



U.S. Department  
of Transportation  
**Federal Aviation  
Administration**

Office of Airport Safety and  
Standards

800 Independence Avenue, SW  
Washington, DC 20591

May 11, 2023

Dear Industry Representative:

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) requests your review of the Draft Advisory Circular (AC) 150/5200-32C, *Reporting Wildlife Aircraft Strikes*, available at: [http://www.faa.gov/airports/resources/draft\\_advisory\\_circulars/](http://www.faa.gov/airports/resources/draft_advisory_circulars/).

Principal changes are listed below and not within the document at this time, with a brief explanation for each change. The FAA will consider comments received by **June 12, 2023**, for inclusion in the final version of this Advisory Circular.


Please submit all comments electronically (do not mail) using the provided COMMENT MATRIX to John Weller and Amy Anderson at [John.Weller@faa.gov](mailto:John.Weller@faa.gov) and [Amy.Anderson@faa.gov](mailto:Amy.Anderson@faa.gov). Accompany all comments with a justification for your recommended modification.

The final document may be revised as a result of received comments after further review by the FAA.

Sincerely,

**ANTHONY M  
BUTTERS**

Anthony M. Butters  
Manager, Airports Safety Policy Branch, AAS-310

 Digitally signed by ANTHONY M  
BUTTERS  
Date: 2023.05.11 11:46:14 -04'00'

## **PRINCIPAL CHANGES**

### **AC 150/5200-32C *Reporting Wildlife Aircraft Strikes***

#### **Section 4. Background.**

Updated strike statistics / information

#### **Section 5. Types of Animals to Report if Involved in a Strike with Aircraft.**

Subsections c, d and e.

1. Minimum acceptable size for reporting strikes to terrestrial animals (i.e., mammals and reptiles) reduced from 1 kg (2.2 lbs) to 1 lb. Snake size reduced to length of minimum 1 foot rather than weight.
2. Include new consideration for reporting a strike if multiple, small, terrestrial animals (e.g., small diamond terrapins) are involved in a single incident.
3. Reminder that animals known to be a Federal or State listed species should be reported.

#### **Section 6. When to Report a Wildlife Aircraft Strike.**

Subsection c. “Non-desiccated” has been inserted in front of the sentence: “bird or other wildlife remains, whether in whole or in part, are found:” A note below states “*Note: only fresh (not desiccated or decayed) remains that, in the judgment of observer was struck by an aircraft, should be reported. Carcasses (or remains reported as a wildlife/aircraft strike) should ultimately allow identification of the species (or at least genus) and a reliable estimation of the strike incident date.*”

#### **Section 7. How to Report a Bird/Wildlife Strike**

Removal of option for pre-addressed paper Form 5200-7 for mailing a strike report into the FAA. All strikes must be submitted electronically except when using the available Form 5200-7 combined with snarge samples sent to the Smithsonian Feather ID Lab. Strikes submitted via paper forms and USPS mail have comprised less than half of one percent of all strikes submitted in recent years.

#### **Section 8. FAA National Wildlife Strike Database Management and Data Analysis.**

Table 1 Hazard Ranking of species struck by aircraft (cited in this section and found at end of document) has been updated and expanded from 50 bird/mammal species to 79 bird species. The new table depicts the number of damaging strikes, total strikes, relative hazard score (RHS), and risk estimates for 79 bird species, selected from strike records from across the United States.

#### **Strike Report Form 5200-7.**

Has been updated to reflect the most current online form. Also, the FAA address has been removed along with the Business Reply Mail and Postage Paid identifiers.

**Appendix A.** added to show the updated Table 1. Number of damaging strikes, total strikes, relative hazard score (RHS), and risk estimates for 79 bird species, selected from strike records reported to the Federal Aviation Administration National Wildlife Strike Database (2010–2015) from across the United States. Risk represents RHS squared (range  $\frac{1}{4}$  0– 10,000) multiplied by the number of strikes for that species, scaled to 100, squared (range  $\frac{1}{4}$  2.21–10,000). Total reported cost represents all direct and indirect costs associated with strikes reported for a species. Species are listed in decreasing order of risk.

**Appendix B.** added to include DIAGRAM: HOW TO COLLECT BIRDSTRIKE EVIDENCE

**Appendix C.** added to include Birdstrike Collecting Kits “MAKE-YOUR-OWN” - BIRDSTRIKE COLLECTING KITS