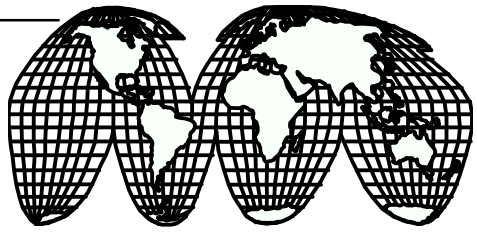
RTCA

NATIONAL AIRSPACE SYSTEM
Concept of Operations

Approved by the RTCA Free Flight Steering Committee

December 13, 2000



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Foreword

This report was approved by the RTCA Free Flight Steering Committee on December 13, 2000.

RTCA, Incorporated is a not-for-profit corporation formed to advance the art and science of aviation and aviation electronic systems for the benefit of the public. The organization functions as a Federal Advisory Committee and develops consensus-based recommendations on contemporary aviation issues. RTCA's objectives include but are not limited to:

- coalescing aviation system user and provider technical requirements in a manner that helps government and industry meet their mutual objectives and responsibilities;

- analyzing and recommending solutions to the system technical issues that aviation faces as it continues to pursue increased safety, system capacity and efficiency;

- developing consensus on the application of pertinent technology to fulfill user and provider requirements, including development of minimum operational performance standards for electronic systems and equipment that support aviation; and

- assisting in developing the appropriate technical material upon which positions for the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Telecommunication Union and other appropriate international organizations can be based.

The organization's recommendations are often used as the basis for government and private sector decisions as well as the foundation for many Federal Aviation Administration Technical Standard Orders.

Since RTCA is not an official agency of the United States Government, its recommendations may not be regarded as statements of official government policy unless so enunciated by the U.S. government organization or agency having statutory jurisdiction over any matters to which the recommendations relate.

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1 INTRODUCTION

This document provides an evolutionary National Airspace System (NAS) concept of operations. It is intended to incorporate the needs and requirements of NAS users and service providers and to serve as the basis for an incremental and a benefits-driven approach towards Free Flight[1]. It is also intended to form the basis for both the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the user community to plan procedural, investment and architectural decisions that will provide the operational capabilities needed to achieve Free Flight.

The information provided in this document combines concepts described in the Joint/Government Industry Concept, the Commercial Space Transportation Concept of Operations in the NAS, and the Air Traffic Services (ATS) Concept of Operations for the NAS in 2005 and supersedes the Government/Industry Operational Concept for the Evolution of Free Flight, Edition 2 dated August 2000. It represents collaboration and consensus external to the agency with the RTCA Select Committee on Free Flight. Internally it is the work of Air Traffic Services, with support from the organizations of the Associate Administrators for Certification & Regulation, Commercial Space Transportation, Research & Acquisition, and labor organizations.

This broad support within the FAA reflects the continued migration of the NAS from a ground-based infrastructure to one that encompasses both ground and airborne systems. The participation of these FAA organizations also demonstrates recognition of the need to engage the acquisition components of the FAA early in the concept formulation process. Participation of Department of Defense (DoD) and industry also recognize the need for early involvement of these stakeholders to facilitate development of a coherent strategy across the entire NAS.

1.1 Background

Free Flight is an innovative concept born out of the need for increased user flexibility, operating efficiencies, and safety to meet the growing demands for air transportation. The RTCA Task Force on Free Flight developed the Free Flight concept during 1995. The Task Force produced a report entitled *The Final Report of RTCA Task Force 3: Free Flight Implementation* [1], that further defined the Free Flight operational concept, evaluated the Free Flight architecture and technology needs, and identified an incremental transition to Free Flight. The RTCA Task Force 3 report also outlined specific operational capabilities and potential procedures and technologies that could achieve those concepts. Although flights conducted under Visual Flight Rules (VFR) will receive some benefit from greater information sharing under a Free Flight concept, flights under Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) will benefit the most by greater flexibility, historically only enjoyed by VFR flights.

The Free Flight concept suggests that significant benefits can be achieved by concentrating on (1) removal of constraints and restrictions to flight operations, (2) better exchange of information and collaborative decision making among users and service providers, (3) more efficient management of airspace and airport resources, and (4) tools and models to aid service providers. The RTCA Task Force 3 report illustrates incremental concepts for near-, mid-, and far term timeframes.

[1] Free Flight is "…a safe and efficient operating capability under instrument flight rules (IFR) in which the operators have the freedom to select their path and speed in real time. Air traffic restrictions are only imposed to ensure separation, to preclude exceeding airport capacity, to prevent unauthorized flight through Special Use Airspace (SUA), and to ensure safety of flight. Restrictions are limited in extent and duration to correct the identified problem. Any activity which removes restrictions represents a move toward Free Flight."

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