Runway Safety Area Determinations

FAA Order 5200.8, Runway Safety Area Program

Presented to: ICAO Webinar – Bogota Colombia

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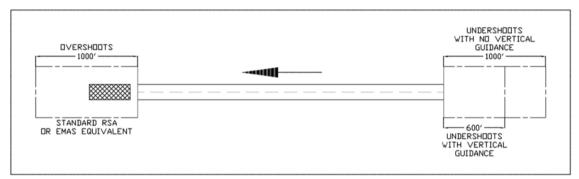




Topics for Discussion

- What is a Runway Safety Area?
- FAA RSA Standards & Policy
- RSAD Update Triggers and Mitigations
- RSAD Categories & Supporting Documentation
- Typical RSA Violations
- RSA Accomplishments in the Southern Region
- Case Study Omitted

What is a Runway Safety Area?



Standard Runway End Safety Area Requirements

A Runway Safety Area (RSA) or runway end safety area (RESA): "The surface surrounding the runway prepared or suitable for reducing the risk of damage to airplanes in the event of an undershoot, overshoot, or veer-off from the runway."

What is a Runway Safety Area? (cont'd)

RSA Dimensions depend on (FAA AC 150/5300-13A):

- Airplane Design Group (ADG) (Group I – VI)
- Aircraft wingspan
- Aircraft tail height

- Aircraft Approach Category (A-D)
- Aircraft stall speed
 - **Cannot use MOS!**

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RSA Length:

240' to 1,000' (approx. 75m – 300m)

RSA Width:
120' to 500'
(approx. 37m – 150m)
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FAA RSA Regulatory & Policy - 1

- FAA Regulatory Change in 1988 New construction or expansion
- FAA Order 5100.8, "Runway Safety Area Program" issued on Oct 1, 1999
- Congressional mandate in 2000 to complete all RSA work by Dec 31, 2015
- FAA Order 5200.9 Financial Feasibility and Equivalency of Runway Safety Area Improvements and EMAS systems issued on March 15, 2004

FAA RSA Regulatory & Policy - 2

- Joint Memo of Agreement between APR and ATO (complete all RSA NAVAID work by December 31, 2018) signed in 2012
- FAA AC 150/5220-22B Engineered Materials Arresting Systems (EMAS) for Aircraft Overruns issued on September 27, 2012
- FAA Office of Airports SOP Number 8 issued on January 1, 2016
- FAA Engineering Brief 79A issued on January 21, 2016

How does it all work?



RSA Determination Categories

- Category 1 Existing RSA meets the current standards contained in AC 150/5300-13A, Airport Design
- Category 2 Existing RSA does not meet standards, but it is practicable to improve the RSA to meet current standards
- Category 3 Existing RSA can be improved to enhance safety, but the RSA still will not meet current standards
- Category 4 Existing RSA does not meet current standards, and is not practicable to improve the RSA

Supporting Documentation for RSADs - 1

- Runway Safety Area Inventory completed by ASCI, ADO, Airport Sponsor or State Inspector (survey data is great!)
- RSA Study completed by Airport Sponsor
- RSA Determination Document completed and signed by FAA
- Accepted Airport Layout Plan Update



Supporting Documentation for RSADs - 2

- Documented aircraft operational requirements from Airline Operators
- Approved Airport Certification Manual
- Updated Airport Master Record (5010) and Airport Facility Directory
- Correspondence from the Airport

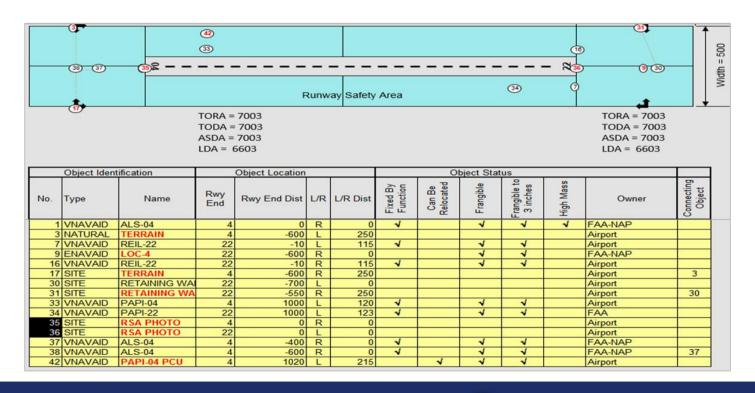
Examples of RSAD Update Triggers

- Runway construction (rehabilitations, etc...)
- Runway modification or reconstruction
- Runway extension
- Runway threshold relocation
- Master Plan update or other Airport Layout Plan (ALP) revision affecting land available for RSAs
- Implementation/change of Declared Distances

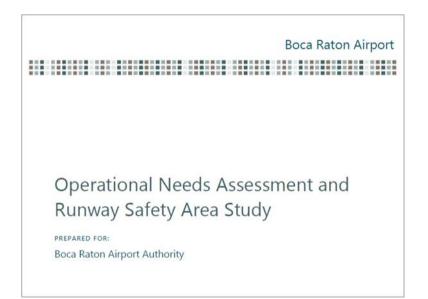
See FAA SOP Number 8



RSA Inventory



RSA Practicability Study



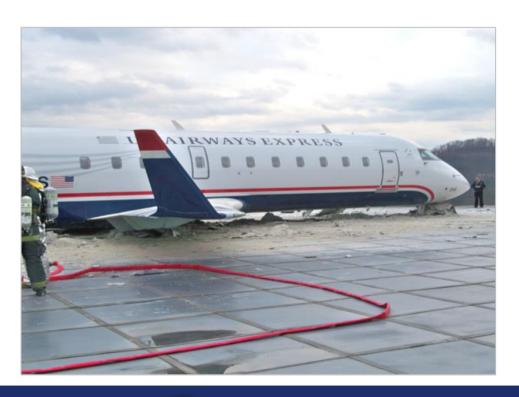
| | | | Boca Raton Airpor |
|-------|----------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| Tabl | e of C | ontents | |
| Exect | utive Su | ımmary | ES-1 |
| I. | Intro | duction | I-1 |
| II. | Inventory of Existing Conditions | | |
| | 2.1 | Airport Location | П-1 |
| | 2.2 | Runway Characteristics | |
| | 2.3 | Runway Use Configurations | II-3 |
| | 2.4 | Airport Reference Code | II-4 |
| | 2.5 | Existing Runway Safety Area | II-5 |
| III. | Operational Needs Assessment | | III-1 |
| | 3.1 | Historical and Existing Activity Levels | Ш-1 |
| | 3.2 | Projected Activity Levels | |
| | 3.3 | Airport Reference Code Designation | |
| | 3.4 | Practicability Assessment for Adopting Full C-II Compliance | III-18 |
| IV. | Runway Safety Area Study | | IV-1 |
| | 4.1 | FAA Guidelines for Basic RSA Improvement Alternatives | IV-2 |
| | 4.2 | Runway Length Requirements Analysis | |
| | 4.3 | Runway Safety Area Improvement Alternatives | IV-8 |
| | 4.4 | Financial Feasibility of RSA Improvements | IV-23 |
| | 4.5 | Preliminary Environmental Review | |
| | 4.6 | Comparative Evaluation of RSA Alternatives | |
| | 4.7 | Selection of a Preferred Alternative | IV-35 |

Example Mitigations

- 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
- Land Acquisition
- EMAS (per FAA Order 5100.9)

Status of EMAS Installations

- "Runway Safe"- sole EMAS manufacturer accepted by FAA
- Two systems: celluar concrete block; and silica foam
- EMAS beds still viable option for improving your RSA
 - To date, safely stopped 15 aircraft; 406 crew and passengers



Typical RSA Components – Fixed-By-Function

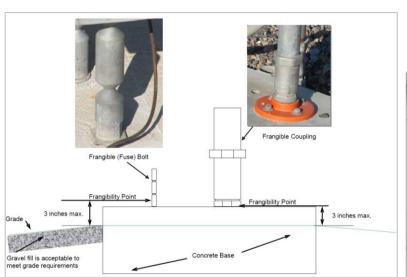






See FAA Engineering Brief 79A

Typical RSA Violations – Frangibility Standards







See FAA Engineering Brief 79A

Typical RSA Violations – Others







See FAA Engineering Brief 79A & 14 CFR Part 139.309, "Safety Areas"

RSA Accomplishments in Southern Region

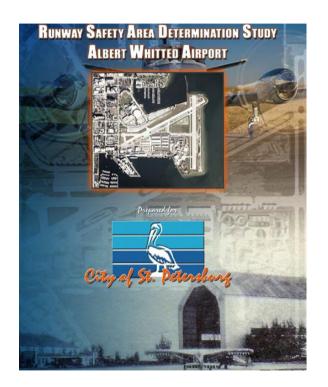
- FAA AIP & PFC ASO funding spent since FY 2000 \$279,886,458
- FAA Engineering Services ASO funding spent since FY 2012 ~\$72M







Things to Remember - 1



- No Modifications to Standards for RSA Standards
- RSA Study (Practicability Determination with Alternative(s) Analysis per FAA Order 5100.8) is completed by the Airport Sponsor

Things to Remember - 2

- FAA Airports District Office (ADO) completes the RSA Determination Form
- FAA Policy does not allow reducing runway length or the use of declared distances if it creates operational impact to aircraft currently using the airport
- Formal analysis of operational impacts must be included in the RSA Study; document reduced performance of affected aircraft

Questions?



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