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FOR INFORMATION, CONTACT AIRPORT WILDLIFE SPECIALIST, AAS-317 (202) 267.3389

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TO: AIRPORT CERTIFICATION SAFETY INSPECTORS

TOPIC: WILDLIFE HAZARD MANAGEMENT PLAN OUTLINE

An increasing number of questions are being received concerning the preparation and content of a FAA approved airport wildlife hazard management plan. Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations, part 139.337, *Wildlife Hazard Management*, prescribes the specific issues that a wildlife hazard management plan must address for FAA approval and inclusion in the ACM.

A wildlife hazard assessment, defined as an ecological study in part 139.337 (a), conducted by a wildlife damage management biologist, provides the scientific basis for the development, implementation, and refinement of a wildlife hazard management plan. Though parts of the wildlife hazard assessment may be incorporated directly in the wildlife hazard management plan, they are two separate documents. Part of the wildlife hazard management plan can be prepared by the biologist(s) who conducts the wildlife hazard assessment. However, some parts can be prepared only by the airport. For example, airport management assigns airport personnel responsibilities, commits airport funds, and purchases equipment and supplies. Airport management may request the wildlife biologist to review the finished plan.

The wildlife damage management biologist's primary responsibilities are:

- to provide information on the wildlife attractants that have been identified on or near the airport.
- · to identify wildlife management techniques,
- to prioritize appropriate mitigation measures,
- to recommend necessary equipment and supplies, and
- to identify training requirements for the airport personnel who will implement the wildlife hazard management plan.

It is often helpful for the airport manager to appoint a Wildlife Hazard Management Group that has responsibility for the airport's wildlife management program. The biologist should assist the Wildlife Hazard Management Group with periodic evaluations of the plan and make recommendations for further refinements or modifications.

The following details the requirements of part 139.337 (e) and (f) and how those requirements should be addressed in a FAA approved wildlife hazard management plan.

139.337(e). The (wildlife hazard management) plan shall	The wildlife hazard management plan must include, and/or
include at least the following:	identify the responsibility of, and/or actions to be taken, –
139.337(e)(1). The persons who have authority and	Specific responsibilities for various sections of the wildlife
responsibility for implementing the plan.	hazard management plan must be assigned or delegated to
	various airport departments such as:
	Airport Director
	Operations Dept.
	Maintenance Dept.
	Security Dept.
	Planning Dept.
	Finance Dept.
	Wildlife Coordinator
	Wildlife Hazard Group
	Local law enforcement authorities that provide wildlife law
	enforcement and other support also have a role to play:
	State Fish and Game
	U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
	City police
	County Sheriff
139.337(e)(2). Priorities for needed habitat modification and changes in land use identified in the ecological study with target dates for completion.	Attractants (food, cover, and water) identified in wildlife hazard assessment, with priorities for mitigation and completion dates. Attractants can be grouped by areas and ownership. (A list of completed habitat modification or other projects designed to reduce the wildlife/aircraft strike potential can be included, and provides a history of work already accomplished.)
	Airport property:
	Aircraft Operations Area (AOA).
	Within 2 miles of aircraft movement
	areas.
	Within 5 miles of aircraft movement
	areas.
	Airport structures
	Non-airport property
	Within 2 miles of aircraft movement
	areas.
	Within 5 miles of aircraft movement
	areas.
	Structures

Habitat/population management recommendations	Management plans for specific areas, attractants, species,
Habitat/population management recommendations	or situations, as identified in ecological study (wildlife
	hazard assessment). This section may include any or all of
	the following:
	Food/Prey-base Management
	Rodents
	Earthworms
	Insects
	Other prey
	Trash and debris - handling, storage. Handouts
	Species specific population management
	i.e. deer, gulls, geese, coyotes
	Repelling
	Exclusion
	Removal
	Habitat Management
	Vegetation Management
	AOA vegetation
	Drainage ditch(s) vegetation
	Landscaping
	Agriculture
	Water Management
	Permanent Water
	Wetlands
	Canals/drainage ditches
	Detention/retention ponds
	Sewage (glycol) treatment ponds
	Other water areas
	Ephemeral water
	Runways, taxiways, & aprons. Other wet areas
	Airport Buildings
	Airfield structures
	Abandoned structures
	Terminal
	Airport construction
	Resource Protection
	Exclusion
	Repelling
	Chemical
	Auditory
	Visual
	1 10441

139.337(e)(3). Requirements for and, where applicable, copies of local, state and Federal wildlife control permits.	Wildlife can be protected at all levels of government – city, county, state, federal, or may not be protected at all, depending on location and species. Therefore the section should address the specific species involved and their legal status.
	Wildlife management permitting requirements and procedures (spelled out) Federal - 50 CFR parts 1 to 199. State - Fish and Game Code (or equivalent) City, county - ordinances If pesticides are to be used, then the following are also needed. Pesticide use regulations Federal- [Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended (FIFRA)] State (varies by state) City/county (if applicable) Pesticide use licensing requirements State regulations
139.337(e)(4). Identification of resources to be provided by the certificate holder for implementation of the plan.	Lists identifying what the airport will supply in terms of: Personnel Time Equipment, (i.e. radios, vehicle(s), guns, traps). Supplies (i.e. shellcrackers, mylar tape) Wildlife Patrol Personnel Vehicle(s) Equipment Supplies Pesticides Restricted/non-restricted Application equipment Sources of Supply
139.337(e)(5). Procedures to be followed during air carries operations, including at least	
139.337(e)(5)(i). Assignment of personnel responsibilities for implementing the procedures;	Who, when, what circumstances Wildlife Patrol Wildlife Coordinator Operations Dept. Maintenance Dept. Security Dept. Air Traffic Control
139.337(e)(5)(ii). Conduct of physical inspections of the movement areas and other areas critical to wildlife hazard management sufficiently in advance of air carrier operations to allow time for wildlife controls to be effective;	Who, when, how, what circumstances Runway(s), taxiway(s), and ramp(s) sweeps, AOA monitoring Un-mitigated attractants

139.337(e)(5(iii). Wildlife control measures;	Who, what circumstances, when, how is the Wildlife Patrol contacted. Wildlife Patrol
	Bird Control
	repel capture
	kill
	Mammal control
	repel
	capture
	kill
139.337(e)(5)(iv). Communication between	Communication procedures
wildlife control personnel and any air traffic	Training in communication procedures
control tower in operation at the airport.	Equipment needed
control tower in operation at the airport.	Radios, mobile phones, etc.
	Lights
139.337(e)(6). Periodic evaluation and review of the	At a minimum the airport operator should hold annual
wildlife hazard management plan for:	meetings, or after an event described in 139.337(a)(1 to 3),
whome hazara management plan for.	with representatives from all airport departments involved
	in the airport's wildlife hazard management efforts and the
	wildlife damage management biologist who did the
	original ecological study (wildlife hazard assessment).
139.337(e)(6)(i). Effectiveness in dealing with	Input from all airport departments, ATC, wildlife biologist,
the wildlife hazard;	as to effectiveness of plan. Good records are a must for
	evaluating the effectiveness of a program. Therefore need
	to know what records are kept, by whom, how, where, and
	when.
139.337(e)(6(ii). Indications that the existence of	Wildlife seen on AOA
the wildlife hazard, as previously described in the	Request for wildlife dispersal from Tower, pilots, or others
ecological study, should be reevaluated.	Wildlife strike database and other records. Good records
<i>5</i> • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	are a must.
139.337(e)(7). A training program to provide airport	Wildlife Patrol personnel training
personnel with the knowledge and skills needed to carry	All airport personnel - wildlife hazard awareness training
out the wildlife hazard management plan required by	Pesticide use training and certification
paragraph (d) of this section.	

WILDLIFE HAZARD MANAGEMENT PLAN CONTENTS

139.337(f). Notwithstanding the other requirements of this	Although not required as part of wildlife hazard
section, each certificate holder shall take immediate	management plan, this information should be included to
measures to alleviate wildlife hazards whenever they are	fulfill part 139 requirements.
detected.	
	Procedures and personnel responsibilities for notification
	regarding new or immediate hazards by and to:
	Wildlife Patrol
	Operations
	NOTAM issuance/cancellation criteria
	and procedures
	Maintenance
	Security
	Air Traffic Control
	Others
	Rapid response procedures for new or immediate hazards
	by:
	Wildlife Patrol
	Operations
	Maintenance
	Security
	Air Traffic Control
	Others
139.337(g). FAA Advisory Circulars in the 150 series	AC 150/520033 Hazardous Wildlife Attractants on or
contain standards and procedures for wildlife hazard	Near Airports.
management at airports which are acceptable to the	Tion Timports.
Administrator.	
Administratol.	

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