

# Civil/Military ATM Cooperation and Flexible Use of Airspace Webinar

Online

20<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> Nov 2024

This event is jointly organised with





# Civil and Military Coordination

---

□ Presenter: Parker Corts- FAA Air Defense Liaison Officer

□ Date: 21 November 2024



—

01 Civil Authorities

02 Purpose of Civil and  
Military Operations

03 Airspace

04 Communications

05 Liaisons

05 Questions



Doc 10088

Manual on Civil-Military Cooperation  
in Air Traffic Management

First Edition, 2021



Approved by and published under the authority of the Secretary General

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

“There is a need for States to establish a framework for ensuring adequate collaboration, cooperation, and coordination between civil and military aviation stakeholders, aiming to support States to fulfill their national requirements and meet their obligations as parties to the Chicago Convention.”



---

# Civil Authorities

- What responsibilities do your respective Civil Aviation Authorities (CAA) or Air Navigation Service Provider (ANSP) hold?
  - Do they have delegated Authorities?
- As an example, FAA regulates U.S. civil aviation and U.S. commercial space transportation.
  - Maintains and operates air traffic control and navigation systems for both civil and military aircraft.
  - Responsible for safely and efficiently managing the navigable airspace of the United States. This includes all civil and military aircraft.



---

# Contrasting Purposes

- Civil Operations:
    - Supports global interaction and contributes to the global economy.
    - Provides a safe, orderly, and expeditious flow of air traffic.
  - Military Operations:
    - National Security
    - Defense Reasons
    - Humanitarian Support
-



---

# Limited Airspace

- Both Civil and Military Operations take place in a single continuum of airspace.
  - Civil aviation and military stakeholders need to cooperate to ensure their mutual safety.
  - Successful cooperation is based on mutual trust, respect, transparency and understanding.
  - Delicate balance to meet the expectations of both civil and military aviation stakeholders.



---

# Flexible Use of Airspace

- Air Traffic Control (ATC) system- The primary purpose of the ATC system is to prevent a collision involving aircraft operating in the system.
    - Integration of military operations in ATC Systems increases safety.
  - Safety should be the goal when developing airspace for joint use and deconflicting between users.
  - Understanding the needs of all stakeholders and using Collaborative Descension Making (CDM) to come to mutual agreements will result in airspace that supports multiple uses.
  - Processes to allow for the dynamic use of airspace will increase efficiency and cost savings.
-





---

# Essential Activities

- What air domain activities need collaboration between Civil and Military entities?
    - Military Exercises/Training
    - Air-to-Air Refueling
    - Counter-Air Operations
    - Experiments/Trials
    - Humanitarian Assistance
    - Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR)
    - Police/Customs
    - Search and Rescue
    - Space Operations
    - Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS)
    - Very Important Person (VIP) Aircraft
-



---

# Communication

- Are the correct people involved in the planning and execution of events?
    - Identifying the different stakeholders, actors, authorities involved in tactical decisions will enable simple communication and coordination procedures.
  - Good practice to involve varying levels of civil and military authorities at all stages of the coordination process.
    - Ensures that cooperation does not rely upon one person.
  - Existing coordination processes should be reviewed regularly.
    - Out of date or inflexible agreements or access issues may prevent timely communication between civil and military stakeholders.
-



---

# Liaisons

- Military personnel attached to CAA/ANSP facilities and conversely civil personnel attached to military facilities.
    - Direct support of activities to better integrate into the airspace.
    - Understanding of constraints and requirements to quickly resolve issues.
    - Learn about and address deficiencies at their respective organizations.
    - Reduce workload for civil/military leaders and allow them to focus on their missions.
-



---

# Questions

---



---

Thank You