



**Federal Aviation
Administration**

Wide Area Multilateration Implementation (WAM) Example

Presented to: ADS-B Implementation Workshop

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Module Objectives

- Definition of AMS
- AMS Policy
- AMS Guidance
- Lifecycle Management Process
- WAM Implementation Example
- Document Summary



Definition of AMS

Acquisition Management System (AMS)
establishes **agency-wide policy and guidance**
for all areas of lifecycle acquisition
management.



AMS Policy

- **Acquisition Management Policy** describes the mandatory requirements of the AMS, applicable to all activities associated with the analysis of agency needs for:
 - Products, Services, and Facilities
 - Determination of Requirements
 - Analysis of Investment alternatives
 - Establishment of Investment Programs
 - Allocation and Expenditure of Resources
 - Procurement
 - Deployment, In-Service Management, and Disposal of products and services

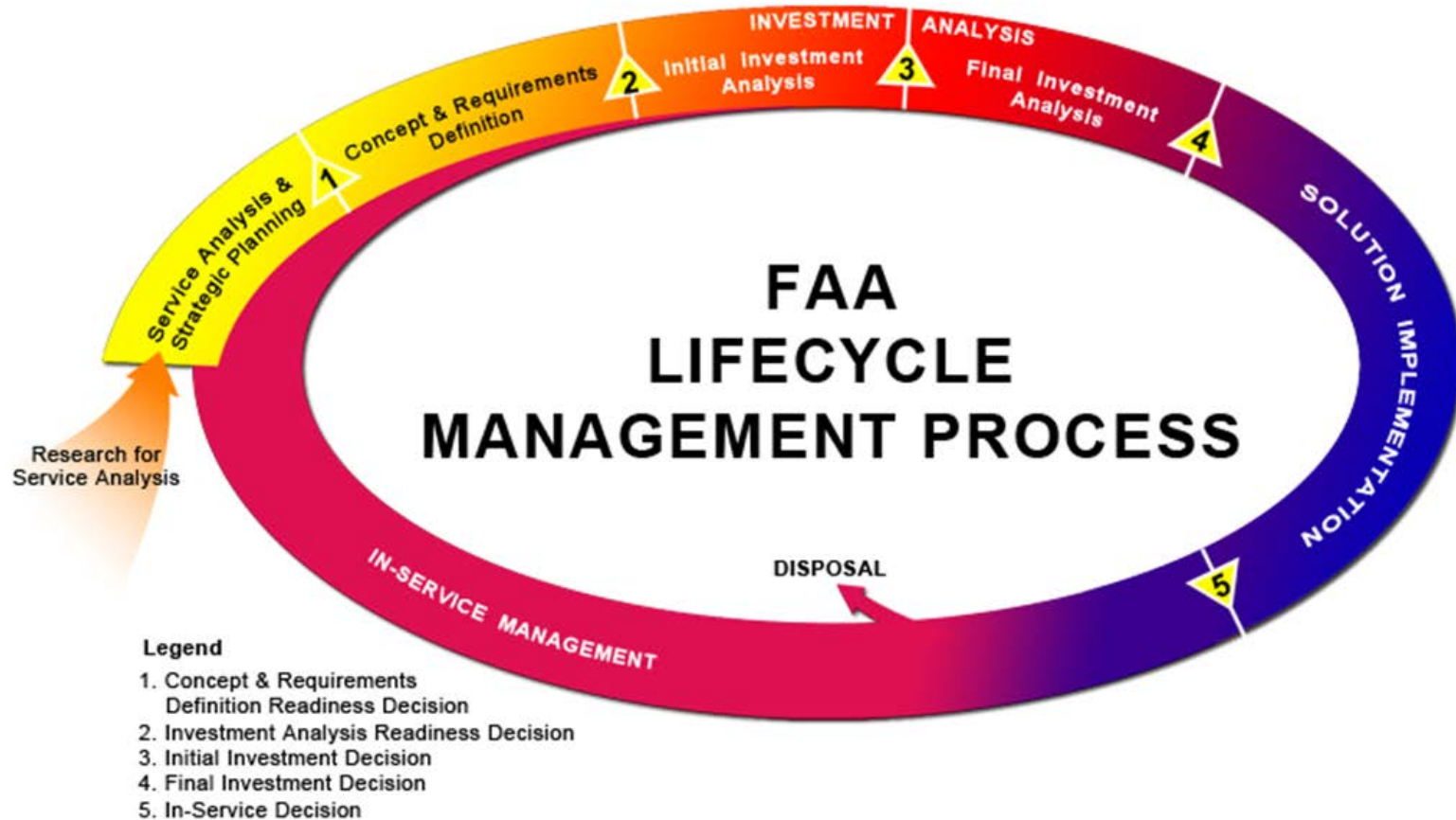


AMS Guidance

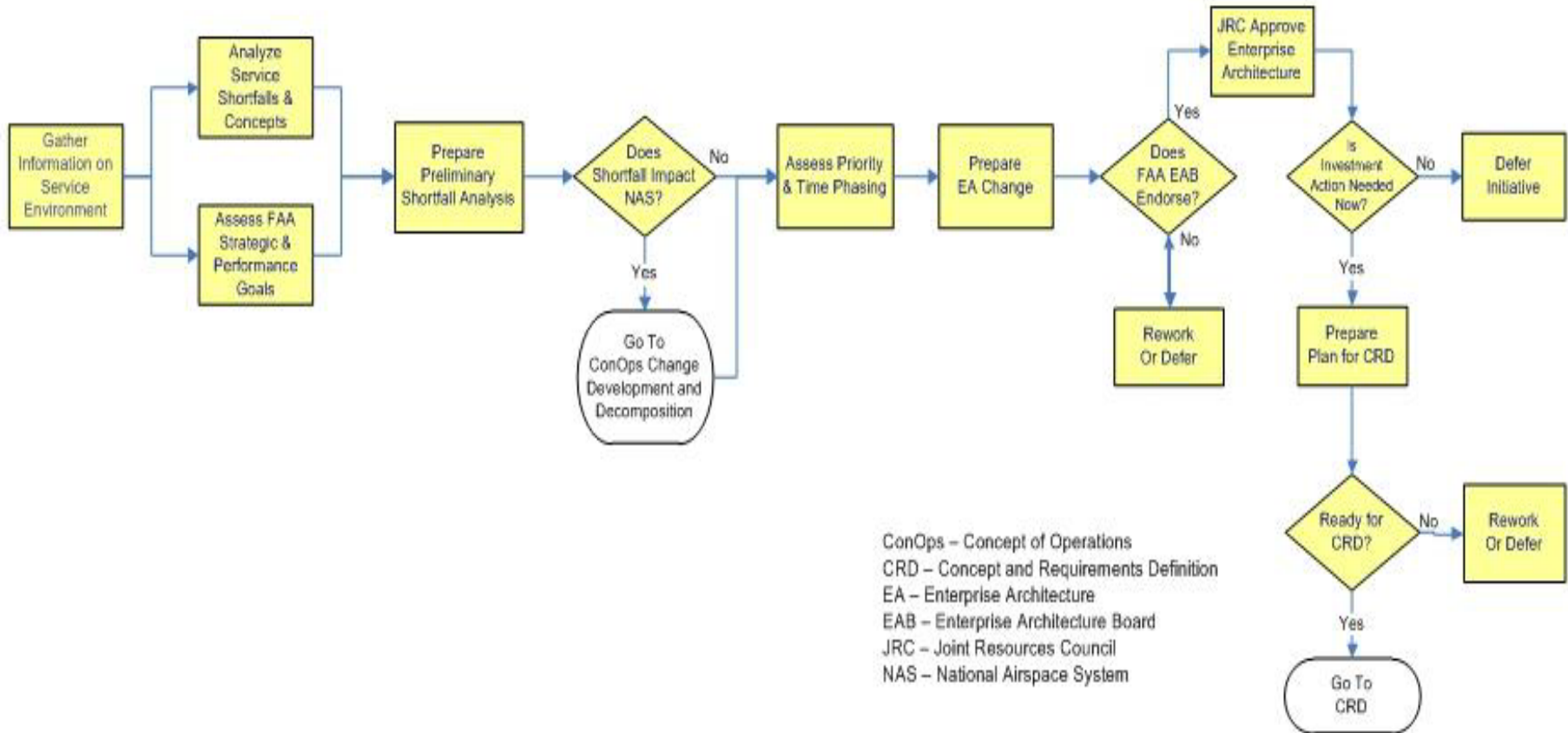
- **Acquisition Management Guidance is the set of agency-endorsed guidelines, processes, instructions, templates databases, handbooks, checklists, and other information that supplements, expands, illustrates, or implements acquisition management policy.**
- **Derived from the AMS Policy and is followed unless a rational basis for adopting a different approach exists.**



Lifecycle Management Process



Service Analysis and Strategic Planning



Acquisition Example

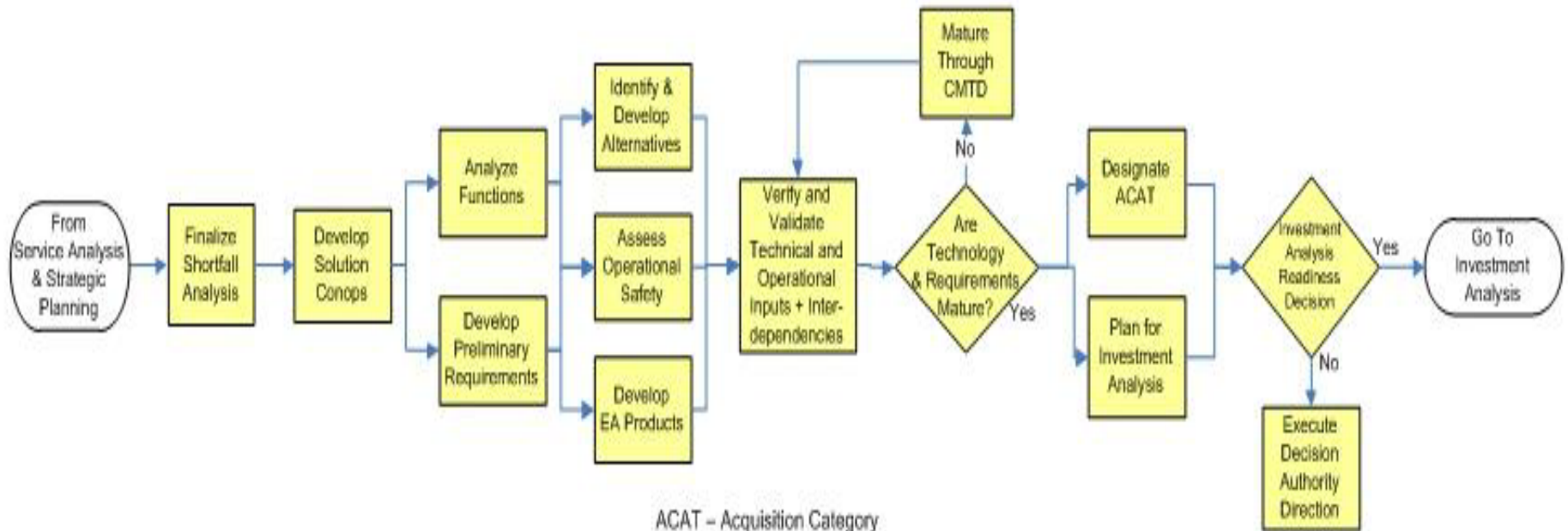
- **Colorado Mountain Airport Surveillance**

- Background

- Over the past 15 years the Ski Country of Colorado has become an increasingly popular recreational destination
 - The corresponding increase in traffic volume resulted in increased delays and denied service especially during bad weather
 - FAA implemented a Special Traffic Management Program (STMP) during peak travel months in an effort regulate traffic to the airports
 - Program keeps traffic volume manageable but produces extended delays and/or diversions and denial of services
 - Shortfall analysis suggested that a lack of surveillance is one of the main reasons behind the economic losses as a result of reduced capacity
 - The base of existing radar coverage is at or above 12,000ft



Concept and Requirements Definition



ACAT – Acquisition Category
CMTD – Concept Maturity Technology Development
EA - Enterprise Architecture



Acquisition Example

– Alternatives Analysis

- An alternatives analysis was conducted to determine the most cost and operationally effective solution to increase airport capacity
 - Ten (10) airports were included in the analysis
- Analysis was divided into two phases:
 - A preliminary analysis for establishing initial evaluation criteria, potential alternatives, and down selecting alternatives
 - A detailed analysis for producing a technology recommendation on the basis of effectiveness, risk, benefits, and cost considerations.
- The following alternatives were considered during detailed analysis
 - ATCBI-6 SSR Interfaced to ERAM
 - ADS-B 1090ES Surveillance interfaced to ERAM
 - Multilateration with 1090ES ADS-B interfaced to ERAM
 - Multilateration with 1090ES and UAT ADS-B interfaced to ERAM



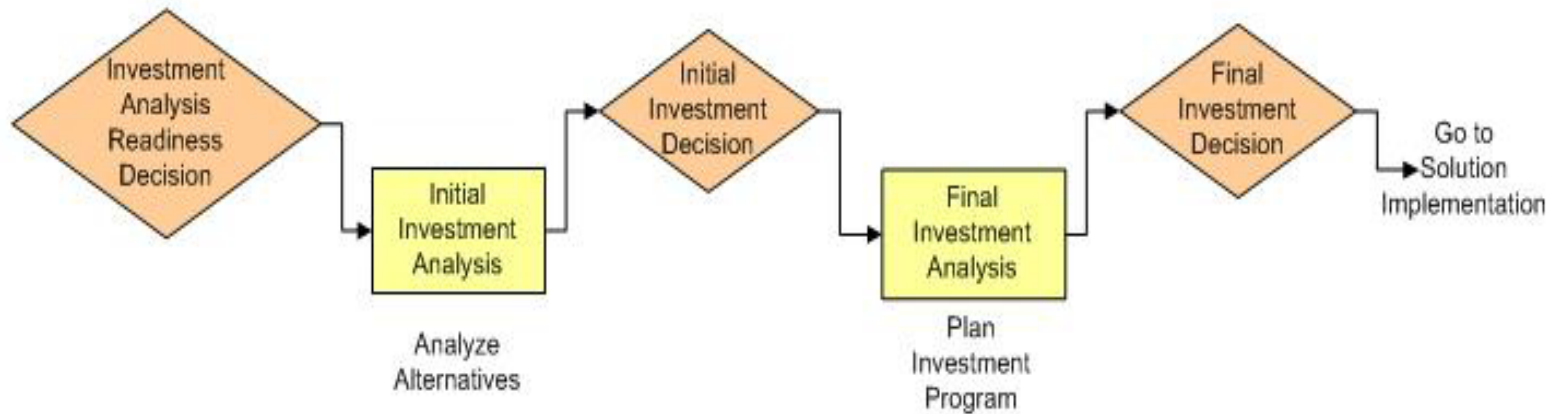
Acquisition Example

– Alternatives Analysis (con't)

- An evaluation team was established to identify evaluation criteria and assign a relative weighting to each criterion
- The team assessed the effectiveness of each alternative on the basis of the following evaluation criteria:
 - Performance
 - Aircraft Equipage
 - Maintainability
 - Execution Schedule
 - Deployment Complexity
- The evaluation team also assigned risk levels to implementing each alternative
- A life cycle cost estimate was developed for each alternative



Investment Analysis

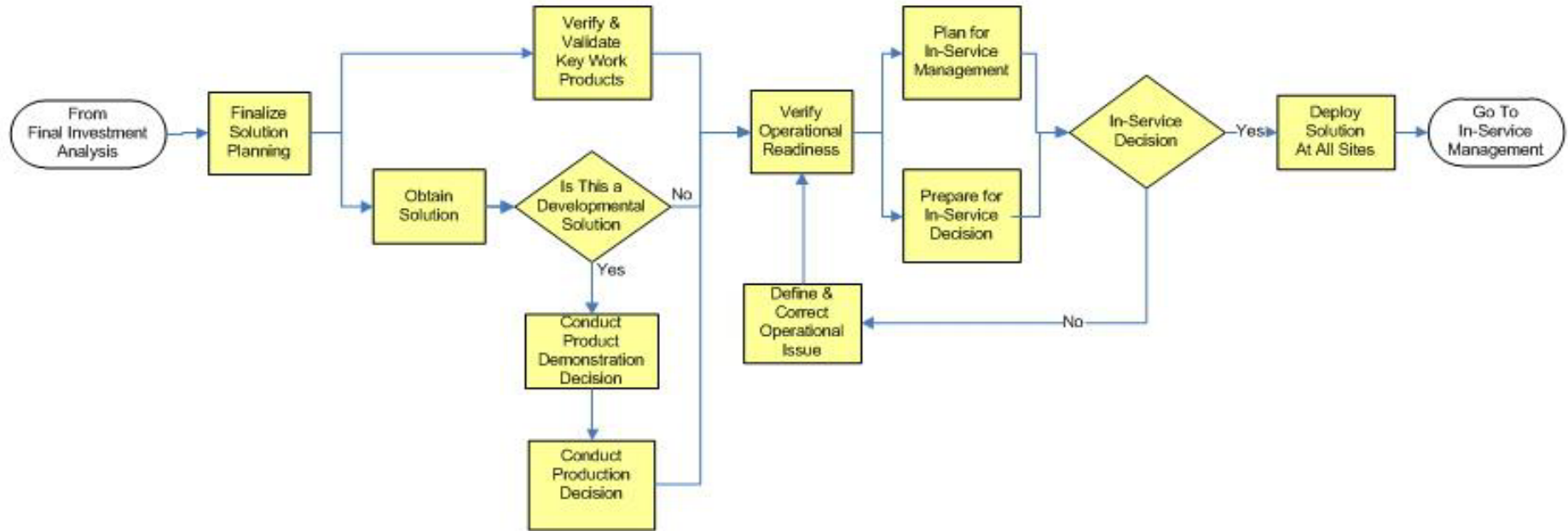


Acquisition Example

- Alternatives Analysis (con't)
 - A life cycle cost estimate was developed for each alternative
 - Estimates were compared with the effectiveness scores and risk levels associated with each alternative
 - Multilateration with 1090ES and UAT ADS-B interfaced to ERAM was selected based on the effectiveness scores, relative risk levels, and life cycle costs
- Benefits Analysis
 - A detailed Benefits Analysis was conducted in conjunction with the alternatives analysis
 - Identified the solution which yielded the most economical results
 - FAA, User, and Indirect benefits are included in the analysis
- Investment Analysis results support decision to move forward with implementation
 - Positive Benefit to Cost ratio



Solution Implementation



Acquisition Example

– Solution Implementation

- Detailed requirement documentation was developed to support acquisition activities including:
 - Specifications
 - Interface Requirement Documents
 - Statement of Work
- Request for Proposal (RFP) for system procurement published
- Proposals from vendors evaluated for conformance with solicitation and “best value” solution
- Contract awarded based on the outcome of the proposal evaluations
- Post-award conference held with Vendor to discuss development and implementation activities and schedule



Acquisition Example

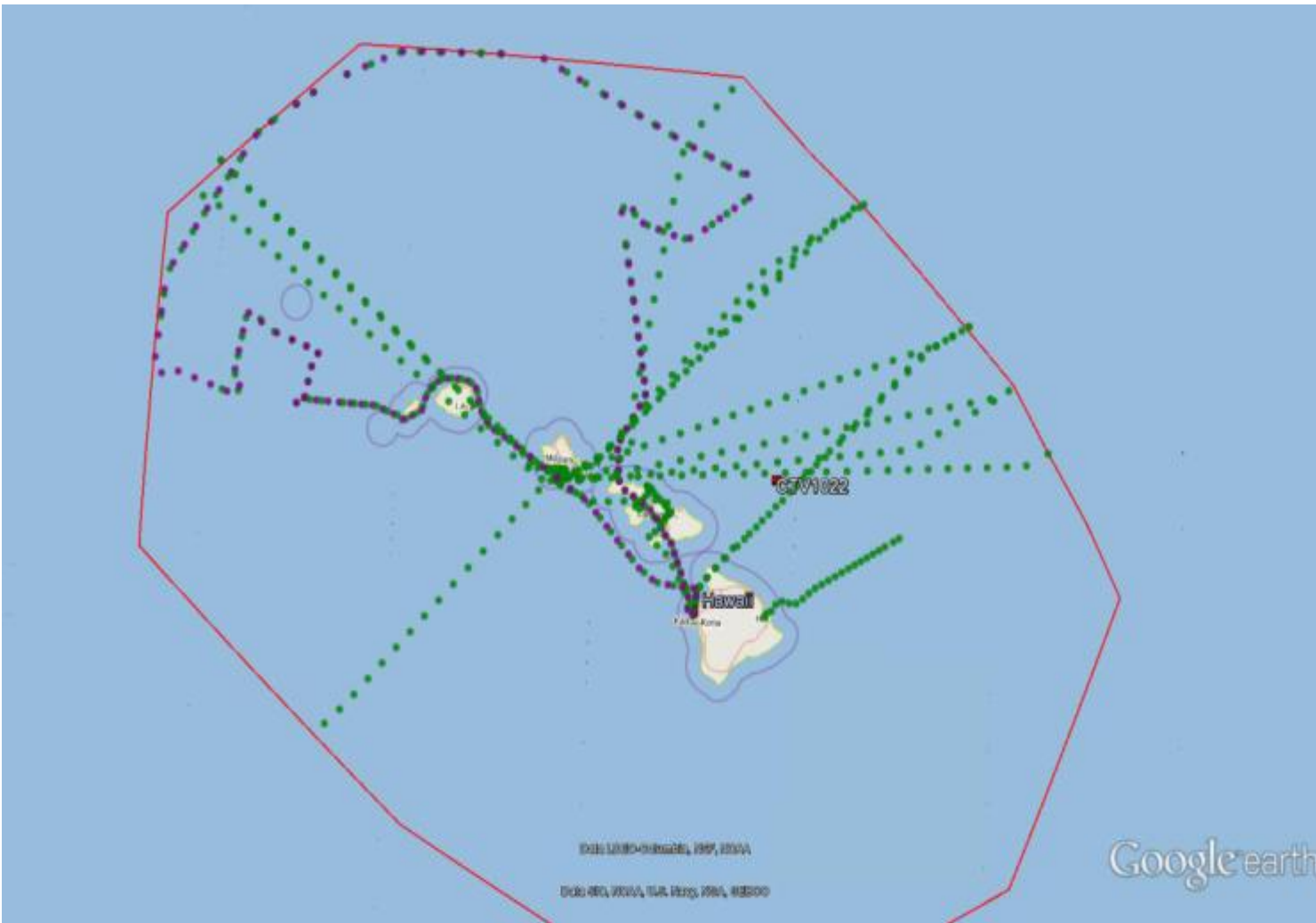
– Solution Implementation

- The following major contractual milestones were defined:
 - System Requirements Review – discuss interpretation and issues with any program requirements
 - Preliminary Design Review (PDR)
 - Critical Design Review (CDR)
 - Factory Acceptance Tests (FAT)
 - Site Acceptance Tests (SAT)
- Once Vendor testing was completed the FAA conducted the following activities:
 - Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E)
 - Independent Operational Assessment
- The system then entered an Initial Operational Capability (IOC) period once all stakeholder major issues have been addressed



Hawaii ADS-B LV2: 24 Hour Snapshot (Fri July 10th, 2015) Suitable for ATC automation

<https://vimeo.com/134012172>



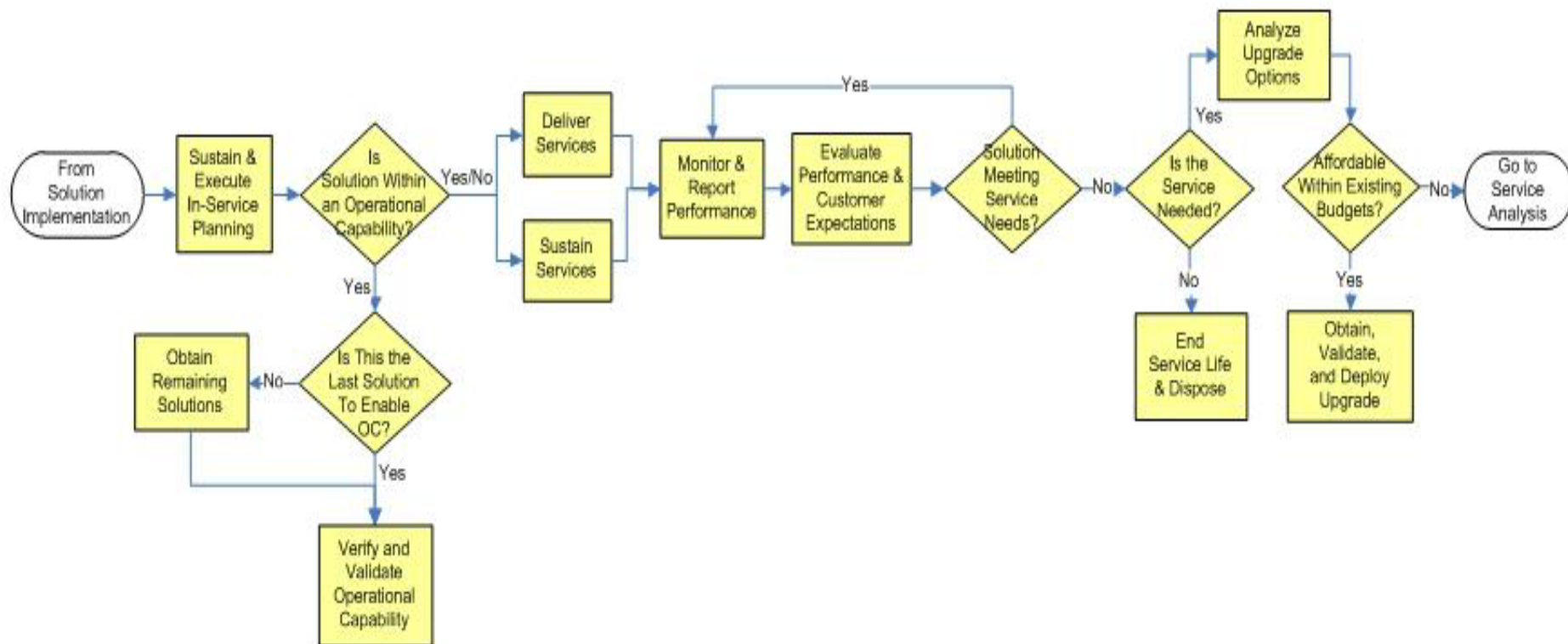
Count	Operator or Type
3	UPS
6	Business Jets
2	Delta
1	FAA Test Aircraft
12	Total

Note: Some aircraft with multiple flights

Green = DO-260B



In-Service Management



Document Summary

- Minimum Operational Performance Standards (MOPS) for ADS-B and TIS-B, 1090ES [RTCA DO-260B, Eurocae ED-102A, and ICAO Doc 9871, Edition 2]
- Minimum Operational Performance Standards (MOPS) for ADS-B Universal Access Transceiver (UAT), [RTCA DO-282B and ICAO Doc 9861, Edition 2]
- Minimum Operational Performance Standards (MOPS) for Aircraft Surveillance Applications (ASA) System [RTCA DO-317A and Eurocae ED-194]

- TSO-C74d: Air Traffic Control Radar Beacon System (ATCRBS) Airborne Equipment
- TSO-C112d: Air Traffic Control Radar Beacon System / Mode Select (ATCRBS/MODE S) Airborne Equipment
- TSO-C145c: Airborne Navigation Sensors Using The Global Positioning System Augmented By The Satellite Based Augmentation System
- TSO-C154c: Universal Access Transceiver (UAT) Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast (ADS-B) Equipment Operating on Frequency of 978 MHz
- TSO-C157a: Aircraft Flight Information Services – Broadcast (FIS-B) Data Link Systems and Equipment
- TSO-C166b: Extended Squitter Automatic Dependent Surveillance - Broadcast (ADS-B) and Traffic Information Service - Broadcast (TIS-B) Equipment Operating on the Radio Frequency of 1090 Megahertz (MHz)
- TSO-C195a: Avionics Supporting Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast Aircraft Surveillance Applications

- AC 90-114, Change 1: Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast (ADS-B) Operations
- AC 20-165A: Airworthiness Approval of Automatic Dependent Surveillance - Broadcast (ADS-B) Out Systems
- AC 20-172A: Airworthiness Approval for ADS-B In Systems and Applications

- 14 CFR 91.225: ADS-B Out Equipment and Use
- 14 CFR 91.227: ADS-B Out Equipment Performance Requirements

- FAA Order 8200.45: Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast (ADS-B) Flight Inspection

<http://rgl.faa.gov/>



Implementation Summary

- **Having a clearly identified AMS process is a powerful tool to ensure a standardized approach in the decision making process.**
 - Policy
 - Guidance
- **Lifecycle management does not end at deployment.**
 - In-Service Management

