



Urban Air Mobility Business and Market Forecasting

Geo-Coding the Future of Urban Air Mobility

July 27, 2021 Presentation to:

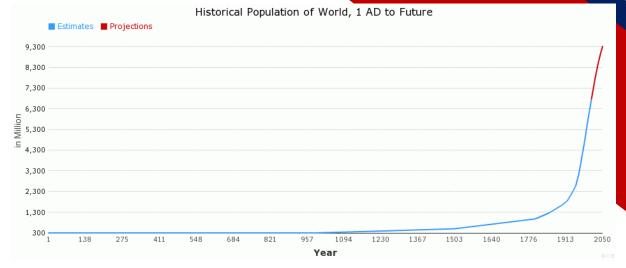




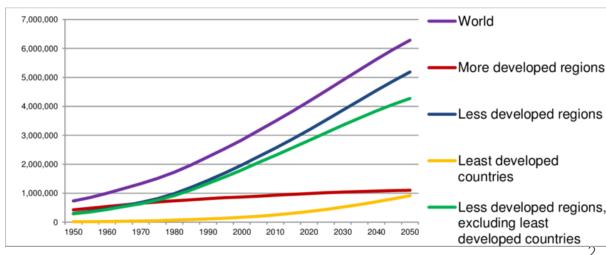
What is Driving Urban Air Mobility

World Population Growth to 2050

- According to the United Nations, the urban population of the world has grown rapidly from 751 million in 1950 to 4.2 billion in 2018.
- By 2050 over 6 billion people may be living in urban areas.
- **Congestion:** Mobility of people, delivery of goods and services, quality of life suffer.
- Urban air mobility has potential to use airspace above cities to restore mobility and decongest city streets.
- Advancement of aerospace technologies, composite materials, batteries, motors and automation systems now make this possible.



Urbanization Forecast to 2050

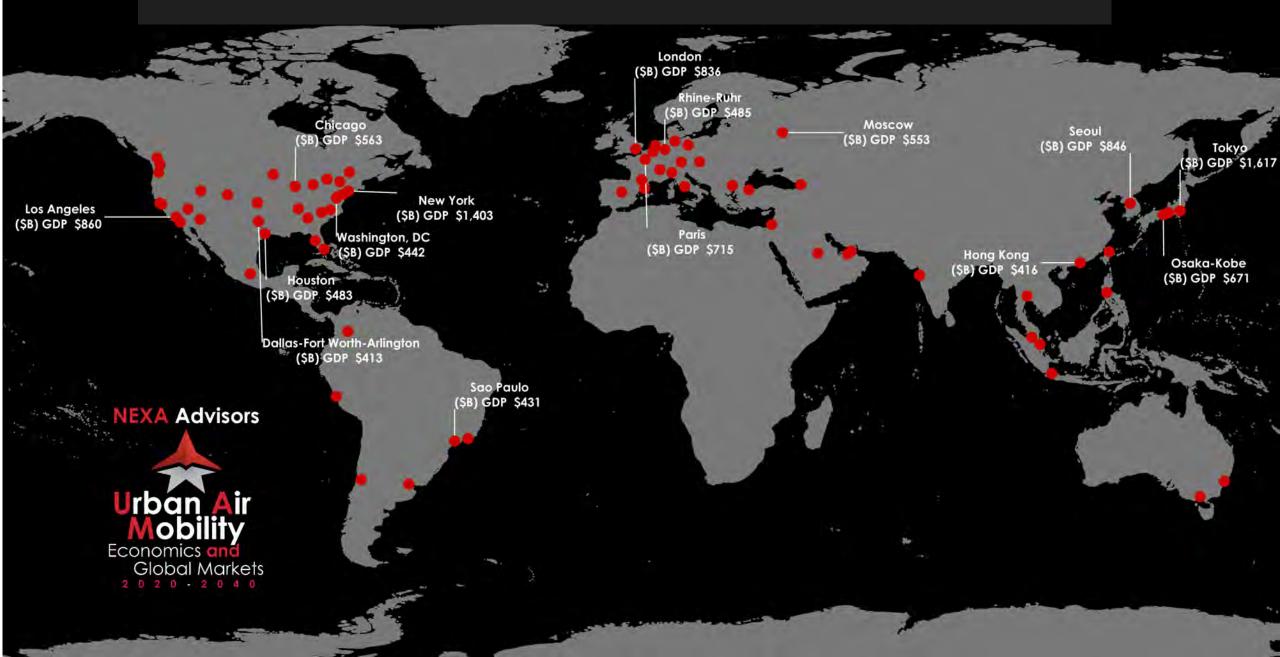




Many and Varied Concepts of Urban Operations



84 Cities Studied for Potential UAM Services



We Analyzed 84 Greater

Metro Areas

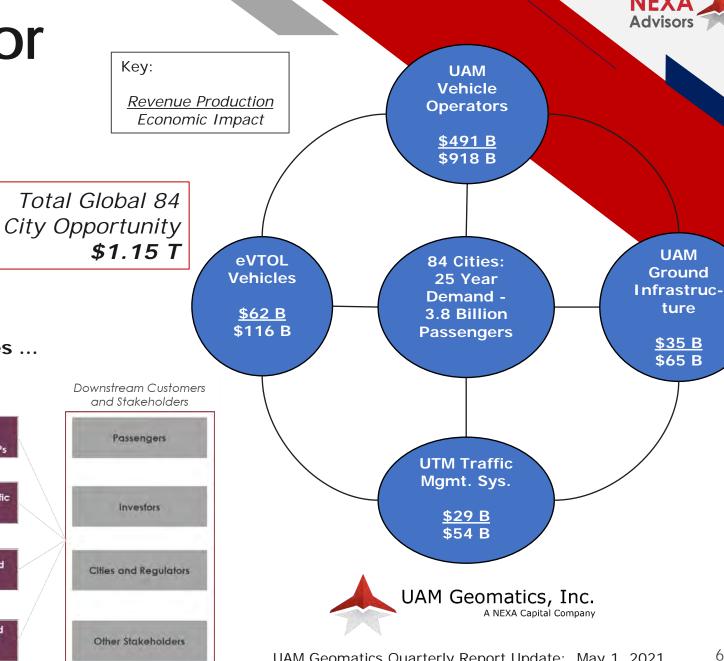
- The metro areas analyzed in this body of research are listed, ranked by GDP in the millions of U.S. dollars.
- Purchasing power parity (PPP) is a method of measuring economic variables in different countries so that irrelevant exchange rate variations do not distort comparisons.
- Note that these cities comprise some 25% of global GDP.
- 37 metro areas are in the U.S.



Rank	City	(B) GDP in MM PPP	Rank	City	(B) GDP in MM PPP
1	Takyo	5 1,616,792	43	Melbourne	S 178,392
2	New York	5 1,403,463	44	Abu Dhabi	5 178,256
3	Los Angeles	\$ 860,452	45	Rio de Janeiro	\$ 176,630
4.	Seoul	\$ 845,906	46	Lima	\$ 176,447
5	London	\$ 835,658	47	Baltimore	\$ 173,747
6	Paris	\$ 715,080	48	Kuala Lumpur	5 171,772
7	Osaka-Kobe	\$ 671,295	49	Santiago	\$ 171,436
8	Chicago	\$ 563,188	50	Barcelona	\$ 171,032
9	Moscow	\$ 553,318	51	Denvet	\$ 169,737
10	Rhine-Ruhr	\$ 485,218	52	Riyadh	\$ 163,476
11	Houston	\$ 483,184	53	Rome	\$ 163,243
12	Washington, DC	\$ 442,212	54	Hamburg	\$ 161,437
13	Sao Paulo	\$ 430,510	55	San Jose	\$ 160,339
14	Hong Kong	\$ 416,047	56	Bogota	\$ 159,850
15	Dallas-Fort Worth	\$ 412,674	57	Portland	\$ 158,544
16	Mexico City	\$ 403,561	58	Berlin	\$ 157,706
17	Singapore	\$ 365,928	59	Montreal	\$ 155,905
18	Nagoya	\$ 363,751	60	Cincinnati-Northern KY	\$ 153,900
19	Boston	\$ 360,110	61	Tel Aviv	\$ 153,297
20	Istanbul	\$ 348,721	62	Mumbai	\$ 150,853
21	Philadelphia	\$ 346,455	63	Orlando	\$ 147,200
22	San Francisco	\$ 331,024	64	Charlotte	\$ 140,923
23	Taipei	\$ 327,295	65	Columbus	\$ 130,800
24	Jakorta	\$ 321,315	66	Tampa	\$ 130,314
25	Amsterdam	\$ 320,600	67	Cleveland-Elirya	\$ 119,300
26	Buenos Aires	\$ 315,885	68	Vancouver	\$ 109,805
27	Milan	\$ 312,108	69	Norfolk-Newport News	\$ 103,100
28	Bangkok	\$ 306,765	70	Nashville	\$ 94,968
29	Atlanta	5 294,420	71	Las Vegas	\$ 93,858
30	Toronto	\$ 276,313	72	New Orleans	\$ 83,600
31	Seattle	\$ 267,473	73	Dubai	\$ 82,867
32	Miami	\$ 262,697	74	Salt Lake City	\$ 73,836
33	Madrid	\$ 262,335	75	Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hi	\$ 69,302
34	Brussels	\$ 254,327	76	Toulouse	\$ 47,384
35	Sydney	\$ 223,413	77	Geneva	\$ 43,980
36	Munich	\$ 219,943	78	Dayton	\$ 41,100
37	Minneapolis-St. Paul	\$ 211,398	79	Syracuse	\$ 40,576
38	Detroit	\$ 207,538	80	Toledo	\$ 34,900
39	Phoenix	\$ 207,065	81	Wichita	\$ 33,840
40	San Diego	\$ 202,490	82	Akron	\$ 33,100
41	Vienna	5 183,712	83	Huntsville	\$ 29,500
42	Manila	\$ 182,842	84	Ploydiv	\$ 10,995

World Markets for **UAM**

- **UAM Geomatics Analyzed Five Services...**
 - Airport Shuttle
 - On Demand Air Taxi
 - Regional (>200Mi) On-Demand
 - Corporate Campus/Business Aviation
 - Medical/Emergency
- Four global supply chains were included by necessity to ensure the business case closes ...



Assumptions/Drivers Modeling and Analysis Findings Inputs **Outputs Business Viability** City PPP Model **Ground Infrastructure Inputs Business Case Dashboard** Private Investment City Demographics Likelihood Population and Density Revenue/P/L Model Heliparts/Vertiports City PPP Mode GDP per Capita Affordability Airport Terminals **Balance Sheet UAM Ops Model Public Acceptance** Age Distribution Airline Enplanements Vehicle Charging Systems Cash Flows **UATM Model** What is the outlook for 84 of Congestion CAPEX the most significant Taxi Fleets and On-Demand **Public Transport** metropolitan areas globally, **Economic** Investment and what policy, **Emergency Facilities UAM Service Demand Elasticity Impact** technology, and financial Airports and Heliports issues will individually define Corporate HQs Emergency Direct **UAM P135/121 Operator Model** their success? **Business Aviation Fleets** Airport Shuttle What will be the plan, and

Infrastructure Costs

- Nominal Heliport or needed vertiport Facilities
- Passenger Handling
- UATM Systems
- ANSP Interfaces

Vehicle & Supply Chain

- OEM Fleets
- Electric/Hybrid/Hydrogen
- Battery and Charging
- Power Grid
- Supply Chain and MRO

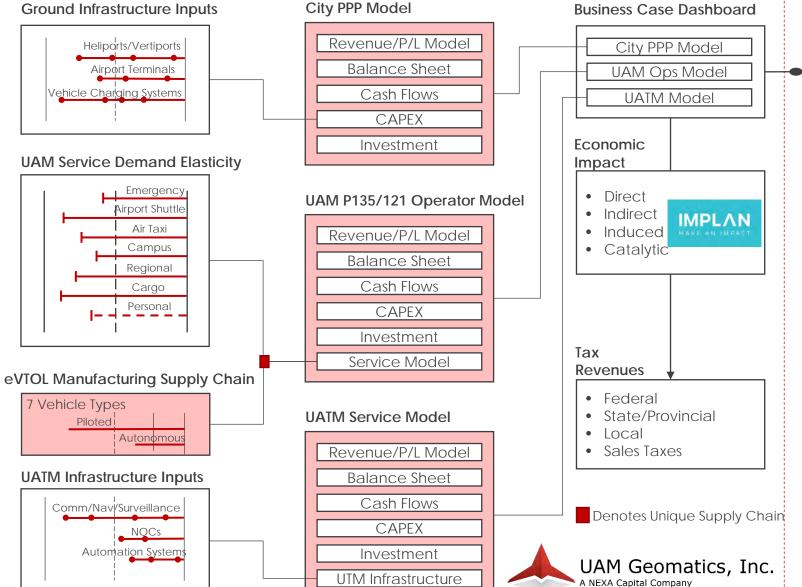
Demand Assumptions

- Phasing
- Pricing

Regulatory and Community Constraints

UAM Financial/Economic Tools

- Noise
- Safety
- Public Perception



the minimum investment to

move these urban areas to

What is the expected size of

UAM markets over the next

25 years, but especially the

Emergency Services

Facility to Facility

Search and Rescue

• Surveillance and Traffic

Mobility Configurations

• Utilization Strategies

Shareholder Value

Medevac

Business Aviation

Benefits

the tipping point of

success?

next 5?

Infrastructure Cost Components



UAM Ground VertiportInfrastructure Components/Costs

- Network design studies
- Environmental study
- Airspace flight approach study
- Concession agreements
- Secure project financing
- Purchase or lease land
- Constructionpermitting
- Architectural and engineering
- Site preparation
- Site construction
- Foundation modifications
- Platforms
- Egress, walkways

- Elevators
- Passenger shelters
- Lighting landing systems
- CNS systems (ILS, beacons, etc.)
- IT and security systems
- Perimeter systems
- Parking
- Power grid updates
- FAA (etc.) permitting and certification
- Recharging capability and systems
- Fire suppression systems
- Aeronautical chart preparation
- Etc.

UATM Traffic ManagementInfrastructure Components/Costs

- UATM interoperability standards and drone/eVTOL agrmts.
- UATM one-time facilities planning
- Site/network optimization study
- Systems specifications
- Power grid studies
- Cyber security architecture studies
- Physical security architecture
- Facilities (offices) rental costs
- Automation Systems and Stations
- Flight Decision Support Tools

- Flight Plan and Flight Operations Database
- SCADA for Systems and Networks
- Computers and Equipment
- Power Grid and Backup Systems
- Network Design and Site Selection Studies
- Weather Information
 Systems Areal
- Micro Weather Detection Sensors
- Beacon Navigation Nodes
- Resilient
 Communications Nodes
- High Density Radar
- Etc.



AAM - Geospatial Mapping of the State of Ohio

- Geographic Boundaries
- Waterways
- Bridges
- Property Boundarie
- Road
- Major Transportation Corridors
- Surface Logistics Centers
- Water Ports
- Public Lands
- Hospitals
- Blood Banks
- Clinics
- Airports
- High Resolution Airport Facilities Maps
- Heliports
- Military Bases
- Government Buildings
- Transmission Lines
- Electrical Sub Station
- Traffic Congestion

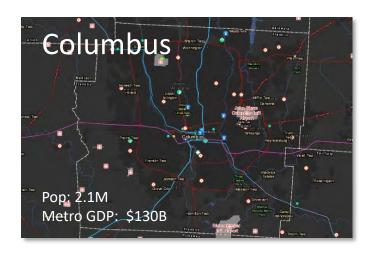
- NASA Facilities
- Sports Venues
- F1000
- Major
 Manufacturing
 Facilities
- Part 91 Facilities
- Part 135
 Facilities and Aircraft
- Universities and Colleges
- Shopping Centers
- Music Venues
- Zoning Districts (Limited)
 - Etc.



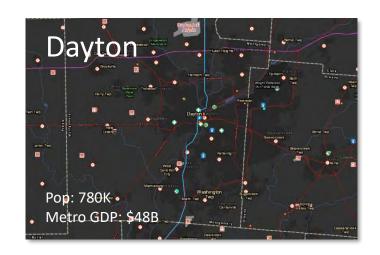
Six Ohio Metropolitan Areas

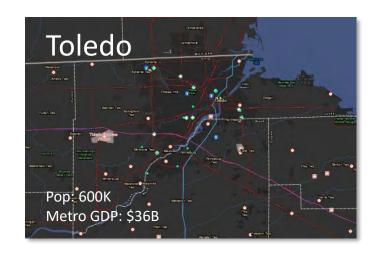
Showing: Hospitals, Blood Banks, Fire Stations, and Universities







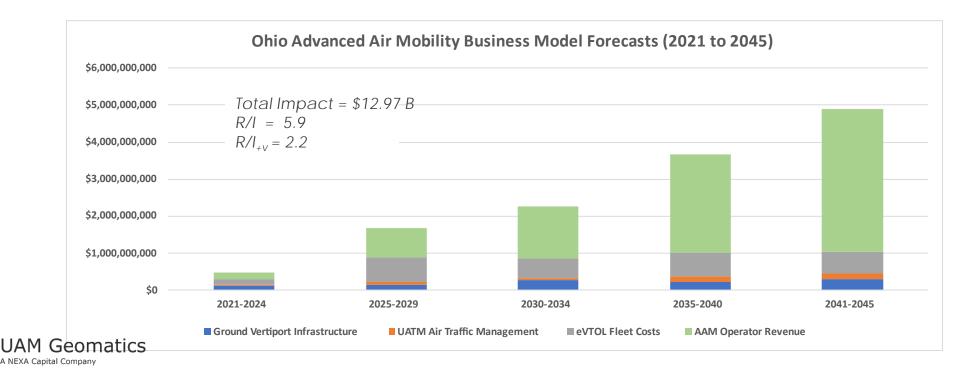






Ohio AAM Forecast - Key Model Outputs

	Year	2021-2024	2025-2029	2030-2034	2035-2040	2041-2045	SUM	Dillas Tatala
Demand		214,000	1,697,000	6,559,000	22,264,000	51,698,000	82,432,000	Pillar Totals
Ground	Ground Infrastructure OPEX	\$30,378,000	\$78,782,000	\$142,435,000	\$213,474,000	\$272,558,000	\$737,627,000	Ć1 060 522 000
Infrastructure	Ground Infrastructure CAPEX	\$80,366,000	\$74,474,000	\$118,745,000	\$15,065,000	\$34,255,000	\$322,905,000	\$1,060,532,000
UATM	UATM Cost OPEX	\$4,898,000	\$7,299,000	\$33,767,000	\$106,098,000	\$109,655,000	\$261,716,000	\$464,670,000
UATIVI	UATM Cost CAPEX	\$23,614,000	\$69,156,000	\$35,421,000	\$40,481,000	\$34,281,000	\$202,954,000	
AAM	Passenger Revenues	\$52,371,000	\$350,162,000	\$623,322,000	\$1,363,453,000	\$2,220,514,000	\$4,609,822,000	\$8,917,935,000
	Emergency Services Revenues	\$50,713,000	\$253,564,000	\$443,737,000	\$633,910,000	\$813,842,000	\$2,195,766,000	
Operators	Cargo Revenues	\$75,999,000	\$197,417,000	\$348,617,000	\$670,269,000	\$820,044,000	\$2,112,347,000	
Vehicles	Vehicles	\$147,000,000	\$646,600,000	\$516,389,000	\$631,956,000	\$587,152,000	\$2,529,097,000	\$2,529,097,000
Ohio Grand Total		\$465,339,000	\$1,677,454,000	\$2,262,433,000	\$3,674,707,000	\$4,892,302,000	\$12,972,234,000	\$12,972,234,000





Five Logistics Corridors

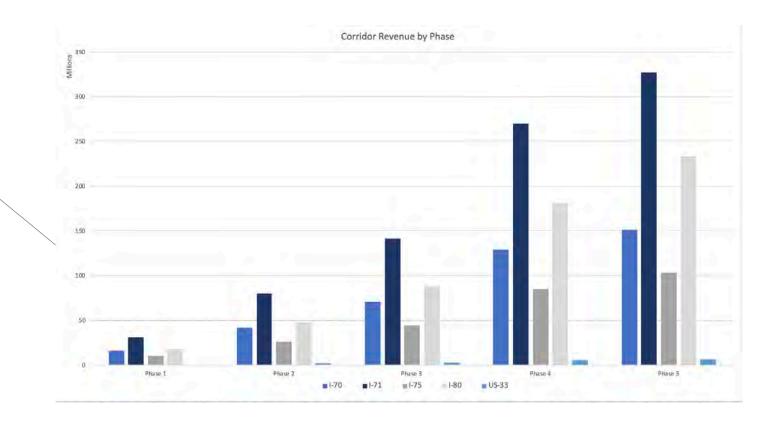


The 5 major corridors in Ohio connect metropolitan regions, transporting both people and goods across the state

These corridors provide an important starting point for visualizing Cargo AAM operations, as well as Regional Air Mobility services



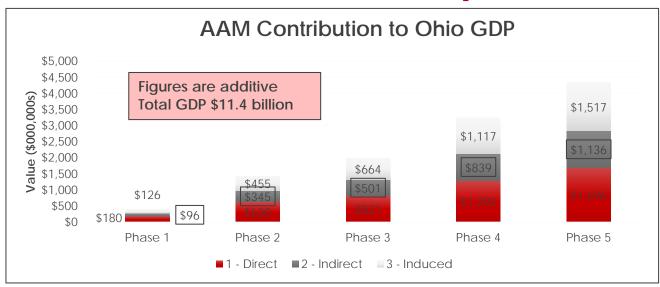
Ohio Corridor Logistics Revenues (2021 – 2045)

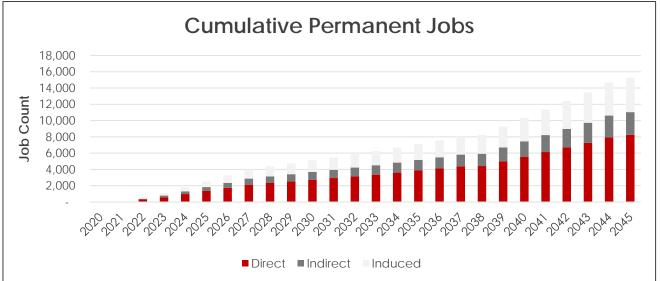


Observations:

- Cargo categories:
 - Time sensitive
 - High Value
 - Cargo Weight 50, 500, 1,000 Lb.
- US-33 is "Smart Corridor" between Columbus and Athens
- Other corridors carry vastly more cargo and freight traffic on daily basis
- I-71 carries most cargo traffic today
- I-80 is projected to grow more rapidly over forecast period

Ohio Economic Impact Results: GDP and Jobs





Observations:

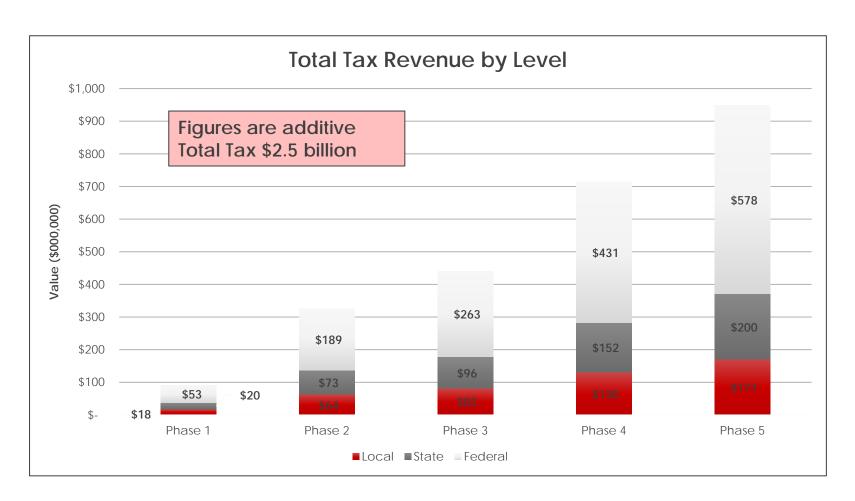
- Ohio's GDP will increase by an estimated
 1.63% annually over 25 years
- By 2045, AAM will have created over 15,000 new permanent jobs
- New and existing industries will create high-paying jobs in aviation, engineering, and finance

Top 10 Occupations (Not in Order)				
Engineering, Intelligent Transportation Systems				
AAM Operators (Pilots, etc.)				
AAM Operational Support (Maintenance, etc.)				
Vehicle Design and Manufacturing				
Business and Financial Operations				
Quality Control and Safety Engineering				
Medical and Supporting Services				
Travel Support Services				
Hospitality				
All Other				



14

Ohio Economic Impact Results: Tax Revenues



Observations:

- Incremental economic growth produces majority of tax revenues; 2019 tax rates applied, over 25 years
- Cities, townships, and counties will earn \$464 million in taxes
- Ohio will earn \$541 million in state taxes
- Federal taxes increased by \$1.5 billion





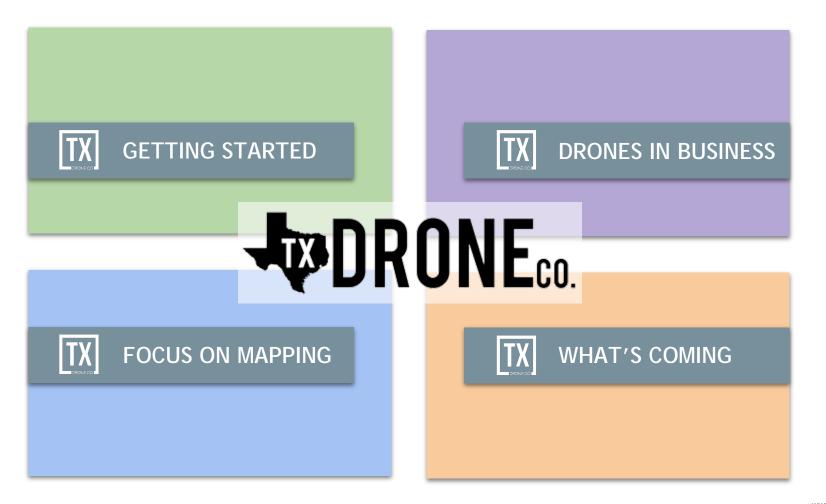
Thank You!

- Phil Dyment, Vice President
- +1 202 499 5105
- <u>www.nexa-uam.com</u>



UAM Geomatics, LLC

A NEXA Capital Company



GETTING STARTED



Proud Member of AUVSI - Lone Star



The **Association for Unmanned Vehicle Systems International** (AUVSI), the world's largest nonprofit organization dedicated to the advancement of unmanned systems and robotics, represents corporations and professionals from more than 60 countries involved in industry, government and academia. AUVSI members work in the defense, civil and commercial markets.

































GETTING STARTED



Texas Drone Company



Drone Service Provider Serving all of Texas

Survey & Mapping - Topographic and LiDAR Aerial Surveys

Aggregate Inventories - Sand & Gravel, Asphalt, Rock Quarries,

Energy - Wind Turbine Inspections, Oil & Gas Modeling





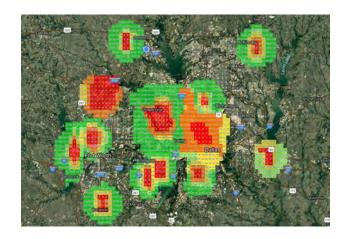


DRONES IN BUSINESS



Any commercial drone use must be conducted by a Part 107 certificated pilot Basics rules & regulations:

- 400' Maximum Altitude
- Drones must be registered.
- Required Airspace Authorizations
- Operate within Line of Sight







DRONES IN BUSINESS













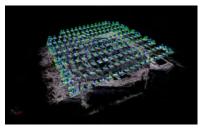


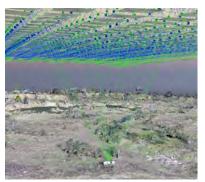


DRONE CO.

THE BASICS











Software

Planning & Flight























Optimum Settings (Phantom 4 Pro/RTK)

Altitudes

400' - 1.2in/pixel

300' - .92in/pixel

200' - .66in/pixel

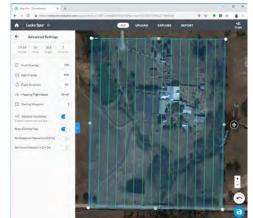
100' - .33in/pixel

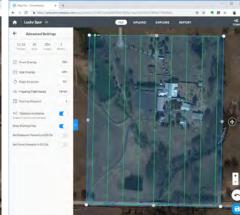
Image Overlap

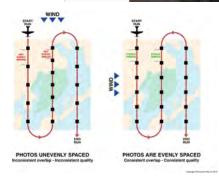
75 front / 65 side to side - 2D Mapping 80 front / 70 side to side - 3D Mapping

On-Site Adjustments

Altitude Infringements LOS Issues Wind - Direction of flight









200ft 250ft 300ft 350ft 400ft



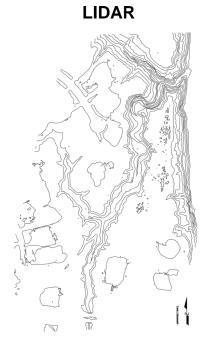
Double Grids







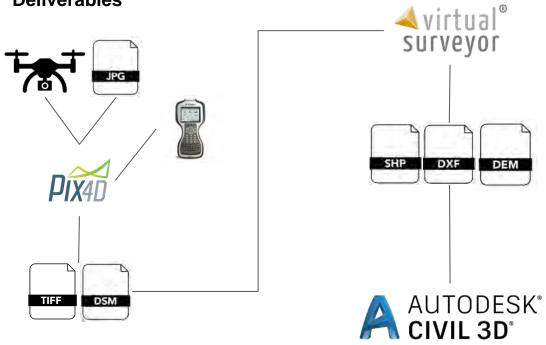






DRONE CO.

Deliverables





WHAT'S COMING



LIDAR

Absolute Accuracy 20 / 30 mm RMSE @ 75m Range 250m+ laser range 5 Returns / 200k Points/sec.

\$150k+





WHAT'S COMING

DRONE CO.

LIDAR

Absolute Accuracy 20 / 30 mm RMSE @ 75m Range 230m+ laser range 3 Returns / 480k Points/sec.





Livox lidar

Traditional mechanical lidar





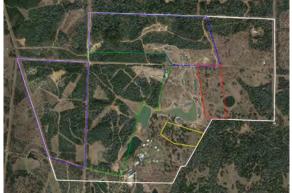










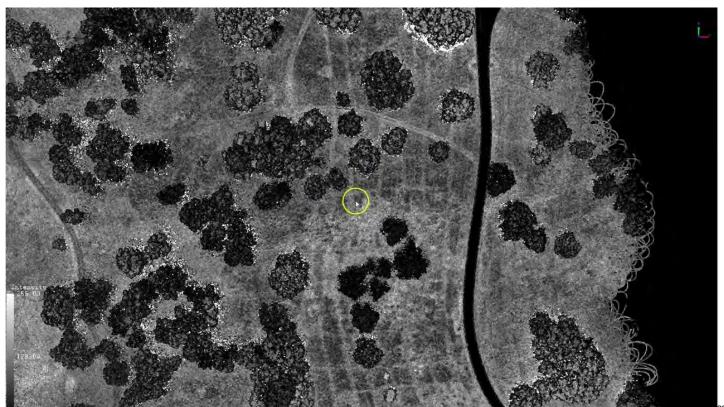




WHAT'S COMING



LIDAR EXAMPLE POINT CLOUD



റ റ

www.txdroneco.org



Surveying | Construction | Engineering

Jared Janacek - jared@auvsils.org (979) 450-1288





DAC Tasking Group 9; Improving Low Altitude situational awareness for manned and unmanned aircraft Subgroup 3

Presenter: Mark Colborn, DAC Member & Dallas PD

Note: The Tasking Group 9 is aware and members are participating in Tasking Group 10 regarding Gender Neutral Language recommendations for the FAA and aviation community. We will use the term UAS Operator in this set of recommendations and will use agreed-to terms in the future. By "UAS Operator" we include the individual who is controlling the flight of the UAS, frequently called the Remote Pilot in Command.





Task Group #9 Remit

Tasking Group 9 FAA Tasking:

- <u>Opportunity</u>: Can Remote ID be used to increase situational awareness between manned aviation that routinely operates at low altitudes away from airports and UAS operating in the same airspace?
- FAA only received 30 responses to their RFI issued in February 2020. Tasked DAC to study issue further.
- <u>Tasking</u>: DAC to engage operators in low altitude airspace to obtain feedback on how remote identification might be used to increase situation awareness and use this feedback to develop recommendation on how the FAA can address responses to the RFI.





Sub Group Remits

Sub-Group 1 (AMA, AOPA)

Review available RFI responses; develop survey to send to low-altitude community; interview subject matter experts in industry, government, academia.

Sub-Group 2 (BNSF, UPS)

Explore the applicability of existing/developing technologies to manned and unmanned aircraft including range, human factors, and cost.

Sub-Group 3 (Dallas PD, Skyward)

Identify areas outside of the scope of Task Group 9 that are important to consider with respect to situational awareness in low-altitude airspace

- How can information be better used to make the airspace safer?
- Are there outstanding policy or regulatory discussions?





- Our Recommendations span immediate to longer term
- Each Recommendations was created to assist with the evolution of the Unmanned Traffic Management system

Voluntary ADS-B-In Use by UAS Operators	Radio use by UAS Operators	Voluntary Onboard Access for Low Altitude Aviators	Voluntary Notify & Fly	Ground Based RID-In Detection Network





#1) Propose the FAA encourage UAS Operators, developers and manufacturers to implement and use ADS-B-In technologies.

- Voluntary Use
- Builds on UTM ConOps v2.0 Scenario V2-3: Option 3 UAS and Manned Aircraft On-Board Cooperative Equipment
- Primary stakeholders: Both Manned & UAS Operators
- Considerations:
 - Leverages an existing technology
- Work required to make this a reality
 - ADS-B technologies exist and are on the market today
 - FAA should encourage ADS-B equipage





#2) Propose the FAA considers amending AC 107-2A, Instructions on Radio Communications and How to obtain a FCC Restricted Radio Telephone Operator's License.

- Builds on UTM ConOps v2.0 Scenario V2-3: Option 3 UAS and Manned Aircraft On-Board Cooperative Equipment
- **Primary stakeholders**: Both manned & UAS Operators. Radio monitoring and usage is of value for all airspace, controlled and uncontrolled
- Considerations:
 - UAS Operators do not meet the FCC requirements of Aircraft Station restriction:
 - 47 C.F.R, Part 87 defines Aviation Radio Services, including Aircraft Stations and Ground Stations
 - Leverage training available with the FAA's WINGS program (As a method of informing Part 61 Pilots about UAS Operations and RID).





#3) Voluntary On-board access to Remote ID information for Low Altitude Aviators

- Propose the FAA develop an acceptance and/or certification path for voluntary adoption of low-cost on-board remote-ID monitoring capability for manned aircraft.
- Builds on UTM ConOps v2.0, Scenario V2-3: Option 3 UAS and Manned Aircraft On-Board Cooperative Equipment.
- **Primary stakeholder:** All aircraft pilots and UAS Operators. Additional stakeholders include all UTM participants, public safety, cities, airports and the general public
- Considerations:
 - Suggest the implementation might include current infrastructure and technology; EFB, NORSEE and be optionally TSO'ed
- Work required to make this a reality
 - O FAA development of an acceptance and/or certification path for voluntary low cost on-board Remote ID monitoring capability for manned aircraft.
 - Industry production and sale of on-board RID receivers and software for aircraft pilots and owners
 - Leverage Training available with WINGS program





#4) Propose the FAA consider Notify & Fly as a candidate for UPP 3 validation.

- Voluntary Use
- Builds on UTM ConOps v2.0, Scenario V2-3: Option $4-Voluntary\ Passive\ UTM\ Participation$
- Primary stakeholders: UAS Operators as well as manned aircraft pilots
- Considerations:
 - UAS Operator and aircraft pilot enters flight intent into app
 - o Facilitates increased UAS communications for un-towered, uncontrolled airspace
 - N&F could be a 1st step to educating UAS communities on rigor of UTM

Work required to make this a reality

- Recommendation to FAA to evaluate how to scale LAANC-like features in uncontrolled airspace
- Uncontrolled airports may be good locations for proofs of concept
- Leverage Training available with WINGS program (As a method of informing Part 61 Pilots about Notify and Fly)





#5) Ground Based Detection Network. Recommendation: Propose the FAA explore methods by which broadcast Remote ID information can be received by ground based Remote ID receivers and transmitted to UTM systems, and when appropriate, to manned aircraft via TIS-B or other mechanisms.

- Builds on UTM ConOps v2.0, Scenario V2-3: Option 2 Ground-Based Detection for UAS and Manned Aircraft
- **Primary stakeholders:** Manned aircraft pilots and UTM participants, public safety, cities, airports and the general public
- Considerations:
 - o Ground based first installations would be near airports & sensitive installations
 - Adds detection of VLOS operators
 - o Appropriate filtering would be required for TIS-B.
- Work required to make this a reality
 - Development of regulations and UTM industry standards for small UAS
 - o Industry development of networked receivers and connection to UTM infrastructure
 - Installation of ground based networked receivers





Thank you for all the work Sub-Group #3!

• A great team with a broad and deep aviation background agreed on these recommendations.

- Academy of Model Aeronautics
- Airline Pilots Association
- Aircraft Owners & Pilots Association
- Agriculture Aviation Organization
- Dallas Police Department
- DJI
- Drone Service Provider Alliance

- FPV Freedom Coalition
- Helicopter Association International
- Influential Drones, Inc.
- Kittyhawk
- Los Angeles Department of Transportation
- National Agricultural Aviation Association
- National Air Traffic Controllers Association

- Northeast UAS Airspace Integration Research Alliance
- Praxis Aerospace Concepts International, Inc.
- Robotic Skies
- Skyward
- University of Alaska Fairbanks
- Wing
- XiDrones, Inc.

Legislative Update

Nicholas Allen

North Central Texas Council of Governments

UAS Safety and Integration Task Force

July 27, 2021

87th Legislative Session

HB 1758 (Krause) - Relating to the operation and use of an unmanned aircraft.

- Defines "drone"
- HB 1758 also ensures that law enforcement agencies seeking to use drones must adopt written policies detailing the agency's use of force via drone and transmit those policies to the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement annually.

SB 149 (Powell) - Relating to the prosecution of the offense of operation of an unmanned aircraft over certain facilities.

Also adds airports and military installations to the list of critical infrastructure

SB 763 (Powell) - Relating to the creation of the urban air mobility council.

- TxDOT and the TTC must appoint a UAM council to study policies that will facilitate integration
- North Texas has been identified as an early test location for UAM

Questions and Comments

Amanda Wilson

Program Manager (817) 695-9248 awilson@nctcog.org

Nicholas Allen

Communications Coordinator (817) 704-5699 nallen@nctcog.org

Rebekah Hernandez

Communications Manager (682) 433-0477 rhernandez@nctcog.org

Kyle Roy

Communications Supervisor (817) 704-5610 kroy@nctcog.org