WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A system, comprising:
a latching mechanism (116), wherein the latching mechanism comprises:
a first latch (116A) configured to attach to a door (114) of an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) (110);
a second latch (116B) configured to attach to a portion of the UAV distal from the first latch;
a string (120) connected between the first latch and the second latch, wherein the string secures the door of the UAV shut;
at least two radio modules (124A,B) in communication with a ground control station (104); and
at least two burn wires (122A,B) in contact with a portion of the string
between the first latch and the second latch;
wherein at least one of the at least two radio modules are configured to receive a burn signal from the ground control station, wherein current from a backup battery passes to at least one burn wire of the at least two burn wires based on receiving the burn signal, wherein the burn wire melts a portion of the string causing the connection between the first latch and the second latch to be broken, and wherein the door of the UAV is separated from the UAV when the connection between the first latch and the second latch is broken.

2. The system of claim 1, further comprising:
a parachute disposed in the UAV, wherein the parachute is deployed when the door of the UAV is separated from the UAV.

3. The system of claim 2, wherein the parachute is disposed off-center of the UAV.

4. The system of claim 3, wherein deploying the parachute causes the UAV to spiral down to the ground in a controlled and predictable manner.

5. The system of claim 3, wherein deploying the parachute causes a drag force on a first side of the UAV, wherein the drag force slows down the first side of the UAV more than a second opposite side of the UAV inducing a torque on the UAV which results in a rotation of the UAV, and wherein the drag force combined with the induced torque causes the UAV to exit a current flight pattern and spiral down towards the ground.

6. The system of claim 1, wherein the at least two radio modules comprise:
a first radio module (124A); and
a second radio module (124B).

7. The system of claim 6, wherein the first radio module comprises:
an antenna (126); and
an interface (128) configured to receive the burn signal from the antenna, wherein the interface toggles the backup battery (113) to pass current to a first burn wire (122A) of the at least two burn wires.

8. The system of claim 1, wherein the ground control station is in communication with a terrestrial GPS receiver (130), a terrestrial RF emitter (109), a terrestrial RF receiver (132), and a visual band emitter (133).

9. The system of claim 1, wherein the string is made of a combustible material.

10. The system of claim 1, wherein the at least two burn wires are made of nichrome (NiCr).

11. A method, comprising:
receiving a burn signal at an interface (128) of a first radio module (124 A) of two or more radio modules (124A, B) of a latching mechanism (116);
toggling, via the interface, at least one backup battery (113) to pass current from the backup battery (113) to a first conducting burn wire (122 A) of the first radio module, wherein the first conducting burn wire is attached to a portion of a string (120); and
melting, by the first conducting burn wire, the portion of a string connected between a first latch (116A) and a second latch (116B), wherein the first latch is configured to attach to a door (114) of an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) (110), wherein the second latch is configured to attach to a portion of the UAV distal from the first latch, and wherein the string secures the door of the UAV shut.

12. The method of claim 11, further comprising:
separating the door of the UAV from the UAV when the connection between the first latch and the second latch is broken.

13. The method of claim 12, further comprising:
deploying an off-center parachute (118) when the door of the UAV separates from the UAV.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein deploying the off-center parachute causes the UAV to spiral down to the ground in a controlled and predictable manner.

15. The method of claim 13, wherein deploying the parachute causes a drag force on a first side of the UAV, wherein the drag force slows down the first side of the UAV more than a second opposite side of the UAV inducing a torque on the UAV which results in a rotation of the UAV, and wherein the drag force combined with the induced torque causes the UAV to exit a current flight pattern and spiral down towards the ground.

16. The method of claim 11, wherein the string is made of a combustible material.

17. The method of claim 11, wherein the first conducting burn wire is made of nichrome (NiCr).

18. The method of claim 12, further comprising:
determining that the door did not separate from the UAV;
receiving a second burn signal at a second interface (128) of a second radio module (124A) of the two or more radio modules of the latching mechanism;
toggling, via the second interface, the at least one backup battery (113) to pass current from the backup battery (113) to a second conducting burn wire (122B) of the second radio module, wherein the second conducting burn wire is attached to a portion of the string; and
melting, by the second conducting burn wire, a portion of the string connected between the first latch and the second latch.