

FAA Great Lakes Regional Engineer Update

Presented to: South Dakota 2021 Airports Conference

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Date: April 1, 2021



Topics for Discussion

- GA RSA Initiative
- What can I update on my 5010? (and how?)
- Modifications to FAA Standards





RSAs Background

- June 1999: Commercial flight attempted landing on Runway 4R at Little Rock during thunderstorm
- Aircraft continued off the departure end, striking a support for the RW 22L Approach Lights
- Post-crash breakup and fire followed
- 11 fatalities, 110 injured



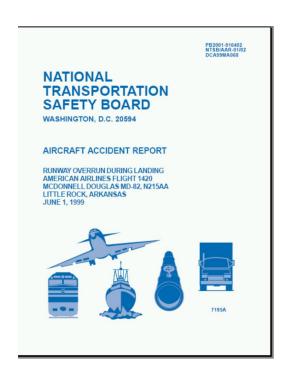




RSA Background

NTSB Investigation

•Finding #33: "The development of recent technologies to convert nonfrangible structures to frangible ones would provide a safety benefit to airport facilities."







Runway Safety Areas

As a result of the Little Rock accident, the 1999 FAA Order 5200.8 (still current) required RSA determinations by June 2000 for all 14 CFR Part 139 (Air Carrier) airports, and with master plans, or before major FAA re-investment in a runway, for non-139 runways.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

5200.8

SUBJ: RUNWAY SAFETY AREA PROGRAM

1. PURPOSE.

This order establishes

- a. The Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA) Runway Safety Area (RSA) Program and
- **b.** The procedures that FAA employees will follow in implementing that program.







FAA GA RSA Goals

- 2021: Evaluate and develop plan for 10% of largest nonstandard or unknown GA RSAs
 - Preliminary # in South Dakota: 4

 2022: Draft plan is to assess all remaining GA RSAs at classified NPIAS airports

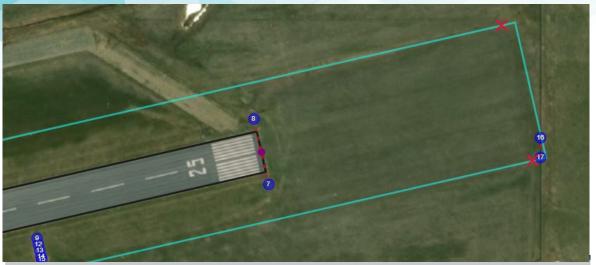






RSA Inventory

- "Evaluate"
- New FAA ADIP RSA tool
- Required for RSA Determination
- Entered by FAA staff, however info from Sponsor

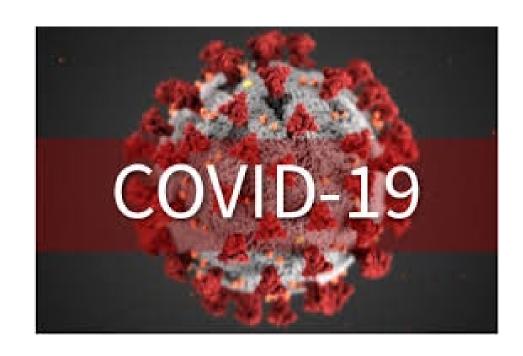


Object Identification			Object Location				Object Status							
No	Туре	Name	RWY End	RWY End Dist	L/R	L/R Dist		Can be Relocated	Frangible	Frangible to 3"	As Practic- able	-	Owner	Note
7	VNAVAID	REIL-25	25	0	L	121	~		~	~			Airport	
8 O	VNAVAID	REIL-25	25	0	R	121	~		~	~			Airport	
9	VNAVAID	PAPI- 25	25	860	L	125	~		~	~			Airport	
11	VNAVAID	PAPI- 07 POWER	07	1097	L	210	~		~	~			Airport	Crouse-Hinds PAPI. Power panel is therefore classified as Fixed By Function
12	VNAVAID	PAPI- 25	25	860	L	147	~		~	~			Airport	
13	VNAVAID	PAPI- 25	25	860	L	169	~		~	~			Airport	
14 O	VNAVAID	PAPI- 25	25	860	L	190	~		~	~			Airport	
15	VNAVAID	PAPI- 25 POWER	25	860	L	201	~		~	~			Airport	Crouse-Hinds PAPI. Power panel is therefore classified as Fixed By Function
16	SITE	FENCE	25	-997.1	L	176.5		~					Airport	Approximate location. Mitigated by declared



RSA Inventory

- RSA assessments by ADO extremely limited
 - FAA travel currently extremely limited
 - Some airports may have ADO outreach seeking needed info from you, as our 'eyes', to help complete your RSA inventory







RSA – Fixed by Function NavAids

- Items allowed in RSA, due to function
- Must be frangible
- ADO will coordinate FAA owned violations will be documented for FAA's Facilities considerations



9/28/2012 AC 150/5300-13A

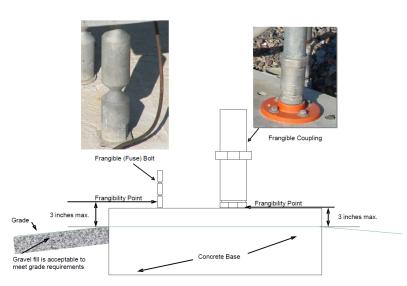
Table 6-1. Fixed-by-function designation for NAVAID and Air Traffic Control (ATC) facilities for Runway Safety Area (RSA) and Runway Object Free Area (ROFA)

	Fixed-By-Function				
NAVAID	In RSA	In ROFA	Associated Equipment		
Airport Beacon	No	No	N/A		
ALS	Yes	Yes	No 1		
ASDE-X	No	No	N/A		
ASOS, AWOS	No	No	N/A		
ASR	No	No	N/A		
ATCT	No	No	N/A		
DME	No	No	No		
GS	No ²	No ^{2, 3}	No		
IM	Yes	Yes	Yes		
LDIN	Yes	Yes	No ¹		
LOC	No	No	No		
LLWAS	No	No	No		
MM	No	No	No		
NDB	No	No	N/A		
OM	No	No	No		
PRM	No	No	No		
REIL	Yes	Yes	No 1		
Runway Lights and Signs	Yes	Yes	No		
RTR	No	No	No		
RVR	No	Yes	Yes		
RWSL	Yes	Yes	No		
Taxiway Lights and Signs	Yes	Yes	No		
VOR/TACAN/VORTAC	No	No	N/A		
PAPI & VASI	Yes	Yes	No		
WAAS	No	No	No		
WCAM	No	No	No		
WEF	No	No	No		
Wind Cone	No	No	No		

Notes:

- 1. Flasher light power units (Individual Control Cabinets) are fixed-by-function.
- 2. End Fire glideslopes are fixed-by-function in the RSA/ROFA.
- Allowing a GS within ROFA due to a physical constraint should be evaluated on a caseby-case basis.

Typical RSA Violations – Frangibility Standards







See FAA Engineering Brief 79A

Typical RSA Violations – Not Fixed-By-Function





See FAA Engineering Brief 79A

Runway Safety Areas

Benefits of frangibly mounted equipment

- MDW Sep 2003
- No fatalities
- Aircraft overran runway end, struck localizer, but remained intact





What are we all looking for?

 Inspect your equipment to ensure it is maintained (e.g., grading of equipment bases)









Typical RSA Violations – Others

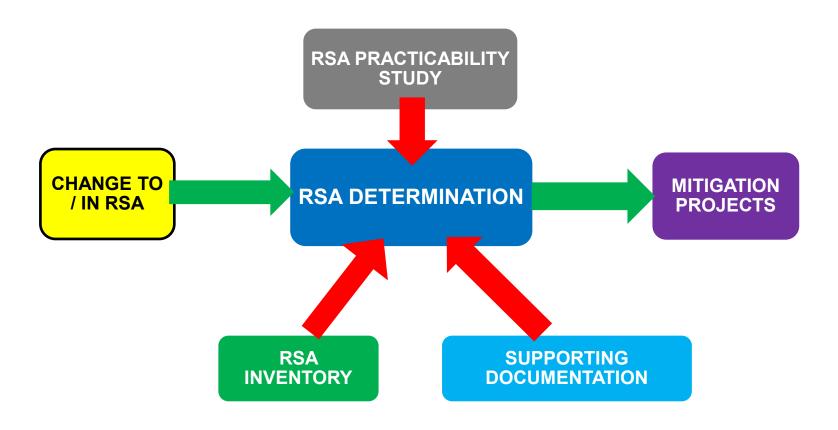








Big Picture: How does RSAD work?



RSAD Mitigations

Examples of Mitigations

- Land Acquisition
- RSA Improvement Construction (such as airfield grading, retaining walls, airfield drainage projects, etc.)
- Road Realignment or Relocation
- Use of Declared Distances (modifications to the ASDA & LDA)
- Threshold Displacement
- EMAS (per FAA Order 5100.9)

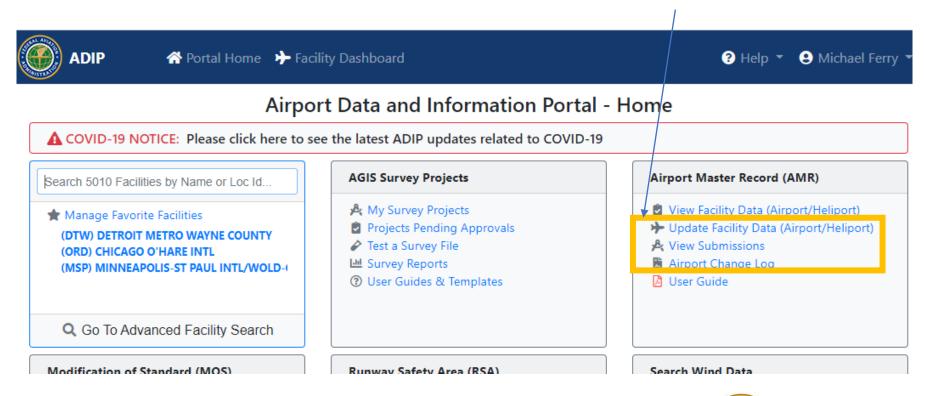
Correcting RSAs - Requirements

- Must be continuously evaluated for all practicable alternatives until the RSA meets all standards
 - Incremental improvements are common
- Runway and RSA improvement projects must comply with the RSA Determination approved by AGL-600





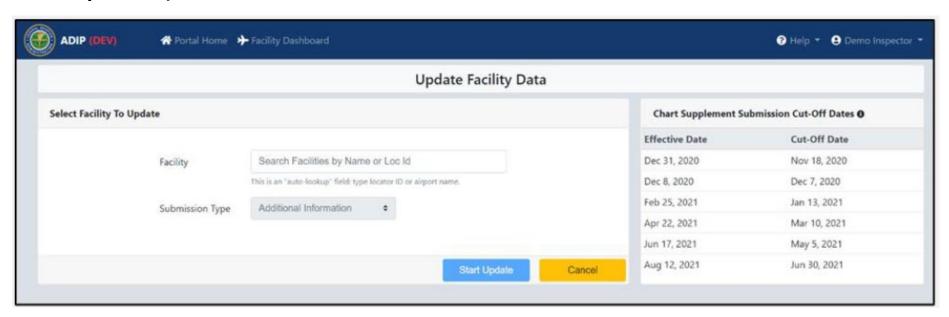
- Step 1: Review Info before starting an update
- NEW: Airport Master Record Updates 'Projects'







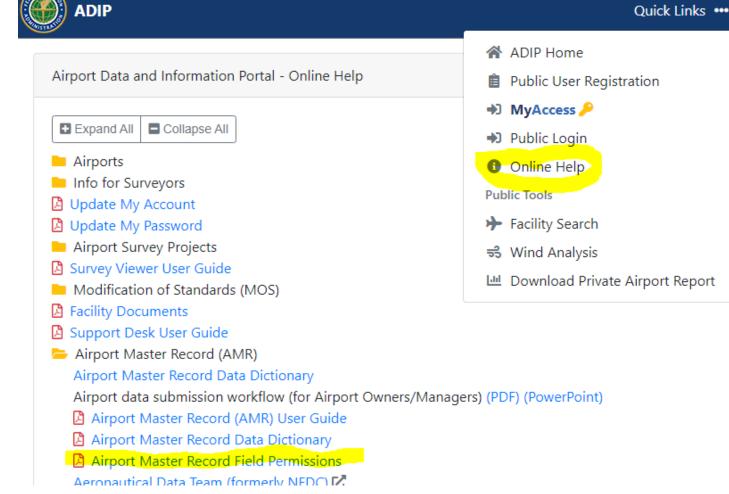
 Airport limited to Addition Info submissions (normally State or 139 inspector will update 5010 for NPIAS airports)







 What can I update?







ADIP 5010 Field Permissions

Fairly limited without ADO coordination

Field#	Field Name	Airport Manager	FAA	STATE	STATE State Re Inspector Re		Comments
21	Elevation	N	N	N	N	N	FAA FORM 7480-1 REQUIRED
	Survey Method	N	N	N	N	N/A	
22	Acreage	Y	Υ	Υ	Y	N	
23	Right Traffic	N	N	N	N	N	FAA FORM 7480-1 REQUIRED
24	NonComm. Landing Fee	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	N	
25	NPIAS/Federal Agreement	N	Υ	N	N	N	
26	FAR 139 Index	N	Υ	N	N	N	
26	FAR 139 Carrier	N	Υ	N	N	N	
26	FAR Part 139 Date	N	Υ	N	N	N	
30	Runway/Helipad ID	N	N	N	N	N	FAA FORM 7480-1 REQUIRED
31	Length	N	N	N	N	N	FAA FORM 7480-1 REQUIRED
32	Width	N	N	N	N	N	FAA FORM 7480-1 REQUIRED

Program highlights pending changes and allows you to undo

Viewing Comparison Between Your Changes and FAA Data

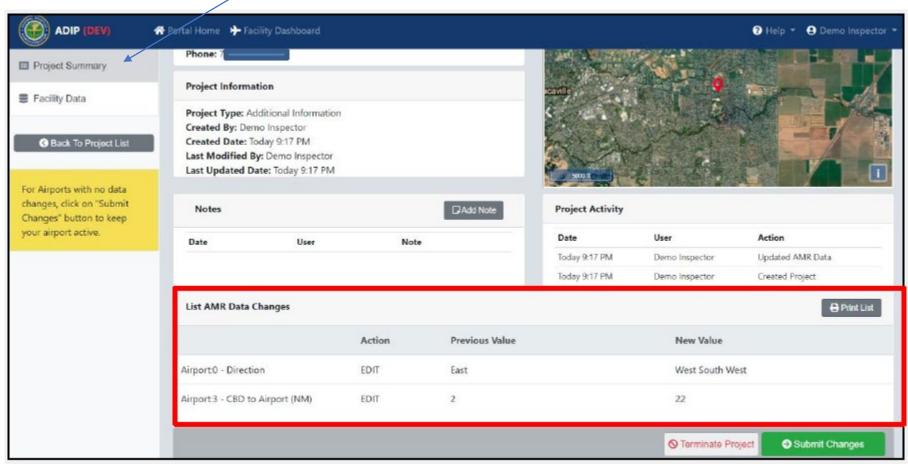
When a value is changed and saved in the ADIP AMR application, the data field for the particular item will be highlighted (yellow). Placing your mouse cursor over this highlighted field will display a comparison tool tip window displaying the differences between the official FAA data and the changed data entered. (See FIGURE 29: DATA COMPARISON TOOL TIP).

Facilities			
80. Airport Beacon 🐧	C-Clear	85. Control Tower 🛭	Υ
81. Airport Lighting Schedule 1	SS-SR (Sunset to S 💠 📮	86. Flight Service Station (FSS) 1	MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Airport Beacon Light Schedule	SS-SR (Sunset to S 🗢 📮	87. FSS on Airport 🕦	N





Check Project Summary before submitting changes







MOS Overview

 MOS definition, requirements and process are found in FAA Order 5300.1G

MOS Definition:

"Any deviation from, or addition to standards, applicable to airport design, material, and construction standards, or equipment projects resulting in an acceptable level of safety, useful life, lower costs, greater efficiency, or the need to accommodate an unusual local condition on a specific project through approval on a <u>case-by-case basis</u>."



What does MOS pertain to?

- Deviations to projects involving
 Federal funds OR as required to
 support public approach procedure
- Only Airports Division standards
 - Applicable to design AC 5300-13 and lighting (5300 series ACs)
 - Construction methods and materials (AC 5370-10)
 - Equipment Projects (AC 5200 series)



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

ORDER NUMBER 5300.1G

National Policy

Effective Date: 9/29/17

SUBJ: Modifications to Agency Airport Design, Construction, and Equipment Standards

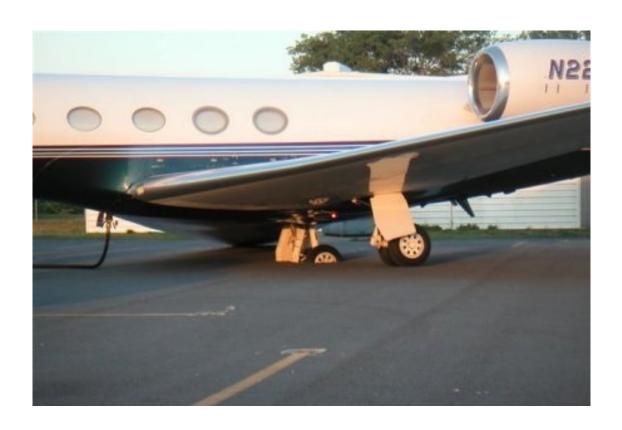
Purpose of this Order. This order establishes the process for the initiation, revision, coordination, and management of Modifications of Standards (MOS) applicable to airport design, construction material, and equipment projects. This order is the foundation of a webbased automated application of MOS. The automated application for submitting MOS is a step-by-step process facilitated within Airports Geographic Information System (AGIS).





Construction

Most common type of MOS







WHO IS INVOLVED?

- Sponsor / Consultant
- FAA

 Others Lines of Business as needed – ADO Regional Office Headquarters Draft Region Pre **ADO Plist** Approval Approval Approva

MOS - When?

- Before FAA review of ALP with proposed non-standard design
- New Scheduled Service Design Aircraft
 - Operational restrictions?
- Construction MOS completed with Engineer's design Report for P&S Review (Before Final Design!)

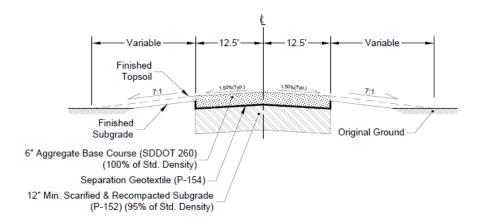
Grant Process Overview SEEK FAA APPROVAL PRIOR TO NEXT STEP CONSULTANT **PRE-DESIGN ENGINEER'S SELECTION* CONFERENCE REPORT 90% PLANS FINAL** Start **PLANS AND** AND **ESTABLISH** SPECS. SPECS. **REVIEW DBE PROJECT PROGRAM DBE GOAL** 'T-minus one minute' "Can I still get on?" **SUBMIT BID RECOMMEND-AWARD OF IDENTIFY** ATION & DBE **CONTRACT*** SOLICIT LOW & INFO. **BIDS RESPONSIVE BIDDER GRANT PROJECT NOTICE** PRE-**APPLICATION OFFER &** CONSTRUCTION TO **PROCEED MEETING ACCEPTANCE FINAL PROJECT PROJECT PROJECT** INSPECTION **CLOSEOUT FORMALLY EXECUTION** & **DOCUMENTATION* CLOSED ACCEPTANCE**

MOS - When?

- Most effective prior to project Scope / CIP (3+ years)
- Good Planning can often eliminate MOS
 - Even for existing MOS, at 5 year expiration, Sponsor must demonstrate efforts and why MOS is still needed
- MOS must be reviewed whenever there is an opportunity to meet standards (i.e. grant, operational change)

Taxiway Design

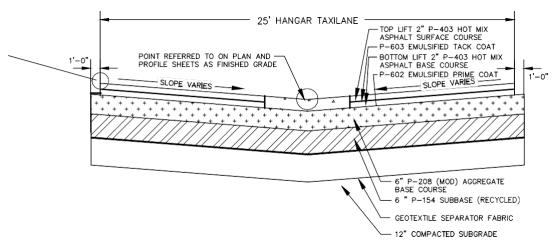
Standard Crown



- Drainage goes off the side of the taxiway.
- No area of ponding occurs on the taxiway.
- Is AIP eligible.

Taxiway Design

Inverted Crown



- Designed to drain to the center of the taxiway.
- Does not meet design standards.
- Not AIP eligible without an approved MOS.
- An MOS will most likely not be approved.

Keys to State Specs in lieu of P-403

P-403

State highway department specs may be used in lieu of this specification for:

- 1. Access roads, perimeter roads and other pavements not subject to aircraft loading
- 2. Stabilized base courses under Item P-501
- 3. Pavements <u>designed</u> for aircraft gross weight of 12,500 30,000 pounds or less
- a MOS

Not

- If density requirement is not specified, it shall be modified to include 403 requirements
- Must have a demonstrated satisfactory performance record under equivalent loadings and exposure.
- Include all applicable/approved state specifications

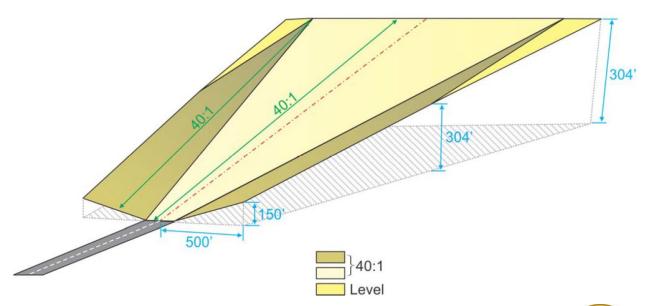
The use of state highway specifications for pavements subject to aircraft loading greater than 30,000 pounds and less than 60,000 pounds requires a MOS





40:1 Departure Surface

- FAA is evaluating the possibility of modifying the 40:1 departure surface
- Impacts AFP, A Condition Operators
 The FAA is completing its is assessment







Approach/Departure Holding Positions (Still ongoing)

- Delayed implementation due to:
 - various publication revisions
 - controller training
- Need to coordinate locations with ATCT during design phase
- Displaced thresholds that only affect the approach surface may retain the APCH legend but must update the hold line marking





Questions

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