Bird/Animal Aircraft Strike Hazard (BASH) Program Aviation Wildlife Management Conference 2024



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Navy BASH Program

- CNIC established in 2010
- Resources 32 airfield BASH programs
- Centrally managed (\$5M annual budget)
 - One Air Ops (me) and one Natural Resources Specialist (Paul Block)
- Provides oversight and guidance
 - Navy BASH WG (CNO, Fleet, NAVAIR, Safety Command, NAVFAC, USDA, FLAB)
 - BASH instruction (program execution standards)
 - BASH Manual (habitat/species management, templates, threat species)
 - CNIC airfield inspection team (three year cycle)



Focus of Efforts

Internal program management - ongoing

- Compliance with standards
- Improved reporting
- BASH working group synergy
- WHMP development-habitat management requirements and prioritization
- Funding advocacy for recurring airfield maintenance and long term projects

External stakeholder integration - current

- (CNIC/USDA) Data management and access (GIS Navy Data Model)
- (CNIC/USDA) Risk modeling and presentation
- (CNIC/Safety Command/FLAB) Strike reporting trend analysis
- (CNIC/CNATRA/NAVAIR/USDA) Bird vision studies and light development
- (CNIC/CNAF/CNATRA) Advocacy of avian radar acquisitions
- (CNIC/NAVFAC) Management of new T&E bat species



Areas of Concern/Initiatives

Threats to P-8, F-35, training aircraft (T-45, T-6, T-44)

- Target vulture light sensitivities (aircraft lighting)
- Target vulture olfactory senses to draw away from flight paths
- Use sound blasting devices to deter shorebirds
- Study land use changes to understand impacts on local bird activity
- Study impact of changing weather patterns on bird activity
- Identify alternative vegetation regimes to deter local airfield birds

Risk management

- Maximize bird activity data streams (surveys, MOTUS, avian radar?)
- Direct limited dollars toward highest hazard mitigations on airfields
- Marry bird hazard conditions to flight profile adjustments



Questions?