

LOVE FIELD ENVIRONMENTAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE QUARTERLY REPORT

October 19, 2017

Dallas Love Field
7555 Lemmon Ave
Conference Room 103



AGENDA

- ▶ Introductions
- ▶ Wildlife Hazard Working Group
 - ▶ Bachman Lake
 - ▶ USTW Rookery
- ▶ Noise Control
 - ▶ Preferential Runway Compliance
 - ▶ Noise Complaints
 - ▶ Construction and Closures
- ▶ Construction update
 - ▶ Rehabilitation of Runway 13R/31L (Denton)
- ▶ Action Items
- ▶ Open Discussion
- ▶ Next Meeting – January 11, 2018

WILDLIFE HAZARD WORKING GROUP?



Dallas Love Field

WILDLIFE HAZARD ASSESSMENT

- ▶ Wildlife Hazard Assessment

- ▶ December 2010 – November 2011

- ▶ Average of 122 strikes per year

- ▶ Triggering Events

- ▶ Air Carrier experiences multiple strikes

- ▶ Air Carrier experiences substantial damage from wildlife strike

- ▶ Air Carrier experiences an engine ingestion

- ▶ Wildlife of size, or in numbers, capable of causing event is observed in flight pattern or aircraft movement area

- ▶ All 4 Triggering Events occurred at Dallas Love Field

WILDLIFE HAZARD MANAGEMENT PLAN

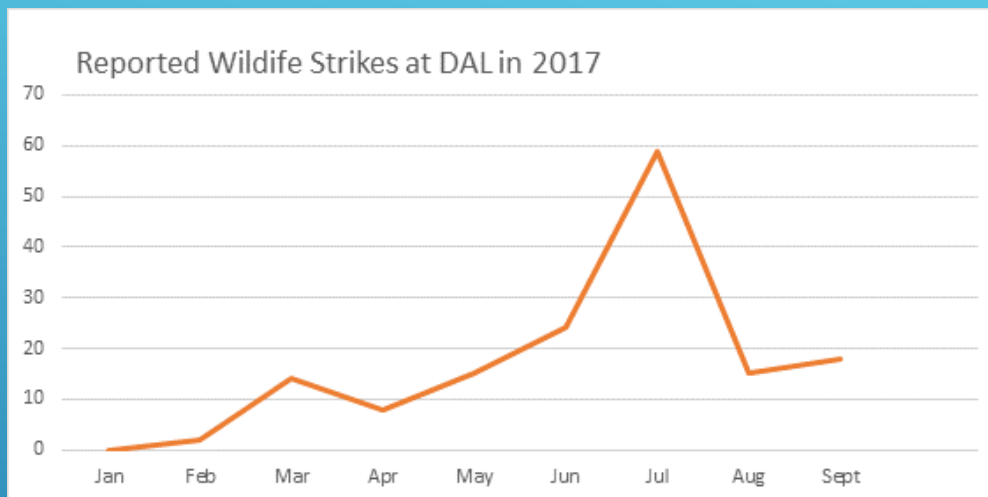
- ▶ Wildlife Hazard Management Plan
 - ▶ Code of Federal Regulations 14 Part 139.337 - Wildlife Hazard Management
 - ▶ After conducting an assessment a Wildlife Hazard Management Plan is created to show how the hazards identified will be addressed
 - ▶ Part of this plan requires a meeting of the Wildlife Hazard Working Group to meet annually
- ▶ Wildlife Hazard Working Group
 - ▶ Parks and Recreation
 - ▶ Airside Operations
 - ▶ Environmental
 - ▶ FAA / ATC
 - ▶ Community
 - ▶ Bachman Lake
 - ▶ USTW Rookery



Dallas Love Field

2017 Wildlife Strike Reports by Species Composition at DAL: Jan. - Sept.

▶ Pigeon/Rock Pigeon:	47
▶ Bird, unknown species, unspecified size:	40
▶ Bird, unknown species, small:	14
▶ Mourning Dove:	12
▶ Meadowlark:	7
▶ American Kestrel:	6
▶ Cliff Swallow:	6
▶ Killdeer:	6
▶ Hawk, unknown species:	2
▶ Other Bird Species:	15
▶ TOTAL Birds	155
▶ Skunk/Striped Skunk:	10
▶ Rat:	1
▶ Turtle:	1



HAZARDOUS WILDLIFE

▶ Animals Removed between Jan - Sep

- ▶ 103 Great-tailed Grackle
- ▶ 58 Rock Pigeon
- ▶ 48 Mourning Dove
- ▶ 26 Cotton Tail Rabbit
- ▶ 25 Opossum
- ▶ 12 Mallard Ducks
- ▶ 9 Striped Skunk
- ▶ 8 Feral Cats
- ▶ 4 European Starling
- ▶ 3 Brown Headed Cowbird
- ▶ 2 Collard Dove
- ▶ 2 Turkey Vulture
- ▶ 2 Yellow Headed Blackbird
- ▶ 1 Fox Squirrel
- ▶ 1 Raccoon
- ▶ 1 American Crow



Dallas Love Field

Bachman Lake Reservoir



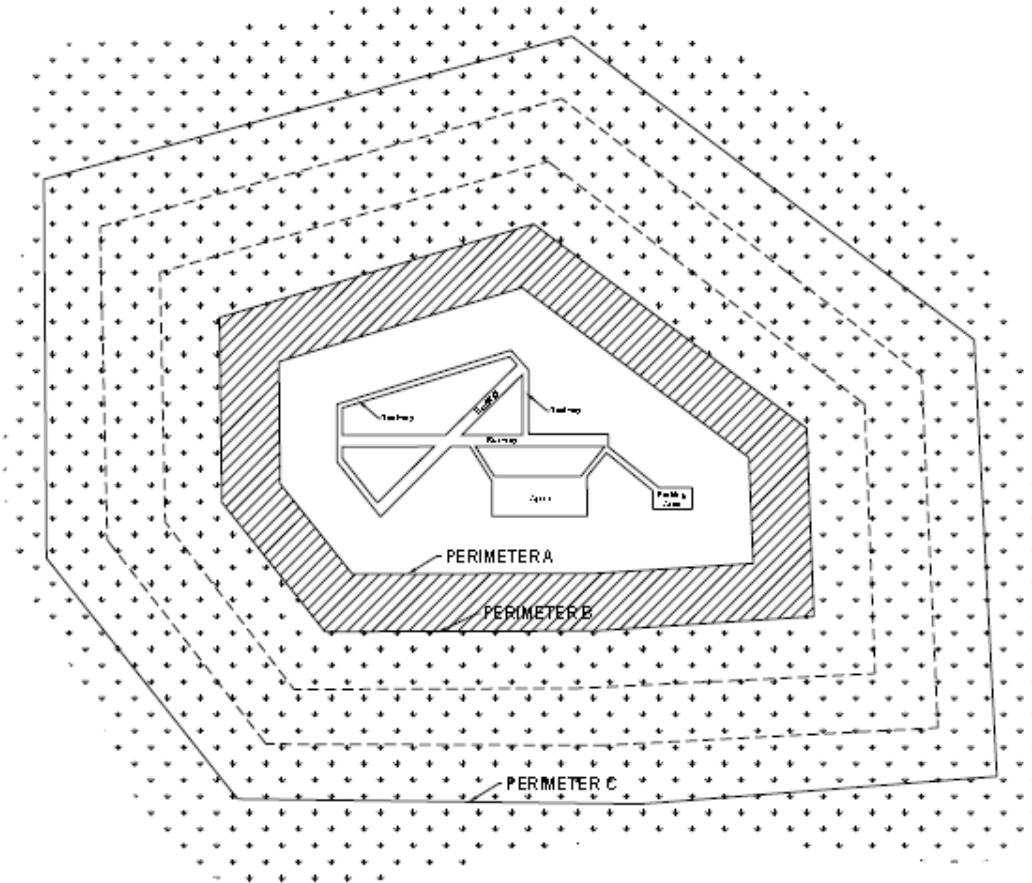
- Reservoir Stats: 132 surface acres and 3.5 shoreline miles
- Bachman Lake Park: 205 acres
- Habitat for geese, ducks, cormorants, egrets, herons and other wildlife
- Fishery that is stocked and managed by Texas Parks & Wildlife Dept.

Bachman Lake Reservoir



AC 150/5200-33B

Figure 1. Separation distances within which hazardous wildlife attractants should be avoided, eliminated, or mitigated.

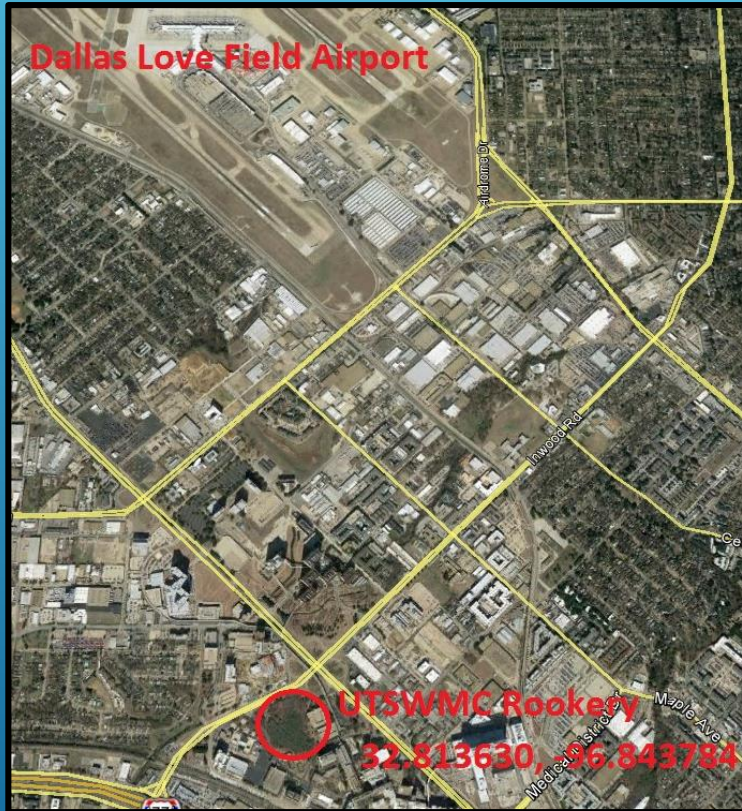


PERIMETER A: For airports serving piston-powered aircraft, hazardous wildlife attractants must be 5,000 feet from the nearest air operations area.

PERIMETER B: For airports serving turbine-powered aircraft, hazardous wildlife attractants must be 10,000 feet from the nearest air operations area.

PERIMETER C: 5-mile range to protect approach, departure and circling airspace.

UTSW Medical Center Rookery



- 4-acre bird sanctuary
- Established in **1938**
- More than 70 bird species have been identified
- Large population of birds in nesting season



UTSW Medical Center Rookery



NESTING BIRDS OF THE ROOKERY

The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center Rookery is a sanctuary that has been used continuously since at least 1943 by several gregarious species of birds for breeding. Great Egrets arrive in February, and the last birds, usually Cattle Egrets, leave by October. Before and after they nest, the birds sleep here daily. Different species nest at somewhat different times. **THE ROOKERY IS PROTECTED.** Do not step into the woods when the birds are in site. Be considerate of the birds. Please do not feed the birds. Please do not disturb the nesting birds and their young. There is also a serious mortality when chicks fall from nests. If you see an injured bird, or a downy chick on the ground that could be saved, please notify *Rogers Wildlife Rehabilitation Center* at 772-215-4808 between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Visit the web site at www.rogerswildlife.org.

<p>GREAT EGRET <i>Ardea alba</i> (in breeding plumage)</p> <p>Body Length: 30" Wingspan: 51" Weight: 12 lb.</p> <p>Yellow bill, black feet (opposite of Snowy Egret). One of the two most common birds here. Before nesting they show up bright green (like heron's eyes and back) and lay white breeding plumes on its back. Nestlings make repeated "ah-EE" sounds.</p> <p>HABITAT: Wooded swamps and wetlands, or near any form of water. Some forage at White Rock Lake.</p> <p>DIET: Fish, snakes, crayfish, frogs, mice, cottontails, aquatic insects, grasshoppers. Stool food from smaller herons.</p> <p>BREEDING/NESTING: They arrive and nest first, leaving tramped sites. Monogamous. Average 7 blue-green eggs. Male and female incubate eggs for 23-28 days, tend young for 42-48 days, bringing food in form of regurgitated fish.</p>	<p>CATTLE EGRET <i>Bubulcus ibis</i> (in breeding plumage)</p> <p>Body Length: 20" Wingspan: 34" Weight: 12 oz.</p> <p>The other most common bird nesting here. Smallest white bird, only one that develops buffy tan breeding plumes on neck, back and breast. Shorter legs and neck, black-billed posterior. Often seen on the banks here looking for insects. Native to Africa and southern Spain. Expanding its range.</p> <p>HABITAT: Mainly foraging grazing areas where cattle. Bush habitats makes some use of aquatic and urban habitats.</p> <p>DIET: Insects, small vertebrates, earthworms, crustaceans, mollusks, nestlings.</p> <p>BREEDING/NESTING: They arrive last, biologically monogamous. Average 3-4 eggs (white and female incubate egg c. 24 days, semi-annual young hatch approximately, are brooded for 2 weeks, leave nest at 28 days.</p>
<p>SNOWY EGRET <i>Egretta thula</i> (in breeding plumage)</p> <p>Body Length: 34" Wingspan: 41" Weight: 13 oz.</p> <p>Black bills, yellow feet (opposite of Great Egret). Green breeding plumes on breast in addition to normal plumes on breast and back. Yellow warts and feet turn red-orange if breeding condition. Declined by pheromone burn in early 1980s for habitat loss.</p> <p>HABITAT: Wetlands, marshes, swamps, coastal saline, mangrove swamps, shallow bays, M&M channels, etc.</p> <p>DIET: Fish, small invertebrates, frogs, toads, insects, etc. Young fed regurgitated.</p> <p>BREEDING/NESTING: Monogamous. Average 3-4 pale, greenish blue eggs. Male and female incubate eggs for 23-24 days, semi-annual white hatch approximately, are brooded for 14-23 days.</p>	<p>WHITE IBIS <i>Eudiculus albus</i> (in breeding plumage)</p> <p>Body Length: 33" Wingspan: 38" Weight: 2 lb.</p> <p>Distinctive bill. Wingspan black. Legs light, gular pouch and feet (grey) red before breeding. Young brown above, white below. This species used to be almost gone and then came to the rookery but numbers seem to be increasing each year. Initial nesters have more success and larger clutches because Fish Control can't see nest eggs. Wetland in U.S.</p> <p>HABITAT: Interior and coastal wetlands, edge marshes, riparian swamps, salt marshes, sloughs.</p> <p>DIET: Crustaceans, cray, snails and crayfish, fish, mollusks, small vertebrates, insects. Young fed regurgitated.</p> <p>BREEDING/NESTING: Nest in one of 10' tall. Monogamous. 4-5 eggs, male and female incubate for 21-23 days, no incubation young leave nest after three weeks.</p>
<p>LITTLE BLUE HERON <i>Egretta caerulea</i> (in breeding plumage)</p> <p>Body Length: 24" Wingspan: 40" Weight: 12 oz.</p> <p>Small blue-green with purple neck and tail. Green dorsal breeding plumes at back of head and down back. Young are white to fawn grey with black-tipped grey bill and greenish legs, one black moulted as they reach from white to blue-grey plumage. Can be mistaken as another kind here.</p> <p>HABITAT: Freshwater ponds, lakes, marshes, swamps.</p> <p>DIET: Fish (mostly), amphipods, aquatic invertebrates, etc. Young fed regurgitated.</p> <p>BREEDING/NESTING: Monogamous, average 4-5 eggs. Male does one half or less nest site more than the female and all eggs on land (U.S. only). Male and female incubate for 20-24 days. Semi-annual young hatch approximately, are brooded for three weeks, fledge at 42-48 days.</p>	<p>TRICOLORED HERON <i>Egretta tricolor</i> (in breeding plumage)</p> <p>Body Length: 33" Wingspan: 38" Weight: 13 oz.</p> <p>Small grey with white breast, bill, underparts, crown, chin and neck. Dorsal front of neck. Green a few short, white breeding plumes at back of head and golden on plumage above back. When fully feathered (blue-grey) young have reddish neck, upper back upper wing coverts. Only a few pairs nest here.</p> <p>HABITAT: Wetlands, marshes, other shallow water sites.</p> <p>DIET: Fish, amphipods, aquatic invertebrates, insects. Young fed regurgitated.</p> <p>BREEDING/NESTING: Monogamous, average 3-4 light bluish-green eggs, male and female incubate for 21-23 days. Semi-annual young hatch approximately, are expert climbers at 1 week, fledge at 21 days.</p>
<p>BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT-HERON <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> (in breeding plumage)</p> <p>Body Length: 15" Wingspan: 44" Weight: 1.8 lb.</p> <p>Slender birds, large heads, short necks. Adults have black cap, buffy grey wings, bill white, lower part of bill yellow. Breeding plumes at back of head, legs tan flight plume. Juveniles are streaked brown and white, year-old birds have intermediate plumage. These are birds that fly out in the evenings to forage. A downy pair or larger nest here.</p> <p>HABITAT: Freshwater lakes, wetlands, etc. These are probably the one that fish in the White Rock Lake spillway and roost near the old public-house house in winter.</p> <p>DIET: Fish, aquatic invertebrates, etc. Young fed regurgitated.</p> <p>BREEDING/NESTING: Monogamous, average 3-4 eggs, male and female incubate 24-26 days the semi-annual, only young hatch approximately, fledge at 42-48 days.</p>	<p>ANHINGA <i>Anhinga melanogaster</i> (in breeding plumage)</p> <p>Body Length: 15" Wingspan: 40" Weight: 1.3 lb.</p> <p>Adult female has brown head and neck, adult male has black head and neck. Immature birds have white and black. Female has black head and neck, but less white on back than adult female. Early identifier when they overheard by long, extended neck and long, fan-shaped tail.</p> <p>HABITAT: Swamps, freshwater and coastal aquatic habitats with shrubs or trees covering them for perching on.</p> <p>DIET: Fish (mostly), aquatic invertebrates, insects.</p> <p>BREEDING/NESTING: Only a few pairs nest here. Monogamous. Nest in nest of 20' up, one approximately old house or signpost. Average 4 eggs, incubated for male and female for 28-31 days. Chicks downed, but regurgitated fish. Age in nest 3 weeks, fledge at about 4 weeks.</p>

ATYPICAL: Immediately after hatching, chicks are immobile, swollen, eyes closed, fed.
SUN-BATHING: Immediately after hatching, chicks are immobile, direct eyes open, fed.
ANTHRONOSIS: Chicks hatch on different days, in the order in which the eggs were laid.

Interpretive signs designed by Barbara Decker, ornithologist Anne Palmer and Tracy Brown, in collaboration with Associate Professor Martin-Alejo Gilles-Gonzalez of The Heron and Egret Society.





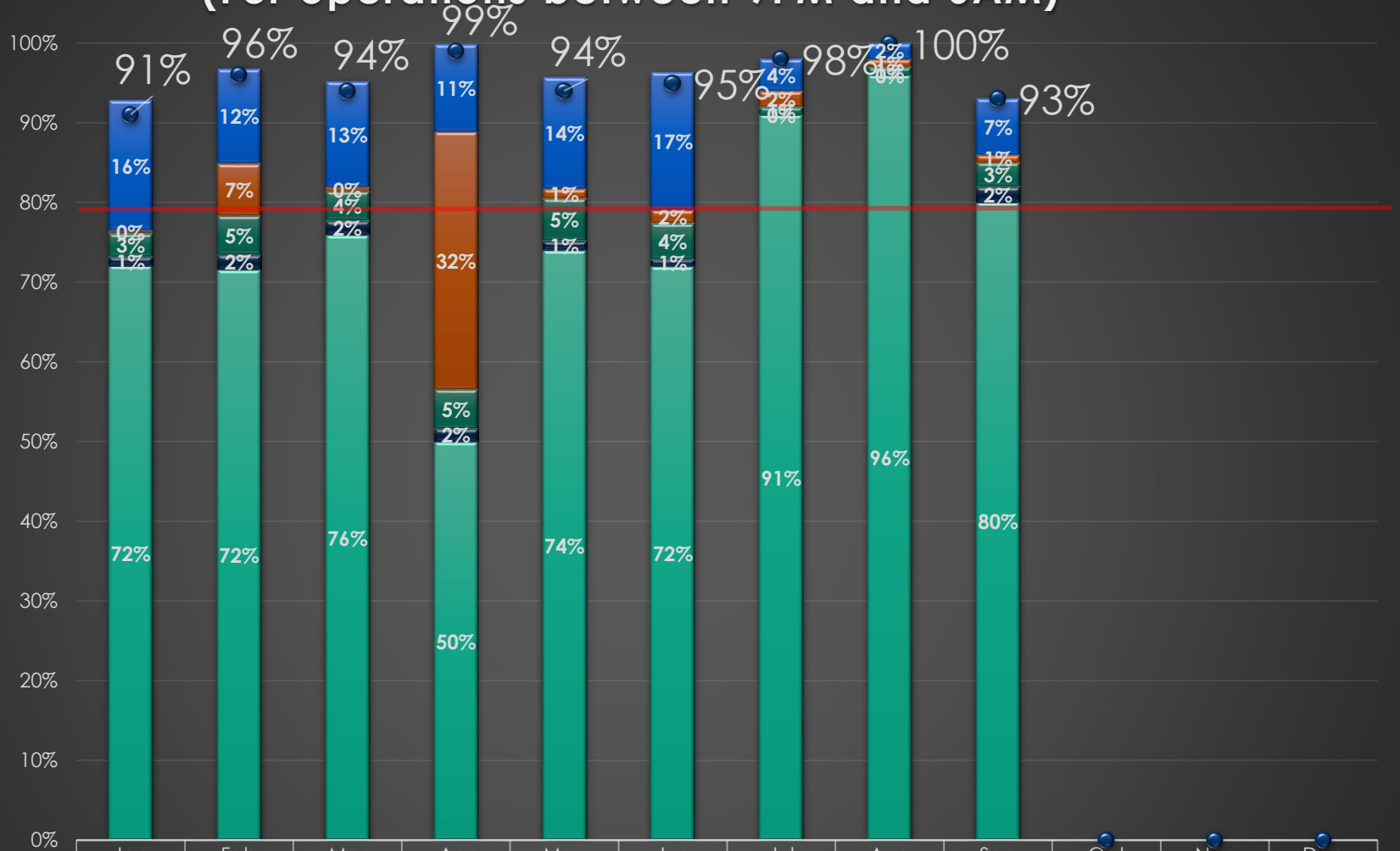
VOLUNTARY NOISE CONTROL PROGRAM DURING PREFERENTIAL HOURS

2100 – 0600

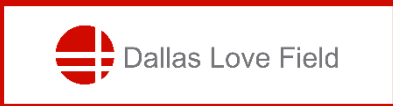
(JAN–OCT 2017)

Preferential Runway Program Performance Measure (For operations between 9PM and 6AM)

PARTICIPATION PERCENTAGE



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
ATC SPACING	16%	12%	13%	11%	14%	17%	4%	2%	7%			
CONSTRUCTION	0%	7%	0%	32%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%			
WEIGHT 13L/31R	3%	5%	4%	5%	5%	4%	1%	1%	3%			
MEDICAL 13L/31R	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%			
Raw Data	72%	72%	76%	50%	74%	72%	91%	96%	80%			
Percentage	91%	96%	94%	99%	94%	95%	98%	100%	93%			



▶ Preferential Runway Program Performance Measure explanations

- ▶ ATC SPACING - (\pm)2 minutes of aircraft landing on Preferential Runway to allow for ATC spacing needs
- ▶ CONSTRUCTION – Aircraft used Runway 13L/31R due to a closure of Preferential Runway
- ▶ WEIGHT – Aircraft exempt from participation since it is a Turboprop aircraft under 12,500 lbs
- ▶ MEDICAL – Aircraft used runway 13L/31R in the process of responding to a medical emergency
- ▶ RAW – Runway utilization prior to any adjustments

OPERATORS DURING PREFERENTIAL HOURS

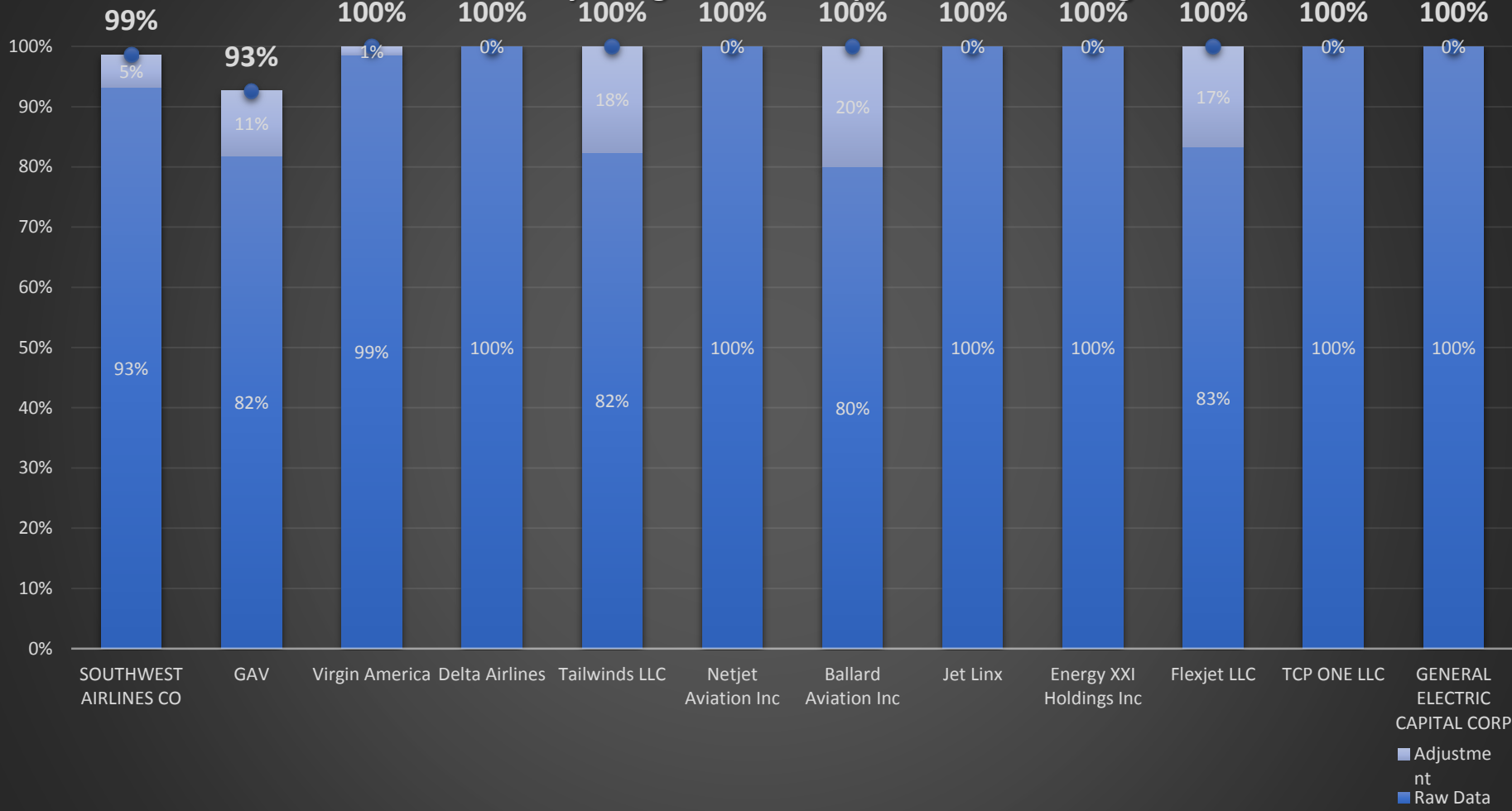
2100 – 0600

(JUL–SEP 2017)



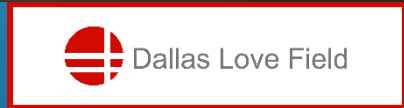
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Preferential Runway Program Participation Percentage - July

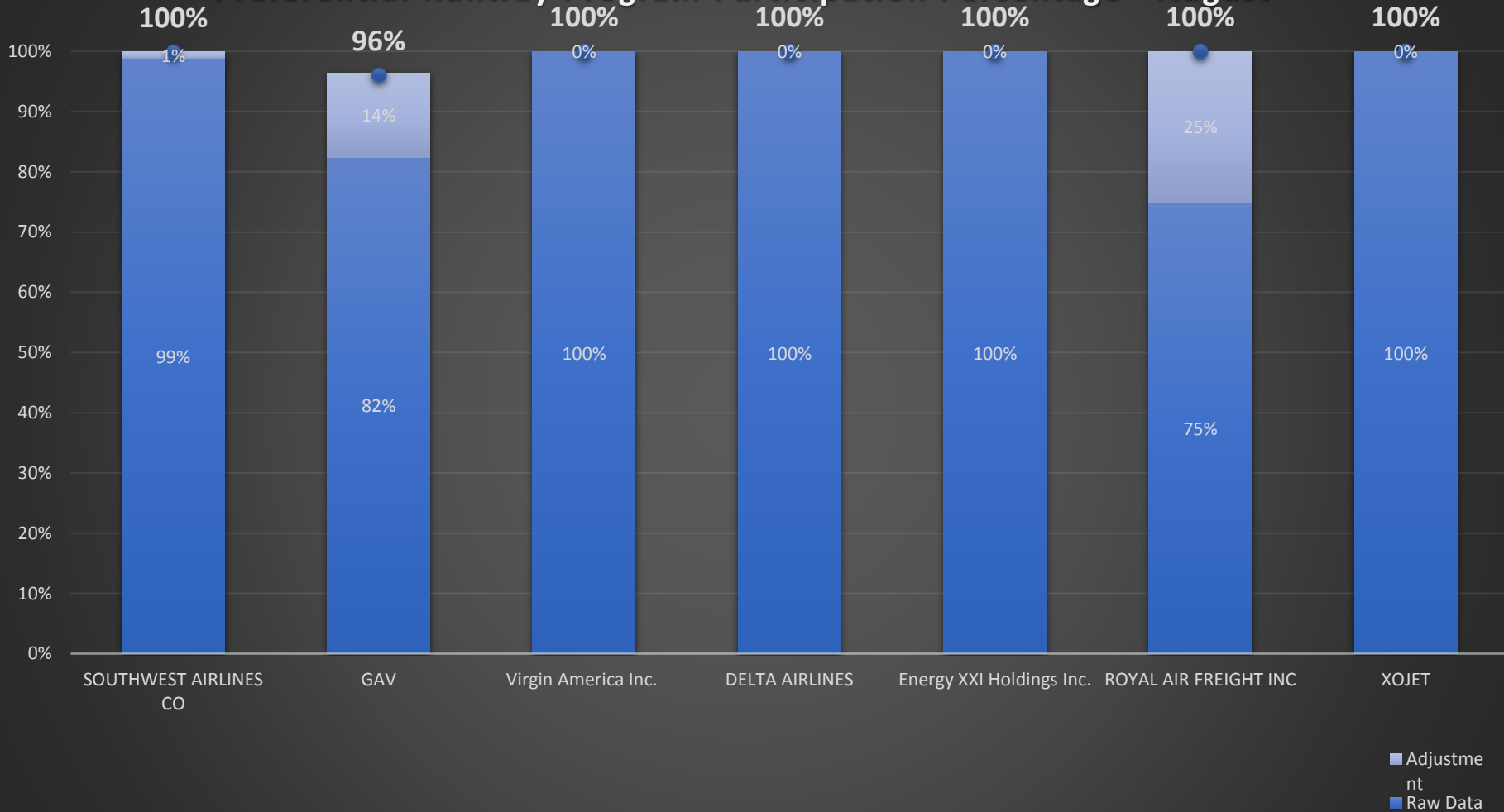


*GAV – All operators who operated at DAL less than 4 times in the month

JUL 2017



Preferential Runway Program Participation Percentage - August

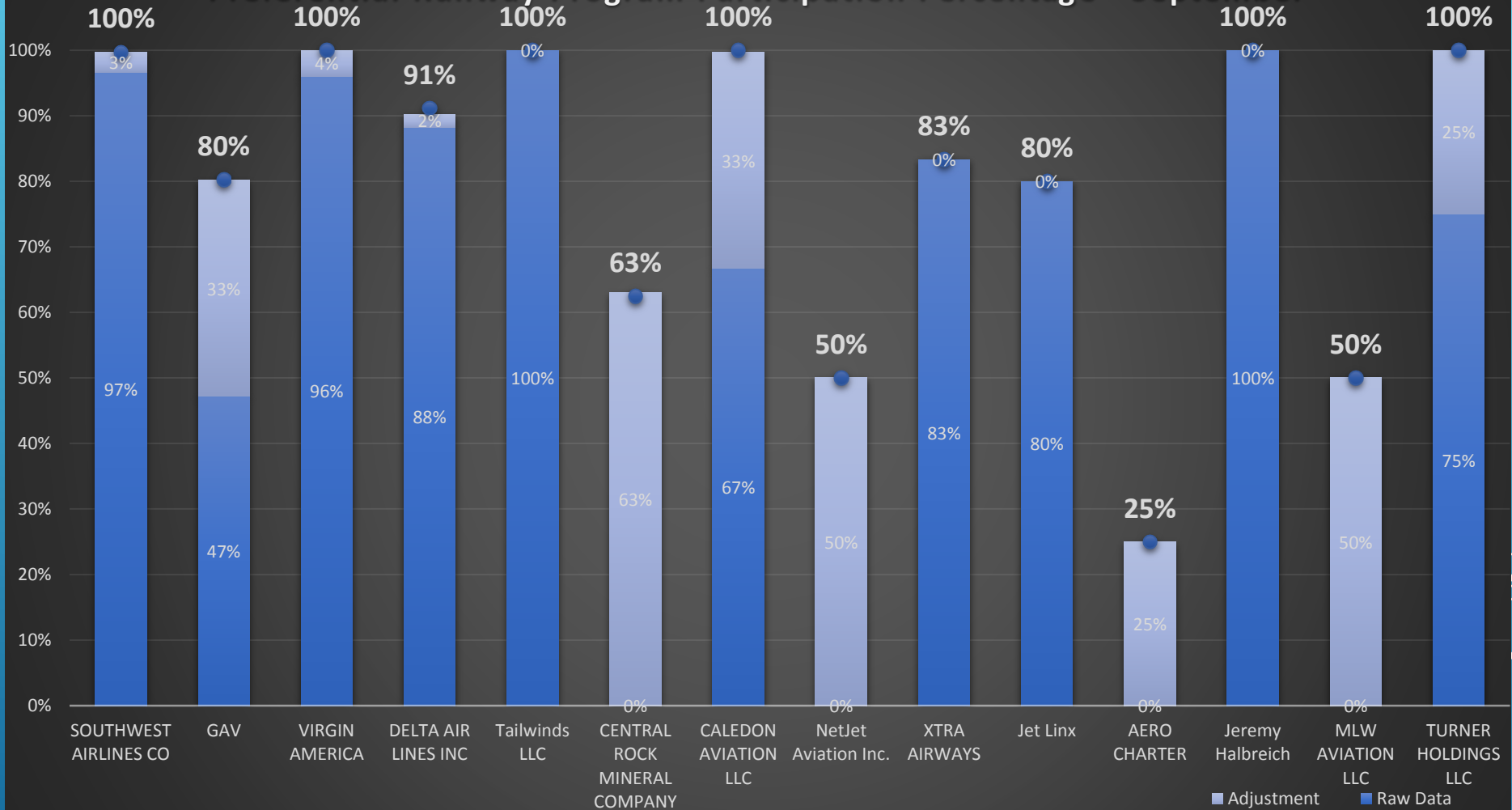


*GAV – All operators who operated at DAL less than 4 times in the month

AUG 2017



Preferential Runway Program Participation Percentage - September

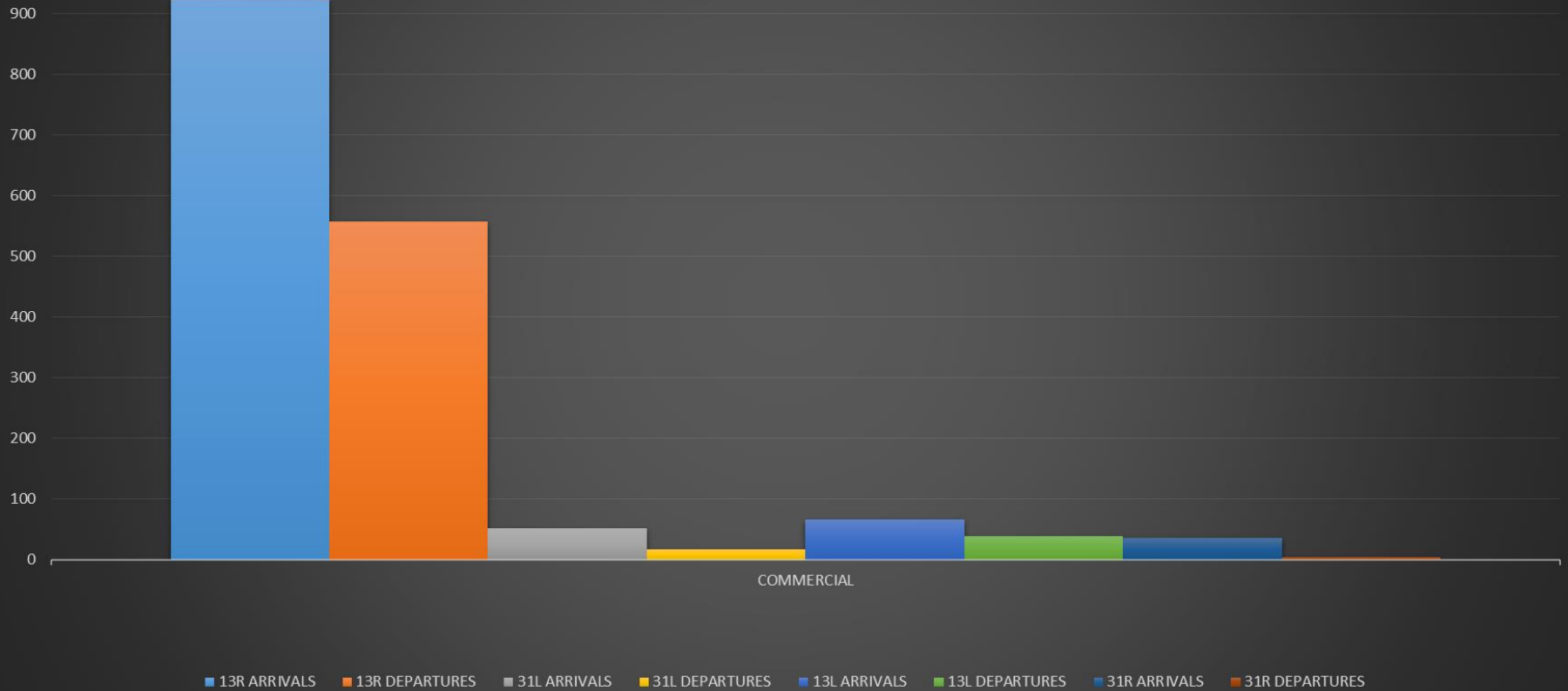


*GAV – All operators who operated at DAL less than 4 times in the month

SEP 2017



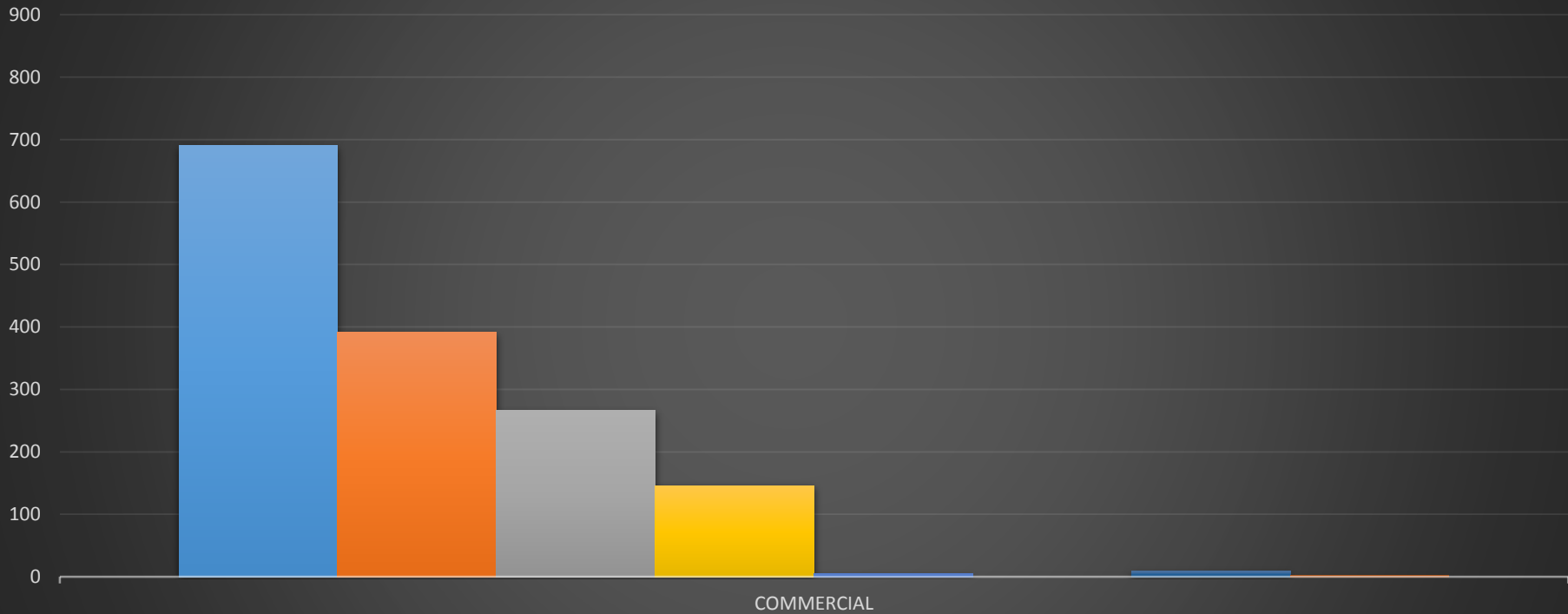
Commercial Operations by Runway During Preferential Hours - July



JUL 2017

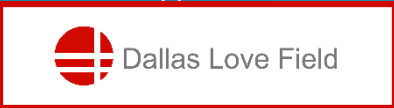


Commercial Operations by Runway During Preferential Hours - August

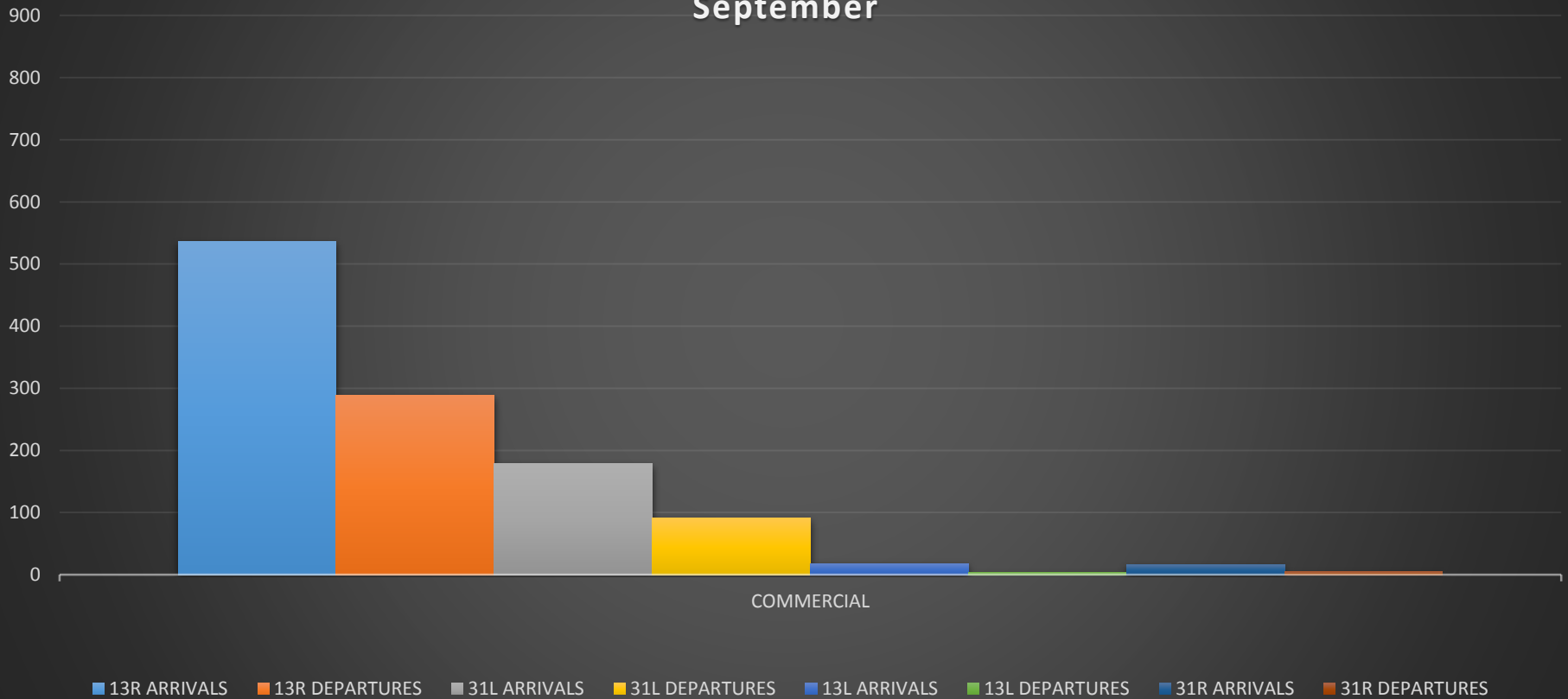


■ 13R ARRIVALS ■ 13R DEPARTURES ■ 31L ARRIVALS ■ 31L DEPARTURES ■ 13L ARRIVALS ■ 13L DEPARTURES ■ 31R ARRIVALS ■ 31R DEPARTURES

AUG 2017



Commercial Operations by Runway During Preferential Hours - September



SEP 2017

NOISE COMPLAINTS

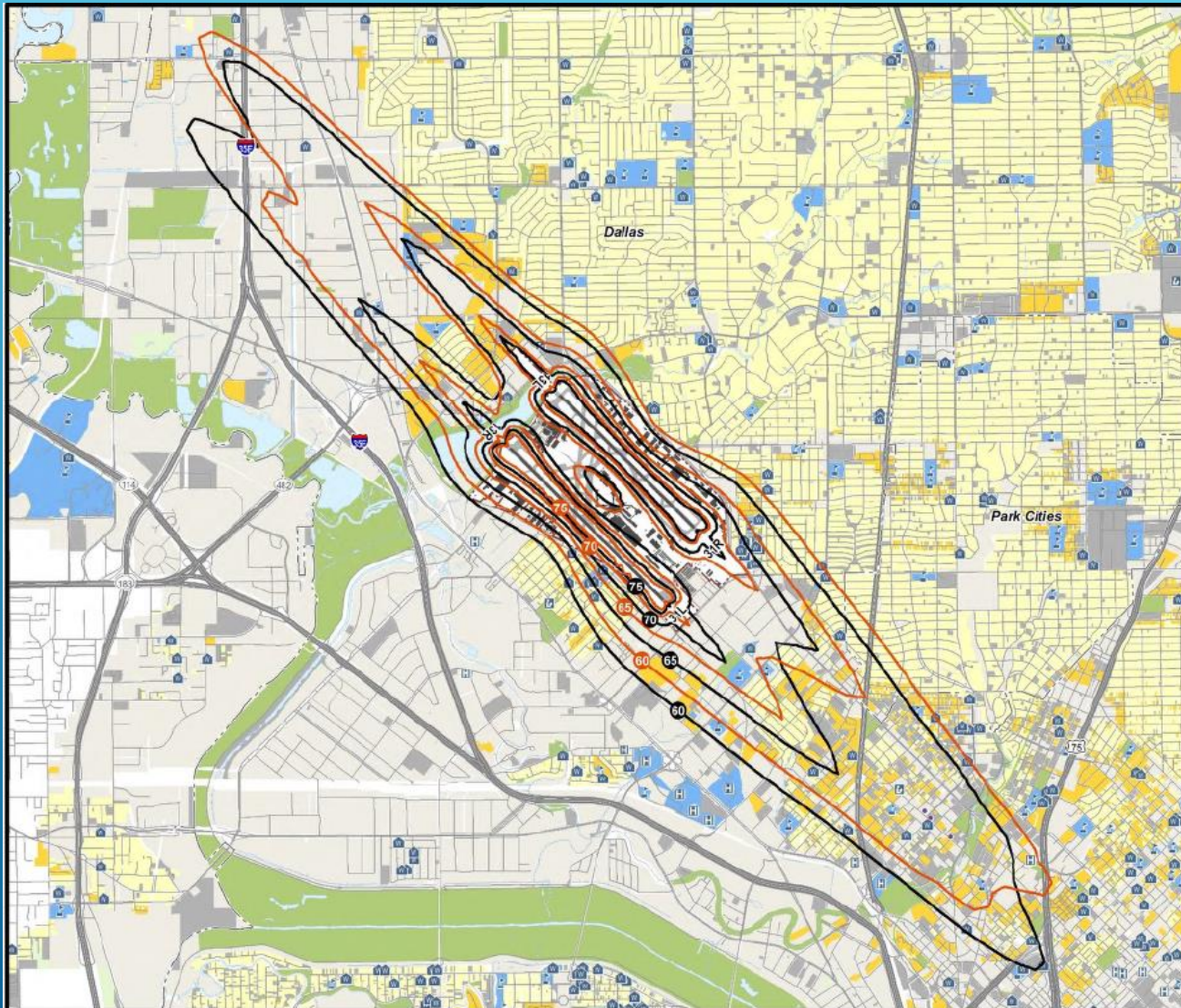
- ▶ 2014: 976 Complaints
 - ▶ 260 Complainants
- ▶ 2015: 2503
 - ▶ 169 Complainants
- ▶ 2016: 1768
 - ▶ 175 Complainants
- ▶ 2017: 703*
 - ▶ 98 Complainants

* Through September 30, 2017 – Includes RBD and Non Identified



Dallas Love Field

CONSTRUCTION AND CLOSURES



Forecast 2020 Annual DNL Noise Contours

- 2020 No-Action DNL Contours
- 2020 Forecast DNL Contours

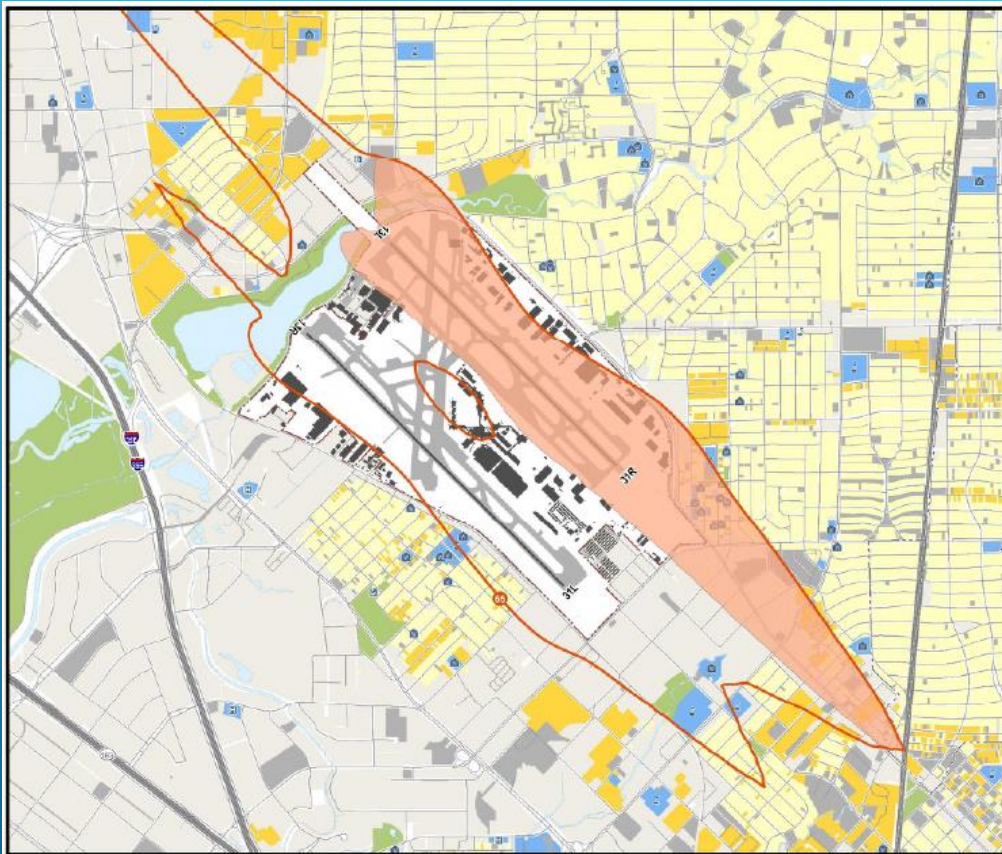


Dallas Love Field



CONSTRUCTION AND CLOSURES

- ▶ Runway 13R/31L (DENTON)

- ▶ Closure for in 2020



2020 Annual DNL Including the Closure of Runway 13R/31L

-  2020 Forecast DNL 65 dB Contour
-  Affected Area (Forecast DNL greater than 65 dB and DNL increase greater than 1.5 dB)

CONSTRUCTION AND CLOSURES

Table 5 - Population exposure within DNL contours

DNL contour	Population - No Action	Population - Action
>65 dB	12,086	11,112
65-70 dB	11,694	10,126
70-75 dB	392	986
>75 dB	0	0

Table 6 - Sensitive sites

Sensitive site	No-Action exposure (DNL dB)	Action exposure (DNL dB)	Exposure increase (DNL dB)
Bethany Baptist Church	66.1	68.4	2.3
New Jerusalem AME Church	66.2	68.4	2.3
Greater North Park Church	65.9	68.2	2.3
St Luke Missionary Baptist Church	63.8	66.0	2.2
Macedonia Baptist Church	63.5	65.7	2.2
House of Prayer Missionary Baptist Church	63.0	65.2	2.2

- ▶ Action Items

- ▶ Encourage more participation from the west side of airfield.
 - ▶ Preparing a flier about LFEAC to put at Grauwlyer Park Library, in both Spanish and English - Closed

OPEN DISCUSSION AND QUESTIONS

Next Meeting
January 11, 2018 at 6PM