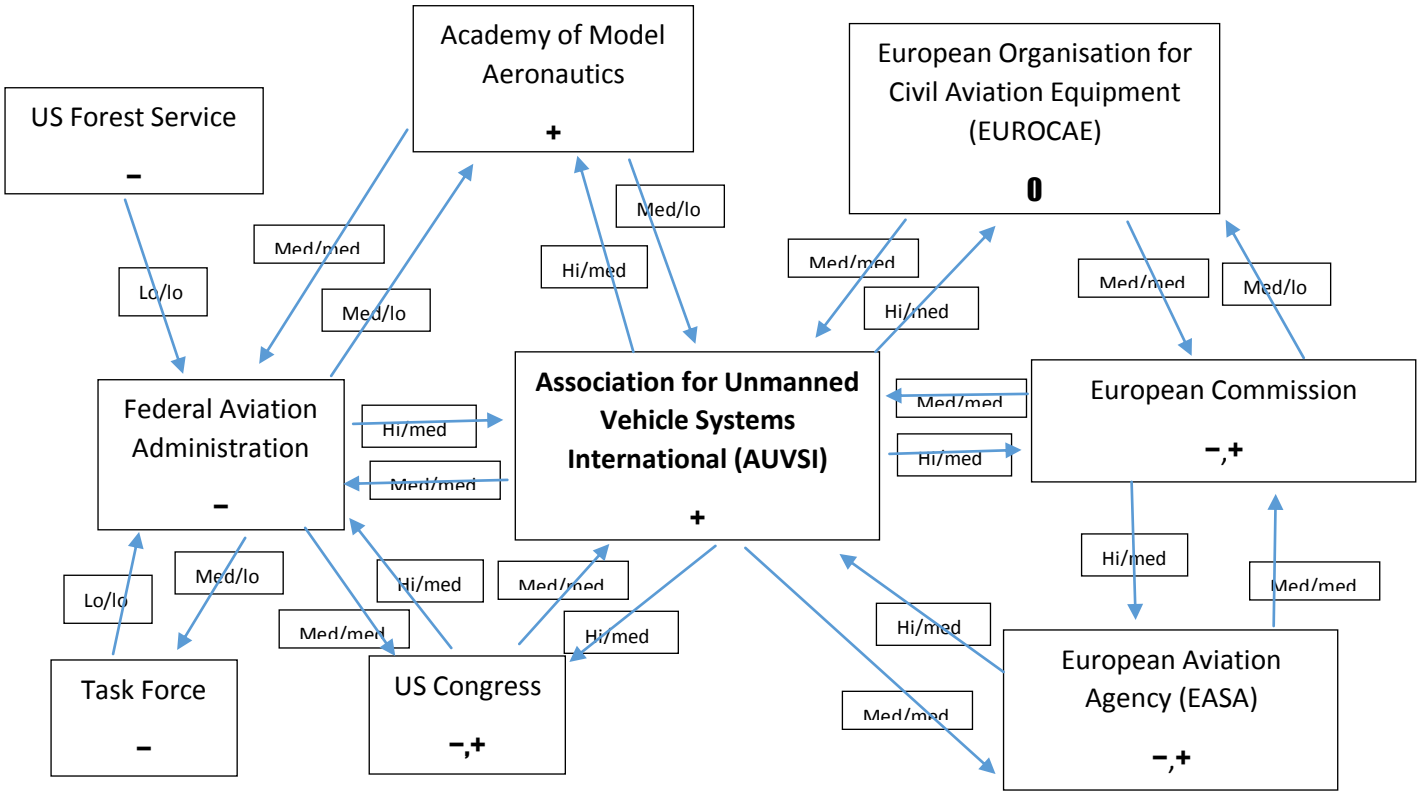
Exhibit 8-2. Drone Case Power Diagram

This was from a case involving regulation of the drone industry in the US and Europe. **Note (1) the predisposition of actors (+, 0 or -, depending on their support for the AUVSI) and (2) the labeling of each relationship in terms of potential/actual power; and (3) when there are two-way relationships, you need to show two separate arrowns, as the power of A>B is not equal to the power of B>A.**



Public policy in this case is being made through **group equilibrium model**, where in the EU there are actors such as EUROCAE and European Commission that take interest in the issue and in the US the interested actors are Task Force, US Forest Service, Academy of Model Aeronautics and US Congress. With that in mind, AUVSI should try lobby different actors to influence decision making of FAA and EASA. Even though critics of drones (e.g. US Forest Service) have certain power over the decision makers it is a lot smaller comparing to AUVSI's and its allies'. As European Commission and US Congress are both the highest legislature bodies in their domains, AUVSI should try to lobby them in order to exert power on decision makers through them. This can be done by lobbying in the electoral process and also by using its current publications which have a wide readership of influential people. It can also exert power to European Commission by lobbying EUROCAE. Another way to exert power on FAA in the US would be through Academy which are in favor of AUSVI and a strong ally in this issue, and have also been working with FAA on the project of "know before you fly". All of this lobbying should be done so that the decisions are made in AUVSI's favor, which is to limit regulations on drones, so that no further regulations are passed, but just the current ones are enforced better.

Most likely scenario (See Module 9):