

Presented to: AP-AA/WG/7

By: Federal Aviation Administration

Date: May 27-29, 2025



GRF-RCAM



RCAM

Implemented: October 2016

Standardized Reporting

Subjective to Objective Interpretation

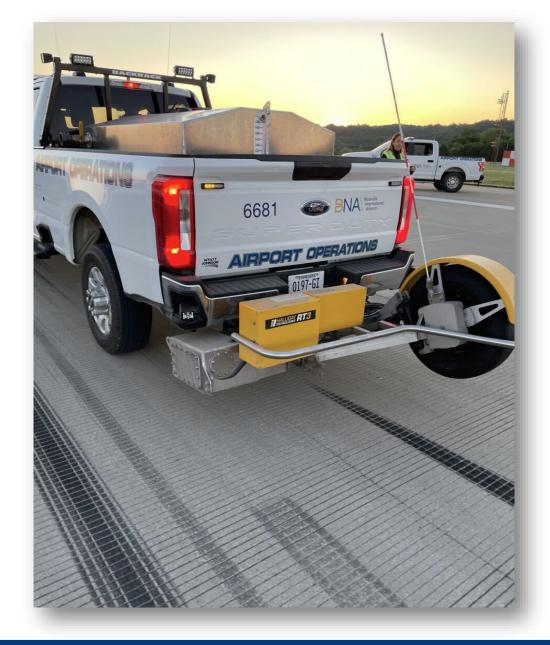
Accurate runway condition

Assessment Criteria		D	owngrade Assessment Crite	ria	
Runway Condition Description	Code	Mu (μ) ¹	Vehicle Deceleration or Directional Control Observation	Pilot Reported Braking Action	
• Dry	6				
 Frost Wet (Includes Damp and 1/8 inch depth or less of water) 1/8 inch (3mm) depth or less of: Slush Dry Snow Wet Snow 	5	40 or Higher	Braking deceleration is normal for the wheel braking effort applied AND directional control is normal.	Good	
5° F (-15°C) and Colder outside air temperature: • Compacted Snow	4	39	Braking deceleration OR directional control is between Good and Medium.	Good to Medium	
 Slippery When Wet (wet runway) Dry Snow or Wet Snow (Any depth) over Compacted Snow Greater than 1/8 inch (3mm) depth of: Dry Snow Wet Snow Warmer than 5° F (-15°C) outside air temperature: Compacted Snow 	3	to 30	Braking deceleration is noticeably reduced for the wheel braking effort applied OR directional control is noticeably reduced.	Medium	
Greater than 1/8 (3mm) inch depth of: Water Slush	2	29 1	Braking deceleration OR directional control is between Medium and Poor.	Medium to Poor	
• Ice ²	1	to 21	Braking deceleration is significantly reduced for the wheel braking effort applied OR directional control is significantly reduced.	Poor	
 Wet Ice ² Slush over Ice ² Water over Compacted Snow ² Dry Snow or Wet Snow over Ice ² 	0	20 or Lower	Braking deceleration is minimal to non-existent for the wheel braking effort applied OR directional control is uncertain.	Nil	



RCAM

- RCAM Change
 - required for all Part 139 Airports
- NOTAMs extend outside of Winter Operations
- Training required for all personnel issuing NOTAM's
- Wet NOTAM's





NOTAM – Wet Runways

Airport's are encouraged to Report Wet Conditions

- July 2016 (FAA AC 150/5200-30D) A significant change to condition reporting includes the requirement and ability to report 'Wet' when visible dampness, or water that is 1/8-inch (3.3 mm) or less in depth exists on any surface (runways, taxiways, aprons, holding bays).
- September CertAlert (16-06) Language changed to highly encouraged
- March 2017 (FAA AC 150/5200-30D) Airport operators are highly encouraged to report "Wet" conditions (1/8th inch (3mm) or less of water) when it is the only condition present on the runway. The encouragement for "wet" reporting is largely due to differences in airplane performance on surfaces.



NOTAM – Slippery When Wet

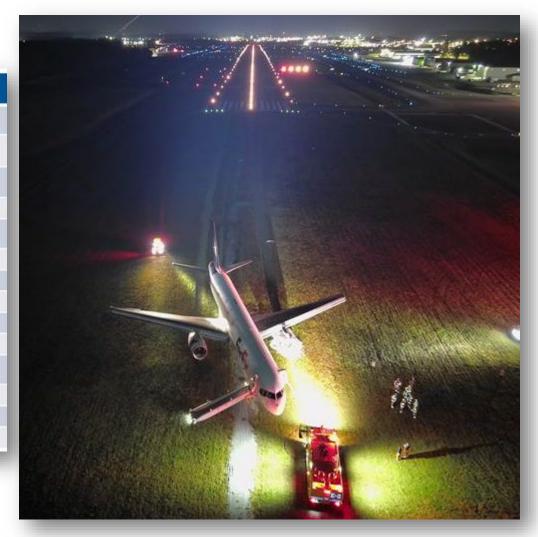
AC 150/5200-30D Airport Field Condition Assessments and Winter Operations Safety

1.12.19 Slippery When Wet Runway. For runways where a friction survey (conducted for pavement maintenance) indicates the averaged Mu value at 40 mph on the wet pavement surface failed to meet the minimum friction level classification specified in AC 150/5320-12, Measurement, Construction, and Maintenance of Skid Resistant Airport Pavement Surfaces, the airport operator **must** report via the NOTAM system a RwyCC of '3' for the entire runway (by thirds: 3/3/3) when the runway is wet. The runway condition description "Slippery When Wet" is used for this condition. If airport operator judgment deems a downgrade is necessary, the downgrade must be made such that all three runway thirds match (i.e. 3/3/3, 2/2/2, 1/1/1).

Table 5-2. Runway Condition Assessment Matrix (RCAM) (for Airport Operators' Use Only) Assessment Criteria **Downgrade Assessment Criteria** Vehicle Deceleration or Reported **Directional Control** Runway Condition Description Code Observation Action Dry Braking deceleration is normal for the wheel 1/8 inch (3mm) depth or less of: raking effort applied AND Good · Slush directional control is . Dry Snow · Wet Snow 5° F (-15°C) and Colder outside air temperature: Braking deceleration OR Compacted Snow directional control is between Good and Medium. Medium · Slippery When Wet (wet runway) . Dry Snow or Wet Snow (Any depth) over Compacted Snow Greater than 1/8 inch (3mm) depth of noticeably reduced for the Dry Snow wheel braking effort applied Medium · Wet Snow OR directional control is noticeably reduced. Warmer than 5° F (-15°C) outside air temperature Compacted Snow Greater than 1/8 (3mm) inch depth of: directional control is Slush tween Medium and Poor

NOTAM – Wet Runway (Incidents)

Date (m/d/y)	Location (runway) Underline = Part 139 airport	Aircraft	Rainfall rate (in./hr.)	Rainfall descriptor	Runway surface	
07/31/2008	Owatonna, MN (KOWA 30)	BAe 125-800A	0.27	Moderate	Smooth	
12/22/2009	Kingston, Jamaica (MKJP 12)	B737-800	0.49	Heavy	Smooth	
06/16/2010	Ottawa, Ontario (CYOW 07)	EMB-145	0.31	Heavy	Smooth	
04/26/2011	Chicago, IL (KMDW 13C)	B737-700	0.60	Heavy	Grooved	
09/19/2014	Conroe, TX (KCXO 1)	EMB-505	0.24 - 0.30+	Moderate to heavy	Smooth	
11/21/2014	Sugar Land, TX (KSGR 35)	EMB-500	0.12	Moderate	Smooth	
07/26/2016	Sugar Land, TX (KSGR 35)	EMB-505	4-6	Heavy	Smooth	
10/27/2016	New York, NY (KLGA 22)	B737-700	0.11 - 0.30	Moderate	Grooved	
12/06/2018	Burbank, CA (KBUR 8)	B737-700	1.00	Heavy	Grooved	
05/03/2019	Jacksonville, FL (KNIP 10)	B737-800	0.60 - 2.40	Heavy	Smooth	
08/26/2021	Banner Elk, NC (NC06 12)	EMB-505	0.20 - 0.40	Moderate to heavy	Smooth	
03/09/2022	Pittsburgh, PA (KAGC 28)	HA-420	0	10% 0.125" slush	Grooved	
06/26/2022	Aspen, CO (KASE 33)	HA-420	0.34	Heavy	Mixed	
05/18/2023	Summerville, SC (KDYB 24)	HA-420	-	1.5	Smooth	





Challenges & Continued Improvement

Challenges

- Airports with wet seasons
- Friction testing
- NOTAM Manager Use

Improvement

- Winter Operations Working Group& TALPA Working Group
- NOTAM Working Group
- Review & Revisions to Advisory
 Circular as applicable
- ACSI review during Inspections

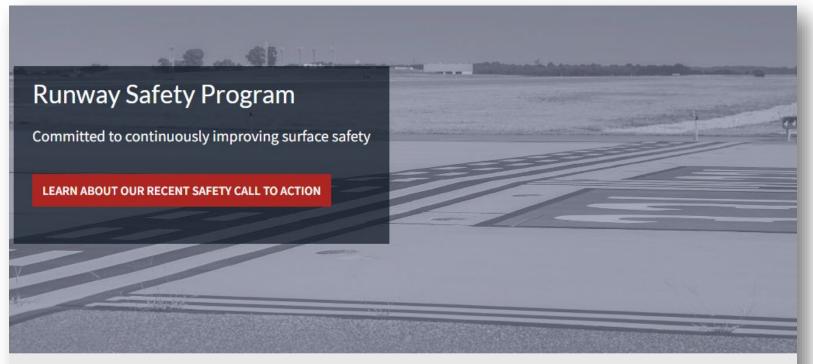




Runway Safety



Runway Safety



Our Commitment to Safety

Runway Safety embodies a safe flight — both at its start and at its conclusion. Runway Safety continues to be one of the FAA's highest priorities and encompasses pilots, air traffic controllers and airport vehicle drivers. We offer guidance, resources and expertise and welcome your questions, comments and suggestions.

Goal: Incident Prevention

- Collaborative effort within agency across lines of business
- Outreach and Training
- Goal: Incident Prevention
 - Collaborative effort within agency

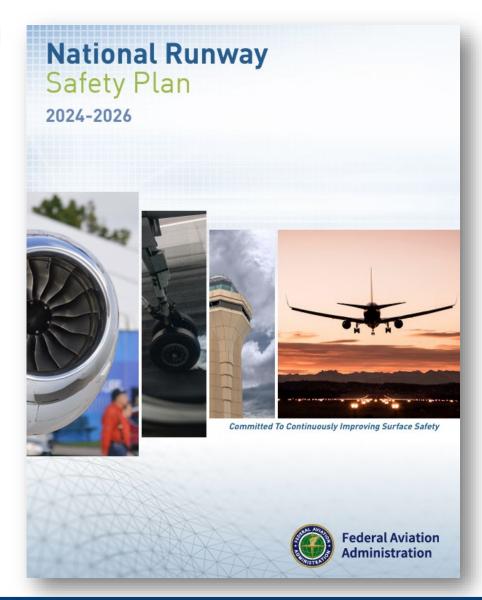


National Runway Safety Plan

National Goals and Initiatives for Continued Safety

ATO SMS Initiatives
Guiding Principle for Data Analysis
4 Pillars

Risk-Based Safety Management (RBSM)





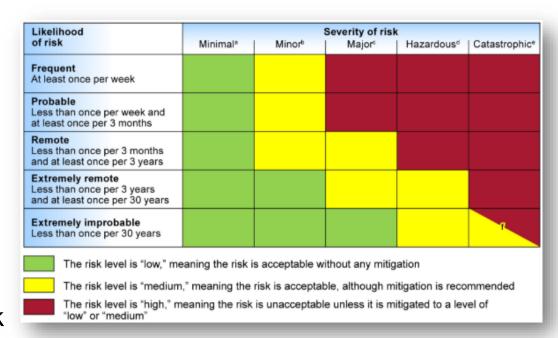
Risk-Based Safety Management

Approach:

Mitigation efforts based on aggregated data that identifies and validates risk in the system.

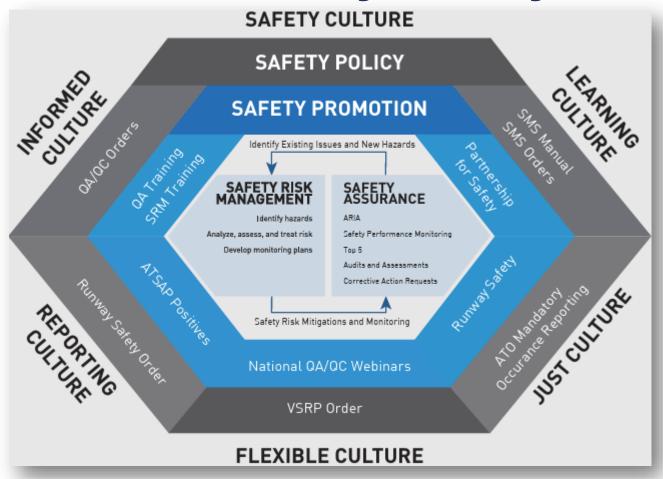
Results:

- Addresses compliant and non-compliant operations
- Confirms, Validates suspected risk & Identifies unknown risk
- Systematic View
- Empowers personnel to seek out and mitigate risk
- Categorizes potential risk
- Mitigates potential risk through training, policy, procedure, or equipment





NRSP – Safety Policy



Initiatives

- Improve external communication between Airports and ATO.
- Identify enhancements emphasizing Risk-Based Safety Management (RBSM)

Objective: establish and maintain necessary policy, procedures, and guidelines that foster an effective, collaborative and adaptable safety culture within the Runway Safety Program.



NRSP – Safety Risk Management



Initiatives:

- Promote runway safety initiatives that leverage technology.
- Collaboration with FAA and other industry stakeholders to identify and assess safety risks.

RSAT's

Objective: Continuously monitor the level of surface risk within the National Airspace System (NAS) and evaluate the need for new or revised mitigations.



NRSP – Safety Assurance



Initiatives:

- Provide insight into potential surface safety risks in the NAS
- Continue RBSM

Objective: Implement a data-driven approach to continuously assess the effectiveness of risk mitigation strategies and control while proactively identifying emerging or increasing hazards.



NRSP – Safety Promotion



Initiatives:

- Enhance RSAT
 Meetings for data driven discussions.
- Reduce risk of surface events through outreach and education

Objective: Continuously communicate, advocate and educate.



RS Tools - From the Flight Deck



Video Series with actual runway approach and airport taxiway footage combined with diagrams and visual graphics to clearly identify hot spots and other safety-sensitive items at airports.

Additional Videos

Arrival Alert Notice

Hold Short

Line Up and Wait

Winter Weather Challenges

Wrong Direction Intersection Takeoffs

Complex Airfield Geometry

Human Factors

Phraseology

Wrong Surface Landings



RS Tools – From the Flight Deck



Over 140 videos available



RS Tools – Arrival Alert Notice

- Wrong surface event continue to be a focus area
- Graphics visually depicting an approach to a particular airport with a misalignment risk, includes language describing the misalignment risk
- 44 Airports have AAN's



RS Tools - AAN

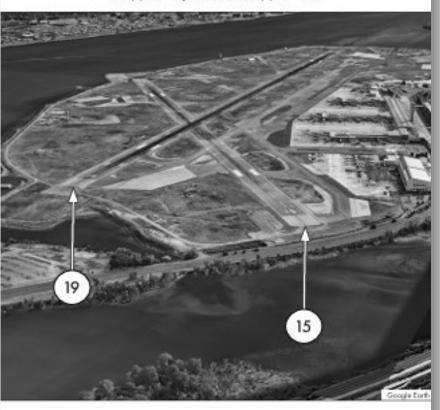
PALM BEACH INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (PBI) ARRIVAL ALERT

Landing West RWY 28L and RWY 28R



RONALD REAGAN WASHINGTON INTL (DCA) ARRIVAL ALERT

Landing South RWY 19 and RWY 15

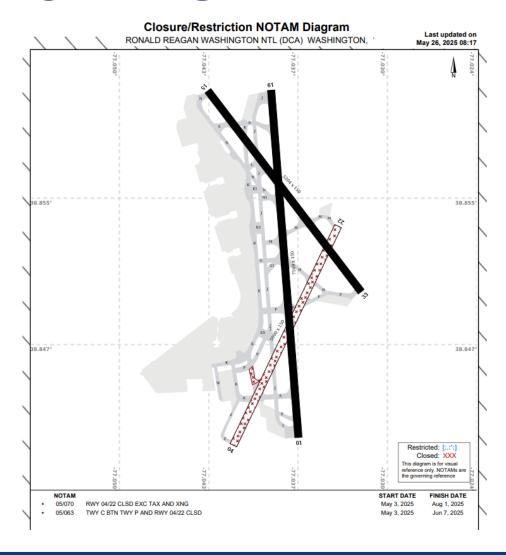


Pilots sometimes confuse RWY 15 for RWY 19 due to proximity of runway thresholds.



RS Tools – Construction NOTAMS

- Construction poses a hazard on airport
- Graphic depiction of construction on Airport adds layer of safety
- Easily located on NOTAM
- Ongoing initiative for Runway
 Safety Office





Runway Safety Action Teams

Local to each Airport

Agenda

- Recent Incident Review
 - Vehicles & Aircraft
- Airport Geometry

Annual Meetings

ATC, Airport, Operators, Pilots,
 FAA LOB's, Tenants, etc.

Outcomes

- Runway Safety Action Plan
- Concerns & Mitigation Plan
- Improved Safety & Awareness





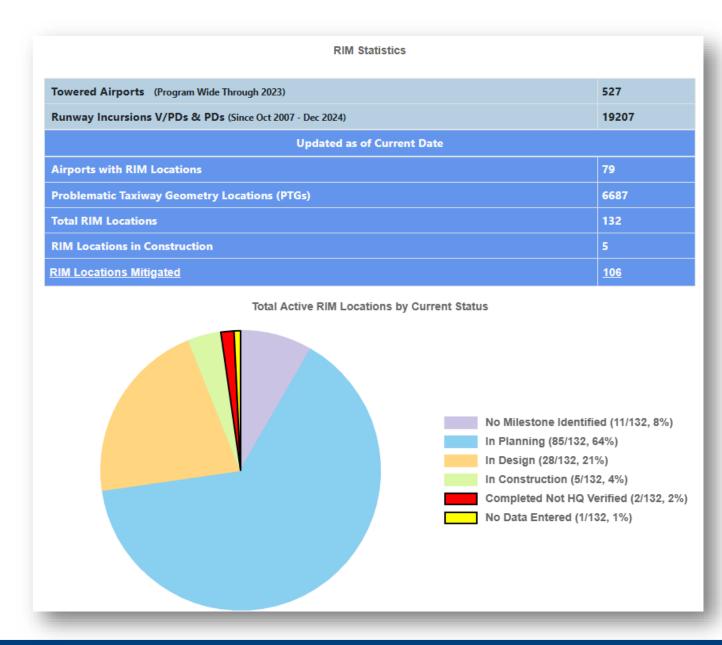
RIM Program

Identify Airports & RIM Locations

- Incident Rates
- Hot Spots
- RSATs
- Special Focus RSATs

Track Progress

- Identification
- Planning
- Construction
- Mitigation





RIM Tool



- ✓ RIM Locations ●
- ✓ RIM Locations Mitigated ●
- □ PTGs ─
- Mitigated PTGs
- ✓ Hot Spots ●
- ✓ Incursions ●
- ✓ Hot Spots Polygons
- ☐ Surface Incidents ●

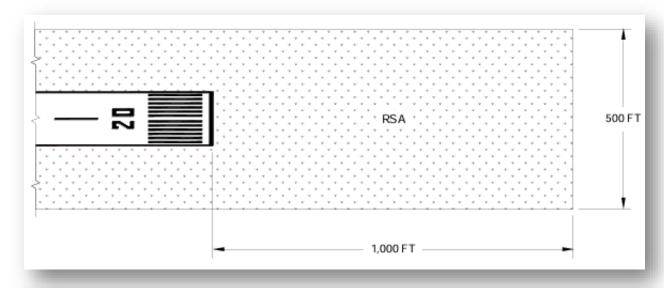
RI Mitigation

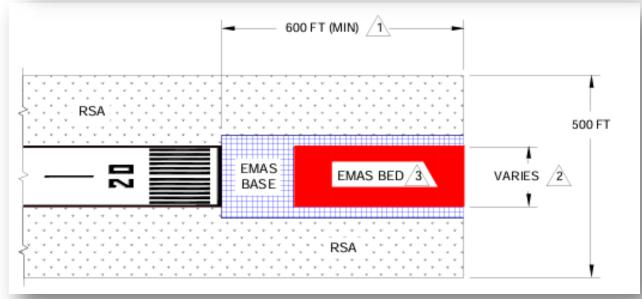
RSA Standardization

- Aircraft Design
- Dimensions
- Inventory of objects
- Determinations

• EMAS

When dimensions are not possible







Runway Incursion Mitigation



Simplify Geometry

- Taxiways
- Safety Areas
- Hot Spot Removal

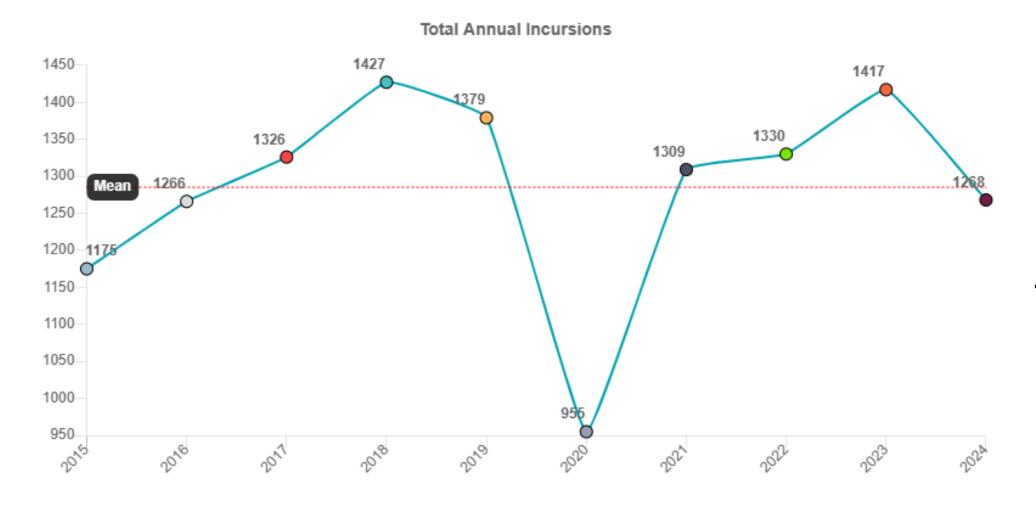


Statistics

				RI Totals Per Year														RI Totals		Average RI Per Year					
Airport Name	RIM Identifier	Mitigation Type	Year Completed	2 0 0 7	2 0 0 8	2 0 0 9	2 0 1	2 0 1	2 0 1 2	2 0 1 3	2 0 1 4	2 0 1 5	2 0 1 6	2 0 1 7	2 0 1 8	2 0 1 9	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 1	2 0 2 2	2 0 2 3	2 0 2 4	Before Mitigation	After Mitigation	Before Mitigation	After Mitigation
ADDISON	M-ADS-05-HS	Signage, Marking and/or Lighting	2022	0	3	5	4	5	2	3	0	2	2	2	5	1	1	2	1	2	0	37	3	2.46	NA
COLUMBUS	M-CSG-08-HS	Signage, Marking and/or Lighting	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0.20	NA
DALLAS LOVE FLD	M-DAL-14-HS	Signage, Marking and/or Lighting	2022	0	1	6	3	1	0	3	5	3	5	3	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	35	0	2.37	NA
DALLAS LOVE FLD	M-DAL-15	Signage, Marking and/or Lighting	2022	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0.81	NA
PORTLAND- HILLSBORO	M-HIO-01-HS	Signage, Marking and/or Lighting	2022	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	4	0	2	2	1	1	3	3	4	1	1	23	3	1.53	NA
PORTLAND- HILLSBORO	M-HIO-05	Signage, Marking and/or Lighting	2022	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	1	3	0	1	1	15	2	0.99	NA
WILLIAM P HOBBY	M-HOU-01	Taxiway/Runway Geometry Reconfiguration	2022	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	3	0	2	1	1	0	0	15	0	1.02	NA
WILLIAM P HOBBY	M-HOU-15	Taxiway/Runway Geometry Reconfiguration	2022	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	9	2	0.61	NA
WILLIAM P HOBBY	M-HOU-27-HS	Taxiway/Runway Geometry Reconfiguration	2022	0	0	4	2	3	0	1	0	0	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	0	22	2	1.49	NA



Statistics



2024 – 16.4 Million operations

45,000 flights daily



Thank You!

