 to Clayco, Inc. (*see* Docket No. FAA−2014−0507), 11112 to VDOS Global, LLC (*see* Docket No. FAA−2014−0382), and 11213 to Aeryon Labs, Inc. (*see* Docket No. FAA−2014−0642), the FAA found that the enhanced safety achieved using an unmanned aircraft (UA) with the specifications described by the petitioner and carrying no passengers or crew, rather than a manned aircraft of significantly greater proportions, carrying crew in addition to flammable fuel, gives the FAA good cause to find that the UAS operation enabled by this exemption is in the public interest.

Having reviewed your reasons for requesting an exemption, I find that—

- They are similar in all material respects to relief previously requested in Grant of Exemption Nos. 11062, 11109, 11112, and 11213;
- The reasons stated by the FAA for granting Exemption Nos. 11062, 11109, 11112, and 11213 also apply to the situation you present; and
- A grant of exemption is in the public interest.

Our Decision

In consideration of the foregoing, I find that a grant of exemption is in the public interest. Therefore, pursuant to the authority contained in 49 U.S.C. 106(f), 40113, and 44701, delegated to me by the Administrator, DroneWorks, Inc. is granted an exemption from 14 CFR §§ 61.23(a) and (c), 61.101(e)(4) and (5), 61.113(a), 61.315(a), 91.7(a), 91.119(c), 91.121, 91.151(a)(1), 91.405(a), 91.407(a)(1), 91.409(a)(1) and (2), and 91.417(a) and (b), to the extent necessary to allow the petitioner to operate a UAS to perform aerial data collection. This exemption is subject to the conditions and limitations listed below.

Conditions and Limitations

In this grant of exemption, DroneWorks, Inc. is hereafter referred to as the operator.

Failure to comply with any of the conditions and limitations of this grant of exemption will be grounds for the immediate suspension or rescission of this exemption.

1. Operations authorized by this grant of exemption are limited to the DJI Inspire 1 when weighing less than 55 pounds including payload. Proposed operations of any other aircraft will require a new petition or a petition to amend this exemption.

2. Operations for the purpose of closed-set motion picture and television filming are not permitted.

3. The UA may not be operated at a speed exceeding 87 knots (100 miles per hour). The exemption holder may use either groundspeed or calibrated airspeed to determine compliance with the 87 knot speed restriction. In no case will the UA be operated at airspeeds greater than the maximum UA operating airspeed recommended by the aircraft manufacturer.

4. The UA must be operated at an altitude of no more than 400 feet above ground level (AGL). Altitude must be reported in feet AGL.

5. The UA must be operated within visual line of sight (VLOS) of the PIC at all times. This requires the PIC to be able to use human vision unaided by any device other than corrective lenses, as specified on the PIC's FAA-issued airman medical certificate or U.S. driver's license.

6. All operations must utilize a visual observer (VO). The UA must be operated within the visual line of sight (VLOS) of the PIC and VO at all times. The VO may be used to satisfy the VLOS requirement as long as the PIC always maintains VLOS capability. The VO and PIC must be able to communicate verbally at all times; electronic messaging or texting is not permitted during flight operations. The PIC must be designated before the flight and cannot transfer his or her designation for the duration of the flight. The PIC must ensure that the VO can perform the duties required of the VO.

7. This exemption and all documents needed to operate the UAS and conduct its operations in accordance with the conditions and limitations stated in this grant of exemption, are hereinafter referred to as the operating documents. The operating documents must be accessible during UAS operations and made available to the Administrator upon request. If a discrepancy exists between the conditions and limitations in this exemption and the procedures outlined in the operating documents, the conditions and limitations herein take precedence and must be followed. Otherwise, the operator must follow the procedures as outlined in its operating documents. The operator may update or revise its operating documents. It is the operator's responsibility to track such revisions and present updated and revised

documents to the Administrator or any law enforcement official upon request. The operator must also present updated and revised documents if it petitions for extension or amendment to this grant of exemption. If the operator determines that any update or revision would affect the basis upon which the FAA granted this exemption, then the operator must petition for an amendment to its grant of exemption. The FAA's UAS Integration Office (AFS−80) may be contacted if questions arise regarding updates or revisions to the operating documents.

8. Any UAS that has undergone maintenance or alterations that affect the UAS operation or flight characteristics, e.g., replacement of a flight critical component, must undergo a functional test flight prior to conducting further operations under this exemption. Functional test flights may only be conducted by a PIC with a VO and must remain at least 500 feet from other people. The functional test flight must be conducted in such a manner so as to not pose an undue hazard to persons and property.

9. The operator is responsible for maintaining and inspecting the UAS to ensure that it is in a condition for safe operation.

10. Prior to each flight, the PIC must conduct a pre-flight inspection and determine the UAS is in a condition for safe flight. The pre-flight inspection must account for all potential discrepancies, e.g., inoperable components, items, or equipment. If the inspection reveals a condition that affects the safe operation of the UAS, the aircraft is prohibited from operating until the necessary maintenance has been performed and the UAS is found to be in a condition for safe flight.

11. The operator must follow the UAS manufacturer's maintenance, overhaul, replacement, inspection, and life limit requirements for the aircraft and aircraft components.

12. Each UAS operated under this exemption must comply with all manufacturer safety bulletins.

13. Under this grant of exemption, a PIC must hold either an airline transport, commercial, private, recreational, or sport pilot certificate. The PIC must also hold a current FAA airman medical certificate or a valid U.S. driver's license issued by a state, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, a territory, a possession, or the Federal Government. The PIC must also meet the flight review requirements specified in 14 CFR § 61.56 in an aircraft in which the PIC is rated on his or her pilot certificate.

14. The operator may not permit any PIC to operate unless the PIC demonstrates the ability to safely operate the UAS in a manner consistent with how the UAS will be operated under this exemption, including evasive and emergency maneuvers and maintaining appropriate distances from persons, vessels, vehicles and structures. PIC qualification flight hours and currency must be logged in a manner consistent with

14 CFR § 61.51(b). Flights for the purposes of training the operator's PICs and VOs (training, proficiency, and experience-building) and determining the PIC's ability to safely operate the UAS in a manner consistent with how the UAS will be operated under this exemption are permitted under the terms of this exemption. However, training operations may only be conducted during dedicated training sessions. During training, proficiency, and experience-building flights, all persons not essential for flight operations are considered nonparticipants, and the PIC must operate the UA with appropriate distance from nonparticipants in accordance with 14 CFR § 91.119.

15. UAS operations may not be conducted during night, as defined in 14 CFR § 1.1. All operations must be conducted under visual meteorological conditions (VMC). Flights under special visual flight rules (SVFR) are not authorized.

16. The UA may not operate within 5 nautical miles of an airport reference point (ARP) as denoted in the current FAA Airport/Facility Directory (AFD) or for airports not denoted with an ARP, the center of the airport symbol as denoted on the current FAA-published aeronautical chart, unless a letter of agreement with that airport's management is obtained or otherwise permitted by a COA issued to the exemption holder. The letter of agreement with the airport management must be made available to the Administrator or any law enforcement official upon request.

17. The UA may not be operated less than 500 feet below or less than 2,000 feet horizontally from a cloud or when visibility is less than 3 statute miles from the PIC.

18. If the UAS loses communications or loses its GPS signal, the UA must return to a pre-determined location within the private or controlled-access property.

19. The PIC must abort the flight in the event of unpredicted obstacles or emergencies.

20. The PIC is prohibited from beginning a flight unless (considering wind and forecast weather conditions) there is enough available power for the UA to conduct the intended operation and to operate after that for at least 5 minutes or with the reserve power recommended by the manufacturer if greater.

21. Air Traffic Organization (ATO) Certificate of Waiver or Authorization (COA). All operations shall be conducted in accordance with an ATO-issued COA. The exemption holder may apply for a new or amended COA if it intends to conduct operations that cannot be conducted under the terms of the attached COA.

22. All aircraft operated in accordance with this exemption must be identified by serial number, registered in accordance with 14 CFR part 47, and have identification (N−Number) markings in accordance with 14 CFR part 45, Subpart C. Markings must be as large as practicable.

23. Documents used by the operator to ensure the safe operation and flight of the UAS and any documents required under 14 CFR §§ 91.9 and 91.203 must be available to the PIC at the Ground Control Station of the UAS any time the aircraft is operating. These documents must be made available to the Administrator or any law enforcement official upon request.

24. The UA must remain clear and give way to all manned aviation operations and activities at all times.

25. The UAS may not be operated by the PIC from any moving device or vehicle.

26. All Flight operations must be conducted at least 500 feet from all nonparticipating persons, vessels, vehicles, and structures unless:
    a. Barriers or structures are present that sufficiently protect nonparticipating persons from the UA and/or debris in the event of an accident. The operator must ensure that nonparticipating persons remain under such protection. If a situation arises where nonparticipating persons leave such protection and are within 500 feet of the UA, flight operations must cease immediately in a manner ensuring the safety of nonparticipating persons; and
    b. The owner/controller of any vessels, vehicles or structures has granted permission for operating closer to those objects and the PIC has made a safety assessment of the risk of operating closer to those objects and determined that it does not present an undue hazard.

    The PIC, VO, operator trainees or essential persons are not considered nonparticipating persons under this exemption.

27. All operations shall be conducted over private or controlled-access property with permission from the property owner/controller or authorized representative. Permission from property owner/controller or authorized representative will be obtained for each flight to be conducted.

28. Any incident, accident, or flight operation that transgresses the lateral or vertical boundaries of the operational area as defined by the applicable COA must be reported to the FAA's UAS Integration Office (AFS−80) within 24 hours. Accidents must be reported to the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) per instructions contained on the NTSB Web site: www.ntsb.gov.

If this exemption permits operations for the purpose of closed-set motion picture and television filming and production, the following additional conditions and limitations apply.

29. The operator must have a motion picture and television operations manual (MPTOM) as documented in this grant of exemption.

30. At least 3 days before aerial filming, the operator of the UAS affected by this exemption must submit a written Plan of Activities to the local Flight Standards District Office (FSDO) with jurisdiction over the area of proposed filming. The 3-day notification may be waived with the concurrence of the FSDO. The plan of activities must include at least the following:
    a. Dates and times for all flights;
    b. Name and phone number of the operator for the UAS aerial filming conducted under this grant of exemption;
    c. Name and phone number of the person responsible for the on-scene operation of the UAS;
    d. Make, model, and serial or N−Number of UAS to be used;
    e. Name and certificate number of UAS PICs involved in the aerial filming;
    f. A statement that the operator has obtained permission from property owners and/or local officials to conduct the filming production event; the list of those who gave permission must be made available to the inspector upon request;
    g. Signature of exemption holder or representative; and
    h. A description of the flight activity, including maps or diagrams of any area, city, town, county, and/or state over which filming will be conducted and the altitudes essential to accomplish the operation.

31. Flight operations may be conducted closer than 500 feet from participating persons consenting to be involved and necessary for the filming production, as specified in the exemption holder's MPTOM.

Unless otherwise specified in this grant of exemption, the UAS, the UAS PIC, and the UAS operations must comply with all applicable parts of 14 CFR including, but not limited to, parts 45, 47, 61, and 91.

This exemption terminates on May 31, 2017, unless sooner superseded or rescinded.

Sincerely,

/s/
John S. Duncan
Director, Flight Standards Service

Luis Cardenas, DroneWorks INC., Miami FL - Section 333 Exemption Petition

February 17, 2015

U. S. Department of Transportation
Docket Management System
1200 New Jersey Ave, SE
Washington, DC 20590

Re: Exemption Request Section 333 of the FAA Reform Act of the Federal Aviation Regulations from 14 C.F.R. 45.23(b); 14 C.F.R. Part 21; 14 C.F.R. 61.113(a)&(b); 91.7(a); 91.9(b) (2); 91.103(b); 91.109; 119.121; 91.151(a); 91.203(a)&(b); 91.405(a); 91.407(a) (1); 91.409(a) (2); 91.417(a)&(b)

Dear Sir or Madam,

I, Luis Cardenas dba "DroneWorks INC.", am writing pursuant to the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 and the procedures contained within 14 C.F.R. 11, to request that I, Luis Cardenas, an owner and operator of small unmanned aircraft, be exempted from the Federal Aviation Regulations ("FARs") listed below so that I, Luis Cardenas, may operate my unmanned aircraft system ("UAS") commercially in airspace regulated by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA").

As described herein I, Luis Cardenas, an insured member of the AMA (Academy of Model Aeronautics) am experienced in flying hobby helicopters/planes for recreational purposes. Currently using a DJI Inspire 1 Quadcopter[1] with intent for aerial videography/cinematography to enhance academic community awareness for individuals and companies unfamiliar with the geographical layout of the South Florida area, and augment real estate listing videos; following exemption and approval by the FAA. Thereby enhancing their academic research experience for the SoFlo Area. I have flown RC Helicopters/Planes for over six (6) years without incident. Committed to safety with each flight. My exemption request would permit operation of ultra light weight, UAS(s) in tightly controlled and limited airspace.[2] Predetermined in areas away from general public, airports, heliports and vehicular traffic for community videos, and within property boundaries for individual homeowner real estate listing videos/photos. Currently, similar lightweight, remote controlled UAS's are legally operated by unmonitored amateur hobbyists with no safety plan or controls in place to prevent catastrophe. I, Luis Cardenas, have personally instilled safety

1 Appendix A – DJI Inspire 1 Operator Manual
2 Appendix B – Miami-Dade—South Florida area VFR radius maps

protocols and controls[3] to avoid and prevent public hazard, as well as manned aircraft hazards/catastrophe. This will act to further safety protocols exclusive to lightweight UAS's specific to real estate video and photography usage as I, Luis Cardenas, record flight data and other information gained through permitted flight operations to share with the FAA through any required FAA reports to assist with future protocol and safety regulation.

Granting my request comports with the Secretary of Transportation's (FAA Administrator's) responsibilities and authority to not only integrate UAS's into the national airspace system, but to "...establish requirements for the safe operation of such aircraft systems [UAS's] in the national airspace system" under Section 333(c) of the Reform Act specific to the use of UAS's for Cinematography/Photo purposes. Further I, Luis Cardenas, will conduct my operations in compliance with the protocols described herein or as otherwise established by the FAA.

For the reasons stated below I, Luis Cardenas, respectfully request the grant of an exemption allowing me to operate ultra lightweight, remote controlled UAS's for academic community awareness to benefit/stimulate attraction to the South Florida area and to enhance real estate listing videos for homeowners who cannot afford expensive manned aircraft for the same purpose. Both of which will promote local economic growth through increased employment and increased tax base. Both with public safety in mind by keeping heavier manned aircraft containing combustible fuel that that poses potential public hazard.

Name and Address of the Petitioner

Luis Cardenas dba "DroneWorks"
3400 Powerline Road, Suite A
Oakland Park, FL 33309
Mobile: (754) 234 7813
Email: Luroyale@gmail.com

Regulations Petitioner Petitions for Exemption, If Such Regulations Apply to SUAVs

14 CFR Part 21	14 C.F.R. 91.109	14 CFR 91.405 (a)
14 C.F.R. 45.23(b)	14 C.F. R. 91.119	14 CFR 407 (a) (1)
14 CFR 61.113 (a) & (b)	14 C.F.R. 91.121	14 CFR 409 (a) (2)
14 C.F.R. 91.7 (a)	14 CFR 91.151 (a)	14 CFR 417 (a) & (b)
14 CFR 91.9 (b) (2)	14 CFR 91.203 (a) & (b)	
14 C.F.R. 91.103		

[3] Appendix C - Personal Protocols and Controls

The Extent of relief sought and the Reason He Seeks Such Relief:
I, Luis Cardenas, submit this application in accordance with the Reform Act, 112 P.L. 95 §§ 331-334, seeking relief from any currently applicable FARs operating to prevent me, Luis Cardenas, to pursue commercial--cinematic, academic and other flight operations within the national airspace system. The Reform Act in Section 332 provides for such integration of civil unmanned aircraft systems into our national airspace system as it is in the public's interest to do so. My, Luis Cardenas', ultra light weight UAS meets the definition of "small unmanned aircraft" as defined in Section 331 and therefore the integration of my ultra light weight UAS is expressly contemplated by the Reform Act. I would like to operate my ultra lightweight UAS prior to the time period by which the Reform Act requires the FAA to promulgate rules governing such craft. Thereby, providing direct experience and valuable information for formal regulation that can be administered uniformly to all real estate related UAS aerial video and photography. The Reform Act guides the Secretary in determining the types of UAS's that may operate safely in our national airspace system. Considerations include: The weight, size, speed and overall capabilities of the UAS's; Whether the UAS will be operated near airports or heavily populated areas; and, Whether the UAS will be operated by line of sight. 112 P.L. 95 § 333 (a). Each of these items reflect in favor of an exemption for me, Luis Cardenas. My UAS utilizes four (4) counter-rotating propellers for balance, control and stability. My UAS is equipped with GPS and auto return safety technology. Weighing less than ten (10) pounds (far below the maximum 55 pound limit); including camera with gimbal.

I, Luis Cardenas, considers safety as foremost with each flight. My small unmanned aircraft is designed to hover in place via GPS and operate in less than a 24 knot (15 mph) wind. For safety, stability and fear of financial loss I will not fly in winds exceeding 16 kph (10 mph). Built in safety systems include a GPS mode that allows my UAS to hover in place when radio control inputs are released. With three modes to choose from, I utilize the Smart Mode[4] for aerial videography/photography. This is the safest, most reliable and stable mode to prevent accident and hazard. When pilot communication is lost UAS is designed slowly descend to point of take off. I do not operate my UAS near airports, Hospitals nor Police heliports, and do not operate near areas where general public is within fifty to one hundred (50-100) yards depending on location, conditions and weather. I am constantly on alert for any manned aircraft (Police/Medical helicopters, etc.) and prepared to land/abort immediately to the nearest and safest ground point should a manned aircraft approach my location or I suspect manned aircraft may approach near my location. My UAS is capable of vertical and horizontal operations, and are flown only within my line of sight of me, as the remote control pilot. Utilizing battery power rather than combustible fuels, flights generally last between eighteen (18) to twenty (20) minutes, with an altitude under one hundred fifty (150) feet.

[4]Smart Mode includes GPS Geofence radius for operation, position hold, self-leveling, altitude command, return home feature or land in the event of communication interruption between RC transmitter and UAS. *See* Appendix A

I, Luis Cardenas, utilize a fresh fully charged battery with each flight as a safety precaution; full flight time limit for each battery is eighteen (18) to twenty (20) minutes as tested. I do not operate my UAS at or below manufacturer recommended minimum charge levels for operation; preferring to remain well within a safe operating range to insure adequate communication between radio control and UAS to eliminate potential for crash, loss of control or hazard. Reserve batteries are at hand with each exercise to insure replacement for sufficient safe level of operation. I do not believe in taking risk that may cause a crash, that could create hazard to the public/property/manned aircraft. I have clocked over 200+ hours of hobby level flights for future commercial use to gain familiarization with the characteristics of this specific UAS's performance under different temperature and weather conditions. I also practice computerized simulated flights to maintain adequate skills and response reflex time. I, Luis Cardenas, am extremely cautious when operating of my UAS/ultra light weight unmanned aircraft and will not "create a hazard to users of the national airspace system or the public." 112 P.L. 95 § 333 (b). Given the small size and weight of my UAS it falls well within Congress's contemplated safety zone when it promulgated the Reform Act and the corresponding directive to integrate UAS's into the national airspace system. The UAS, used in hobby flight, has a demonstrable safety record and does not pose any threat to the general public or national security.

How Luis Cardenas' Request Will Benefit the General Public:

Aerial videography for geographical awareness and for real estate marketing has been around for a long time through manned fixed wing aircraft and helicopters. However, For small budget real estate companies and average homeowners the expense of such aerial videography is cost prohibitive. Only large companies and high end Realtors or luxury homeowners can afford to absorb such expenses. Depriving non-luxury homeowners and lower budget Realtors from a valuable marketing tool. Manned aircraft pose a threat to the public through potential catastrophic crash that the community has experienced in the past with military, medical and news/tourism helicopter crashes within the city of Miami. Each resulting in loss of life. Each with combustible fuel that exploded and burned on impact. Police helicopters have made emergency hard landings within city limits. My UAS pose no such threat since size and lack of combustible fuel alleviates any potential threat to the public.

Congress has already proclaimed that it is in the public's interest to integrate commercially flown UAS's into the national airspace system, hence the passing of the Reform Act. Granting my, Luis Cardenas, exemption request furthers the public interest through academic/visual awareness of the geographical benefits in and around the South Florida area. My ultra lightweight UAS is battery powered and creates no emissions that can harm the environment. The consequence of my ultra light weight UAS crashing is far less than a full size helicopter or fixed wing aircraft; which are heavy, contain combustible fuel and can cause catastrophic devastation to the public

The public's interest is furthered by minimizing ecological and crash threat by permitting aerial video/photo capture through my battery operated ultra lightweight UAS's. Permitting me, Luis Cardenas, to immediately fly within national air space furthers economic growth. Granting my exemption request substantially furthers the economic impact for the South Florida community for companies looking to relocate or build in the SoFlo area as well as individuals looking to relocate for career advancement through academic and geographical awareness. Both of which serve as a stimulus to the community.

Reasons Why Luis Cardenas' Exemption Will Not Adversely Affect Safety And How The Exemption Will Provide a Level of Safety At Least Equal To Existing Rule:

My, Luis Cardenas, exemption will not adversely affect safety. Quite the contrary, for the reasons stated permitting me, Luis Cardenas, to log more flight time in FAA controlled airspace, with communication with the FAA, will allow me to contribute to the innovation and implementation of new and novel, as of yet undiscovered safety protocols for UAS Pilots that can be embraced for development in cooperation with the FAA. In addition I, Luis Cardenas, submit the following representations of enhancements to current aerial videography and photography:

- My UAS weighs less than 10 pounds complete with a small ultra light weight high camera
- I only operate my UAS below 200 feet (well within the 400 foot permissible ceiling set by the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012);
- my UAS only operate for 18-20 minutes per flight;
- I land my UAS prior to manufacturer recommended minimum level of battery power;
- I pilot my UAS through remote control only by line of sight;
- My UAS has GPS a flight safety feature whereby it hovers and then slowly lands if communication with the remote control pilot is lost;
- I actively analyze flight data and other sources of information to constantly update and enhance safety protocols;
- I only operate in reasonably safe environment that are strictly controlled, are away from power lines, elevated lights, airports and actively populated areas;
- I conduct extensive pre-flight inspections and protocol, during which safety carries primary importance;
- I always obtains all necessary permissions prior to operation; and,
- I have procedures in place to abort flights in the event of safety breaches or potential danger.

My, Luis Cardenas', safety protocols provide a level of safety equal to or exceeding existing rules. It is important to note that absent the integration of commercial UAS into our national airspace system, helicopters are the primary means of aerial video and photography for community awareness and real estate. While the safety record of such helicopters is remarkably astounding, there has been local incident involving loss of life as well as extensive property damage; it is far safer to operate a battery powered ultra light weight UAS.

- First, the potential loss of life is diminished because UAS's carry no people on board and only operated in specific areas away from mass populations.
- Second, there is no fuel on board a UAS and thus the potential for fire or explosions is greatly diminished.
- Third, the small size and extreme maneuverability of my UAS allow me to remotely pilot away from and avoid hazards quickly and safely.
- Lastly, given its small size and weight, even when close enough to capture amazing images, my UAS need not be so close to the objects they are focused on through the technology and use of post editing software allowing pan and zoom.

Accordingly, my UAS has been experimentally operated for familiarization/competency and will continue to operate at and above current safety levels.

A Summary The FAA May Publish in the Federal Register:

A. 14 C.F.R. 21 & 14 C.F.R. 91: Airworthiness Certificates, Manuals and The Like.

14 C.F.R. 21, Subpart H, entitled Airworthiness Certificates, sets forth requirements for procurement of necessary airworthiness certificates in relation to FAR § 91.203(a)(1). The size, weight and enclosed operational area of my, Luis Cardenas', UAS permits exemption from Part 21 because my UAS meets (and exceeds) an equivalent level of safety pursuant to Section 333 of the Reform Act. The FAA is authorized to exempt aircraft from the airworthiness certificate requirement under both the Act (49 U.S.C. § 44701 (f)) and Section 333 of the Reform Act. Both pieces of legislation permit the FAA to exempt UAS's from the airworthiness certificate requirement in consideration of the weight, size, speed, maneuverability and proximity to areas such as airports and dense populations. My, Luis Cardenas, current and projected UAS's meet or exceed each of the elements.

14 C.F.R. 91.7(a) prohibits the operation of an aircraft without an airworthiness certificate. As no such certificate will be applicable in the form contemplated by the FARs, this Regulation is inapplicable.

14 C.F.R. § 91.9 (b) (2) requires an aircraft flight manual in the aircraft. As there are no on board pilots or passengers, and given the size of the UAS's, this Regulation is inapplicable. An equivalent level of safety will be achieved by maintaining a safety/flight manual delineating areas of where safety can be defined.[5] The FAA has previously issued exemptions to this regulation in Exemption Nos. 8607, 8737, 8738, 9299, 9299A, 9565, 9565B, 10167, 10167A, 10602, 10700 and 32827.

14 C.F.R. § 91.121 regarding altimeter settings is inapplicable insofar as my UAS utilizes electronic global positioning systems with a barometric sensor.

14 C.F.R. § 91.203 (a) and (b) provides for the carrying of civil aircraft certifications and registrations. They are inapplicable for the same reasons described above. The equivalent level of safety will be achieved by maintaining any such required certifications and registrations by me, Luis Cardenas.

B. 14 C.F.R. § 45.23: Marking of The Aircraft.

Applicable Codes of Federal Regulation require aircraft to be marked according to certain specifications. My UAS are, by definition, unmanned. They therefore do not have a cabin, cockpit or pilot station on which to mark certain words or phrases. Further, two-inch lettering is difficult to place on such small aircraft with dimensions smaller that minimal lettering requirement. Regardless, I will mark its UASs in the largest possible lettering by placing the word “EXPERIMENTAL” on its fuselage as required by 14 C.F.R. §45.29 (f) so that I the pilot, or anyone assisting me as a spotter with the UAV will see the markings. The FAA has previously issued exemptions to this regulation through Exemptions Nos. 8738, 10167, 10167A and 10700.

C. 14 C.F.R. § 61.113: Private Pilot Privileges and Limitations: PIC.

Pursuant to 14 C.F.R. §§ 61.113 (a) & (b), private pilots are limited to non-commercial operations. I, Luis Cardenas, can achieve an equivalent level of safety as achieved by current Regulations because my UAS does not carry any pilots or passengers. Further, while helpful, a pilot license will not ensure remote control piloting skills. The risks attended to the operation of my UAS is far less than the risk levels inherent in the commercial activities outlined in 14 C.F.R. § 61, et seq. Thus, allowing me, Luis Cardenas, to operate my UAS meet and exceed current safety levels in relation to 14 C.F.R. §61.113 (a) & (b).

D. 14 C.F.R. 91.119: Minimum Safe Altitudes.

14 C.F.R. § 91.119 prescribes safe altitudes for the operation of civil aircraft. It allows

[5] Appendix D - Safety/Flight Manual

helicopters to be operated at lower altitudes in certain conditions. My UAS will never operate at an altitude greater than 200 AGL; safely below the standard of 400 AGL. I, Luis Cardenas, will however operate my UAS in safe areas away from public and traffic, providing a level of safety at least equivalent to or below those in relation to minimum safe altitudes. Given the size, weight, maneuverability and speed of my UAS, an equivalent or higher level of safety will be achieved.

E. 14 C.F.R. 91.405 (a); 407 (a) (1); 409 (a) (2); 417(a) & (b): Maintenance Inspections.

The above-cited Regulations require, amongst other things, aircraft owners and operators to "have [the] aircraft inspected as prescribed in subpart E of this part and shall between required inspections, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, have discrepancies repaired as prescribed in part 43 of this chapter. . . ."

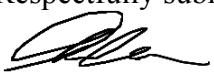
These Regulations only apply to aircraft with an airworthiness certificate. They will not, therefore, apply to my, Luis Cardenas, UAS. However, as a safety precaution I inspect my UAS before and after each flight.

A Summary The FAA May Publish in the Federal Register: A. 14 C.F.R. 21 and 14 C.F.R. 91: Airworthiness Certificates, Manuals and The Like. 14 C.F.R. 21, Subpart H, entitled Airworthiness Certificates, sets forth requirements for procurement of necessary airworthiness certificates in relation to FAR § 91.203(a)(1). The size, weight and enclosed operational area of my UAS permits exemption from Part 21 because my, Luis Cardenas', UAS meets an equivalent level of safety pursuant to Section 333 of the Reform Act. The FAA is authorized to exempt aircraft from the airworthiness certificate requirement under both the Act (49 U.S.C. § 44701 (f)) and Section 333 of the Reform Act. Both pieces of legislation permit the FAA to exempt UAS's from the airworthiness certificate requirement in consideration of the weight, size, speed, maneuverability and proximity to areas such as airports and dense populations. My UAS meets or exceeds each of the elements. 14 C.F.R. 91.7(a) prohibits the operation of an aircraft without an airworthiness certificate. As no such certificate will be applicable in the form contemplated by the FARs, this Regulation is inapplicable. 14 C.F.R. § 91.9 (b) (2) requires an aircraft flight manual in the aircraft. As there are no pilots or passengers, and given the size of the UAS's, this Regulation is inapplicable. An equivalent level of safety will be achieved by maintaining a manual. The FAA has previously issued exemptions to this regulation in Exemption Nos. 8607, 8737, 8738, 9299, 9299A, 9565, 9565B, 10167, maintenance program that involves regular software updates and curative measures for any damaged hardware. Therefore, an equivalent level of safety will be achieved.

In summary, Luis Cardenas seeks an exemption from the following Regulations:

14 C.F.R. 21, subpart H; 14 C.F.R. 45.23(b); 14 C.F.R. §§ 61.113 (a) & (b); 14 C.F.R. § 91.7 (a); 14 C.F.R. § 91.9 (b)(2); 14 C.F.R. § 91.103(b); 14 C.F.R. § 91.109; 14 C.F.R. § 91.119; 14 C.F.R. § 91.121; 14 C.F.R. § 91.151(a); 14 C.F.R. §§ 91.203(a) and (b); 14 C.F.R. § 91.405 (a); 14 C.F.R. § 91.407 (a)(1); 14 C.F.R. § 91.409 (a)(2); 14 C.F.R. § 91.409 (a) (2); and, 14 C.F.R. §§ 91.417 (a) & (b) to commercially operate my small unmanned vehicle/lightweight unmanned aircraft vehicle in community awareness, Cinematography, and to develop economic platforms for real estate to enhance the experience of those seeking to relocate to the South Florida area. Currently, area awareness and real estate aerial videography/photography relies primarily on the use of larger aircraft running on combustible fuel. Posing potential risk to the public. Granting my request for exemption will reduce current risk levels and thereby enhance safety. My UAS craft does not contain potentially explosive fuel, is smaller, lighter and more maneuverable than conventional video and photographic aircraft with much less flight time. Further, I operate at lower altitudes and in controlled airspace eliminating potential public risk flying to and from established air fields. I, Luis Cardenas, have been informally analyzing flight information and have compiled safety protocols and the implementation of a flight operations manual for UAS usage that exceeds currently accepted means and methods for safe flight. Formal collection of information shared with the FAA will enhance the FAA's internal efforts to establish protocols for complying with the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012. There are no personnel on board my UAS and therefore the likelihood of death or serious bodily injury is significantly diminished. Operation of my UAS, weighing less than 10 pounds and travelling at lower speeds within limited areas will provide an equivalent level of safety as that achieved under current FARs. Accordingly I, Luis Cardenas, respectfully request that the FAA grant my exemption request and am willing to cooperate in sharing information to benefit the FAA, safety of manned aircraft, and the general public at large.

Respectfully submitted,



Luis Cardenas, Cinematographer
DroneWorks
3400 Powerline Rd. Suite A
Oakland Park, FL 33309

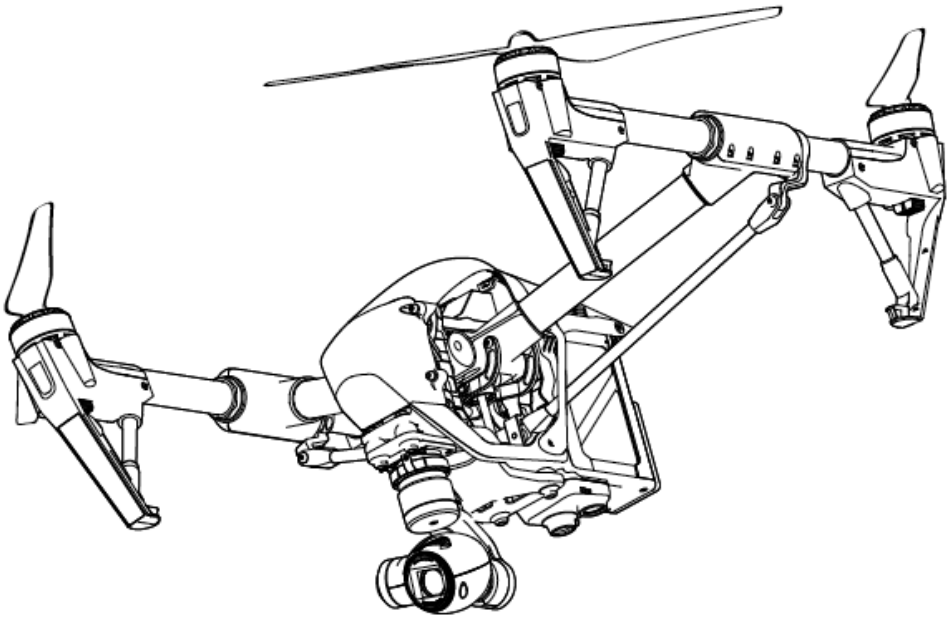
Appendix A

DJI Inspire 1
Operator Manual

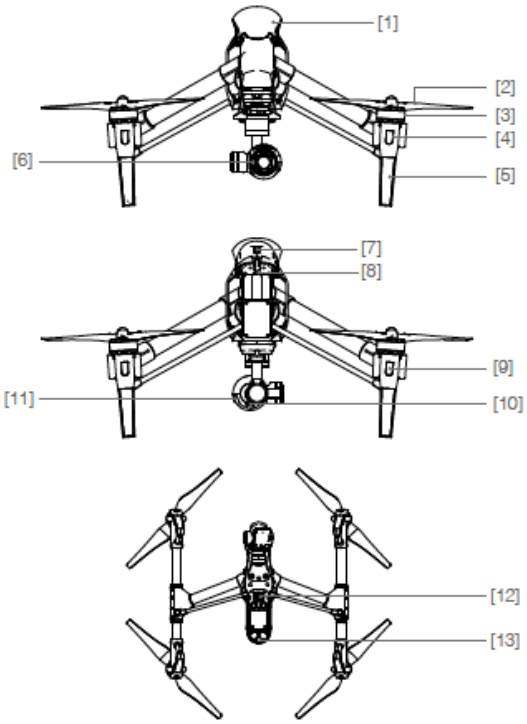
INSPIRE 1

User Manual V1.0

2014.12



Aircraft Diagram



[1] GPS

[2] Propeller (P17)

[3] Motor

[4] Front LED (P12)

[5] Landing gear

[6] Gimbal and Camera (P37)

[7] Intelligent Flight Battery (P18)

[8] Aircraft Micro-USB Port

[9] Rear LED (P12)

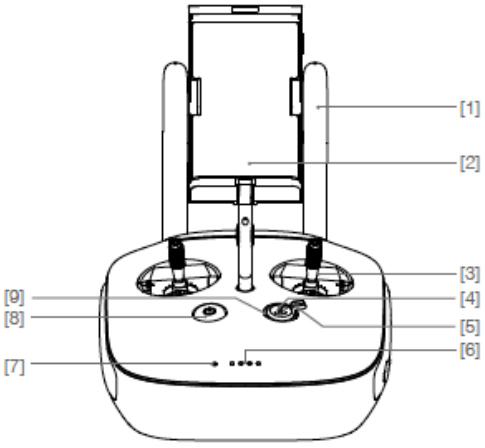
[10] Camera Micro-USB Port

[11] Camera Micro-SD Card Slot (P35)

[12] Vision Positioning Sensors (P16)

[13] Aircraft Status Indicator (P13)

Remote Controller Diagram



[1] Antennas (P29)

Relays aircraft control and video signal.

[2] Mobile Device Holder

Mounting place for your mobile device.

[3] Control Stick

Controls aircraft orientation.

[4] Return Home (RTH) Button (P13)

Press and hold the button to initiate Return to Home (RTH).

[5] Transformation Switch (P27)

Toggle the switch up or down to raise or lower the landing gear.

[6] Battery Level LEDs

Displays the current battery level.

[7] Status LED

Displays the power status.

[8] Power Button

Used to power on or power off the remote controller.

[9] RTH LED

Circular LED around the RTH button displays RTH status.

[10] Camera Settings Dial

Turn the dial to adjust camera settings. Only functions when the remote controller is connected to a mobile device running the DJI Pilot app.

[11] Playback Button

Playback the captured images or videos.

[12] Shutter Button

Press to take a photo. If in burst mode, the set number of photos will be taken with one press.

[13] Flight Mode Switch

Used to switch between P, A and F mode.

[14] Video Recording Button

Press to start recording video. Press again to stop recording.

[15] Gimbal Dial

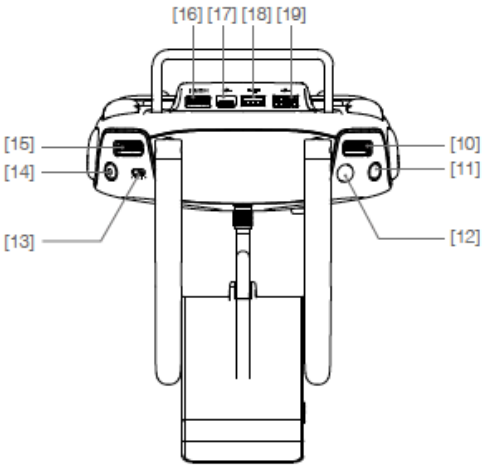
Use this dial to control the tilt of the gimbal.

[16] Micro-USB Port

For connecting the remote controller to your computer.

[17] Mini-HDMI Port

Connect an HD compatible monitor to this port to get a live HD video preview of what the camera sees.

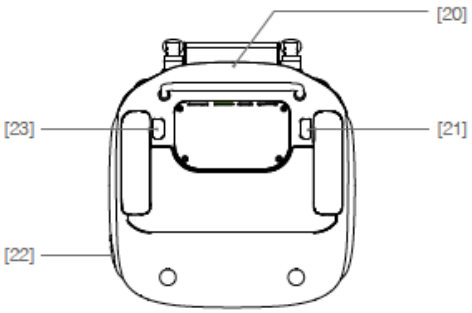


[18] CAN Bus Port

Reserved for future use.

[19] USB Port

Connect to mobile device to access all of the DJI Pilot app controls and features.



[20] GPS Module

Used to pinpoint the location of the remote controller.

[21] Back Left Button

Customizable button in DJI Pilot app.

[22] Power Port

Connect to a power source to charge the remote controller's internal battery.

[23] Back Right Button

Customizable button in DJI Pilot app.

Aircraft

Flight Controller

The Inspire 1's flight controller is based on DJI flight controller with several enhancements such as new flight mode and new safe mode. Three safe modes are available: Failsafe, Return Home and Dynamic Home Point. These features ensure the safe return of your aircraft if the control signal is lost. A flight recorder stores crucial flight data for each flight.

Flight Mode

Three flight modes are available. The details of each flight mode are found in the section below:

P mode (Positioning) : P mode works best when GPS signal is strong. There are three different states of P mode, which will be automatically selected by the Inspire 1 depending on GPS signal strength and Vision Positioning sensors:

P-GPS: GPS and Vision Positioning both are available, and the aircraft is using GPS for positioning.

P-OPTI: Vision Positioning is available but the GPS signal is not. Aircraft is using only Vision Positioning for hovering

P-ATTI: Neither GPS or Vision Positioning available, aircraft is using only its barometer for positioning, so only altitude is controlled.

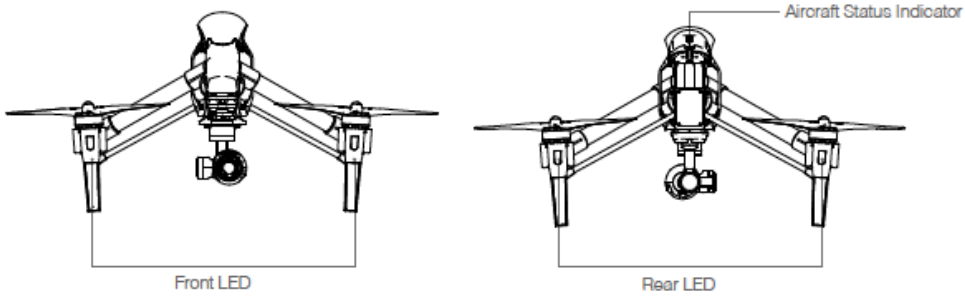
A mode (Attitude): The GPS and Vision Positioning System is not used for holding position. The aircraft only uses its barometer to maintain altitude. If it is still receiving a GPS signal, the aircraft can automatically return home if the Remote Controller signal is lost and if the Home Point has been recorded successfully.

F mode (Function): Intelligent Orientation Control (IOC) is activated in this mode. For more information about IOC, refer to the IOC in Appendix.

Use the Flight Controller mode switch to change the flight mode of the aircraft, refer to the "Flight Mode Switch" on P27 for more information.

Flight Status Indicator

The INSPIRE 1 comes with the Front LED, Rear LED and Aircraft Status Indicator. The positions of these LEDs are shown in the figure below:



The Front and Rear LED show the orientation of the aircraft. The Front LED displays solid red and the Rear LED displays solid green.

Aircraft Status Indicator shows the system status of the flight controller. Refer to the table below for more information about the Aircraft Status Indicator:

Aircraft Status Indicator Description

Normal	
R G Y ····· Red, Green and Yellow Flash Alternatively	Power on and self-check
G Y ····· Green and Yellow Flash Alternatively	Aircraft warming up
G ····· Green Flashes Slowly	Safe to Fly (P mode with GPS and Vision Positioning)
G X2 ····· Green Flashes Twice	Safe to Fly (P mode with Vision Positioning but without GPS)
Y ····· Yellow Flashes Slowly	Safe to Fly (A mode but No GPS and Vision Positioning)
Warning	
Y ····· Fast Yellow Flashing	Remote Controller Signal Lost
R ····· Slow Red Flashing	Low Battery Warning
R ····· Fast Red Flashing	Critical Low Battery Warning
R ····· Red Flashing Alternatively	IMU Error
R —— Solid Red	Critical Error
R Y ····· Red and Yellow Flash Alternatively	Compass Calibration Required

Return to Home (RTH)

The Return to Home (RTH) brings the aircraft back to the last recorded Home Point. There are three cases that will trigger RTH procedure; they are Smart RTH, Low Battery RTH and Failsafe RTH.

	GPS	Description
Home Point		The Home Point is the location at which your aircraft takes off when the GPS signal is strong. You can view the GPS signal strength through the GPS icon ( ). If you are using the Dynamic Home Point setting, the Home Point will be updated to your current position as you move around and when the Aircraft Status Indicator blinks green.

Smart RTH

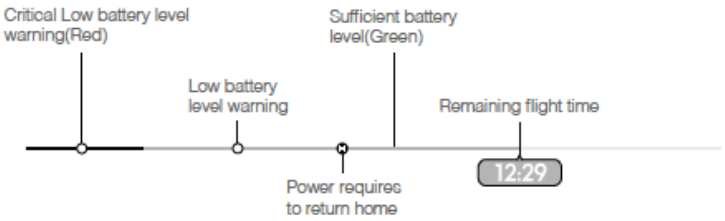
Using the RTH button on the remote controller (refer to "RTH button" on P28 for more information) or the RTH button in the DJI Pilot app when GPS is available to enables smart RTH. The aircraft return to the latest recorded Home Point, you may control the aircraft's orientation to avoid collision during the Smart RTH. Press the Smart RTH button once to start the process, press the Smart RTH button again to exit Smart RTH and regain the control.

Low Battery RTH

The low battery level failsafe is triggered when the DJI Intelligent Flight Battery is depleted to a point that may affect the safe return of the aircraft. Users are advised to return home or land the aircraft immediately when these warnings are shown. DJI Pilot app will advise user to return the aircraft to the Home Point when low battery warning is triggered. Aircraft will automatically return to the Home Point if no action is taken after 10 seconds countdown. User can cancel the RTH by pressing once on the RTH button. The thresholds for these warnings are automatically determined based on the current aircraft altitude and its distance from the Home Point.

Aircraft will land automatically if the current battery level can only support the aircraft to land to the ground from the current altitude. User can use the remote controller to control the aircraft's orientation during the landing process.

The Battery Level Indicator is displayed in the DJI Pilot app, and is described below



Battery level indicator

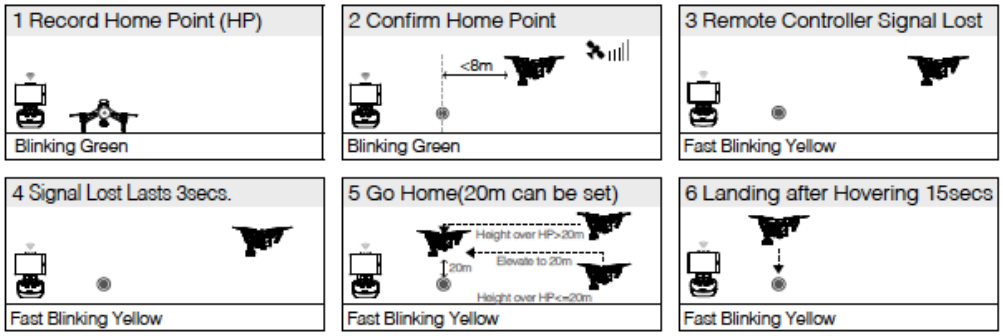
Battery Level Warning	Remark	Aircraft Status Indicator	DJI Pilot app	Flight Instructions
Low battery level warning	The battery power is low. Please land the aircraft.	Aircraft status indicator blinks RED slowly.	Tap "Go-home" to have the aircraft return to the Home point and land automatically, or "Cancel" to resume normal flight. If no action is taken, the aircraft will automatically go home and land after 10 seconds. Remote controller will sound an alarm.	Fly the aircraft back and land it as soon as possible, then stop the motors and replace the battery.
Critical Low battery level warning	The aircraft must land immediately.	Aircraft status indicator blinks RED quickly.	The DJI Pilot app screen will flash red and aircraft starts to descend. Remote controller will sound an alarm.	The aircraft will begin to descend and land automatically.
Estimated remaining flight time	Estimated remaining flight based on current battery level.	N/A	N/A	N/A

- When the critical battery level warning activates and the aircraft is descending to land automatically, you may push the throttle upward to hover the aircraft and navigate it to a more appropriate location for landing.
- Color zones and markers on the battery level indicator reflect estimated remaining flight time and are adjusted automatically, according to the aircraft's current status.

Failsafe RTH

Failsafe RTH is activated automatically if remote controller signal (including video relay signal) is lost for more than 3 seconds provided that Home Point has been successfully recorded and compass is working normally. Return home process may be interrupted and the operator can regain control over the aircraft if a remote controller signal is resumed.

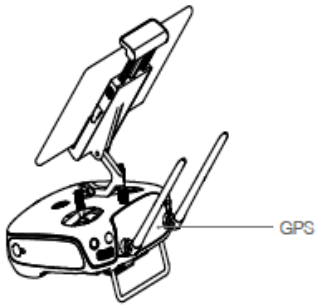
Failsafe Illustration



- Aircraft cannot avoid obstruction during the Failsafe RTH, therefore it is important to set an reasonable Failsafe altitude before each flight. Launch the DJI Pilot app and enter "Camera" view and select "MODE" to set the Failsafe altitude.
- Aircraft will stop ascending and immediately return to the Home Point if you move the throttle stick during the Failsafe.

Dynamic Home Point

Dynamic home point is useful in situations when you are in motion and require a Home Point that is different from the takeoff point. GPS module is located at the position shown in the figure below:



Ensure the space above the GPS module is not obstructed when using Dynamic Home Point.

There are two options for Dynamic Home Point.

1. Set the aircraft current coordinate as the new Home Point.
2. Set the remote controller's coordinate as the new Home Point.

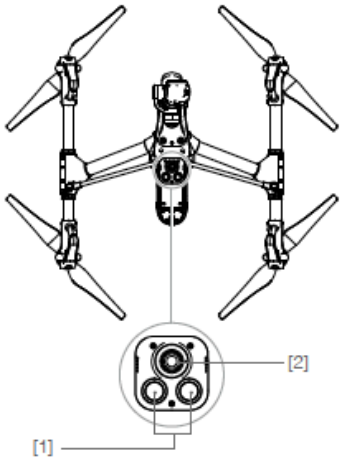
Setting Up Dynamic Home Point

Follow the steps below to setup Dynamic Home Point:

1. Connect to the mobile device and launch the DJI Pilot app and go to the "Camera" page.
2. Tap"📍"and select"🎮", to reset the remote controller's coordinates as the new Home Point.
3. Tap"📍"and select"✈", to reset the aircraft's coordinates as the new Home Point.
4. The aircraft status indicator blinks green to show Home Point is set succesfully.

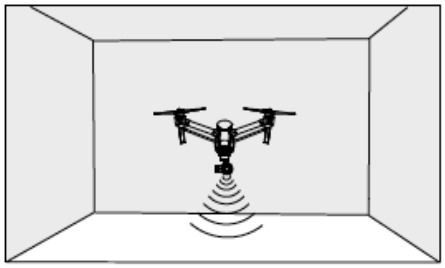
Vision Positioning System

DJI Vision Positioning is a positioning system that uses ultrasonic and image data to help the aircraft identify its current position. With the help of Vision Positioning, your Inspire 1 can hover in place more precisely and fly indoors or in other environments where there is no GPS signal available. The main components of DJI Vision Positioning are located on the bottom of your Inspire 1, including [1]two sonar sensors and[2]one monocular camera.



Using Vision Positioning

Vision Positioning is activated automatically when the Inspire 1 is powered on. No manual action is required. Vision Positioning is typically used in the indoor environment where no GPS is available. By using the sensors on the Vision Positioning system, Inspire 1 can perform precision hovering even when no GPS is available.



Follow the steps below to use Vision Positioning:

1. Toggle the switch to "P" as shown the figure to the right:
2. Place the Inspire 1 on a flat surface. Notice that the Vision Positioning system cannot work properly on surfaces without pattern variations.
3. Power on the Inspire 1. The aircraft status indicator will flash twice in green light, which indicates the Vision Positioning system is ready. Gently push the throttle up to lift off, and the Inspire 1 will hover in place.

⚠ The performance of your Inspire 1's Vision Positioning System is subject to the surface you are flying over. The ultrasonic waves may not be able to accurately measure the distance over sound absorbing materials, and the camera may not function correctly in suboptimal environments. The aircraft will switch from "P" mode to "A" mode automatically if both GPS and Vision Positioning System are not available. So operate the aircraft cautiously when in any of the following situations:

- Flying over monochrome surfaces (e.g. pure black, pure white, pure red, pure green).
- Flying over a highly reflective surfaces.
- Flying at high speeds(over 8m/s at 2 meters or over 4m/s at 1 meter).
- Flying over water or transparent surfaces.
- Flying over moving surfaces or objects.
- Flying in an area where the lighting changes frequently or drastically.
- Flying over extremely dark (lux < 10) or bright (lux > 10,000) surfaces.
- Flying over surfaces that can absorb sound waves (e.g. thick carpet).
- Flying over surfaces without clear patterns or texture.
- Flying over surfaces with identical repeating patterns or textures (e.g. tiles with same design).
- Flying over inclined surfaces that will deflect sound waves away from the aircraft.
- In the event of loss of remote controller's signal, the aircraft will hover for 8 seconds and then auto-land if it is in "P" mode.

- Keep the sensors clean at all times. Dirt or other debris may adversely affect the effectiveness of the sensors.
- The effective hovering altitudes of the aircraft is from 0 to 2.5 meters.
- Vision Positioning system may not function properly when the aircraft is flying over water.
- Vision Positioning system may not be able to recognize pattern on the ground in low light conditions (less than 100lux).
- Do not use other ultrasonic devices with frequency of 40 KHz when Vision Positioning system is in operation.
- Vision Positioning system may not be able to stabilize the aircraft when flying close to the ground (below 0.5 meters) in fast speed.

⊘ Keep the animals away from the aircraft when Vision Positioning system is activated. The sonar sensor emits high frequency sound that is only audible to some animals.

Flight Recorder

Flight data is automatically recorded to the SD card. This includes flight duration, orientation, distance, aircraft status information, speed, and other parameters.

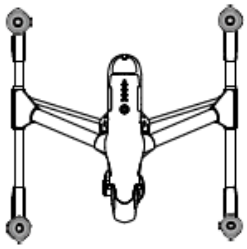
Attaching and Detaching the Propellers

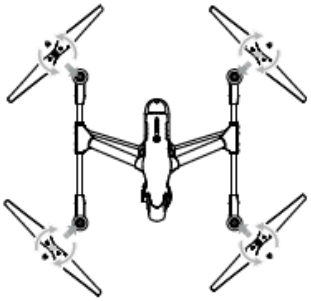
Use only DJI approved propellers with your Inspire 1. The grey or black nut on the propeller indicates the rotation direction of the propeller and where it should be attached. To attach the propellers properly, match the nut with the dots on the motors of your Inspire 1:

Propellers	Grey cap(1345)	Black cap(1345R)
Figure		
Attach On	Motors without a black dot	Motors with a black dot
Legends	Lock : Turn the propellers in the indicated direction to mount and tighten Unlock : Turn the propellers in the indicated direction to loosen and remove	

Attaching the Propellers

1. Attach the propellers with a grey nut onto a motor without a black dot and spin the propellers clockwise to secure them in place. Attach the propellers with a black nut onto a motor with a black dot and spin the propellers counter clockwise to secure its position. Be sure to completely tighten each propeller by hand before flight.





⚠
- Ensure propellers are attached to its corresponding motors, otherwise the aircraft cannot take off.
- Handling the propellers with care.
- Manually tightent each of the propellers on the corresponding motors to ensure it is attached firmly.

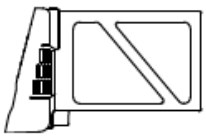
Detaching the Propellers

Hold the motor still. Then spin the propeller in the unlock direction indicated on the propeller itself.

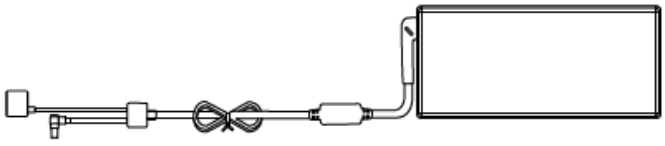
⚠
- Check that the propellers and motors are installed correctly and firmly before every flight.
- Ensure that all propellers are in good condition before each flight. DO NOT use old, chipped, or broken propellers.
- To avoid injury, STAND CLEAR of and DO NOT touch propellers or motors when they are spinning.
- ONLY use original DJI propellers for a better and safer flight experience.

DJI Intelligent Flight Battery

The DJI Intelligent Flight Battery has a capacity of 4500mAh, voltage of 22.2V, and smart charge-discharge functionality. It can only be charged with an appropriate DJI approved charger.



Intelligent Flight Battery



Charger

Remote Controller

Remote Controller Profile

The Inspire 1 Remote Controller is a multi-function wireless communication device that integrates the video downlink ground system and aircraft Remote Controller system. The video downlink and aircraft Remote Controller system operate at 2.4 GHz with maximum transmission distance of 2km. The remote controller features a number of camera functions, such as taking and previewing photos and video, and controlling gimbal motions. The remote controller is powered by a 2S rechargeable battery. The current battery level is displayed by LEDs on the front panel of the remote control.

- **Compliance Version**: The Remote Controller is compliant with both CE and FCC regulations.
- **Operating Mode**: Control can be set to Mode 1 , Mode 2.
- **Mode 1**: The right stick serves as the throttle.
- **Mode 2**: The left stick serves as the throttle.

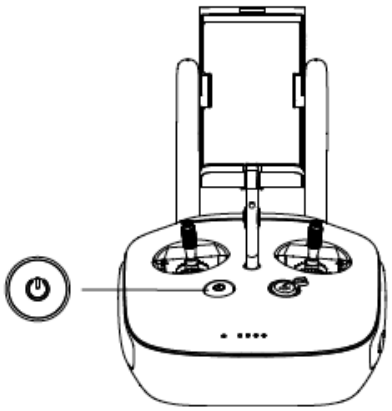
⚠ Do not operate more than 3 aircrafts within in the same area (size equivalent to a soccer field) to prevent transmission interference.

Remote Controller Operations

Powering On And Off The Remote Controller

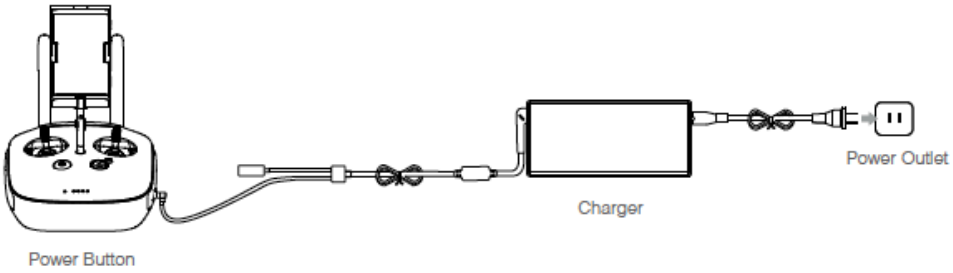
The Inspire 1 remote controller is powered by a 2S rechargeable battery with a capacity of 6000mAh. The battery level is indicated by the Battery Level LEDs on the front panel. Follow the steps below to power on your remote controller:

1. When powered off, press the Power Button once and the Battery Level LEDs will display the current battery level.
2. Then, press and hold the Power Button to power on the remote controller.
3. The Remote Controller will beep when it powers on. The Status LED will blink green (slave remote controller blinks solid purple) rapidly, indicating that the remote controller is linking to the aircraft. The Status LED will show a solid green light when linking is completed.
4. Repeat step 2 to power off the remote controller after finish using it.



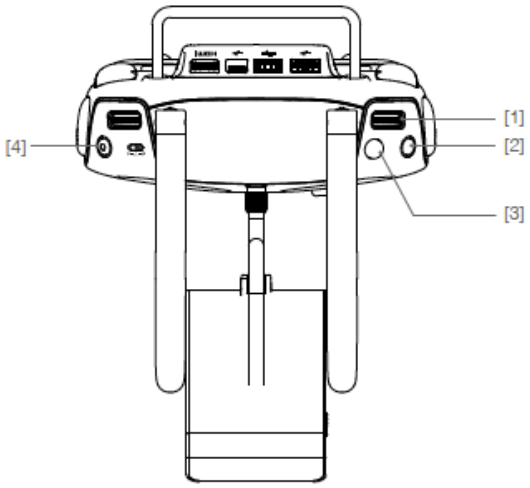
Charging Remote Controller

Charge the remote controller via supplied charger.



Controlling Camera

Shoot videos or images and adjust camera settings via the Shutter Button, Camera Settings Dial, Playback Button and Video Recording Button on the remote control.



[1] Camera Settings Dial

Turn the dial to quickly adjust camera settings such as ISO and shutter speed without letting go of the remote controller. Move the dial button to left or right to view the pictures or videos in playback mode.

[2] Playback Button

Press to view images or videos that have already been captured.

[3] Shutter Button

Press to take a photo. If burst mode is activated, multiple photos will be taken with a single press.

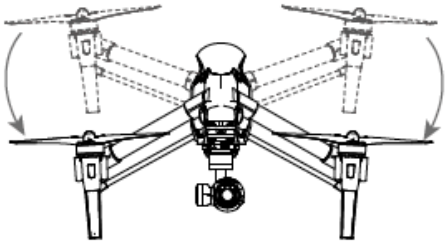
[4] Recoding Button

Press once to start recording video, then press again to stop recording.

Controlling Aircraft

This section explains how to use the various features of the remote controller. The Remote Controller is set to Mode 2 by default.

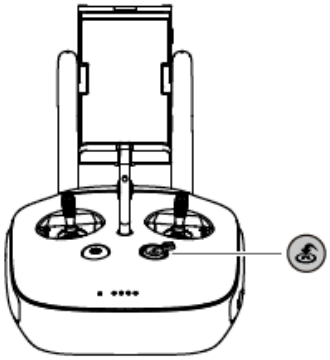
2. Lower: The landing gear will lower to its lowest position for landing.



⚠ Do not raise the landing gear when the aircraft is on the ground. Ensure the landing gear is lowered before landing.

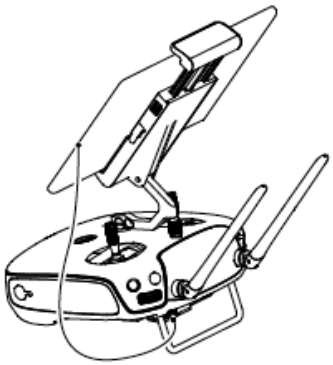
RTH button

Press and hold this button to start the Return to Home (RTH) procedure. The LED around the RTH Button will blink white to indicate the aircraft is entering RTH mode. The aircraft will then return to the last recorded Home Point. Press this button again to cancel the RTH procedure and regain the control of the aircraft.



Connecting Mobile Device

Tilt the Mobile Device Holder to the desired position. Press the button on the side of the Mobile Device Holder to release the clamp, and then place your mobile device into the clamp. Adjust the clamp to secure your mobile device. Then connect your mobile device to the remote controller with a USB cable. Plug one end of the cable into your mobile device, and the other end into the USB port on the back of the remote controller.



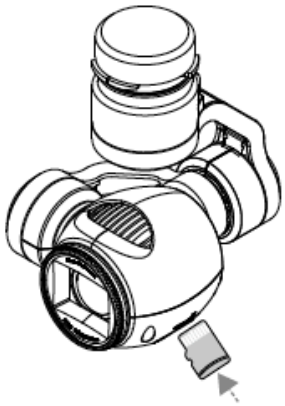
Camera and Gimbal

Camera Profile

The on-board camera supports 4K video capture up to 4096x2160p24 and 12M pixel photos capture by using the 1/2.3 inch CMOS sensor. You may export the video in either MOV or MP4 format for editing. Available picture shooting modes include burst, continuous, and timer mode. A live preview of what the camera is seeing before you shoot videos and pictures is supported through the DJI Pilot App.

Camera Micro-SD Card Slot

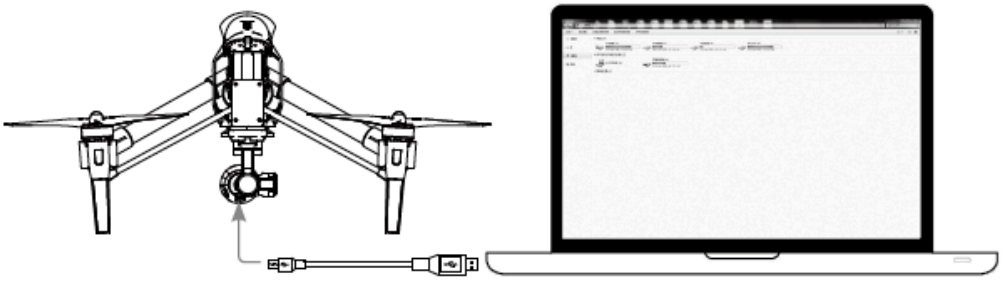
To store your photos and videos, plug in the micro-SD card into the slot shown below before powering on the Inspire 1. The Inspire 1 comes with a 16GB micro-SD card and supports up to a 64GB micro-SD card. A UHS-1 type micro-SD card is recommended, because the fast read and write capability of these cards enables you to store high-resolution video data.



⊘ Do not remove micro-SD card from the Inspire 1 when it is powered on.

Camera Data Port

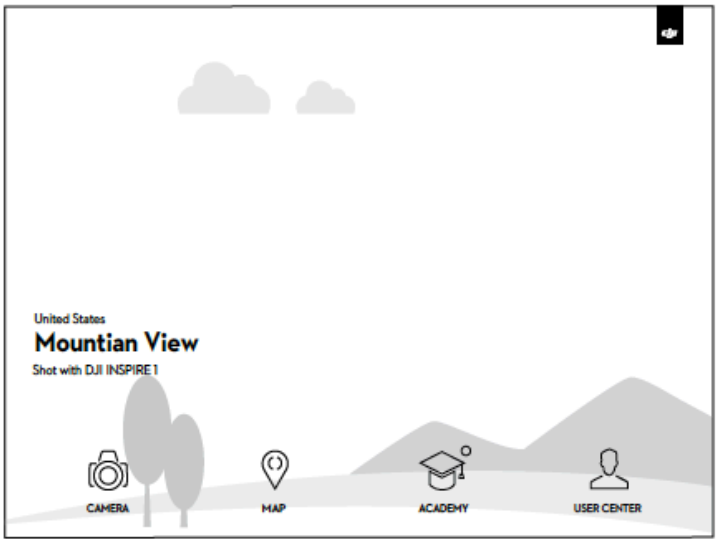
Power on the Inspire 1 and then connect a USB cable to the Camera Data Port to download photos or videos from the camera to your computer.



⚠ Power on the aircraft before attempting to download the files.

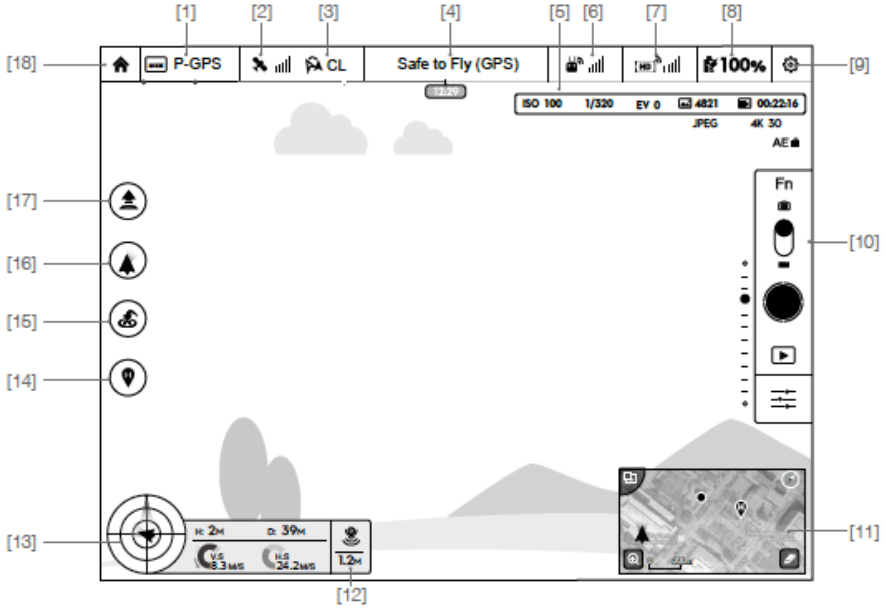
DJI Pilot App

The DJI Pilot app is a new mobile app designed specifically for the Inspire 1. Use this app to control the gimbal, camera and other features of your flight system. The app also comes with Map, Store a User Center, for configuring your aircraft and sharing your content with friends. It is recommended that you use a tablet for the best experience.



Camera

The Camera page contains a live HD video feed from the Inspire 1's camera. You can also configure various camera parameters from the Camera page.



[1] Flight Mode

MODE: The text next to this icon indicates the current flight mode.
Tap to enter MC (Main Controller) settings. Modify flight limits, perform compass calibration, and set the gain values on this screen.

[2] GPS Signal Strength

: This icon shows the current strength of GPS signals. Green bars indicates adequate GPS strength.

[3] IOC Settings

CL : This icon shows which IOC setting that the aircraft has entered when in F Mode.
Tap to enter IOC setting menu and select Course Lock, Home Lock or Point of Interest Lock.

[4] System Status

Safe to Fly (GPS) : This icon shows current aircraft system status, such as GPS signal health.

[5] Battery Level Indicator

: The battery level indicator dynamically displays the battery level. The color zones on the battery level indicator represent different battery levels.

[6] Remote Controller Signal

: This icon shows the strength of remote controller signal.

[7] HD Video Link Signal Strength

HD : This icon shows the HD video downlink signal strength between the aircraft and the remote controller.

[8] Battery Level

100%: This icon shows the current Intelligent Flight Battery level.

Tap to enter battery information menu, set the various battery warning thresholds and view the battery warning history in this page.

[9] General Settings

: Tap this icon to enter General Settings page. Select parameter units, reset the camera, enable the quick view feature, adjust the gimbal roll value and toggle flight route display on this page.

[10] Camera Operation Bar

Exposure Lock

AE : Tap to enable or disable the camera exposure lock.

Function

Fn : Tap to adjust camera settings, such as video format and digtial filters.

Shutter

: Tap this button to take a single photo.

Record

: Tap once to start recording video, then tap again to stop recording. You can also press the Video Recording Button on the remote controller, which has the same function.

Playback

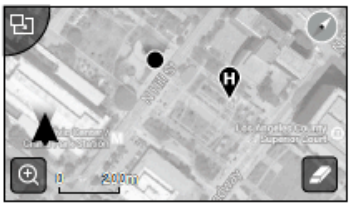
: Tap to enter playback page. You can preview photos and videos as soon as they are captured.

Camera Settings and Shooting Mode

: Tap to enter the Camera Settings page and switch from camera shooting mode from manual to auto.

[11] Map

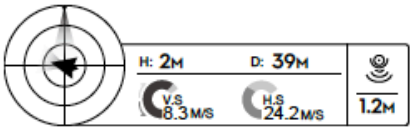
Display the flight path of the current mission. Tap to switch from the Camera GUI to the Map GUI.



[12] Vision Positioning

: This icon shows the distance between the surface and the Vision Positioning System's sensors.

[13] Flight Telemetry



Vision Positioning Status

Icon is highlighted when Vision Positioning is in operation.

Flight attitude is indicated by the flight attitude icon.

(1) The red arrow shows which direction the aircraft is facing.
(2) Light blue and dark blue areas indicate pitch.
(3) Pitching of the boundary between light blue and dark blue area shows roll angle.

[14] Home Point Settings

: Tap this button to reset the current home point. You may choose to set the aircraft take-off location, the remote controller's current position, or the aircraft's current position as the Home Point.

[15] Return to Home (RTH)

: Initiate RTH home procedure. Tap to have the aircraft return to the latest home point.

Flight

Once pre-flight preparation is complete, it is recommended to use the flight simulator to learn how to fly safely. Ensure that all flights are carried out in a suitable location.

Flight Environment Requirements

1. Do not use the aircraft in severe weather conditions. These include wind speed exceeding 10m/s , snow, rain and smog.
2. Only fly in open areas. Tall buildings and steel structures may affect the accuracy of the on-board compass and GPS signal.
3. Avoid from obstacles, crowds, high voltage power lines, trees or bodies of water.
4. Minimize electromagnetic interference by not flying in area with high levels of electromagnetism, including mobile phone base stations or radio transmission towers.
5. Aircraft and battery performance is subject to environment factor such as air density and temperature. Be very careful when flying 14700 feet (4500 meters) or more above sea level as battery and aircraft performance may be reduced.
6. The Inspire 1 cannot operate within the polar areas in "P" mode.

Flight Limits and Flight Restriction Area

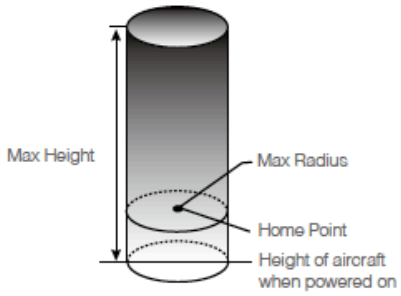
Flight limits on height and distance can be set. The details of these flight limits are described in the following section.

All unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) operators should abide by all regulations from such organizations as the ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization), FAA and their own national airspace regulations. For safety reasons, the flight limits function is enabled by default to help users use this product safely and legally. The flight limits function includes height limits, distance limits and No Fly Zones.

When operating in P Mode, height, distance limits and No Fly Zones work together to manage flight. In A mode only height limits work and flights cannot go higher than 120 meters.

Max Height & Radius Limits

Max Height & Radius limit flying height and distance, and the user may change these settings in the DJI Pilot App. Once complete, your Inspire 1 will fly in a restricted cylinder that is determined by these settings. The tables below show the details of these limits.



GPS Signal Strong Ⓖ ····· Blinking Green			
	Flight Limits	DJI Pilot App	Aircraft Status Indicator
Max Height	Flight altitude must be under the set height.	Warning: Height limit reached.	None.
Max Radius	Flight distance must be within the max radius.	Warning: Distance limit reached.	Rapid red flashing Ⓡ ····· when close to the max radius limit.

GPS Signal Weak Ⓨ ····· Blinking Yellow			
	Flight Limits	DJI Pilot App	Aircraft Status Indicator
Max Height	Flight height restricted to 120m and under.	Warning: Height limit reached.	None.
Max Radius	No limits		

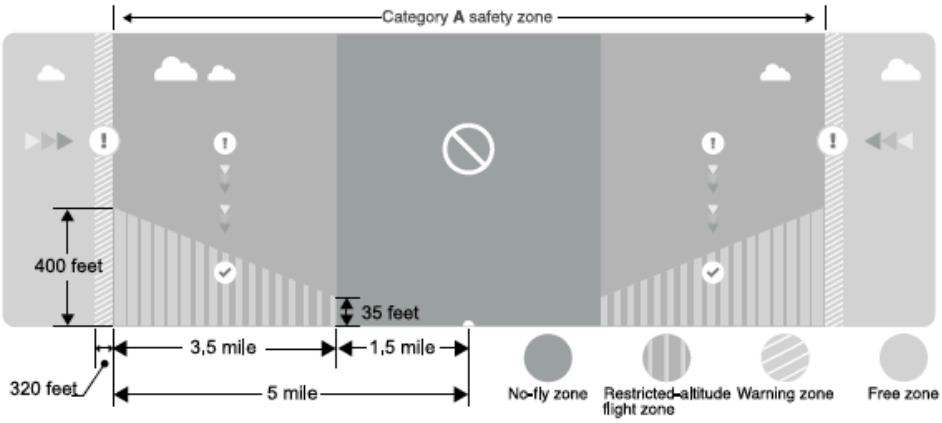
⚠ • If you fly out of the limit, you can still control the Inspire 1, but cannot fly it further.
• If the Inspire 1 flies out of the max radius in Ready to Fly (non-GPS) mode, it will fly back within range automatically.

Flight Restriction of Restricted Areas

Restricted areas include airports worldwide. All restricted areas are listed on the DJI official website at http://www.dji.com/fly-safe/category-mc. Restricted areas are divided into category A and category B. Category A areas cover major international airport such as LAX and Heathrow, while category B areas includes smaller airports.

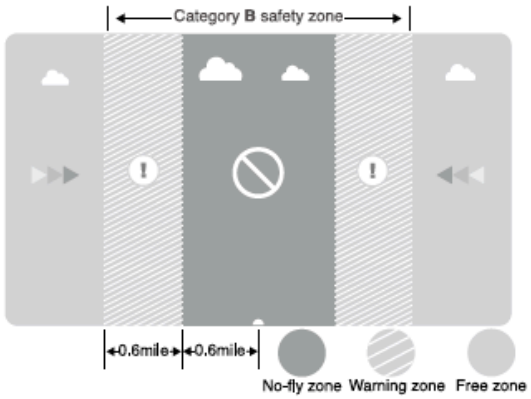
Category A Safety Zone

(1) The category A "safety zone" is comprised of a small "no-fly zone" and a range of "restricted-altitude zones". Flight is prevented in the "no-fly zone" but can continue with height restrictions in the restricted-altitude zone.
(2) 1.5 miles (2.4 km) around a designated safety zone is a no-fly zone, inside which takeoff is prevented.
(3) 1.5 miles (2.4 km) to 5 miles (8 km) around restricted areas are altitude restricted, with maximum altitude going from 35 feet (10.5 m) at 1.5 miles (2.4 km) to 400 feet (120 m) at 5 miles (8 km).
(4) A "warning zone" has been set around the safety zone. When you fly within 320 feet (100m) of the safety zone, a warning message will appear on the DJI Pilot App.



Category B Safety Zone

(1) Category B "safety zone" is comprised of a "no-fly zone" and a "warning zone".
(2) 0.6 miles (1 km) around the safety zone is a designated "no-fly zone".
(3) A "warning zone" has been set around the safety zone. When you fly within 0.6 miles (1Km) of this zone, a warning will appear on the DJI Pilot App.



GPS Signal Strong Ⓖ ····· Blinking Green			
Zone	Restriction	DJI Pilot App Prompt	Aircraft Status Indicator
No-fly Zone	Motors will not start.	Warning: You are in a No-fly zone. Take off prohibited.	Ⓡ ····· Red flashing
	If the aircraft enters the restricted area in A mode but P mode activates the aircraft will automatically descend to land then stop its motors after landing.	Warning: You are in a No-fly zone, automatic landing has begun. (If you are within 1.5 mile radius)	
Restricted-altitude flight zone	If the aircraft enters the restricted area in A mode but P mode activates, it will descend to a safe altitude and hover 15 feet below the safe altitude.	Warning: You are in a restricted zone. Descending to safe altitude. (If you are between the range of 1.5 mile and 5 mile radius) Warning: You are in a restricted zone. Max flight height restricted to between 10.5m and 120m. Fly Cautiously.	
Warning zone	No flight restriction applies, but there will be warning message.	Warning: You are approaching a restricted zone, Fly Cautiously.	
Free zone	No restrictions.	None.	None.

Semi-automatic descent: All stick commands are available except the throttle stick command during the descent and landing process. Motors will stop automatically after landing.

- When flying in the safety zone, aircraft status indicator will blink red quickly and continue for 3 seconds, then switch to indicate current flying status and continue for 5 seconds at which point it will switch back to red blinking.
- For safety reasons, please do not fly close to airports, highways, railway stations, railway lines, city centers and other special areas. Try to ensure the aircraft is visible.

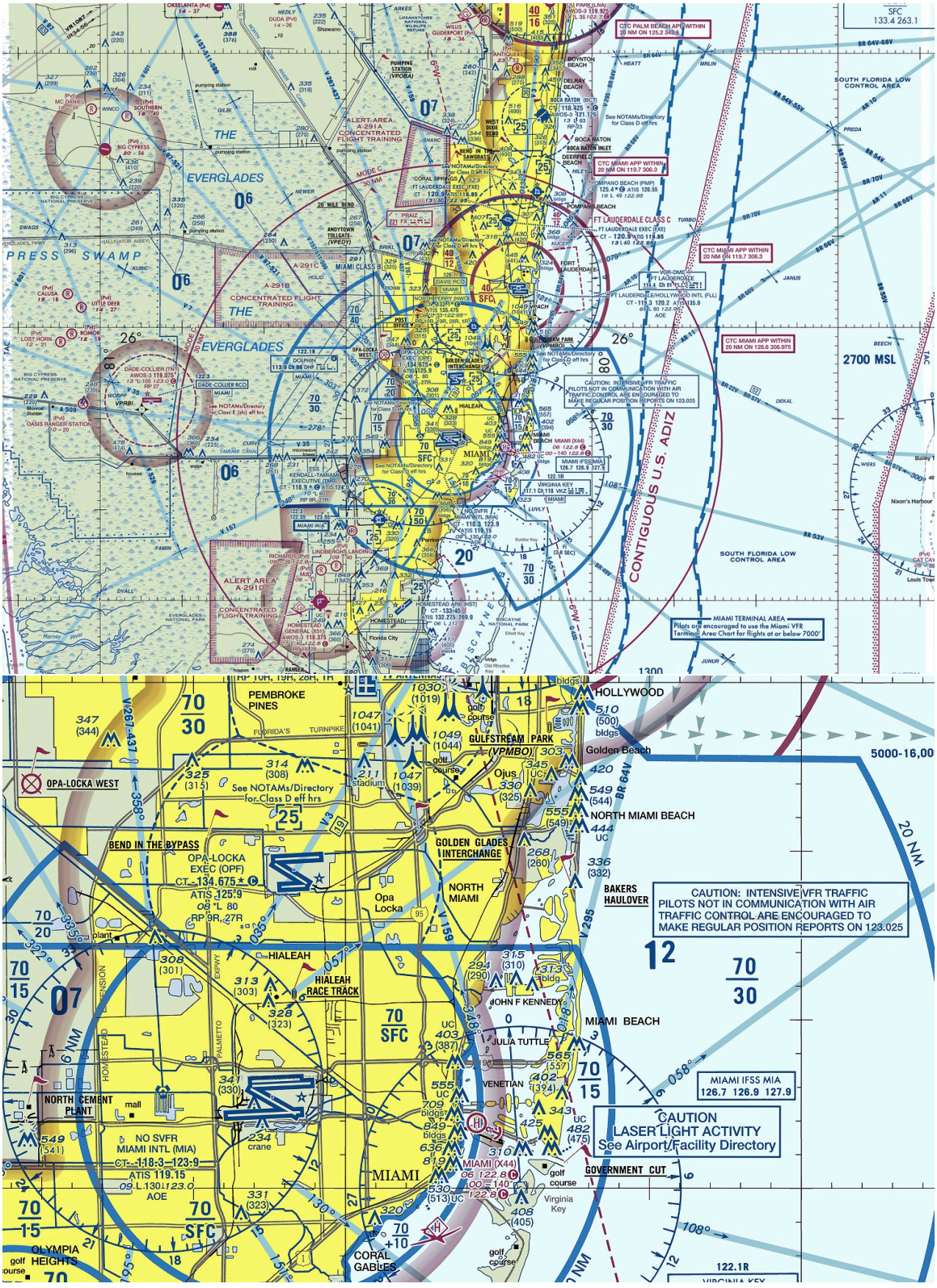
Appendix

Specifications

Aircraft	
Model	T600
Weight (Battery Included)	2935 g
Hovering Accuracy (P Mode)	Vertical: 0.5 m Horizontal: 2.5 m
Max Angular Velocity	Pitch: 300°/s Yaw: 150°/s
Max Tilt Angle	35°
Max Ascent Speed	5 m/s
Max Descent Speed	4 m/s
Max Speed	22 m/s (ATTI mode, no wind)
Max Flight Altitude	4500 m
Max Wind Speed Resistance	10 m/s
Max Flight Time	Approximately 18 minutes
Motor Model	DJI 3510
Propeller Model	DJI 1345
Indoor Hovering	Enabled by default
Operating Temperature Range	-10° to 40° C
Diagonal Distance	559 to 581 mm
Dimensions	438x451x301 mm
Gimbal	
Model	ZENMUSE X3
Output Power (With Camera)	Static: 9 W;In Motion: 11 W
Operating Current	Station: 750 mA;Motion: 900 mA
Angular Vibration Range	±0.03°
Mounting	Detachable
Controllable Range	Pitch: -90° to +30° Pan: ±320°
Mechanical Range	Pitch: -125° to +45° Pan: ±330°
Max Controllable Speed	Pitch: 120°/s Pan: 180°/s

Appendix B

South Florida --VFR Aeronautical Chart


EVERGLADES
PRESS SWAMP
CONCENTRATED FLIGHT TRAINING
ALERT AREA A-291A
ALERT AREA A-291D
MIAMI CLASS B
CONTIGUOUS U.S. ADIZ
SOUTH FLORIDA LOW CONTROL AREA
CTC PALM BEACH APP WITHIN 20 NM ON 125.2 343.6
CTC MIAMI APP WITHIN 20 NM ON 119.7 306.3
CTC MIAMI APP WITHIN 20 NM ON 128.6 306.975
2700 MSL
MIAMI TERMINAL AREA
Pilots are encouraged to use the Miami VFR Terminal Area Chart for flights at or below 7000'
PEMBROKE PINES
OPA-LOCKA WEST
See NOTAMs/Directory for Class D eff hrs
BEND IN THE BYPASS
OPA-LOCKA EXEC (OPF)
CT 134.675
ATIS 125.9
08 L 80
RP 9R, 27R
HIALEAH
HIALEAH RACE TRACK
GULFSTREAM PARK (VPMBO)
GOLDEN GLADES INTERCHANGE
NORTH MIAMI
HOLLYWOOD
Golden Beach
NORTH MIAMI BEACH
BAKERS HAULOVER
CAUTION: INTENSIVE VFR TRAFFIC PILOTS NOT IN COMMUNICATION WITH AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL ARE ENCOURAGED TO MAKE REGULAR POSITION REPORTS ON 123.025
JOHN F KENNEDY
MIAMI BEACH
JULIA TUTTLE
VENETIAN
MIAMI IFSS MIA
126.7 126.9 127.9
CAUTION
LASER LIGHT ACTIVITY
See Airport/Facility Directory
GOVERNMENT CUT
NO SVFR
MIAMI INTL (MIA)
CT 118.3 123.9
ATIS 119.15
09 L 130 123.0
AOE
MIAMI (X44)
06 122.8
00 140 122.8
NORTH CEMENT PLANT
OLYMPIA HEIGHTS
CORAL GABLES
Virginia Key
20 NM
5000-16,00

Appendix C

Luis Cardenas
Personal Protocols and Controls

Protocols and Controls
Aerial Community and Real Estate Videos

Safety for public on the ground as well as manned aircraft above is an essential and utmost consideration for aerial videos and photography. As such, safety protocols and controls must be implemented through pre-flight preparation and during flight.

Pre-Flight Protocol:

- Check batteries with voltage meter to insure fully charged and ready for use.
- Inspect batteries for damage or leakage that may affect proper operation.
- Inspect propellers for cracks, chips or damage that may cause sudden loss of propulsion or
- unmanageable/uncontrolled flight.
- Check weather forecasts for wind advisory or other conditions that my impact flight.
- Consult five (5) mile radius map for airport vicinity.
    - Contact respective airport to advise of estimated flight time, estimated flight duration, estimated elevation of flight, and any other pertinent information.
- Inspect flight area for
    - vicinity of public safety helipads/heliports
    - vicinity of medical helipads/heliports
    - vicinity of light poles
    - vicinity or utility wires
    - vicinity of trees
    - flocks of birds that may cause interference and potential flight impact

    - vicinity of any elevated obstructions that may pose potential flight hazard
    - vicinity of roadways with moderate to heavy traffic that can be distracted
    - public gatherings that may attract viewers
    - optional point of control for best visual site of UAS while in flight
- Takeoff and landing
    - inspect area for best and safest point of takeoff and landing
    - if in a subdivision or area that is within 150 feet of a residential street, post warning sign(s)/stand(s) "Attention Aerial Photography In Progress - Remain Back 150 Feet"

Flight Protocol:

- Takeoff and land from same location
- Remain alert to birds, sound or aircraft, curious public, and approaching vehicles
- Do not allow anyone to engage in conversation or distract the remote control pilot
- Restrict flight to minimal elevation sufficient to acquire desired results
- Remain prepared for emergency landing at all times
- Pay attention to flight time
    - If possible set a timer as a safety alert
- Land UAS and shut down propulsion immediately following landing

Protocols and Controls

Post flight:

a. Disconnect battery to prevent accidental activation of propulsion system
b. Secure UAS in a safe location
c. Remove all warning signs from public access areas

Emergency or Suspected Hazard:

- Immediate land UAS at safest and closet ground location in the event
    - Manned aircraft is heard or seen in vicinity of flight
    - There is a public gathering within established safety boundary wanting to observe flight
    - Pilot is being distracted from focusing on flight and safety
    - Sudden change in weather (wind bursts)
    - Sudden increase in vehicular traffic in vicinity of flight
    - Birds enter into proximity of flight
    - Any sudden unsafe event that can cause collision, distraction or interruption of control

Appendix D

Luis Cardenas

Safety/Flight Manual

Safety Flight Manual

Aerial Community and Real Estate Videos

Safety for public on the ground as well as manned aircraft above is an essential and utmost consideration for aerial videos and photography. Maintaining a record of safe flight for FAA request and for determining future UAS safety protocols is imperative.

Date:_____ Location: _____

Pre-flight Inspection: □ Yes □ No Comment: _____

Elements	(circle)	(circle)	Comment
Weather	Good	Fair	
Visibility	Good	Fair	
Wind Speed	Low	Medium	

Proximity to airport: _____ (see attached map pinpointing approximate location of flight)
Airport notified □ Yes □ No Date:_____ Time: _____
Phone Number: _____ Contact Name: _____

Nearest major intersection: _____

Proximity to medium traffic road: _____

Proximity to heavily traveled roadway road: _____

Proximity to congested population: _____

Approx. Takeoff Time	
Approx. Landing Time	
Estimated Elevation	

Safety Concerns: