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Integrating Aviation Technology, Emergency Services, and Human Resilience: Considerations from Social Scientists

Chelsea A. LeNoble Ph.D.
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, lenoblec@erau.edu

Joel M. Billings Ph.D.
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, BILLINJ5@erau.edu

Allison A. Kwesell Ph.D.
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, kwesella@erau.edu

Ray H. Chang Ph.D.
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, changr2@erau.edu

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Overview



Across disaster phases...

1. UAS application to disaster management
2. Psychosocial considerations of this integration



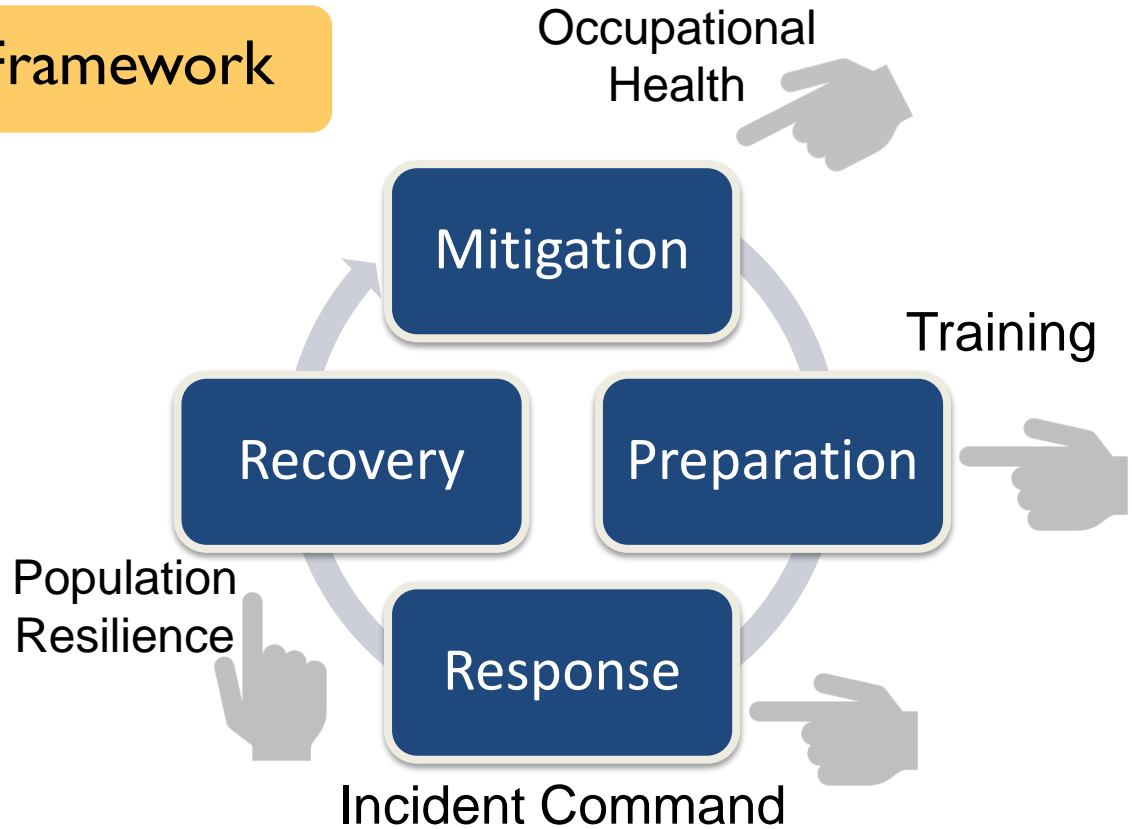
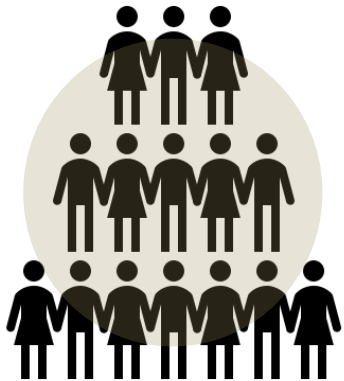
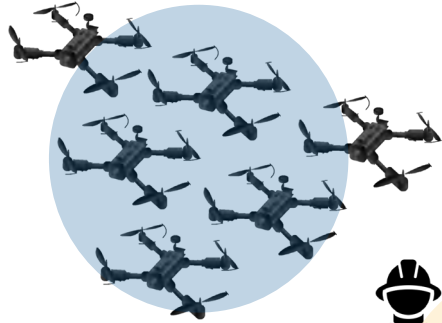
Human Security Faculty Cluster





UAS & Disaster Management Integration

A Framework





UAS & Disaster Management Integration

Social Science Challenges



**Integrating UAS
& greater
disaster
response team**



**Role of UAS
team members
across disaster
phases**



**Communication
& coordination
networks**



**Impact on
performance &
well-being**



**Impact on
disaster-
impacted
communities**



Preparation Uses

- UAS Uses in Disaster Prep
 - Preassessment
 - Mapping
 - Non-emergency
 - Emergency
- UAS Training and Integration
 - Preplanning
 - Deployment

FFs in South Korea are trained to use drones at the scene of high-rise building fire

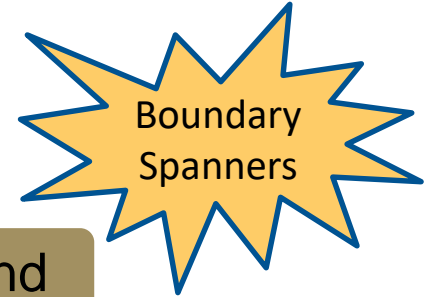




Preparation Considerations

Disaster Response Multiteam System

1. Identify Component Teams
2. Prioritize Cross-Training
3. Cultivate Shared Identity



Incident Command

Responder Agency
Teams

UAS Operator
Team(s)

Response Uses



Information Flow

Event

Incident Command orders deployment

User deploys UAS

UAS collects data

User reads data

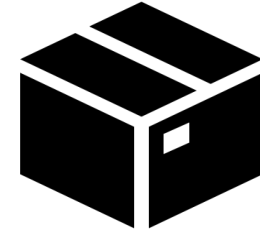
User translates data into findings

User transfers findings to Incident Command

Incident Command translates data

Incident Command reacts to translation

Feedback/reevaluate



Resource Delivery



Ocean/Beach Monitoring

Response Uses



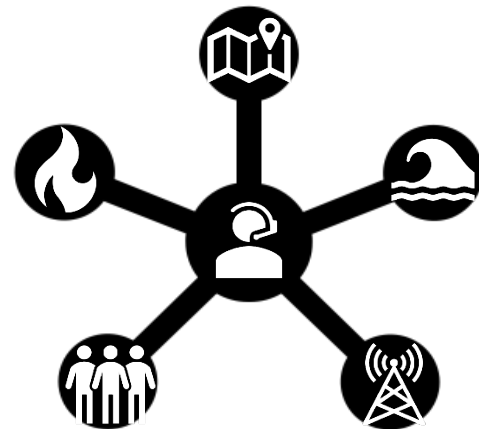
Incident Command

- UAS integration - Improve situation awareness
 - Fire expansion (forest fires)
 - Impacted areas (after disaster, FEMA)
- Communication & Coordination - Better inform disaster responders
 - Resource availability across sites
 - Who is in trouble, where to find them
 - Establishing personnel accountability system





Response Considerations



General

- Limitations of weather, line of sight, tethering, video quality, power source
- Government regulations, licenses, jurisdiction
- Self-efficacy for UAS use versus relying on previous practices in FUBAR/SNAFU contexts

Incident Command

- Formal communication and coordination processes that integrate UAS into disaster response MTS
- Feedback and debrief data integrated into training and simulations

Recovery Uses



Private Sector

- Insurance
- Mapping



FEMA

Preliminary damage assessments for inaccessible areas

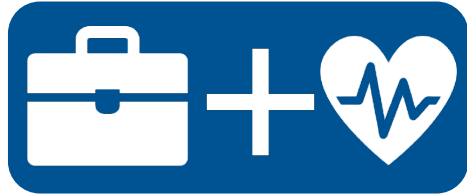


General

Documentation of structural recovery progress



Recovery Considerations



Occupational Health

- Stressors unique to UAS operation
- Context of existing work stress
- Disaster responder performance & Well-being

- Time pressure
- Decision-making
- Environmental hazards
- Physical demands & fatigue
- Interpersonal interactions
- Task context novelty
- Long hours
- Shift work
- Under-staffing
- Fatigue
- Variable workload
- Cognitive demands
- Ergonomic design
- Vigilance
- Attention switching
- Vicarious performance
- Visual strain



Recovery Considerations

Crisis Communication: Public Concerns with UAS



Stigma toward the
word “drone”
Initially used in conflict
situations



Privacy
Drone owners are not
required to register with FAA
making privacy violations
unidentifiable (Ackerman, 2017)

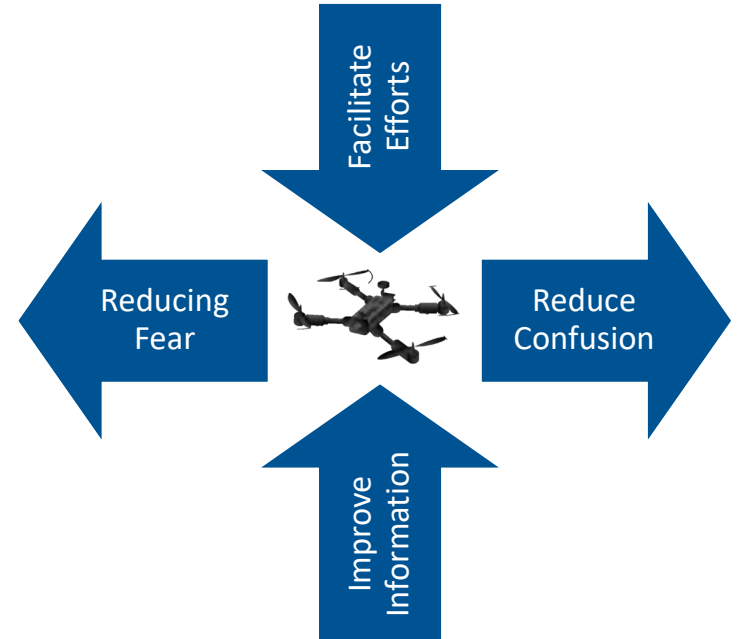


Who is in charge?
Who is flying the drone?
What do we trust?



Recovery Considerations

Crisis Communication: Leveraging UAS as a mechanism for recovery





Recommendations

Future Work

- How do we best integrate UAS considering the challenges of both disaster settings and MTS?
- How does the community influence UAS integration in disaster management and vice-versa?

Application

- Best practices for training response teams with UAS
- Ensuring well-being of all disaster response teams
- Strategies to communicate UAS involvement with the public



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Questions?

Contact Information

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Chelsea.LeNoble@erau.edu

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