FAA WILDLIFE
MITIGATION2024 UPDATE

Presented to: Office of Airports (ARP) National Consultant Workshop

By: John R Weller, FAA National Wildlife Biologist

Date: August 27-28, 2024



Compliance vs. Expectation

14 CFR 139.337 (1988 – 2024) FAA Wildlife Regulations

139.337(a) ... each certificate holder shall take immediate action to alleviate wildlife *hazards* whenever they are detected.

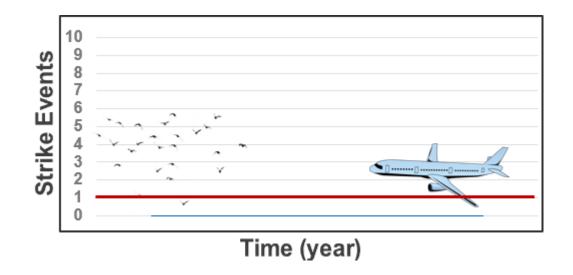
Regulations focus on:

- Triggering Events
- Wildlife Hazard Assessments
- Wildlife Hazard Management Plans





Wildlife, Aviation Regulations



- Compliance improves (not guarantees) safety
- Wildlife strikes will still occur
- Compliance isn't a magic number
- Compliance:

Minimum acceptable standards and *maximum* enforceable regulations



FAA Oversight of Wildlife Hazards

Checks:

- Regulatory guidance
- Data collection
- Outreach / education
- Research
- Partnerships
- Funding





FAA Advisory Circulars



- AC 150/5200-32C, Reporting Wildlife Aircraft Strikes. (August 2024)
- AC 150/5200-33B, Hazardous Wildlife Attractants on or Near Airports (February 2, 2020)
- AC 150/5200-34A, Construction or Establishment of Landfills Near Public Airports. (January 26, 2006 -- Being updated)
- AC 150/5200-36A Wildlife Biologist Qualifications and Training Curriculums (January 2019)
- AC No: 150/5200-38, Protocol for the Conduct and Review of WHSVS, WHAS, WHMPS and Continual Monitoring (August 2018 – Needs quick update to harmonize with AC-32C)



AC No: 150/5200-32C, Reporting Wildlife Aircraft Strikes

- What are new or Principal Changes?
- New minimum size for terrestrial mammals and reptiles (> 1 lb.) and snakes (> 1 foot)
- Recommendation: report carcasses in a timely manner
- FAA address, Business Reply Mail, and Postage Paid identifiers removed from PDF strike report form (FAA Form 5200-7)
 - Recommendation all strike reports be submitted electronically
 - Maintain PDF FAA Form 5200-7 to aid field data collection and remote locations
 - REMINDER: no strike remains mailed to the FAA



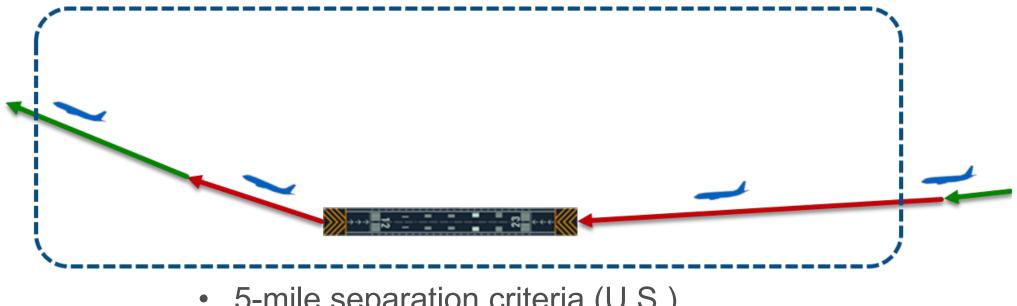
AC No: 150/5200-32C Reporting Wildlife Aircraft Strikes

What are new or Principal Changes?

- Appendix A New table: composite ranking and relative hazard score of 100 wildlife species with at least 20 reported strikes with civil aircraft.
- Appendix B Added "How to Collect Birdstrike Evidence" diagram.
- Appendix C Added "Make-Your-Own" Birdstrike Collecting Kits.
- Reminder stating Federal or State listed animals involved in a strike should be reported.
- Clarification: triggering events within airport wildlife separation criteria (5 nautical miles or 1,500 feet AGL) should be examined as per Part 139.337(b) and (f)(6), AC-33C and AC-38.



FAA Wildlife Mitigation: Separation Distances



- 5-mile separation criteria (U.S.)
- 10-to-15-degree ascent take-off angle
- 3-degree descent glide slop angle



CertAlerts - Maintain

- CertAlert 16-03, Recommended Wildlife Exclusion Fencing (August 2016)
- CertAlert 23-08, Considerations for Use of Unmanned Aircraft in Support of Airport Wildlife Dispersal (October 3, 2023)



CertAlerts – Review & Update or Cancel

- CertAlert 98-05, Grasses Attractive To Hazardous Wildlife (9/21/1998)
- CertAlert 06-07, Requests by State Wildlife Agencies to Encourage Habitat for State Listed TES and Species of Special Concern on Airports (11/21/2006)
- CertAlert 13-01, Federal and State Depredation Permit Assistance (1/30/ 2013)



CertAlerts - Cancel

• CertAlert 14-01 Seasonal Mitigation of Hazardous Species at Airports: Attention to Snowy Owls (February 26, 2014)



Wildlife Guidance (somewhere else in FAA)

- AC 150/5220-25, Airport Avian Radar Systems 11/23/10
- AC 150/5200-28G, Notice to Air Missions (NOTAMs) for Airport Operators 5/25/2022
- AC No: 150/5370-10H, Standard Specifications for Construction of Airports 12/21/2018 (Fencing)



Wildlife Guidance – ATO / ATC - 1

- JO_7210.632A, Air Traffic Organization Occurrence Reporting APP. B. (FAA Form 7210-13):
 2012 internal mandate to report Bird Strikes via MOR's.
- ATO Order JO 7210.3DD, Facility Operation & Administration (Bird Hazards)
 - ATCT must report bird strikes or significant bird activity to airport management.
 - Coordinate NOTAM issuance with airport re: hazardous wildlife.

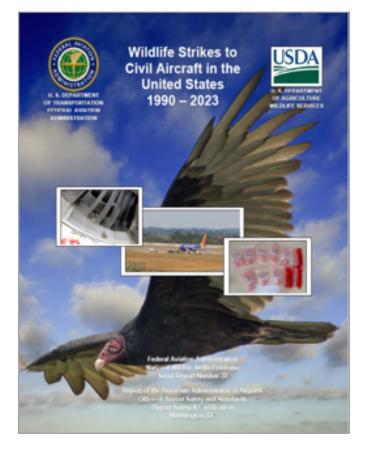


Wildlife Guidance – ATO / ATC - 2

- JO 7110.65AA, Air Traffic Control (Bird Activity Information)
 - Issue advisory information on verified bird activity.
 - Relay bird activity information to adjacent facilities



FAA Highlights: Wildlife Strikes (1990 to 2023) - 1



- 19,603 strikes were reported in 2023: Commercial transport (87%), GA aircraft (13%).
- 777 airports reported strikes in 2023: (432 Part 139 airports & 345 GA airports), 2,299 different US airports since 1990.
- Over *300,000* strikes reported to U.S. wildlife strike database over the past *34 years*.



FAA Highlights: Wildlife Strikes (1990 to 2023) - 2

- U.S. Strikes: 790 wildlife species since 1990.
 - Birds: 651 Species (98% of all strikes)
 - Terrestrial Mammals: 56 species
 - Bats: 48 species
 - Reptiles: 35 species



Strike Data Analysis and Trends

- Waterfowl, Gulls and Raptors bird species groups cause the most damaging strikes.
- Hooved mammals (mainly **Deer**) and carnivores (mainly **Coyotes**) cause the most damaging strikes of terrestrial mammals.
- Trends
 - Improved species identification (over 60%).
 - Decreasing mean body size of birds struck by aircraft.
 - Increase in multiple strike reports submitted per strike event.



< 3,500 ft AGL: 92% of strikes

< 1,500 ft AGL: 82% of strikes (these strikes are within the 5-mile separation distance)

< 500 ft AGL: 71% of strikes

Ground Level: 41% of strikes



Wildlife Aircraft Strikes

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Strike Data Expectations: Regulator

- Determine hazardous species
- Track national trends
- Provide scientific foundation for regulatory guidance
- Evaluate effectiveness of national program



Strike Data Expectations: Airports

- Identify hazardous species, strike dynamics and high-risk areas
- Mitigate hazardous species and attractants
- Evaluate effectiveness of wildlife management program



Strike Data Expectations: Industry

• Evaluate effectiveness of aircraft components



Metrics: Annual Strike Report 1990 to 2023 (1)

- Metric 1. Percentage of damaging strikes = 3.6%
- Metric 2. Damaging strike trends within 5 miles or 1,500 feet AGL from an airport is declining
- Metric 3. Number of Triggering Event strikes within 5 miles or 1,500 feet AGL from Part 139 airports
- Metric 4. Strikes and Damaging Strikes reported per 100K operations for Part 139 airports are 39.03 and 1.45

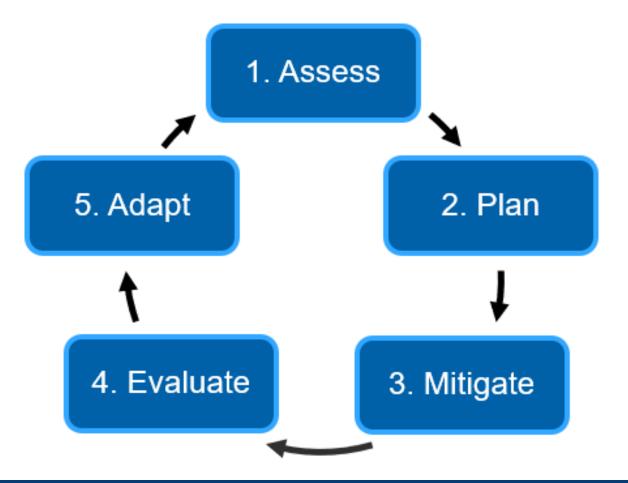


Metrics: Annual Strike Report 1990 to 2023 (2)

- Metric 5. Strikes and Damaging Strikes reported per 100K operations for GA airports: 2.64/100K and 0.36/100K in 2023
- Metric 6. Number of Part 139-certificated and GA airports with reported wildlife strikes in 2023: 777 (432 and 345, respectively), 2,299 total (34 years)
- Metric 7. Species identification: 60%+
- Metric 8. Monitor mean body mass of birds struck by aircraft: Declining. Why?



Wildlife Hazard Management (WHMP) Plan Cycle



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Federal Aviation Administration

WHMP Step 1: Assess

- Wildlife Hazard
- Assessment
- Site Visit
- Continual Monitoring



WHMP Step 2: Plan

Wildlife Hazard Management Plan (WHMP) -- for example:

- Responsibilities
- Habitat / Wildlife Mitigation & Monitoring
- Communication
- Training
- Resources, and more



WHMP Step 3: Mitigate

- Proactive:
 - Modify
 - Exclude
- Reactive:
 - Harass (disperse)
 - Removal (nonlethal or lethal)



WHMP Step 4: Evaluate

- Data Collection
- Data Analysis
- Trends
- Gaps
- Metrics

- KPIs
- Wildlife Hazard Working Groups
- "Compliance vs. Excellence"



WHMP Step 5: Adapt

- Prioritization of Resources
- Funding
- Personnel
- Mitigation Techniques



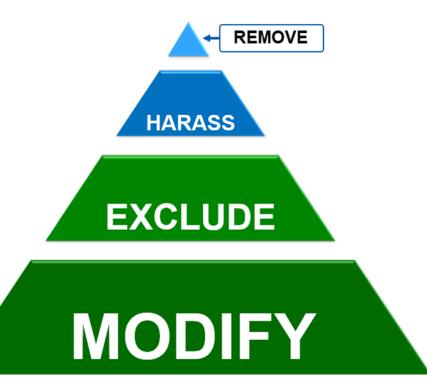
Airport Wildlife Management Measures

Proactive

- Modify habitats
- Exclude access

Reactive

- Harass disperse
- Remove
 (nonlethal or lethal





Hazard vs. Risk

Hazard: Something that has the potential to harm you.



Risk: Likelihood of a hazard causing harm.



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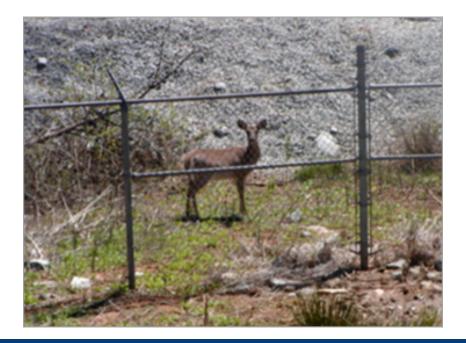
Wildlife Hazard vs. Risk

- Wildlife hazard: Severity ranking of the animal.
- Wildlife risk: Severity coupled with probability.



Hazard vs. Risk Examples

High Hazard species Risk level: Low



High hazard species Risk level: High





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There are No Fences for Birds!

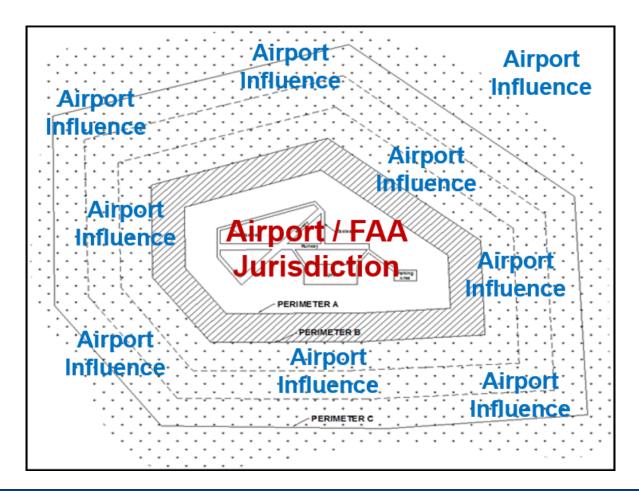
- When is a risk unacceptable?
- Is it explained in your WHMP?



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Airport & FAA Jurisdiction vs. Airport Influence





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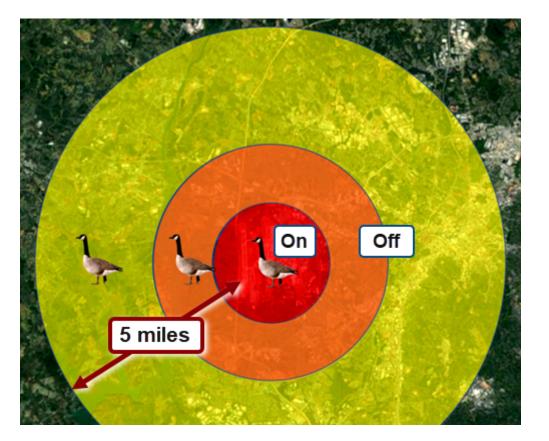
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Risk Action Thresholds

Dependent on:

- Species
- Numbers
- Location
- Time of Day
- Season
- Attractant
- Operations

- **On-airport**: Focus on proactive & reactive mitigations
- Off-airport: Focus
 on proactive
 mitigations





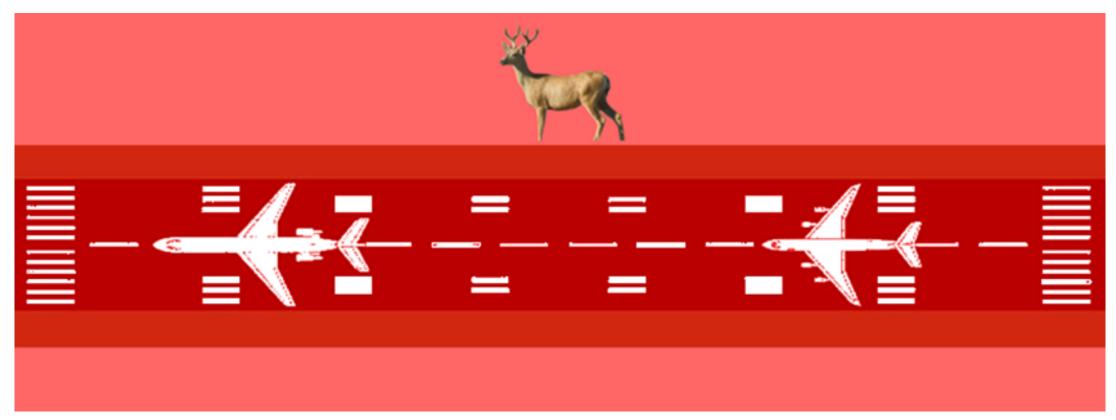
Threshold for Action

Where is tipping point between acceptable and *unacceptable* risk?

- European starlings on airfield 50 vs. 500 vs. 5,000.
- Deer outside perimeter fence vs. inside perimeter fence.
- Canada geese on airfield vs. off airfield.
- Vulture(s) soaring 500 feet AGL vs. 2,000 feet AGL at different ends of a runway.
- Rock pigeons or doves in airfield grass vs. perched on airfield signs vs. perched on perimeter fence.



Threshold for Action – High Risk Mammal

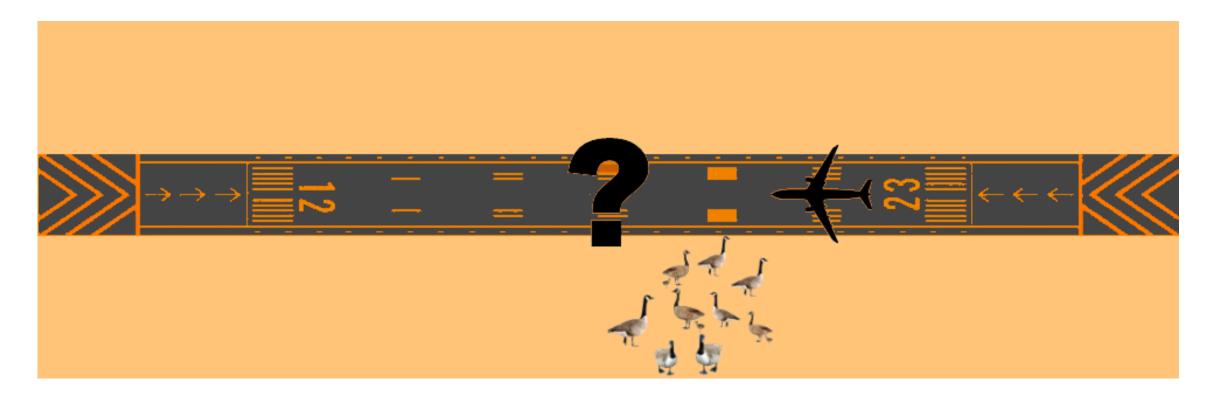


Communicate? Hold? Mitigate? Depart or Land?

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Threshold for Action - Bird



Communicate? Hold? Mitigate? Depart or Land?

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Risk Assessment Matrix

Likelihood	Severity: Negligible	Severity: Minor	Severity: Moderate	Severity: Significant	Severity: Severe
Very likely	Low to Medium	Medium	Medium High	High	High
Likely	Low	Low to Medium	Medium	Medium High	High
Possible	Low	Low to Medium	Medium	Medium High	Medium High
Unlikely	Low	Low to Medium	Low to Medium	Medium	Medium High
Very unlikely	Low	Low	Low to Medium	Medium	Medium

Risk matrix example: Likelihood x Severity = Risk level



Action Matrix for Wildlife Decisions

Where is tipping point between acceptable and unacceptable risk?

August 27, 28 2024

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Likelihood

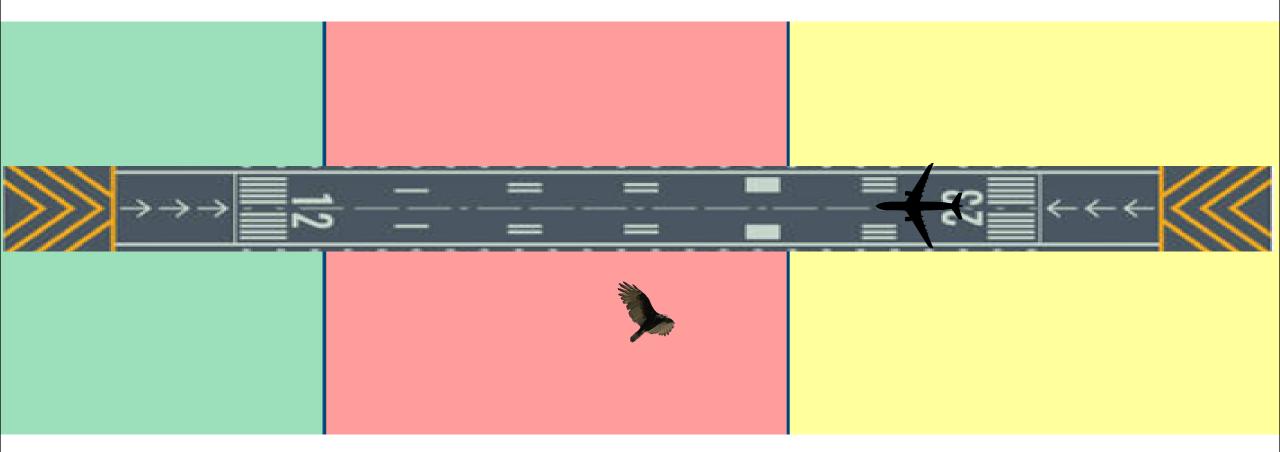
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Severity (BIOMASS) Probability) Strike





Threshold Response - Bird

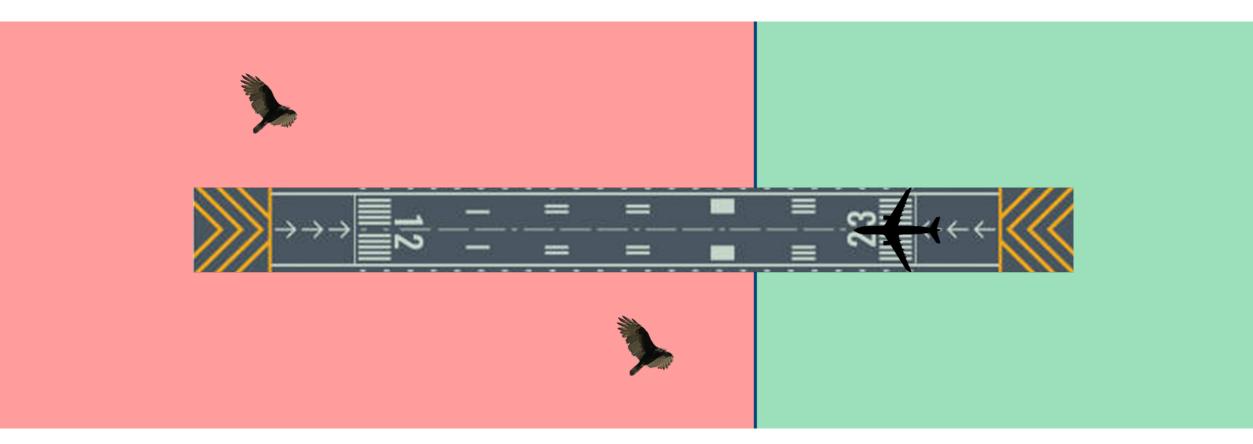


Communicate? Hold? Mitigate? Depart or Land?

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Threshold Response - Birds



Communicate? Hold? Mitigate? Depart or Land?

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Wildlife Can Affect Multiple Airport Areas



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Sandy Wright & Richard Dolbeer Excellence in Strike Reporting Award Winners

Year	Part 139 Airports	GA Airports		
2014	Dallas / Fort Worth (DFW)	MORRISTOWN (MMU)		
2015	LaGuardia (LGA)	VAN NUYS (VNY)		
2016	MINNEAPOLIS / ST. PAUL (MSP)	CENTENNIAL (APA)		
2017	Portland (PDX)	Henderson Field - Midway Atoll (MDY)		
2018	SEATTLE / TACOMA (SEA)	PAGE FIELD (FMY)		
2019	Charlotte Douglas (CLT)	Kalaeloa Airport - John Rodgers Field (JRF)		
2020	Chicago O'Hare (ORD)	Dekalb/Peachtree Airport (PDK)		
2021	Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta Airport (ATL)	Prescott Regional Airport, Ernest A. Love Field (PRC)		
2022	Newark Liberty Airport (EWR)	Quonset State Airport (OQU)		
2023	Boston Logan Airport (BOS)	Chicago Executive Airport (PWK)		



FAA Wildlife Research Projects

- \$30+ million invested between 2009 and 2023
- 112+ USDA NWRC & 13 ACRP wildlife / aviation studies were FAA funded since 2009
- Detection / Monitoring Systems, UAS's, Pulse Lighting,
- Climate Change & Migration, Trends re: Small/Large Birds struck





AIP Wildlife-Related Funding

- \$400+ million invested between 2009 and 2023
- Projects include WHA's, WHMP's, Perimeter Fencing, wetland removal or creation, etc.





Wildlife Program Priority List 2024, 2025 - 1

- Outreach program targeting GA airports
- AC-32 (updated); AC-38 and AC-34 (scheduled updates)
- One-stop "synchronized" reporting for airlines and airports
- Public Dashboard for Strike Database
- Gap Analyses (Airports & Airlines)



Wildlife Program Priority List 2024 to 2025 - 2

- Proposed CertAlerts: Wildlife notifications (NOTAMs, ATIS, PIREPs), Class IIIB Lasers
- Assist FAA Policy and Research re: AAM, VTOLs and UAS
- Model to estimate strike costs (USDA NWRC staff Research Economist)
- Multi-Agency MOA



Report All Wildlife Strikes!



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