



**MELBOURNE ORLANDO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT • MLB**

**MELBOURNE ORLANDO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT– MLB  
MELBOURNE, FLORIDA  
WILDLIFE HAZARD MANAGEMENT PLAN**



Submitted to:

**Mr. Greg Donovan, Executive Director  
And Mr. Clifford Graham, Airport Wildlife Coordinator,  
Director of Operations and Maintenance  
Melbourne International Airport  
One Air Terminal Parkway  
Melbourne, FL 32901**

Prepared by:

**Gary E. Exner, Qualified Airport Wildlife Biologist  
Advantage Consulting, LLC  
410 Lake Lenelle Drive  
Chuluota, Florida 32766**

**AUGUST 31, 2014  
(Revision – October 2023)**

Federal Aviation Administration  
Southern Region Airports Division  
Approved  
Jan 23 2024  
JNF  
Airport Certification Safety Inspector

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b>PAGE</b>
Executive Summary.....	5
Signatories.....	6
Preface.....	7
Distribution of Wildlife Hazard Management Plan.....	8
Table of Revisions.....	9
List of Acronyms.....	10
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION</b>	
1.1 Overview.....	11
1.2 Problem Species.....	11
1.2.1 Wildlife Strike Analyses.....	12
1.3 Purpose and Scope.....	12
<b>2.0 AUTHORITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES</b>	
2.1 Overview.....	13
2.2 Persons with Authority & Responsibility for Plan Implementation.....	13
2.2.1 Airport Executive Director/Manager.....	13
2.2.2 Wildlife Coordinator.....	13
2.2.3 Wildlife Management Officer.....	13
2.2.4 FAA Certification Safety Inspector.....	14
2.2.5 Airport Operations.....	14
2.2.6 Contract Wildlife Biologist/Trapper.....	14
<b>3.0 HABITAT MANAGEMENT</b>	
3.1 Overview.....	15
3.2 Wildlife Attractions and the Airport Environment.....	15
3.2.1 Airport Land-Use Projects.....	15
3.2.2 Non-Airport/Adjacent Land-Use Projects.....	15
3.2.3 Airport Wildlife Hazards.....	15
3.2.3a Migratory Birds in the AOA.....	15
3.2.3b Mammals in the AOA.....	16
3.2.3c Airport Land Use.....	16
3.2.4 Off-Airport Wildlife Hazards.....	16
3.2.4a Resident Avifauna.....	16
3.2.4b Surrounding Land Uses.....	16
3.3 Water Management.....	16
3.4 Vegetation Management.....	17
3.4.1 Grass Management.....	17
3.4.2 Ornamental Landscaping.....	17
3.4.3 Wetland Vegetation.....	17
3.4.4 Weed Control.....	17
3.5 Structure Management.....	18
3.5.1 Airfield Structures.....	18
3.5.2 Airport Structures.....	18
3.5.3 Abandoned Structures.....	18
3.6 Food/Prey-Base Management.....	18
3.6.1 Birds.....	18
3.6.2 Rodents and Rabbits.....	18
3.6.3 Insects and Invertebrates.....	19
3.6.4 Other Prey – Lizards and Fish.....	19
3.6.5 Trash, Debris, and Food Handouts.....	19
3.6.6 Animal Carcasses.....	19
Table 1.- Habitat Management Projects to Reduce Wildlife Hazards.....	20

Federal Aviation Administration Southern Region Airports Division Approved Jan 23 2024 JNF Airport Certification Safety Inspector
--

**TABLE OF CONTENTS Continued**

	<b>PAGE</b>
<b>8.0 TRAINING</b>	
8.1 Overview.....	35
8.2 Standard Training.....	36
8.3 Wildlife Hazard Training.....	36
<b>9.0 AGENCY DIRECTORY</b>	
9.1 Regulatory and Enforcement.....	37
9.2 Technical Assistance.....	37
9.3 Operations Assistance.....	37

**APPENDICES**

**APPENDIX A-** FAA Guidance/Regulations, ACRP Documents, and Regulatory Agency Contact Information

**APPENDIX B-** Airport Wildlife Observation Sheet

**APPENDIX C-** Training Documentation

**APPENDIX D-** Depredation Permits

## DISTRIBUTION OF WILDLIFE HAZARD MANAGEMENT PLAN

Name / Position/ Phone#	Agency/ Address
Greg Donovan, Executive Director Melbourne Orlando International Airport Brevard County, FL Office:321-723-6227 x213	City of Melbourne Airport Authority One Air Terminal Parkway, Suite 220 Melbourne, FL 32901
Clifford Graham, Airport Wildlife Coordinator/ Director of Airport Operations and Maintenance Melbourne Orlando International Airport Brevard County, FL Office: 321-723-6227 Cell: 321-288-0084	City of Melbourne Airport Authority One Air Terminal Parkway, Suite 220 Melbourne, FL 32901
Stephanie Betts, Wildlife Management Officer/ Assistant Director of Airport Operations & Maintenance Melbourne Orlando International Airport Brevard County, FL Office: 321-984-4713 Cell:321-508-1319	City of Melbourne Airport Authority (Operations) 850 Ed Foster Road Melbourne, FL 32901
Don Capaldo, Wildlife Officer/Commercial Business Supervisor Melbourne Orlando International Airport Brevard County, FL Office: 321-984-4712 Cell: 321-288-0077	City of Melbourne Airport Authority (Operations) 850 Ed Foster Road Melbourne, FL 32901
FAA – Southern Regional Office Airport Certification Safety Inspector Warren Relaford 404-305-6714	FAA Southern Regional Office ASO-600, PO Box 20636 Atlanta, GA 30320-0631
FAA –Airports District Office - Orlando Bill Farris, Program Manager 407-812-6331	FAA- Airports District Office- Orlando 8427 South Park Circle, Suite 524 Orlando, FL 32819
Brian Pendleton, P.E., Airport Engineer 321-633-3034	Airport Engineering Co., Inc. (AEC) 1222 White Oak Circle Melbourne, FL 32934
Gary Exner, Airport Qualified Wildlife Biologist 407-312-5066	E Sciences Inc., LLC 34 E Pine St. Orlando, FL 32801

## TABLE OF REVISIONS

This Wildlife Hazard Management Plan is incorporated into the Melbourne Orlando International Airport Certification Manual (ACM). The bottom of each page contains a date in the footer, which is the date that the particular page was printed. The latest dated page will be the most current. The master document is maintained in the office of the Airport Executive Director. Revisions will be on this page in the table below.

DATE	PAGE	REVISION
October 2023	Cover	Updated airport logo/name
October 2023	2	3.0 Habitat Management (corrected spelling error)
October 2023	4	Updated changes to Appendices
October 2023	8	Updated Contact List
October 2023	12	Updated paragraph 4; wildlife strike history
October 2023	16	3.2.3c – Updated list of airport improvements
October 2023	19	3.6.6 – Animal Carcasses section updated to include appropriate disposal techniques.
October 2023	30	6.2 Changed UNICOM to ATCT and CTAF
October 2023	31	6.3 General Wildlife Hazard Control Measures – Added “Prohibit the feeding of Wildlife”.
October 2023	33	6.6 Changed UNICOM TO ATCT/CTAF Frequencies
October 2023	34	Updated Dail Inspection Reports
October 2023	36	8.3 Changed FAA AC to 150/5200-36B
October 2023	37	9.3 Agency Directory Updates
October 2023	Appendix A	Updated Advisory Circular and CertAlert information
October 2023	Appendix B	Removed cancelled CertAlert 97-09 info. Replaced with the Daily Inspection Wildlife Observations form (previously Appendix C).
October 2023	Appendix C	Replaced with Sample Airport Staff Training Record (previously Appendix D).
October 2023	Appendix D	Replaced with current depredation permit (Previously Appendix E).
October 2023	Appendix E	Removed

## Wildlife Strike Analysis – MLB

Airport runways are monitored daily by airport personnel for foreign object debris (FOD), including dead wildlife or remains. The airfield was also monitored during the WHA by the contracted Airport Wildlife Biologist for any observation or indications of bird strikes. Strike inspections within the movement areas are accomplished by airport personnel driving the entire length of the runway either on the runways or along the edges of the runways or taxiways. Any strike evidence or wildlife remains are identified and recorded in airport logbooks and entered into FAA form 5200-7, and the FAA National Wildlife Strike Database.

Runway safety areas are monitored for any wildlife strike debris that can become a FOD hazard, and or aid with identifying the wildlife an aircraft struck.

Of the aircraft that sustained damaging strikes, the most frequent strikes occurred as wing/rotor strikes. The second most commonly struck area was the engine strikes involving ingestion. Landing gear, nose/radome hits accounted for other strikes. Wildlife strikes to other parts of the aircraft accounted for a relatively low number of strikes. Only 1-strike involved a windshield that penetrated the windshield and injured the pilot.

Historically since 1990, more than 300 wildlife strikes have been reported at MLB. The most damaging strikes reported were either (S) Substantial, (M?) extent of damage undetermined, or (M) Minor damage. These strikes MLB involved crows, vultures, sandhill cranes, brown pelicans, and unknown birds-medium and large. Chimney swifts and swallows have become more prevalent in recent years due to their migratory pattern changes. Small mammals and reptiles also had relatively low numbers of strikes reported.

### 1.3 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The goal of this WHMP is to minimize the risks to aircraft operations, airport structures and/or equipment posed by populations of hazardous wildlife on and around the airport. Accomplishing this objective entails careful monitoring of arriving and departing aircraft and potential wildlife hazards on and around the airport. As part of its efforts to address wildlife hazards, the Airport will continue to implement and maintain a WHMP in general accordance with CFR Title 14 Part 139.337(e). In addition to addressing general wildlife hazards, this WHMP presents specific protocols for monitoring and responding to unforeseen wildlife hazards that may arise.

Part 139.337(f) underscores the need for a flexible plan that can be quickly adapted to changing circumstances. In some rare cases, immediate actions may be necessary that are not addressed in the WHMP. This WHMP provides the Airport with the discretion and capability to respond to these situations, while providing guidance for compliance with applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations. The latitude afforded to the Airport when administering the WHMP is discussed in CFR 14 Part 139.113, which states that:

*“In emergency conditions requiring immediate action for the protection of life or property, the certificate holder may deviate from any requirement of subpart D of this part, or the Airport Certification Manual, to the extent required to meet that emergency. Each certificate holder who deviates from a requirement under this section must, within 14 days after the emergency, notify the Regional Airports Division Manager of the nature, extent, and duration of the deviation. When requested by the Regional Airports Division Manager, the certificate holder must provide this notification in writing.”*

The WHMP will be valid until the Airport, or the FAA determines that the plan should be updated based on changed circumstances, significant design changes to the airport, and/or new information. This WHMP will be reviewed at least annually to ensure it still pertains to conditions at the time of review, but it may also be revisited more often if situations arise, or new hazards are identified that merit evaluation.

### 3.2.3b Mammals in the AOA

Mammals do occasionally occur within the AOA. The most commonly observed species is the presence of coyotes that are regularly entering the AOA from breaches along the north, west and south side of the AOA. Deer sightings inside the AOA have been non-existent over the past 5-years. The AOA perimeter fences have been regularly monitored and attempts to close or rectify breaches have been ongoing to reduce entry by other mammals including: raccoons; bobcats; opossum; rabbits; squirrels; feral pigs; and coyotes.

### 3.2.3c Airport Land Use

Airport land use has continued to change over the years. Many recent changes and modifications to the airfield have been made resulting in improved stormwater management, aircraft safety, and aircraft parking and storage. The most recent Airport Master Plan Update was finalized in 2018. Recent improvements to the Airport include the following:

- Several electronic gates with card readers
- Rehabilitation of runways and new taxiways: rehabilitation of existing taxiways
- New aircraft parking aprons; rehabilitation of existing aprons
- Stormwater and drainage improvements with dry ponds
- Rehabilitation of aircraft parking apron
- Replaced the majority of taxiway edge lights with LEDs.
- Construction of, Embraer, Northrop Grumman and STS Hangars
- Construction and rehabilitation of roads and parking lots
- Terminal improvements
- New Air Traffic Control Tower with an unobstructed field view cab height of 104-feet AGL was commissioned 10/16/2019
- Vertical walled stormwater ponds at the Northrop Grumman campus
- Forestry removal on the West end of taxiway Alpha and approach end of Runway 9R
- Extension of St. Michaels Place

### 3.2.4 Off-Airport Wildlife Hazards

Off-airport wildlife hazards include wildlife attractant areas within the Crane Creek Reserve Golf Course area south of Runway 9R/27L and Runway 5/23. Other off-airport wildlife hazards are associated with Eau Gallie Harbor and Eau Gallie River north and northeast of the Runway 5/23 and Runway 9L/27R and approach and departure pattern areas for the airport. The Indian River estuarine habitat and avian roost habitat lies 3,500 feet east of Runways 9R/27L, 9L/27R, and Runway 5/23 and clearly within the flight pattern for most of the airport operations.

#### 3.2.4a Resident Avifauna

Florida sandhill cranes are a subspecies exclusive to Florida. These large birds typically forage and nest on shallow wetlands and frequent and forage for insects on the mowed grasses at MLB. These large birds have become habituated to living around humans, and do not respond to typical harassment techniques to flush them from areas within the AOA.

#### 3.2.4b Surrounding Land Uses

Surrounding land uses include natural sand scrub and wetlands that lie 5,000-feet north of MLB; the Jimmy Woods Park that lies northwest of MLB; and three residential communities adjacent to MLB. The three communities include the community of Eau Gallie, a portion of the northern limits of the City of Melbourne, and the community of Melbourne Village which is southwest of MLB. The Indian River Lagoon lies 3,500-feet east of MLB; and the Crane Creek Reserve Golf Course lies south of the airport.

## 3.3 WATER MANAGEMENT

Airport drainage has been significantly improved during the rehabilitation and reconstruction of various runways, taxiways, and aprons. Infield wetlands that are part of flood storage within the AOA still may serve as wildlife habitat. The flood storage function has been concentrated to the greatest extent practicable, into water management ponds designed with steep side slopes. Grading improvements have substantially reduced standing water, resulting in only limited areas on the AOA where standing water occasionally occurs. Those areas are being monitored by the AWC.

### 3.6.4 Other Prey – Lizards and Fish

Lizards, snakes, and fish are common around the airport and are an attractive food source for hawks, eagles, falcons, egrets, and herons. Fish can be found in the wetlands adjacent to MLB and become prey for wading birds, cormorants, and raptors. Habitat management, pooling stormwater water reduction and weed control, are managed to decrease local prey populations.

### 3.6.5 Trash, Debris, and Food Handouts

Trash and debris attract scavengers such as pigeons, blackbirds, and crows. Airport personnel remove wind-blown litter, trash, and debris regularly. Securing lids on trash cans and closing dumpster lids will be the responsibility of the AWC, assignees, and every tenant at MLB, whenever they are discovered open. A "No Feeding policy" is employed at MLB.

### 3.6.6 Animal Carcasses

Carcasses of animals, such as those that were involved in collisions with vehicles or aircraft, or that were taken pursuant to permits, are immediately collected and disposed of by the AWC. This is important not only to properly record wildlife strikes and to remove Foreign Object Debris (FOD), but also to reduce the extent to which scavenging birds are attracted to the airport by the presence of carrion. Dead animals will be removed by the AWC or his assignees during routine runway and taxiway inspections. All carcasses removed from the AOA will be maintained for identification prior to disposal. Necessary information pertaining to where and how the carcass was found is reported on FAA form 5200-7 "Bird/Other Wildlife Strike Report."

The overall goal of any animal carcass management plan is to ensure clean, safe disposal of all materials in a manner that protects human, animal, and environmental health. Proper disposal of carcasses protects the sensitivities of the public, reduces the potential for the spread of zoonotic diseases, prevents nutrient losses to surrounding soils and ultimately, groundwater, and reduces human-wildlife conflicts. Failure to dispose of carcasses appropriately can cause unwanted media attention and public outrage.

#### BURIALS

Belowground/burial disposal conceals the sights and smells of decomposition from people and scavengers. The digging of graves, however, can become quite laborious or require access to large digging equipment, such as backhoes or bulldozers.

To ensure proper belowground/burial disposal for individual animals, the following conditions must be met:

- 1) Cover the carcass with at least 12 to 24 inches of soil within 24 hours after burial.
- 2) Do not allow the carcass to come into contact with surface or groundwater.
- 3) Locate the grave at least 200 feet from any groundwater well that is used to supply potable drinking water.
- 4) Do not exceed 100 individual graves per acre.

#### INCINERATION

Incineration refers to the complete destruction of a carcass/or nest through combustion resulting in ash. There are five basic technologies used to incinerate carcasses: standard in-vessel systems, pyres, air curtain burners, gasification (Pyrolysis units), and plasma arc gasification systems. All of these incinerators must be approved by state and local authorities to burn animal carcasses, due to the toxic emissions that may occur.

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has regulations concerning setback locations at airports. FAA may require a site evaluation from USDA Wildlife Services-Wildlife Services in order to determine burial and/or incineration sites.



In addition to carcasses found on the airport, wildlife strikes will also include: (1) strikes reported by pilots, (2) evidence of wildlife strikes found and reported by aircraft maintenance personnel, and (3) direct observation of a strike by airport personnel. All wildlife strike forms will be submitted to the Wildlife Coordinator for reporting to the FAA. Wildlife strike forms may be submitted electronically to the FAA at <http://www.wildlife.mitigation.tc.faa.gov>. Printouts of FAA strike reports will be retained in the AWC and Wildlife Management Officer's office.

Assistance with identifying wildlife remains, feather, or blood samples can be obtained by contacting:

**Smithsonian Institution**  
Feather Identification Lab.E600, MRC 116  
10th & Constitution Ave., NW  
Washington, DC 20560  
Phone: (202) 633-0801

### 6.3 GENERAL WILDLIFE HAZARD CONTROL MEASURES

***Each wildlife hazard that develops is analyzed by the AWC to determine practical management solutions.*** An integration of multiple methods will be employed for maximum effectiveness. The AWC will work proactively to discourage bird use of the airport and surrounding areas by conducting habitat manipulation to make the areas less attractive for hazardous birds. The initial response for most species found using the area will be to harass them away from the airport with frightening devices and, as a last resort, by lethal methods when necessary. Primary keys to successful wildlife control are diversity, persistence, and innovation. Techniques will be applied based on safety, effectiveness, practicality, and environmental considerations. Most control techniques retain their effectiveness when used judiciously and in conjunction with other methods. Therefore, the methods chosen will depend largely on the situation and the species involved. Personnel involved in direct control are aware of the potential diseases that wildlife can carry and take appropriate precautions when dealing with such species.

The airport wildlife hazard management program will be guided by the following principles:

- A zero-tolerance policy towards hazardous wildlife on the airport;
- Wildlife will be harassed immediately and consistently;
- Wildlife reproduction on the airport will be discouraged, reduced, or eliminated;
- Persistent hazardous wildlife will be removed; and
- The Airport staff will adhere to all laws, regulations, policies, permits, and licenses
- Prohibit the of feeding wildlife

### 6.4 BIRD HAZARD MANAGEMENT

Several species of birds are present at the airport and represent the most significant potential for causing damaging strikes. The Prevention and Control of Wildlife Damage manual and the FAA Wildlife Hazard Management at Airports manual describe effective and practical methods that may be used to harass birds away from the airport. An integration of multiple methods will be employed for maximum effectiveness. Properly applied, the techniques discussed in these documents should reduce most hazards involving species of concern. The following is information from the Airport Cooperative Research Program (ACRP) report published in 2011 summarizing all available bird mitigation techniques and the probability of success. Additional species-specific information on control methods can be found in Appendix I.

#### 6.4.1 Blackbird and Crow Management

For the purposes of this document, the blackbird group consists of red-winged blackbirds, Brewer's blackbirds, brown-headed cowbirds, great-tailed grackles, yellow-headed blackbirds, European starlings and crows. Although these species are not large birds, their flocking behaviors, local abundance, and habits render them hazardous to aircraft.

Notification of the illegal feeding of these birds will be posted at various locations around the airport, and tenants are instructed in the lease agreements to refrain from feeding all wildlife at airport-owned property. Hazing and harassment techniques are employed to discourage these birds from foraging. Loafing, or nesting on the airport whenever they are observed.

#### **6.4.4 Management of Other Bird Species**

Shorebirds and fish-eating birds, herons, egrets, and cormorants are managed through monitoring, habitat management, harassment, and population control, applied in an integrated fashion, and according to permits and authorizations. The AWC continues to implement the wildlife management program targeting population reductions of the potentially most hazardous birds. Airport personnel may coordinate with USFWS to remove any known roosts or rookeries for these birds.

Bird management at the airport will be conducted according to the Integrated Pest Management approach that includes consideration and application of a number of safe, effective, legal, practical, cost-efficient, and environmentally-responsible methods and approaches.

### **6.5 MAMMAL HAZARD MANAGEMENT**

Surveys and analysis conducted to complete Melbourne International Airport's WHA indicated that coyotes and rabbits present a wildlife hazard at the airport. The AWC will continue to implement the wildlife management program targeting population reductions of these mammals.

Small mammals exist on the airfield in low densities, and may serve as a food resource for hawks, owls, and coyotes. If it is determined that raptor numbers and strikes have increased due to the presence of rodents, or if damage is noted from rodents on the airfield, then a lethal rodent trapping program may be implemented.

### **6.6 COMMUNICATIONS**

Airport personnel and vehicles are equipped with radios, and personnel have received proper training to utilize the radios. If an immediate wildlife hazard exists that might compromise aircraft operations, airport personnel will coordinate with the (Midnight to 0600 AM) CTAF/ATCT Frequency and pilots to modify arriving or departing air traffic until the hazard is eliminated. Pilots will be asked to notify airport personnel immediately if wildlife hazards are observed on or off the airport. The AWC/Wildlife Management Officer will coordinate with appropriate individuals who observe any hazards.

The AWC/Wildlife Management Officer conducts physical inspections of movement areas and other areas critical to wildlife hazard management as part of the daily protocol. All observed wildlife is documented and all data sheets are maintained in the Airport Daily Inspection binder maintained in the AWC/Operations and Maintenance office. If no wildlife is observed, a record indicating that an inspection was conducted and that no animals were observed is entered into the Wildlife Hazards section of the Airport Daily Inspection form. During periods of exceptionally heavy wildlife activity (e.g., migratory periods, outbreaks of insects etc.), the AWC is advised and a NOTAM is issued, as appropriate.

# Daily Airfield Inspection Reports

Front

AGM ATTACHMENT 322-1  
 FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION  
 SOUTHERN REGION AIRPORTS DIVISION  
 APR 28 2021  
 AIRPORT CERTIFICATION SAFETY INSPECTOR

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ DAY:    MONTH:    YEAR:     
 DAY INSPECTOR: \_\_\_\_\_ TIME: \_\_\_\_\_  
 NIGHT INSPECTOR: \_\_\_\_\_ TIME: \_\_\_\_\_

CONDITIONS  NOT MET  MET  NOT MET NUMBER OF DEFECTS  NOT MET  MET

CONDITIONS	NOT MET	MET	RESOLVED BY	NOTAM #
<b>AVIATION SAFETY</b>				
1. Pavement slip over 2"				
2. Hole - 1/4" dia. 2" deep				
3. Cracks in asphalt, concrete				
4. Surface Condition: 2.5 (100 ft. x 100 ft.)				
5. Foreign Object Debris				
6. Clearly delineated				
<b>HAZARDOUS</b>				
7. Runway endlights				
8. Taxiway endlights				
9. Holding position endlights				
10. Other lights				
11. Obstruction lights				
<b>SAFETY AREA</b>				
12. Obstruction lights				
13. Height and width of all				
14. Obstruction lights				
15. Obstruction lights				
16. Obstruction lights				
<b>FLIGHT INFORMATION</b>				
17. Obstruction lights				
18. Obstruction lights				
19. Obstruction lights				
20. Obstruction lights				
<b>HAZARDOUS</b>				
21. Runway endlights				
22. Taxiway endlights				
23. Holding position endlights				
24. Other lights				
25. Obstruction lights				
26. Obstruction lights				

Inspected by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 FAA Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Back

AGM ATTACHMENT 322-1  
 FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION  
 SOUTHERN REGION AIRPORTS DIVISION  
 APR 28 2021  
 AIRPORT CERTIFICATION SAFETY INSPECTOR

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ DAY:    MONTH:    YEAR:     
 DAY INSPECTOR: \_\_\_\_\_ TIME: \_\_\_\_\_  
 NIGHT INSPECTOR: \_\_\_\_\_ TIME: \_\_\_\_\_

CONDITIONS  NOT MET  MET  NOT MET NUMBER OF DEFECTS  NOT MET  MET

CONDITIONS	NOT MET	MET	RESOLVED BY	NOTAM #
<b>AVIATION SAFETY</b>				
1. Pavement slip over 2"				
2. Hole - 1/4" dia. 2" deep				
3. Cracks in asphalt, concrete				
4. Surface Condition: 2.5 (100 ft. x 100 ft.)				
5. Foreign Object Debris				
6. Clearly delineated				
<b>HAZARDOUS</b>				
7. Runway endlights				
8. Taxiway endlights				
9. Holding position endlights				
10. Other lights				
11. Obstruction lights				
<b>SAFETY AREA</b>				
12. Obstruction lights				
13. Height and width of all				
14. Obstruction lights				
15. Obstruction lights				
16. Obstruction lights				
<b>FLIGHT INFORMATION</b>				
17. Obstruction lights				
18. Obstruction lights				
19. Obstruction lights				
20. Obstruction lights				
<b>HAZARDOUS</b>				
21. Runway endlights				
22. Taxiway endlights				
23. Holding position endlights				
24. Other lights				
25. Obstruction lights				
26. Obstruction lights				

Inspected by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 FAA Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Wildlife

AGM ATTACHMENT 322-1  
 FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION  
 SOUTHERN REGION AIRPORTS DIVISION  
 APR 28 2021  
 AIRPORT CERTIFICATION SAFETY INSPECTOR

DAILY WILDLIFE ACTIVITY OBSERVATIONS

OBSERVATION A TIME: \_\_\_\_\_ LOCATION: \_\_\_\_\_  
 WEATHER (Circle all that apply): SUNNY PARTLY CLOUDY RAIN FOG CLEAR/OTHERCAST DARK  
 WILDLIFE SPECIES: \_\_\_\_\_ NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_  
 ACTIVITY (Circle all that apply): FEEDING FLUNG SWARMING/INSECTS LOADING NESTING PERCHING  
 HAWKING AGGESSIVE TOWERING VIOLENCE WALKING N/A  
 CORRECTIVE ACTION: \_\_\_\_\_  
 REMARKS: \_\_\_\_\_

OBSERVATION B TIME: \_\_\_\_\_ LOCATION: \_\_\_\_\_  
 WEATHER (Circle all that apply): SUNNY PARTLY CLOUDY RAIN FOG CLEAR/OTHERCAST DARK  
 WILDLIFE SPECIES: \_\_\_\_\_ NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_  
 ACTIVITY (Circle all that apply): FEEDING FLUNG SWARMING/INSECTS LOADING NESTING PERCHING  
 HAWKING AGGESSIVE TOWERING VIOLENCE WALKING N/A  
 CORRECTIVE ACTION: \_\_\_\_\_  
 REMARKS: \_\_\_\_\_

OBSERVATION C TIME: \_\_\_\_\_ LOCATION: \_\_\_\_\_  
 WEATHER (Circle all that apply): SUNNY PARTLY CLOUDY RAIN FOG CLEAR/OTHERCAST DARK  
 WILDLIFE SPECIES: \_\_\_\_\_ NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_  
 ACTIVITY (Circle all that apply): FEEDING FLUNG SWARMING/INSECTS LOADING NESTING PERCHING  
 HAWKING AGGESSIVE TOWERING VIOLENCE WALKING N/A  
 CORRECTIVE ACTION: \_\_\_\_\_  
 REMARKS: \_\_\_\_\_

Inspected by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 FAA Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Airfield map

AGM ATTACHMENT 322-1  
 FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION  
 SOUTHERN REGION AIRPORTS DIVISION  
 APR 28 2021  
 AIRPORT CERTIFICATION SAFETY INSPECTOR

MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT  
 AIRFIELD INSPECTION MAP

Inspected by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 FAA Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## 8.0 TRAINING

*14 CFR § 139.337(1)(7) A training program conducted by a qualified wildlife damage management biologist to provide airport personnel with the knowledge and skills needed to successfully carry out the wildlife hazard management plan required by paragraph (d) of this section. FAA AC 5200-36B: §139.303(c) and (e) — Requires the holder of an Airport Operating Certificate issued under Part 139 to provide initial and recurrent wildlife hazard management training, every 12 consecutive months, to airport personnel actively involved in implementing FAA approved WHMP.*

### 8.1 OVERVIEW

Training is essential for personnel involved with this WHMP. The AWC will establish training for all personnel that might be working in a wildlife deterrence capacity in the proper selection and application of control methods as well as wildlife species identification. There are specific requirements for Part 139 airports to conduct and implement a WHMP, the Plan once approved by FAA must be affixed to the Airport Compliance Manual (ACM). This document has been prepared for review and approval by the FAA Southern Regional Office and the Orlando Airport District Office. Upon approval of this WHMP, the appropriate Wildlife Hazard Management Training will be conducted.

### 8.2 STANDARD TRAINING

Wildlife control personnel will receive annual training (at least once every 12 consecutive calendar months) in identifying and mitigating wildlife hazards at airports, including an overview of laws associated with wildlife control, techniques used for prey-base reductions, effective use of firearms and pyrotechnics (including hands-on training), and wildlife identification and dispersal techniques. Airport communications and airfield drivers training will be provided to all employees involved in wildlife control operations to facilitate actions in the AOA. A record of training will be maintained by the AWC.

### 8.3 WILDLIFE HAZARD TRAINING

14 CFR § 139.337(f) and FAA AC (FAA AC 150/5200-36B) allows holders of Airport Operating Certificates to use a "train-the-trainer" approach when providing the requisite training, provided the trainers receive and successfully complete their initial and recurrent training from a qualified airport wildlife biologist. Trainers who are not qualified airport wildlife biologists are limited to providing training to their airport employees.

The purpose of the training will be to familiarize personnel involved with wildlife hazard management with basic wildlife identification and dispersal techniques. The training may include hands-on training using pyrotechnics, and other deterrent equipment, with an emphasis on safety and effectiveness. These training courses will be available to all personnel who have responsibility in dispersing wildlife at the airport. They will be offered at least annually, will be customized to fit the needs of individual recipients and situations, and will incorporate management issues relating directly to airport wildlife strikes, populations, and physical environment. Instruction will be tailored to competence levels and areas of participating personnel.

At a minimum the initial and recurrent training must include:

- Summary of bird strike data from the National Wildlife Strike Database;
- Review of wildlife strikes, control actions, and observations over the past 12 months;
- Review of the airport's WHA;
- Review of the airport's WHMP to include: (1) wildlife attractants, (2) wildlife permits, and (3) airport specific management actions/responsibilities;
- Wildlife identification;
- Pyrotechnic and firearm training as appropriate; and Oral exam

## 9.0 AGENCY DIRECTORY

### 9.1 REGULATORY AND ENFORCEMENT

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Wildlife Permitting)  
Migratory Bird Permit Office– Region 4  
Carmen Simonton  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
1875 Century Boulevard  
Atlanta, GA 30345  
Tel. (404) 679-7070  
Fax (404) 679-4180  
Email: [permitsR4MB@fws.gov](mailto:permitsR4MB@fws.gov)

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Law Enforcement)  
Special Agent-in-Charge–Region 4  
Luis J. Santiago  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
1875 Century Boulevard  
Atlanta, GA 30345  
Tel. (404) 679-7070  
Fax (404) 679-4180  
Email: [luis\\_santiago@fws.gov](mailto:luis_santiago@fws.gov)

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (T&E Species)  
Chief, Endangered Species–Region 4  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
1875 Century Boulevard  
Atlanta, GA 30345  
Tel. (404) 679-7070  
Fax (404) 679-4180  
<http://www.fws.gov/southeast/es/>

Florida Fish & Game Conservation Commission  
Protected Species Permit Coordinator  
Angela Williams  
620 South Meridian Street, Mail Station 2A  
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1600  
Tel. (850) 921-5990  
Fax. (580) 921-1847  
Email: [WildlifePermits@myFWC.com](mailto:WildlifePermits@myFWC.com)

### 9.2 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Florida Fish & Game Conservation Commission  
South Region-Species Conservation Planning Section  
Ms. Kristin Halley  
8535 Northlake Boulevard  
West Palm Beach, FL 33412  
Tel. (561) 625-5122  
Fax (561) 625-5129

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)  
Airport Safety and Standards –Headquarters  
John Weller, Wildlife Biologist  
800 Independence Avenue SW  
Washington D.C. 20591  
Tel. (202) 267-7205  
Email: [John.Weller@faa.gov](mailto:John.Weller@faa.gov)

U.S. Department of Agriculture- Wildlife Services  
Florida Wildlife Services - State Director  
2820 East University Avenue  
Gainesville, FL 32641  
Tel. (352) 377-5556  
Fax (352) 377-5559  
Toll Free: 1-866-4USDAWS

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)  
Orlando Airports District Office (ADO)  
5950 Hazeltine National Drive, Suite 400  
Orlando, FL 32822  
Tel. (407) 812-6331  
Fax (407) 812-6978  
Email: [Bart.Vernace@faa.gov](mailto:Bart.Vernace@faa.gov)

### 9.3 OPERATIONAL ASSISTANCE

Gary Exner, Airports Wildlife Biologist  
410 Lake Lenelle Drive  
Chuluota, FL 32766  
(407)-312-5066  
Fax (407) 359-9685  
Email: [adcons2@earthlink.net](mailto:adcons2@earthlink.net)

Florida Wildlife Trappers  
1355 Gary Drive  
Merritt Island, FL 32952  
Tel. (321) 349-2212  
[Floridawildlifetrappers.com](http://Floridawildlifetrappers.com)

Brevard County Animal Service  
1515 Sarno Road, Bldg. A  
Melbourne, FL 32935  
Tel. (321) 633-2024

Florida Department of Environmental Protection  
Central District Office  
3319 Maguire Blvd, Suite 232  
Orlando, Florida 32803-3767  
Tel. (407)897-4100

## APPENDIX A

### ADVISORY CIRCULARS

- AC 150/5200-32B: Reporting Wildlife Aircraft Strikes
- AC 150/5200-33C: Hazardous Wildlife Attractants on or near Airports
- AC 150/5200-34A: Construction or Establishment of Landfills Near Public Airports
- AC 150/5200-36A: Qualifications for Wildlife Biologist Conducting Wildlife Hazard Assessments and Training Curriculums for Airport Personnel Involved in Controlling Wildlife Hazards on Airports
- AC 150/5200-38: Protocol for the Conduct and Review of Wildlife Hazard Site Visits, Wildlife Hazard Assessments, and Wildlife Hazard Management Plans (Replaced CertAlert No. 97-09)
- AC 150/5200-28G: Notice to Air Missions (NOTAMs) for Airport Operators
- AC 150/5300-13B: Airport Design

### CERTALERTS

- CertAlert No. 98-05: Grasses Attractive to Hazardous Wildlife
- CertAlert No. 16-03 Recommended Wildlife Exclusion Fencing (Replacement)
- CertAlert No. 06-07: Requests by State Wildlife Agencies to Facilitate and Encourage Habitat for State-Listed Threatened and Endangered Species and Species of Special Concern on Airports
- CertAlert No. 13-01: Federal and State Depredation Permit Assistance

### ACRP Documents

- ACRP 23: Bird Harassment, Repellent, and Deterrent Techniques for Use on and Near Airports
- ACRP 32: Guidebook for Addressing Aircraft/Wildlife Hazards at General Aviation Airports
- ACRP 39: Airport Wildlife Population Management
- ACRP 52: Habitat Management to Deter Wildlife at Airports

### Wildlife Control Vendor Listing

Vendor Identification and Contact – Florida Wildlife Trappers  
1355 Gary Dr., Merritt Island, FL 32952  
(321) 349-2212  
Floridawildlifetrappers.com

### Regulatory Agency Contact Information

Federal Aviation Administration  
Southern Region  
1701 Columbia Ave.  
College Park, GA 30337  
(404) 305-5000

## APPENDIX B Daily Wildlife Observations Inspection



### MELBOURNE ORLANDO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT-MLB DAILY AIRFIELD INSPECTION REPORT

#### DAILY WILDLIFE ACTIVITY OBSERVATIONS

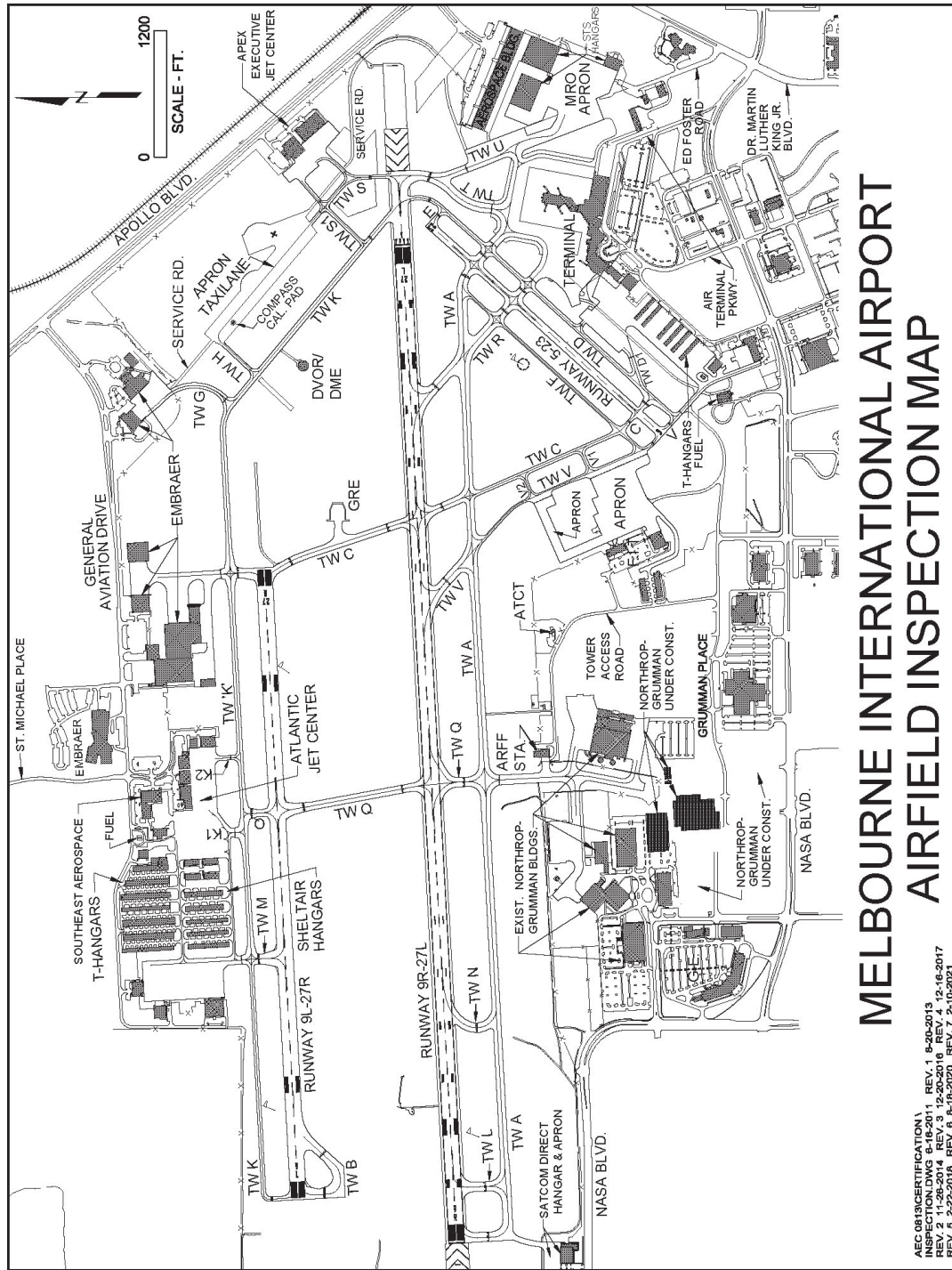
<b>OBSERVATION A</b>	TIME:	LOCATION:
WEATHER (Circle all that apply):		
<input type="checkbox"/> SUNNY <input type="checkbox"/> PARTLY CLOUDY <input type="checkbox"/> RAIN <input type="checkbox"/> FOG <input type="checkbox"/> CLOUDY/OVERCAST <input type="checkbox"/> DARK		
WILDLIFE SPECIES:		NUMBER:
ACTIVITY (Circle all that apply):		
<input type="checkbox"/> FEEDING <input type="checkbox"/> FLYING <input type="checkbox"/> HAWKING INSECTS <input type="checkbox"/> LOAFING <input type="checkbox"/> NESTING <input type="checkbox"/> PERCHING <input type="checkbox"/> RUNNING <input type="checkbox"/> ROOSTING <input type="checkbox"/> TOWERING <input type="checkbox"/> VOCALIZING <input type="checkbox"/> WALKING <input type="checkbox"/> N/A		
CORRECTIVE ACTION:		
REMARKS:		

<b>OBSERVATION B</b>	TIME:	LOCATION:
WEATHER (Circle all that apply):		
<input type="checkbox"/> SUNNY <input type="checkbox"/> PARTLY CLOUDY <input type="checkbox"/> RAIN <input type="checkbox"/> FOG <input type="checkbox"/> CLOUDY/OVERCAST <input type="checkbox"/> DARK		
WILDLIFE SPECIES:		NUMBER:
ACTIVITY (Circle all that apply):		
<input type="checkbox"/> FEEDING <input type="checkbox"/> FLYING <input type="checkbox"/> HAWKING INSECTS <input type="checkbox"/> LOAFING <input type="checkbox"/> NESTING <input type="checkbox"/> PERCHING <input type="checkbox"/> RUNNING <input type="checkbox"/> ROOSTING <input type="checkbox"/> TOWERING <input type="checkbox"/> VOCALIZING <input type="checkbox"/> WALKING <input type="checkbox"/> N/A		
CORRECTIVE ACTION:		
REMARKS:		

<b>OBSERVATION C</b>	TIME:	LOCATION:
WEATHER (Circle all that apply):		
<input type="checkbox"/> SUNNY <input type="checkbox"/> PARTLY CLOUDY <input type="checkbox"/> RAIN <input type="checkbox"/> FOG <input type="checkbox"/> CLOUDY/OVERCAST <input type="checkbox"/> DARK		
WILDLIFE SPECIES:		NUMBER:
ACTIVITY (Circle all that apply):		
<input type="checkbox"/> FEEDING <input type="checkbox"/> FLYING <input type="checkbox"/> HAWKING INSECTS <input type="checkbox"/> LOAFING <input type="checkbox"/> NESTING <input type="checkbox"/> PERCHING <input type="checkbox"/> RUNNING <input type="checkbox"/> ROOSTING <input type="checkbox"/> TOWERING <input type="checkbox"/> VOCALIZING <input type="checkbox"/> WALKING <input type="checkbox"/> N/A		
CORRECTIVE ACTION:		
REMARKS:		

# APPENDIX B

## Daily Wildlife Observations Inspection





**APPENDIX C**  
**Training Documentation**

**Sample Airport Staff Training Record**

The individuals listed below have received training on bird identification, bird behaviors, active and passive bird control methods and tactics, federal and state-issued depredation permit requirements, wildlife control and management documentation and safety in accordance with FAA AC 150/5200-36A. Advantage is no more



**Advantage Consulting, LLC**  
Diverse, Innovative, Responsive, Effective  
410 Lake Lenelle Drive  
Chuluota, Florida 32766  
Phone 407-365-4662 Fax 407-359-9685

**BIRD AND WILDLIFE HAZARD MANAGEMENT AIRPORT TRAINING COURSE**

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

LOCATION: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

INSTRUCTORS: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

NAME (PRINTED)	POSITION (TITLE)	PHONE/CONTACT INFO.

ADVANTAGE CONSULTING LLC \_\_\_\_\_

42 Federal Aviation Administration  
Southern Region Airports Division  
Approved  
Jan 23 2024  
JNF  
Airport Certification Safety Inspector

11/14/2019  
Revised 10/06/2023

**APPENDIX D**  
**Depredation Permit**



DEPREDATION AT AIRPORTS

**Permit Number:** MB691003

**Version Number:** 3

**Effective:** 2023-04-01 **Expires:** 2024-03-31

**Issuing Office:**

**Department of the Interior**  
**U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE**

MB Atlanta Permit Office  
1875 Century Boulevard, NE  
Atlanta, Georgia 30345  
permitsR4MB@fws.gov  
Tel: 404-679-7070

**Carmen**  
**Simonton**

**Digitally signed by**

Carmen Simonton  
2023-04-11 15:46:24

Chief, Migratory Bird Permit  
Office, Atlanta, Georgia

**Permittee:**

MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT  
CLIFFORD GRAHAM  
850 ED FOSTER ROAD  
MELBOURNE, FL 32901

**Name and Title of Principal Officer:**

CLIFFORD GRAHAM

Authority: Statutes and Regulations: 16 U.S.C 703-712 50 CFR Part 13, 50 CFR 21.100

**Location where authorized activity may be conducted:**

Melbourne International Airport property.

**Reporting requirements:**

You must submit a report to your Regional Migratory Bird Permit Office even if you had no activity. Report form is at [www.fws.gov/forms/3-202-9.pdf](http://www.fws.gov/forms/3-202-9.pdf).

**Authorizations and Conditions:**

Last Full Review: 2021

Next Full Review: 2026

## APPENDIX D Depredation Permit



DEPREDATION AT AIRPORTS

**Permit Number:** MB691003

**Version Number:** 3

**Effective:** 2023-04-01 **Expires:** 2024-03-31

**Migratory Bird Permit Office Contact:** R4BirdPermits@fws.gov

A. To resolve or prevent threats to human safety and/or aircraft safety at airports or airfields, you are authorized to take, temporarily possess, and transport the migratory birds specified below.

(1) **Additional authorization is required for bald eagles, golden eagles, and bird species federally listed as threatened or endangered (t/e)** (<http://www.fws.gov/endangered>).

Take of Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) requires additional notification (see A(5) below). A list of BCC species can be found at: <https://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/BCC2008.pdf>

For information on the presence of bird species at your airport, we recommend using IPAC: <https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/>

(2) Lethal take and take of nest with viable eggs, up to: 100 migratory birds.

(3) Emergency Take:

You are authorized to exceed the take authorized above in emergency situations and/or to take of birds listed in the 2008 Birds of Conservation Concern. You must notify your Migratory Bird Permit Office (contact information above Condition A) within 48 hours and include the following information:

- (i) Emergency situation description, including date and time
- (ii) Species and number of bird(s) taken
- (iii) Method of take

A response from the office is not expected nor required. You will be contacted only if further coordination is appropriate.

(4) To minimize the lethal take of migratory birds, you are required to continually apply non-lethal methods in conjunction with lethal control. All take must be done as part of an integrated wildlife damage management program that implements nonlethal management techniques. You may not use this authority for situations in which migratory birds are merely causing a nuisance.

(5) Do not report the following activities under your Airport Depredation permit. If activities are conducted under a Depredation Order, Conservation Order, or other regulatory authorization or permit you should conduct activities in accordance with those authorizations and reporting requirements. Canada goose nests should be taken and reported under the Resident Canada Goose registration system (<https://epermits.fws.gov/eRCGR/>).

B. **Methods.** You may use the following methods of take. The use of any of the below methods is at your discretion for each situation.

## APPENDIX D

### Depredation Permit



#### DEPREDATION AT AIRPORTS

**Permit Number:** MB691003

**Version Number:** 3

**Effective:** 2023-04-01 **Expires:** 2024-03-31

(1) Firearms. Shotguns must be no larger than 10-gauge and must be fired from the shoulder. You must use nontoxic shot listed in 50 CFR 20.21(j). Rifles or air rifles may be used when determined most appropriate to resolve the injurious situation. Nontoxic ammunition must be used when humane and feasible. If lead shot is used, bird remains must be disposed of in a manner that prevents introducing lead in the environment. Paint ball guns may be used to haze birds but are not an authorized firearm for take. You may not use blinds, pits, or other means of concealment, decoys, duck calls, or other devices to lure or entice migratory birds into gun range. Firearm use must be in accordance with local laws and ordinances.

(2) Lethal and/or live traps. All trapping must be under humane and healthful conditions (50 CFR 13.41). Use of Pole Traps is prohibited.

Trap-and-ethanized birds count toward the lethal take authorized under Condition A of your permit. If birds are trapped and released, birds must be released in suitable habitat in an area where they are unlikely to pose a depredation threat. When appropriate, birds should be relocated a distance sufficient to minimize potential for return to the capture site. This permit does not authorize retaining birds in captivity longer than 24 hours. Additional state and/or tribal authorization may be required for release. The Service recommends banding or marking released raptors under a USGS Bird Banding permit prior to release.

If a bird is not appropriate for release to the wild, it may be transferred as non-releasable to an individual or entity authorized to receive live birds. Approval from your Migratory Bird Permit Office is required PRIOR to transferring birds. Transferred birds count toward the lethal take authorized under Condition A, as they are removed from the wild population. Contact your Migratory Bird Permit Office prior to placement to request authorization (contact information above Condition A).

(3) Nest Take. Viable eggs may be oiled, addled, or destroyed. Eggs must be oiled using only 100% corn oil, a substance exempt from regulation by the Environmental Protection Agency. Eggs may be addled in any humane manner (see 6 below). Nests, including viable eggs, may be destroyed by any humane method, provided they are completely destroyed and eggs and/or nests are not retained after destruction.

Report take as number of active nests (not number of eggs). Do not report inactive nests taken (nests with no viable eggs or chicks present). No federal authorization is required for the take of inactive migratory bird nests.

(4) Registered animal drugs (excluding nicarbazin), pesticides, and repellents. Must be humane and used in accordance with label instructions. Additional state and/or tribal authorization may be required for use.

(5) Falconry Abatement. Migratory birds may be killed by abatement falconry birds. Birds killed by falconry abatement count toward the lethal take authorized under Condition A. Additional state and/or tribal authorization may be required.

## APPENDIX D

### Depredation Permit



#### DEPREDEATION AT AIRPORTS

**Permit Number:** MB691003

**Version Number:** 3

**Effective:** 2023-04-01 **Expires:** 2024-03-31

(6) Any live birds trapped or otherwise in-hand must be in humane and healthful conditions (50 CFR 13.41). Birds euthanized must follow the American Veterinary Medical Association Guidelines on Euthanasia (<https://www.avma.org/resources-tools/avma-policies/avma-guidelines-euthanasia-animals>).

C. **Sick, injured, or orphaned migratory birds.** You may possess and immediately transport any birds found sick, injured, or orphaned to a federally permitted rehabilitator or licensed veterinarian for care. You do not need to report these birds (50 CFR 21.31(a)), except:

Birds injured by your activities must be humanely euthanized or transferred immediately to a federally permitted migratory bird rehabilitator or a licensed veterinarian for medical care at the permittee's expense. You must report any birds injured by your activities on your Annual Report.

D. **Salvage.** You are authorized to salvage and temporarily possess migratory birds found dead. Salvaged birds must be disposed of as described in Condition E below within 6 months of salvage. Before you salvage any bird killed by suspected illegal activity, you must first contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Office of Law Enforcement (OLE) for authorization to salvage that bird. See FWS OLE contact information below.

Any dead bald eagle or golden eagle salvaged must be reported within 48 hours to your local U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Office of Law Enforcement (contact information below) and to your migratory bird permit issuing office (contact information above Condition A). After clearance from OLE, contact the National Eagle Repository at (303) 287-2110 for shipment directions of these specimens.

E. **Disposition of dead migratory birds.** Migratory birds, nests, or eggs taken under this permit must be disposed of by one of the following:

- (1) Donated to an individual or entity authorized by permit or regulation to receive donated birds (i.e. scientific, educational, or tribal use);
- (2) Completely destroyed in accordance with local laws and ordinances;
- (3) Retained for diagnostic or personnel training purposes;
- (4) Retained and used as effigies; or
- (4) If the species is a migratory game bird and suitable for consumption, donated to a public charity.

#### F. Reporting.

*Immediate Notification.* You must immediately notify your Migratory Bird Permit Office at the contact information above Condition A about:

- (1) Emergency Take (Condition A(3))
- (2) Salvage of eagles (Condition D)

## APPENDIX D

### Depredation Permit



DEPREDAATION AT AIRPORTS

**Permit Number:** MB691003

**Version Number:** 3

**Effective:** 2023-04-01 **Expires:** 2024-03-31

*Annual Report.* You must submit an annual report (Form 3-202-9). You must report take by species (e.g. ring-billed gull, Canada goose) and method (e.g. kill, nest take, trap-release, trap-relocate, DRC-1339).

**G. Subpermittees.** A subpermittee is an individual to whom you have provided written authorization to conduct some or all of the permitted activities in your absence. As the permittee, you are legally responsible for ensuring that your subpermittees are adequately trained and adhere to the terms of your permit. The following subpermittees are authorized: Any other person who is (1) employed by or under contract to you for the activities specified in this permit, or (2) otherwise designated a subpermittee by you in writing, may exercise the authority of this permit.

You and any subpermittees must carry a legible paper or electronic copy of this permit and display it upon request whenever you are exercising its authority. Subpermittees must be at least 18 years of age. You are responsible for maintaining current records of who you have designated as a subpermittee, including copies of any designation letters provided to individuals not named above.

**H.** You and any subpermittees must comply with the below Standard Conditions. **These standard conditions are a continuation of your permit conditions and must remain with your permit.** These standard conditions are nationwide and may not be modified for individual permits.

1. All of the provisions and conditions of the governing regulations at 50 CFR part 13 and 50 CFR part 21.41 are conditions of your permit. Failure to comply with the conditions of your permit could be cause for suspension of the permit. If you have questions regarding these conditions, refer to the regulations or, if necessary, contact your migratory bird permit issuing office. For copies of the regulations and forms, or to obtain contact information for your issuing office, visit:

<http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/mbpermits.html>.

2. General conditions set out in Subpart B of 50 CFR 13, and specific conditions contained in Federal regulations cited above, are hereby made a part of this permit. All activities authorized herein must be carried out in accord with and for the purposes described in the application submitted. Continued validity, or renewal of this permit is subject to complete and timely compliance with all applicable conditions, including the filing of all required information and reports.

3. The validity of this permit is also conditioned upon strict observance of all applicable foreign, state, local tribal, or other federal law.

4. Valid for use by permittee named above.

5. Explosive Pest Control Devices (EPCDs) are regulated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF). If you plan to use EPCDs, you require a Federal explosives permit, unless you are exempt under 27 CFR 555.141. Information and contacts may be found at [www.atf.gov/explosives/howto/become-an-fel.htm](http://www.atf.gov/explosives/howto/become-an-fel.htm).

## APPENDIX D Depredation Permit



DEPREDATION AT AIRPORTS

**Permit Number:** MB691003

**Version Number:** 3

**Effective:** 2023-04-01 **Expires:** 2024-03-31

6. If you encounter a migratory bird with a Federal band issued by the U.S. Geological Survey Bird Banding Laboratory, Laurel, MD, report the band number to <http://www.reportband.gov>.
7. You are responsible for obtaining appropriate, prior, written landowner permission for activity (take or release) of any migratory birds, nests, or eggs on lands where you are not the landowner or custodian.
8. You must maintain records as required in 50 CFR 13.46 and 50 CFR 21.41. All records relating to the permitted activities must be kept at the location indicated in writing by you to the migratory bird permit issuing office.
9. Acceptance of this permit authorizes the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to inspect any wildlife held, and to audit or copy any permits, books, or records required to be kept by the permit and governing regulations.
10. You may not conduct the activities authorized by this permit if doing so would violate the laws of the applicable State, county, municipal or tribal government or any other applicable law.

**For suspected illegal activity, immediately contact USFWS Law Enforcement 1-844-FWS-TIPS (397-8477)**

<https://www.fws.gov/le/regional-law-enforcement-offices.html>