JIATF-401 · SERIES 1 OF 2 · INTERAGENCY TACTICAL FIELD GUIDE

C-UAS FIXED SITE DEFENSE: INTERAGENCY TACTICAL FIELD GUIDE

10 U.S.C. §130i (DoD — Facilities & Assets) · 6 U.S.C. §124n (DHS Authority) · Urban / Populated Environment · Joint Interagency Task Force - 401

✓ UNCLASSIFIED

TRAINING USE ONLY

AUTHORITY & PREPARATION: STATUTORY FRAMEWORK

STATUTORY AUTHORITY COMPARISON — *Know Your Lane Before You Act*

ELEMENT	10 U.S.C. §130I — DOD	6 U.S.C. §124N — DHS
Grantor	Secretary of Defense	Secretary of Homeland Security
Covered Space	DoD installations, ranges, depots, ships, aircraft, and other assets & facilities designated by SecDef under 10 U.S.C. §130i	DHS facilities: USSS protective sites, CBP ports of entry, FEMA assets, TSA, USCG
Detect / ID / Monitor	✓ Authorized	✓ Authorized
Warn / Disrupt (EW)	✓ SecDef may delegate to installation commanders	✓ SecDHS delegates to component heads (USSS, CBP, TSA, USCG)
Kinetic Mitigation	✓ With proper delegation & ROE compliance	⚠ Requires specific SecDHS designation & coordination
FAA Coordination	MANDATORY FOR BOTH AUTHORITIES — PRIMARY AIRSPACE AUTHORITY	

FIXED SITE DEFENSE CELL STRUCTURE — *4-6 Person Urban Cell*

- **SITE COMMANDER / C2** — Holds mitigation authority delegation. §130i or §124n determination. Single POC to FAA & FBI.
- **RF DETECTION SPECIALIST** — RF spectrum monitoring, UAS emission ID, EW operator. Urban clutter deconfliction.
- **EO/IR OBSERVER** — Optical & thermal surveillance from elevated positions. Vertical scanning: rooftops, balconies, windows.
- **LEGAL / INTERAGENCY LIAISON** — JAG (DoD) or Chief Counsel (DHS). Real-time authority deconfliction. §130i ↔ §124n handoff coordination.
- **LE COORDINATION CELL** — State/local police liaison. Perimeter security. Criminal nexus escalation to FBI. Pre-established MOU/MOA required.

MULTI-LAYERED DETECTION (URBAN ADAPTED) — *Signal Clutter + Reflections + Civilian Interference*

- **RF SPECTRUM MONITORING** — Priority in dense RF environments. Distinguish UAS from civilian Wi-Fi, cellular, ISM bands.
- **OPTICAL SURVEILLANCE** — Rooftop / elevated positions. Compensate for line-of-sight building masking.
- **THERMAL IMAGING** — Night & low visibility. Distinguish UAS heat signature from ambient sources.
- **GNSS INTERFERENCE MONITORING** — Detect spoofing/jamming masking UAS approach. Alert FAA immediately if detected.
- **ACOUSTIC SENSORS** — Limited utility in high urban noise. Use as supplemental cueing only. Do not rely as primary sensor.

⚠ **URBAN KEY FACTOR:** Buildings create blind spots & signal multipath. Detection MUST include vertical scanning of rooftops, balconies, and windows. Use elevation to compensate for LoS limitations.

EXECUTION: INTERAGENCY ENGAGEMENT CYCLE

1 DETECT — *EARLY & DISCREET*

Identify anomalous RF emissions · Monitor unusual flight behavior

RF ANOMALY DETECTION — Identify UAS control link frequencies. Flag anomalous ISM band activity. Urban multipath requires signal triangulation. Note: tethered and fly-by-wire UAS produce no RF — supplement with EO/IR and acoustic sensors.

VISUAL / THERMAL CUEING — Monitor unusual flight behavior between buildings. Use elevation to compensate for LoS gaps.

GNSS MONITORING — Detect spoofing/interference concurrent with UAS activity. Alert FAA ATCSCC if NAS impact suspected.

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2 IDENTIFY & DECONFLICT — *AUTHORITY FIRST*

Confirm authorization status · Determine jurisdiction before any action

CONFIRM AUTHORIZATION — Valid COA? LAANC clearance? Federal mission authorization? Check NOTAM active status with FAA.

DETERMINE JURISDICTION — Is the UAS over §130i-covered (DoD) or §124n-covered (DHS) space — or is it transiting between both?

MANDATORY NOTIFICATIONS — Notify: **FAA ATCSCC** (airspace) · **FBI/DOJ** (criminal nexus) · **State/Local LE** (public safety).

§130i ↔ §124n Handoff: When threat transits between DoD and DHS jurisdictional space, the pre-designated Interagency Coordination Cell (ICC) manages authority transfer in real time. Do not act without confirmed authority.

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3 MITIGATE — *CONTROLLED & PROPORTIONAL*

Apply directional measures · Avoid broad-spectrum in dense infrastructure zones

DIRECTED RF DISRUPTION — Narrowband jamming where authorized. Avoid broad-spectrum near hospitals, emergency comms, and telecom infrastructure.

GNSS DENIAL / SPOOFING — Only where authorized by SecDef/SecDHS delegation AND FAA coordination is complete. Document all actions.

PHYSICAL / KINETIC — Last resort. Requires command authority, clear airspace, ROE compliance. Urban backdrop must be confirmed clear.

Assess risk before ANY mitigation: Emergency services · Hospitals · Telecom infrastructure · GPS-dependent transport · Civilian presence · Media visibility · Legal constraints.

KEY FACTOR: Mitigation authority is NOT automatic. Verify §130i or §124n delegation is in effect, FAA coordination is complete, and ROE compliance confirmed before any active countermeasure.

COORDINATION, REPORTING & SURVIVABILITY

INTERAGENCY COORDINATION MATRIX — *Pre-establish relationships before incident*

FAA ATCSCC	**Mandatory notification** before active mitigation. Coordinate COA, NOTAM, and TFR. Immediate alert if GNSS interference detected. Primary airspace authority — no mitigation without FAA coordination.
FBI / DOJ	**Criminal nexus determination.** FBI assumes Lead Federal Agency (LFA) role if hostile actor involved. Coordinate evidence preservation. Do not destroy UAS if criminal investigation likely.
STATE / LOCAL LE	**Pre-established MOU/MOA required.** Perimeter security, public safety corridors, civilian evacuation. Jurisdiction boundary awareness critical at urban environments and high-traffic areas.
ICC §130i↔§124N	**Interagency Coordination Cell:** Manages real-time authority handoff when UAS transits DoD ↔ DHS jurisdictional space. Must be pre-designated and staffed before any incident.
JAG / COUNSEL	**All mitigation actions reviewed** within 24 hrs by JAG (DoD) or Chief Counsel (DHS). Real-time legal consult available to site commander. Congressional notification chain required.

POST-INCIDENT REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

INTREP — WITHIN 1 HOUR
Submit Incident Report: time, location, UAS description, threat assessment, action taken, collateral effects, and authority exercised (§130i or §124n).

FAA NOTIFICATION — IMMEDIATE
Notify FAA upon any RF mitigation affecting the NAS. Include: frequencies affected, duration, geographic area, and mitigation type.

LEGAL REVIEW — WITHIN 24 HOURS
JAG (DoD) or Chief Counsel (DHS) reviews all mitigation actions. Document proportionality determination and authority basis for each action taken.

🏛 **CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION**
SecDef / SecDHS statutory obligation to report §130i / §124n actions to Congress. Unit commanders feed accuracy into upward reporting chain promptly.

SURVIVABILITY & URBAN PROTECTION PRINCIPLES

ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE
C-UAS systems emit detectable RF. Reposition after active emissions. Signal reflections amplify detectability in urban canyons.

STRUCTURAL COVER
Operate from hardened positions. Assume adversary UAS carries EO/IR payload and can surveil your position.

ACT, REPOSITION, REASSESS
Urban terrain is dynamic. Change position after each electronic emission. Avoid pattern predictability.

LAYERED OVERWATCH
No single sensor covers all azimuths & elevations. Maintain overlapping multi-sensor coverage across team.

URBAN NOTES: POPULATED ENVIRONMENT FACTORS

CIVILIAN PRESENCE — Non-combatant proximity limits all mitigation options. Broad-spectrum jamming prohibited near hospitals, emergency services, and telecom nodes.

MEDIA VISIBILITY — Assume C-UAS operations in urban environments and high-traffic areas are visible to media. All actions must be legally defensible and proportional.

CLASS B/C AIRSPACE — FAA NOTAM coordination and COA required before any active EW mitigation affecting NAS.

JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARIES — Military installation perimeters may not align with municipal, county, or state authority lines. Map boundaries pre-incident.

C-UAS COMMANDER'S DECISION SUPPORT GUIDE

Fixed Site Urban Defense · Group 1 & 2 UAS Defeat · §130i Facilities & Assets (DoD) / §124n Facilities & Assets (DHS)

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GROUP 1 & 2 UAS

I PHASE 1 — PREPARE: KNOW YOUR THREAT & BUILD YOUR STACK BEFORE THE UAS ARRIVES

GROUP 1 UAS — THREAT PROFILE

Small / Micro · <20 lbs · <1,200 ft AGL · <100 kts

GROUP 1 CHARACTERISTICS — *DJI Mavic/Phantom, FPV racers, fixed-wing micro*

WEIGHT: Up to 20 lbs (9 kg). Max takeoff weight includes payload (camera, drop mechanism, IED).

ALTITUDE: Typically <1,200 ft AGL. Can navigate building corridors, courtyards, and interior spaces.

SPEED: <100 knots. FPV variants can exceed 80+ mph in sprint — difficult to track optically.

CONTROL LINK: 2.4 / 5.8 GHz RF. Some autonomous / GPS-guided variants operate without active uplink. Tethered and fly-by-wire variants may have no detectable RF signature — do not rely on RF detection alone.

THREAT VECTOR: ISR, propaganda, precision payload delivery, swarm element, IED delivery, kamikaze strike.

URBAN SIGNATURE: Small radar cross-section. Low acoustic. Easily confused with civilian recreational UAS in urban environments and high-traffic areas.

GROUP 1 URBAN RISK FACTORS

Proximity Threat: Can approach from any direction including vertically, from adjacent civilian buildings, rooftops, or nearby waterways in urban

Proximity Threat: Can approach from any direction including vertically, from adjacent civilian buildings, rooftops, or nearby waterways in urban environments and high-traffic areas.

Deconfliction Challenge: Heavily overlaps with authorized civilian UAS traffic. Authorization check is MANDATORY before any mitigation action.

Swarm Capable: Multiple Group 1 UAS can operate simultaneously to saturate detection and overwhelm sequential engagement cycles.

GROUP 2 UAS — THREAT PROFILE

Small / Medium · 21-55 lbs · <3,500 ft AGL · <250 kts

GROUP 2 CHARACTERISTICS — *DJI Matrice, tactical fixed-wing, VTOL hybrids*

WEIGHT: 21-55 lbs (10-25 kg). Capable of carrying EFP, chemical dispersal, or multi-sensor ISR package.

ALTITUDE: <3,500 ft AGL. Operates above rooftop clutter, exploiting detection gaps in urban terrain.

SPEED: Up to 250 knots. Fixed-wing variants provide standoff ISR and precision delivery at speed.

CONTROL LINK: Advanced datalinks; LTE/cellular relay possible. Autonomous / pre-programmed flight reduces RF signature. Tethered and fly-by-wire variants produce no RF emissions — requires optical/acoustic/radar detection.

THREAT VECTOR: Sustained ISR, precision strike, standoff jamming, coordinated attack (lead element for Group 1 swarm).

URBAN SIGNATURE: Larger radar return than Group 1. May ingress over civilian airspace making engagement legally complex.

GROUP 2 URBAN RISK FACTORS

Payload Threat: Sufficient lift capacity for directed-energy payloads, IEDs, or CBRN dispersal devices. Treat as a potential mass casualty vector at NSSES.

Airspace Overlap: Altitude band overlaps with helicopters, low-flying aircraft operating in DC SFRA. Positive identification before kinetic action is non-negotiable.

Autonomous Operation: May fly pre-programmed route with no active RF uplink — jamming alone is insufficient. Kinetic options must be pre-authorized.

COMMANDER'S PRE-MISSION PREPARATION

Complete before assuming C-UAS responsibility at fixed site

AUTHORITY CONFIRMATION — *Must be confirmed before assuming post*

- [ ] **§130I / §124N:** Written delegation received from SecDef or SecDHS-designated authority. Know your authority boundaries.
- [ ] **ROE CARD:** Current ROE/RUF card reviewed, signed, and carried. Know escalation thresholds for Groups 1 and 2 separately.
- [ ] **FAA COORDINATION:** FAA ATCSCC contact confirmed. COA/NOTAM status checked. TFR active status confirmed (DC SFRA).
- [ ] **ICC STAFFED:** Interagency Coordination Cell manned and comms tested. §130i ↔ §124n handoff protocol rehearsed.

EQUIPMENT & SENSOR CHECKS

- [ ] **RF SENSORS:** All RF detection systems calibrated. Urban RF clutter baseline established. Known-friendly UAS signatures loaded.
- [ ] **EO/IR:** Optical and thermal cameras operational. Rooftop OP positions manned with overlapping fields of view.
- [ ] **EW SYSTEMS:** Directional jammers checked. Frequency authorizations confirmed. Broadcast range mapped against civilian infrastructure.
- [ ] **COMMS:** Primary and alternate comms tested to all nodes: ICC, FAA, FBI, State/Local LE, higher HQ.

SITE AWARENESS — *Know the ground before the threat arrives*

- [ ] **JURISDICTION MAP:** §130i / §124n boundary lines plotted on site map. Municipal, county, and state LE zones marked.
- [ ] **HAZARD MAP:** Hospital locations, emergency comms towers, GPS-dependent infrastructure, and no-jam zones identified.
- [ ] **BLIND SPOTS:** Building masking zones mapped. Vertical scan responsibilities assigned. No gap in rooftop/balcony coverage.
- [ ] **EVACUATION ROUTES:** Civilian evacuation corridors marked. Local LE assigned perimeter responsibility before any active mitigation.

⚠ **COMMANDERS NOTE:** At NSSES sites and high-traffic urban installations, §130i and §124n authorities may be simultaneously active. Know which agency holds primacy at your specific grid before any action.

10 U.S.C. §130i · 6 U.S.C. §124n · CJCSI 3255.01 · DoDD 5200.08 · FAA JO 7200.23

EXECUTE & FOLLOW-ON: DEFEAT THE THREAT · PRESERVE THE MISSION

Recommended Employment Techniques · Decision Matrix · Post-Engagement Actions · §130i / §124n Compliance

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GROUP 1 & 2 UAS

II PHASE 2 — EXECUTE: ENGAGEMENT DECISION CYCLE & BEST EMPLOYMENT TECHNIQUES

COMMANDER'S ENGAGEMENT DECISION CYCLE

Ask these questions in order — every time

① Is the UAS authorized? (COA / LAANC / federal mission?)

✓ **YES → STAND DOWN**
Log observation. Do not engage. Notify ICC and FAA of UAS presence. Continue monitoring.

✗ **NO / UNKNOWN → CONTINUE ▼**
Treat as hostile pending further identification. Increase sensor coverage. Alert team.

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② Does it pose a credible threat to the covered facility?

✓ **CREDIBLE → CONTINUE ▼**
Anomalous flight behavior, approach vector toward facility, payload indicators, or hostile classification.

✗ **NO THREAT → MONITOR**
Continue layered observation. Notify FAA if in controlled airspace. Do not escalate. Document.

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③ Which authority applies — §130i (DoD) or §124n (DHS) or both?

§130I — DOD SPACE
Site commander holds delegation. Engage within ROE. Notify FAA. FBI notification if criminal nexus.

§124N — DHS SPACE / TRANSIT
DHS component head authority. Activate ICC for handoff. Coordinate before any action.

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④ What is the Group classification — 1 or 2?

GROUP 1 (<20 LBS)
RF disruption preferred. FPV/autonomous variant? Consider kinetic if RF ineffective. Urban backdrop check required.

GROUP 2 (21-55 LBS)
Higher threat level. Expanded mitigation options. Payload concern elevated. Kinetic pre-authorization check required now.

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⑤ Is the urban backdrop clear for kinetic or high-power EW action?

✓ **CLEAR → ENGAGE**
Execute mitigation at lowest effective level. Directed RF → GNSS denial → Kinetic. Document every action.

✗ **NOT CLEAR → EW ONLY**
Electronic countermeasures only. No kinetic. Coordinate with local LE to clear area. Reassess every 60 seconds.

🚨 **Non-Negotiable:** FAA notification is required before ANY active mitigation that could affect the National Airspace System — including all EW actions. This applies under both §130i and §124n.

RECOMMENDED EMPLOYMENT TECHNIQUES

Prioritized — employ lowest effective option first

1 DIRECTED RF DISRUPTION (JAMMING)

GRP 1 & GRP 2 | §130I / §124N | URBAN ⚠

Best Against: RF-controlled UAS (2.4/5.8 GHz). Group 1 quadcopters, DJI-type platforms.
Employment: Narrowband directional emitters aimed at UAS. Map beam against hospital, emergency comms, and airport ILS corridors before activation.
Limitations: Ineffective against pre-programmed/autonomous UAS. Urban reflections can cause unintended interference.
Authority: SecDef / SecDHS delegation to site commander. FAA ATCSCC notified.

2 GNSS DENIAL / SPOOFING

GRP 1 & GRP 2 | AUTH REQ'D | URBAN ⚠

Best Against: GPS-guided autonomous UAS operating without active RF uplink. Disrupts waypoint navigation and return-to-home functions.
Employment: Directional GNSS denial only. Pre-map denial cone against GPS-dependent infrastructure (emergency services, transport).
Limitations: Significant collateral risk in dense urban environment. May trigger FAA incident reporting requirements.
Authority: Specific SecDef / SecDHS delegation AND confirmed FAA coordination.

3 NET / CAPTURE SYSTEMS

GRP 1 PRIMARY | §130I / §124N

Best Against: Slow-moving Group 1 UAS in confined airspace. Preserves UAS for exploitation and evidence collection (FBI chain of custody).
Employment: Ground-launched net guns, drone-deployed capture nets. Effective at close range (<100m).
Advantage: No RF emissions. No kinetic risk. Preserves evidence for criminal prosecution or intelligence exploitation.

4 KINETIC DEFEAT (LAST RESORT)

GRP 2 PRIORITY | CMD AUTH REQ'D | BACKDROP CRITICAL

Best Against: Autonomous Group 2 UAS immune to EW. High-confidence payload threat. All EW options exhausted.
Employment: Small arms, counter-UAS projectile systems, or directed-energy kinetic. Requires: (a) clear urban backdrop confirmed, (b) command authority confirmed, (c) ROE compliance verified, (d) FAA notified.
Limitations: Falling debris risk in urban environment. Payload detonation on impact possible with Group 2.

5 COUNTER-UAS (DRONE-ON-DRONE)

GRP 1 & GRP 2 | §130I / §124N

Best Against: Identified Grp 1 / Grp 2 UAS where EW is constrained by urban infrastructure. Intercept UAS can ram, net, or trail hostile UAS.
Employment: Pre-positioned interceptor UAS launched on cue from RF/EO sensor track. Requires BVLOS authorization from FAA.
Advantage: Precision engagement with minimal RF signature. Can operate in no-jam zones where EW is prohibited.

EFFECTIVENESS MATRIX & SWARM PROTOCOL

By threat type · Urban environment adjusted

EFFECTIVENESS BY THREAT VARIANT

TECHNIQUE	GRP 1 RF CTRL	GRP 1 AUTO	GRP 2 RF CTRL	GRP 2 AUTO	SWARM
RF Jamming	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	MED
GNSS Denial	MED	HIGH	MED	HIGH	MED
Net/Capture	HIGH	MED	MED	LOW	LOW
Kinetic	MED	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	MED
Counter-UAS	HIGH	HIGH	MED	MED	MED

SWARM ENGAGEMENT PROTOCOL — *Multiple simultaneous Group 1 / mixed Grp 1 + Grp 2*

1. **PRIORITIZE:** Identify and defeat any Group 2 element first — highest payload risk. Assign dedicated sensor/shooter to Grp 2 track.
2. **SATURATE RF:** Activate all directional RF jammers simultaneously across the swarm approach vector.
3. **SECTOR ASSIGNMENT:** Assign each team member a sector. Prevent fixation on single UAS — swarm is designed to create tunnel vision.
4. **MASS CASUALTY ALERT:** Mass UAS attack = potential CBRN / IED delivery. Initiate emergency evacuation of protected area in parallel with engagement.

ROE QUICK REFERENCE — URBAN FIXED SITE

WARN FIRST
Attempt warning where tactically feasible and time permits. Light signals, radio broadcast to operator.

PROPORTIONALITY
Use lowest effective means. Escalate only when lower options fail or insufficient time.

POSITIVE ID
Confirm threat and authority before any countermeasure. Doubt = do not engage kinetically.

BACKDROP CLEAR
Kinetic requires confirmed clear backdrop. Abort if civilian presence in danger zone.

NO BROAD EW

Broad-spectrum jamming prohibited near hospitals, emergency services, airport ILS.

DOCUMENT ALL
Every action documented in real time. Time, location, UAS description, authority exercised.

III PHASE 3 — FOLLOW-ON ACTIONS: POST-ENGAGEMENT · REPORTING · RESET · LESSONS LEARNED

IMMEDIATE (0–15 MIN)
On-site actions after engagement ends

1. **CEASE FIRE / SECURE**
   Confirm threat neutralized. Cease all active EW and kinetic. Restore normal FAA airspace status. Alert all sensors to resume monitoring posture.
2. **SITE SECURITY / CORDON**
   If UAS downed: establish 25-meter cordon. Treat as potential IED. Do NOT approach until EOD clearance. Notify FBI if criminal nexus.
3. **CASUALTIES / COLLATERAL**
   Assess friendly casualties and any civilian collateral effects. Initiate medical response. Document injuries and property damage for legal review.
4. **HIGHER HQ NOTIFICATION**
   Notify higher HQ immediately. Pass: SALUTE report on UAS, action taken, authority exercised (§130i / §124n), current site status, collateral assessment.

REPORTING (15 MIN – 24 HR)
Statutory and operational reporting requirements

WITHIN 1 HOUR — INTREP
Submit Incident Report: time/date, site location, UAS group/type, approach vector, threat indicators, action taken, authority exercised (§130i or §124n), collateral effects, current status.

IMMEDIATE — FAA NOTIFICATION
Notify FAA ATCSCC: frequencies affected, duration of EW, geographic footprint, type of mitigation, and whether NAS was impacted. Coordinate NOTAM closure if TFR was activated.

WITHIN 4 HOURS — APPLICABLE LAW ENFORCEMENT
If UAS recovered: notify applicable law enforcement (FBI, state, or local LE depending on jurisdiction) for criminal investigation determination. Preserve chain of custody — do not handle UAS without gloves. Do not power down if found active.

WITHIN 24 HOURS — LEGAL REVIEW
JAG (DoD) or Chief Counsel (DHS) reviews all mitigation actions. Proportionality assessment. Document authority basis for each action. Flag any ROE deviations for immediate review.

EXPLOITATION & INTELLIGENCE
Turn the engagement into advantage

UAS EXPLOITATION (IF RECOVERED)
DOCUMENT IN PLACE: Photograph UAS before any handling. Note final position, orientation, and any payload indicators visible.

EOD CLEARANCE: No handling until EOD confirms safe. Group 2 payload risk requires bomb squad before any exploitation begins.

DIGITAL FORENSICS: Preserve flight logs, SD cards, and control hardware. Pass to FBI/NCIS for exploitation. Do not factory-reset or power cycle.

SERIAL NUMBERS: Document all serial numbers (airframe, battery, controller). FAA UAS registry lookup may identify registered owner.

RF / SIGNAL INTELLIGENCE
FREQUENCY LOG: Document all frequencies detected during engagement. Pass to SIGINT/TECHINT for operator attribution.

CONTROL NODE: If RF bearing obtained during engagement, pass to FBI for ground search of operator location. Time-stamp all bearing data.

PATTERN UPDATE: Update site RF baseline with new signature data. Adjust detection thresholds to improve future detection speed for this threat type.

RESET & LESSONS LEARNED
Restore posture · Improve the system

SYSTEM RESET (2–6 HOURS)

- [ ] All EW systems returned to standby. Frequencies recalibrated post-engagement.
- [ ] Sensor positions reassessed — reposition if electronic signature was emitted during engagement.
- [ ] Team debriefed on engagement. Identify sensor gaps, response delays, coordination failures.
- [ ] ICC notified of system reset complete and return to full detection posture.
- [ ] Confirm FAA TFR/NOTAM status updated. Reconfirm DC SFRA coordination in place.

LESSONS LEARNED

? **DETECTION:** How was the UAS first detected? How long from first detection to positive ID? What sensors were most effective?

? **DECISION SPEED:** Was the §130i / §124n authority determination made quickly enough? Did the ICC handoff protocol work?

? **TECHNIQUE EFFECTIVENESS:** Did the first mitigation technique work? If not, why not? Autonomous UAS? RF resilient platform?

? **URBAN CONSTRAINTS:** Did civilian presence, infrastructure, or airspace complexity limit options? How can the site plan improve?

📌 **FINAL NOTE:** Every engagement is a training data point. Lessons identified must become lessons learned — update your site defense plan, sensor coverage map, and ICC protocols after every incident, drill, and exercise.

10 U.S.C. §130i · 6 U.S.C. §124n · CJCSI 3255.01 · DoDD 5200.08 · FAA JO 7200.23 · ATP 3-01.81