



**Tampa
International
Airport**

**Hillsborough County Aviation
Authority**

Wildlife Hazard Management Plan

July 2025

Federal Aviation Administration
Southern Region Airports Division

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RECORD OF CHANGES

Revision Number	Date	Page/Section
1	5/1/2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cover page – Date updated to May 2023 • Pg. i – Record of Changes table updated with Revision Number 1 • Attachment A – USFWS Federal Depredation Permit (revised Attachment A cover sheet and replaced expired permit with current year permit)
2	1/22/2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cover page – Date updated to March 2024 • Pg. i – Record of Changes table updated with Revision Number 2 • Pg. 3 – Table 1 position titles updated • Pgs. 10-13 Table 2 updated multiple target dates: R -13, 23, 24, 27, 29 • Pg. 22 – Clarification of communication for wildlife hazard management activities • Pg 24 – Clarification for the review process of WHMP Triggering Event Reviews • Attachment A – USFWS Federal Depredation Permit (replaced expired permit with current year permit)
3	7/14/2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cover page – Date updated • Pg. i – Record of Changes table updated with Revision Number 3 • Reformat footer on each page to add box for FAA review and approval stamp • Renumber pages 6-28 • Pg. 3 – Table 1 position titles updated • Pg. 6 – position titles updated • Pg.8 - 10, 14 – Table 2 updated implementation status and target dates: R-1, 2, 5, 8, 22, 23 • Pg. 13 – Table 2 removed R-19. WHA # R-20 – R-29 renumbered • Pg. 16 – Updated broken web link for footnote #1 • Pg. 17 – Updated date for Birds of Conservation Concern • Pg. 17 – Updated broken web link for footnote #2 • Pg. 21 – Table 4 updated herbicide list <p><i>Changes continue on next page</i></p>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pg. 22 – Table 5 updated equipment and supplies list• Pg. 23 – Added leg-hold traps under Wildlife Hazard Control Measures• Pg. 28 – Table 6 position titles updated• General cleanup of language, spelling, and grammar throughout

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AC Advisory Circular
ACM Airport Certification Manual
AIP Airport Improvement Program
AOA Airport Operations Area
ATCT Air Traffic Control Tower
BGEPA Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
CFR Code of Federal Regulations
ESA Endangered Species Act
FAA Federal Aviation Administration
FAC Florida Administrative Code
FBO Fixed Base Operator
FDOT Florida Department of Transportation
FWC Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
HCAA Hillsborough County Aviation Authority
MBTA Migratory Bird Treaty Act
QAWB Qualified Airport Wildlife Biologist
RSA Runway Safety Area
SDS Safety Data Sheet
TPA Tampa International Airport
USFWS United States Fish and Wildlife Service
VHF Very High Frequency
WHA Wildlife Hazard Assessment
WHMP Wildlife Hazard Management Plan
WHWG Wildlife Hazard Working Group

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Attachments**Attachment A:** USFWS Migratory Bird Depredation Permit (Current Year)**Attachment B:** USFWS Eagle Depredation Permit (Current Year)

Attachment C: Florida State Rule 68A-9.012 Take of Wildlife on Airport Property

Attachment D: FAA AC 150/5200-38 "Protocol for the Conduct and Review of Wildlife Hazard Site Visits, Wildlife Hazard Assessments, and Wildlife Hazard Management Plans" - Appendix F Airport Wildlife Hazard Management Plan Review

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the requirements of Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 139 - Certification of Airports, the Hillsborough County Aviation Authority (Authority) has an approved Wildlife Hazard Management Plan (WHMP) in place to alleviate wildlife hazards at Tampa International Airport (TPA). This separately maintained plan is officially part of the TPA Airport Certification Manual (ACM), as required by Part 139.337(e)(3).

Prior to the development of the WHMP, the Authority had an existing wildlife hazard program in place which consisted of the Authority taking immediate measures to mitigate wildlife hazards whenever they were detected or reported. Ecological studies were conducted from 2003-2005 that updated the WHMP in 2007. Since that time, the Authority reviewed the WHMP annually and provided updates as necessary. In 2020, the Authority initiated a 12-month Wildlife Hazard Assessment (WHA) that was submitted to the FAA in February of 2022 and approved on June 15, 2022. Following the FAA approval of the WHA, the Authority updated the WHMP in June of 2022 to reflect current conditions and updated recommendations from the approved 2022 WHA to reduce wildlife hazards at TPA.

As part of its safety protocols, the Authority implements and maintains this WHMP according to applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations. The WHMP places particular emphasis on recognizing and mitigating wildlife hazards within the boundaries of TPA because these areas are under the Authority's direct control. The WHMP is reviewed annually or when situations arise, or hazards exist that necessitate more frequent reevaluation.

TPA has had a long-standing wildlife hazard program in place to help decrease wildlife use and wildlife hazard attractants on the airfield. The WHMP document provides a formal approach to TPA wildlife hazard management activities. Through the development of this plan, annual reviews and updates, airport personnel training, and the implementation of recommended actions and procedures established under this plan, the Authority will continue its efforts to reduce wildlife hazard risk to aviation at TPA.

The WHMP has been developed to specifically address the requirements of 14 CFR Part 139.337 (f) which are as follows:

(f) The plan must include at least the following:

- (1) A list of the individuals having authority and responsibility for implementing each aspect of the plan.*
- (2) A list prioritizing the following actions identified in the wildlife hazard assessment and target dates for their initiation and completion:*
 - (i) Wildlife population management;*
 - (ii) Habitat modification; and*
 - (iii) Land use changes.*
- (3) Requirements for and, where applicable, copies of local, State, and Federal wildlife control permits.*

- (4) *Identification of resources that the certificate holder will provide to implement the plan.*
- (5) *Procedures to be followed during air carrier operations that at a minimum includes—*
- (i) Designation of personnel responsible for implementing the procedures;*
 - (ii) Provisions to conduct physical inspections of the aircraft movement areas and other areas critical to successfully manage known wildlife hazards before air carrier operations begin;*
 - (iii) Wildlife hazard control measures; and*
 - (iv) Ways to communicate effectively between personnel conducting wildlife control or observing wildlife hazards and the air traffic control tower.*
- (6) *Procedures to review and evaluate the wildlife hazard management plan every 12 consecutive months or following an event described in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of this section, including:*
- (i) The plan's effectiveness in dealing with known wildlife hazards on and in the airport's vicinity; and*
 - (ii) Aspects of the wildlife hazards described in the wildlife hazard assessment that should be reevaluated.*
- (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.*

2.0 AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY

14 CFR Part 139.337 (f) (1) *A list of the individuals having authority and responsibility for implementing each aspect of the plan.*

Table 1 provides a list of airport personnel having authority to approve the WHMP and personnel responsibilities for implementing the wildlife hazard management program at TPA.

TABLE 1. AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITIES TO IMPLEMENT THE TPA WHMP		
Position/Title	Department	Authority/Responsibilities
Chief Operating Officer	Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Airport Approval of the Plan
Vice President of Operations	Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Oversight of the Operations Department
Director of Airport Operations and Emergency Management	Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Oversight of WHMP implementation, agency coordination, and budgeting.
Senior Manager, Airfield Operations and Compliance	Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Designates a Wildlife Coordinator to implement the WHMP. •Ensures the WHMP is amended as necessary and approved by the FAA.
Wildlife Programs Manager	Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Supervises staff and contractor activities to support the TPA Wildlife Hazard Management Program. •Monitors progress of wildlife management activities and other Authority responsibilities related to hazardous wildlife. •Develops annual budgets for supplies, contractors, training, and other support services/equipment to conduct support WHMP activities. •Obtains and maintains the appropriate permits for wildlife control. •Ensure that wildlife control personnel are properly trained and badged in accordance with FAA regulations. •Facilitates the Wildlife Hazard Working Group (WHWG) Meetings and WHMP audits and reviews.



TABLE 1. AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITIES TO IMPLEMENT THE TPA WHMP		
Position/Title	Department	Authority/Responsibilities
Airport Operations Managers & Supervisors	Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Conduct daily airfield inspections. •Primary responders to wildlife hazards on the airfield to conduct harassment, depredations, and removal activities. •Logs all wildlife control activities and wildlife observations into the TPA Wildlife Collection Application (App). •Monitors wildlife traps as necessary. •Reports all wildlife strikes to the FAA National Wildlife Strike Database. Collects snarge for submittal to the Smithsonian Institute Feather ID Lab when available. •Notifies the TPA Wildlife Coordinator of wildlife hazard attractants or high-risk wildlife (e.g. coyote, geese, large flocks of birds) when observed on the airfield. •Assists with the TPA Raptor Banding Program. •Removes carrion (carcasses) from the airfield. •Attends annual Wildlife Hazard Management Training.
Airfield Maintenance Supervisor	Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Direct supervision of Airfield Maintenance personnel implementing the WHMP. •Attends annual Wildlife Hazard Management Training. •Attends WHWG meetings.
Airfield Maintenance Personnel	Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Implements airfield mowing and management to meet the goals and objectives of the WHMP. •Removes vegetation and maintains side slopes of airfield drainage ditches. •Repairs breaches under the AOA perimeter fence. •Removes carrion (carcasses) from the airfield.
Maintenance Contract Manager	Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Work with Airfield Operations to address wildlife hazards or wildlife control initiatives on and near the terminal building and parking structures. •Attends WHWG meetings.
Planning and Development Project Directors	Planning and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Facilitates and manages large projects associated with the WHMP implementation. •Works with the Wildlife Coordinator to review planned airport and tenant projects to address potential wildlife hazard attractants. •A representative attends the WHWG meetings.

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TABLE 1. AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITIES TO IMPLEMENT THE TPA WHMP		
Position/Title	Department	Authority/Responsibilities
Fixed Base Operators (FBO)	Multiple Providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Notifies the TPA Wildlife Coordinator or Airfield Operations staff of wildlife hazard attractants or high-risk wildlife (e.g., coyote, geese, large flocks of birds) are observed or reported on the airfield. •Works with pilots and operators to report all wildlife strikes to Airfield Operations and the FAA National Wildlife Strike Database. •A representative attends the WHWG meetings.
Air Carriers/Airport Tenants/Airport Concessionaires	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Notifies the TPA Wildlife Coordinator or Airfield Operations staff of wildlife hazard attractants or high-risk wildlife (e.g., coyote, geese, large flocks of birds) are observed or reported on the airfield. •Works with pilots and operators to report all wildlife strikes to Airfield Operations and the FAA National Wildlife Strike Database. •A representative attends the WHWG meetings.
FAA Air Traffic Control Tower	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Coordinates with the Authority to implement recommendations in the WHMP. •Notifies the TPA Wildlife Coordinator or Airfield Operations staff when wildlife hazard attractant or high-risk wildlife (e.g., coyote, geese, large flocks of birds) are observed or reported on the airfield. •Notifies Airfield Operations of all wildlife strike reports. •Report wildlife strikes through FAA procedures (Air Traffic Organization Policy) to the FAA National Wildlife Strike Database.

Wildlife Hazard Working Group

TPA has developed a Wildlife Hazard Working Group (WHWG) comprised of airport stakeholders involved in the implementation and review of the WHMP. The **WHWG meets annually, at a minimum,** in conjunction with the audit and update of the WHMP. The intent of these meetings is to review the current wildlife hazard management program information with stakeholders and gather input related to wildlife hazard attractants, species observed, and other issues or concerns noted by attendees. The TPA Wildlife Coordinator will document the annual meeting attendees and provide a meeting agenda or presentation which will be kept on file as meeting records.

The annual WHWG meeting is facilitated by the TPA Wildlife Coordinator. The following is a list of the stakeholders invited to the annual WHWG meeting. Meeting attendance is encouraged but not mandatory.



Hillsborough County Aviation Authority staff:

- Director of Airport Operations and Emergency Management
- Senior Manager, Airfield Operations and Compliance
- Airport Operations Managers & Supervisors (as available)
- Senior Manager of Buildings and Grounds (or representative)
- Planning and Development - Representative

Airport Stakeholders

- FAA ATCT Representative
- Airline Representatives
- FBO Representatives
- Others as identified by TPA



3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

14 CFR 139.337 (f) (2) A list prioritizing the following actions identified in the wildlife hazard assessment and target dates for their initiation and completion:

- (i) Wildlife population management;
- (ii) Habitat modification; and
- (iii) Land use changes.

This section provides the list of recommendations that has been updated to reflect the recommendations from the 2022 WHA document. Recommendations listed in **Table 2** are intended to be reviewed annually and updated as necessary. Updates may include the addition, deletion, or modification of detailed information.

Table 2 provides a list of recommended actions with the following information:

- **Type of action** - wildlife population management (harassment, removal, trapping), habitat modification, exclusion, land use planning, administrative (data collection, records, permit, or education/outreach).
- **Plan for implementation**
- **Priority**
- **Target date**
- **Responsible division**
- **Funding source**

In regard to setting a “priority” for implementing a recommended action, TPA identifies three categories described below:

- **High/Ongoing (H/O)** - This category is assigned to recommendations that are incorporated into the wildlife hazard management program at TPA and are generally funded through existing department budgets.
- **High/Individual Project (H/IP)** - This category is assigned to individual projects that are anticipated within the near term (< 3 years) and may require additional design, construction, acquisition, coordination, or funding.
- **Moderate/Future Project (M/FP)** - This category is assigned to individual projects or initiatives that are anticipated in the long term (> 3 years) and may require additional design, construction, acquisition, coordination, or funding.

Table 2 is organized by the type of action/recommendation:

- **Passive** - measures taken to change habitat and reduce wildlife attractants with (no direct involvement with the animal (e.g., habitat modification and exclusion).
- **Active** - measures involving the animal (e.g., pyrotechnics, trapping, and lethal control).
- **Administrative** - actions include permits, training, agency coordination, and education/outreach.



Table 2. Recommended Actions

WHA #	Recommended Action	Type	Plan for Implementation/Status	Priority ¹	Target Date	Responsible Division	Funding Source
PASSIVE							
R-1	Install a wildlife exclusion fence (specifications per FAA CertAlert 16-03) that is an 8-foot chain link fence with 3-strand barbed wire outrigger and a 4-to-5-foot skirt. -Prior to fence installation, continue to block breaches under the fence to prevent mammal access.	Exclusion	This project is under construction with a completion date of 2026	H/IP	2022-2026	Planning & Development	FAA Airport Improvement Program (AIP), FDOT, and HCAA funds
R-2	Remove tree and shrub habitats within the AOA to reduce habitat, shelter, and food sources for high-risk species and their prey and to remove the obstruction created by this habitat that prevents the identification and/or mitigation of wildlife hazards in the AOA.	Habitat Modification	The Authority will remove tree and shrub habitat. Priority areas for removal include the habitat west of Runway 1L/19R and between the parallel runways. The Wildlife Hazard Remediation Project is currently undergoing environmental approvals. Habitat removal is planned to begin in 2025.	H/IP	2022-2027	Planning & Development	FAA AIP and/or HCAA Funds
R-3	Maintain mowed airfield grass between 6 to 12 inches without creating large thatch mounds. -Promote a thick monoculture of Bahia grass in the AOA. -Remove all known blackberry plants from the airfield turf. -Avoid cutting grass around airfield signs, lights, and operating surfaces at a different height (shorter) than the rest of the airfield.	Habitat Modification	Ongoing airfield turf maintenance. Treatment/removal of blackberry plants.	H/O	Ongoing	Airfield Maintenance	HCAA Funds

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Table 2. Recommended Actions

WHA #	Recommended Action	Type	Plan for Implementation/Status	Priority ¹	Target Date	Responsible Division	Funding Source
R-4	Remove emergent and submerged vegetation from stormwater ponds in the AOA and maintain side slope vegetation 6 to 12 inches or with hardened materials for erosion control. -Prioritize habitat modifications to the North Airborne Hangar stormwater pond -Prioritize habitat modification to the Northwest Pond	Habitat Modification	Ongoing cutting, removal, and treatment of side slope vegetation. Priority removal of cattails in ponds. Currently evaluating North Airborne Hangar and Northwest Pond for treatment options	H/O	Ongoing	Airfield Maintenance/ Planning & Development	HCAA Funds
R-5	Conduct vegetation removal and management within stormwater conveyance ditches. Thick vegetation (emergent and submerged) should be removed from the conveyance ditches. Side slopes should be maintained between 6 to 12 inches or through other measures for erosion control.	Habitat Modification	Ongoing cutting, removal, and treatment of ditch vegetation. Priority removal of cattails. Periodic ditch maintenance dredging for vegetation and sedimentation removal.	H/O	Ongoing	Airfield Maintenance/ Planning & Development	HCAA Funds
R-6	Remove the landscape debris pile on a regular basis to avoid the establishment of rodent and small mammal habitat.	Habitat Modification	Landscape debris pile will be removed twice a year, at a minimum.	H/O	Ongoing	Maintenance	HCAA Funds

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Table 2. Recommended Actions

WHA #	Recommended Action	Type	Plan for Implementation/Status	Priority ¹	Target Date	Responsible Division	Funding Source
R-7	Install additional perch exclusions, where possible, for high-use perch structures of high-risk species or flocking birds within the AOA. -Prioritize airfield structures close to operating surfaces and the RSA.	Exclusion	When perch sites of high-risk species are observed/documented, Operations staff will facilitate the removal of the structure or work with a Qualified Airport Wildlife Biologist (QAWB) to install appropriate exclusion devices.	H/O	Ongoing	Airfield Operations/ Airfield Maintenance	HCAA Funds
R-8	Remove old operating surfaces from the AOA or maintain the existing operating surfaces vegetation-free (including removal of dead vegetation).	Habitat Modification	Continue efforts to remove vegetation and/or seal cracks in old operating surfaces to reduce the wildlife hazard attraction.	M/FP	Ongoing	Airfield Maintenance/ Planning & Development	HCAA Funds
R-9	Remove carrion from the AOA and airport property.	Attractant Removal	When observed, Airfield Operations or Airfield Maintenance will remove carrion and dispose of the carcasses in a manner that does not create an attractant.	H/O	Ongoing	Airfield Operations/ Airfield Maintenance	HCAA Funds

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Table 2. Recommended Actions

WHA #	Recommended Action	Type	Plan for Implementation/Status	Priority ¹	Target Date	Responsible Division	Funding Source
ACTIVE							
R-10	Wildlife that poses a threat to aviation or provides a prey base for high-risk species should be dispersed from the AOA (non-lethal control).	Wildlife Population Management	Continue to train staff and provide equipment for the harassment of high-risk wildlife species from the AOA as authorized under current regulations and permits. Work with contractors as necessary to implement non-lethal control strategies.	H/O	Ongoing	Airfield Operations	HCAA Funds
R-11	Continue the Raptor Trap and Relocation Program. Focus efforts on high-risk species until the habitat and prey habitat can be removed from the AOA.	Wildlife Population Management	Continue to trap and relocate high-risk raptor species from the AOA. Lethally control return, high-risk raptors as permitted.	H/O	Ongoing	Airfield Operations	HCAA Funds
R-12	Implement lethal control of wildlife that habituate to non-lethal attempts to deter them from the AOA, or wildlife that pose a high risk to aviation, which necessitates removal.	Wildlife Population Management	Continue to train staff and provide equipment for the lethal control of high-risk wildlife species from the AOA as authorized under current permits and regulations. Work with contractors as necessary to implement lethal control strategies.	H/O	Ongoing	Airfield Operations	HCAA Funds

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Table 2. Recommended Actions

WHA #	Recommended Action	Type	Plan for Implementation/Status	Priority ¹	Target Date	Responsible Division	Funding Source
R-13	Designate coyotes, Canada geese, and sandhill cranes as zero-tolerance species in the AOA. This designation implies an immediate response when observed in the AOA, with dispersal from the AOA or removal through lethal control when necessary.	Wildlife Population Management	Increased awareness and response when a zero-tolerance species is observed in the AOA. All efforts will be made to remove the animal from the AOA.	H/O	Ongoing	Airfield Operations	HCAA Funds
R-14	When necessary, trap and relocate or lethally control wildlife that persist in areas on or near the operating surfaces, commercial terminal, and hangars. -Prioritize coyote trapping in areas of high observation -Prioritize rock pigeon trapping on airport structures.	Wildlife Population Management	Continue to focus trapping and removal efforts for coyotes in the AOA when observed. Continue trapping and removal of pigeons when persistent flocks are observed or in areas where other control measures cannot be used.	H/O	Ongoing	Airfield Operations	HCAA Funds
R-15	Trap and relocate gopher tortoises within the AOA per State Rule 68A-9.012 Take of Wildlife on Airport Property. Prioritize the removal of tortoises and filling of burrows within the Runway Safety Area (RSA).	Wildlife Population Management	Continue to address burrows within the RSA by bucket trapping and collapsing vacant burrows. Continue to evaluate long-term relocation strategies for all gopher tortoises within the AOA.	H/O	Ongoing	Airfield Operations/ Planning & Development	HCAA Funds

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Table 2. Recommended Actions

WHA #	Recommended Action	Type	Plan for Implementation/Status	Priority ¹	Target Date	Responsible Division	Funding Source
ADMINISTRATIVE							
R-16	Report all wildlife strikes following the guidance in FAA Advisory Circular (AC) 150/5200-32.	Administrative	Continue to report all wildlife strikes to the FAA National Wildlife Strike Database.	H/O	Ongoing	Airfield Operations	HCAA Funds
R-17	Conduct wildlife hazard management training annually following guidance in FAA AC 150/5200-36. Training records must be kept on file.	Education /Outreach	Work with a QAWB to conduct annual training to airport personnel involved in the implementation of the WHMP.	H/O	Annual	Airfield Operations	HCAA Funds
R-18	Document wildlife observations during daily airfield inspections and perimeter fence inspections. Document all wildlife control activities (non-lethal and lethal).	Administrative	Airfield Operations staff document wildlife observation and control actions in the Wildlife Collector App.	H/O	Ongoing	Airfield Operations	HCAA Funds
R-19	Conduct annual audits and triggering strike event reviews of the WHMP following the guidance in FAA AC 150/5200-38. Update the WHMP, as necessary, to ensure it is consistent and reflective of the current Wildlife Hazard Management Program.	Administrative	Continue to conduct annual audits and trigger event reviews of the WHMP. Update the WHMP as necessary.	H/O	Ongoing	Airfield Operations	HCAA Funds
R-20	Ensure all wildlife control permit reports are submitted and renewed when necessary.	Administrative	Renew and provide necessary reports for the USFWS Migratory Bird Depredation Permit and the Bald Eagle Depredation Permit.	H/O	Ongoing	Airfield Operations	HCAA Funds

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Table 2. Recommended Actions

WHA #	Recommended Action	Type	Plan for Implementation/Status	Priority¹	Target Date	Responsible Division	Funding Source
R-21	The Authority should consider developing a dedicated team of staff to manage and implement the Wildlife Hazard Management Program.	Administrative	The Authority is considering options for dedicated staffing/contracting to implement the WHMP.	M/FP	Ongoing	Airfield Operations	HCAA Funds
R-22	Develop an Operations Information Guide (internal protocol) for addressing gopher tortoises and their burrows within the AOA and on airport property.	Administrative	The Wildlife Coordinator will work with an Authorized Gopher Tortoise Agent to develop this protocol.	H/O	2022-2025	Airfield Operations	HCAA Funds
R-23	Develop (or update) an AOA Turf Management Plan/Strategy and develop a construction specification for replanting or creating airfield turf.	Administrative	The Wildlife Coordinator will work with Airfield Maintenance to develop or update strategies for AOA turf management.	H/O	2022-2025	Airfield Operations/ Airfield Maintenance	HCAA Funds
R-24	Conduct annual Wildlife Hazard Working Group meetings	Education /Outreach	The Wildlife Coordinator will facilitate the WHWG meetings in conjunction with the annual review and update of the WHMP.	H/O	Annual	Airfield Operations	HCAA Funds
R-25	Continue monthly wildlife monitoring following the guidance in FAA AC 150/5200-38.	Administrative	A QAWB will conduct continual monitoring and develop an annual monitoring report.	H/O	Ongoing	Airfield Operations	HCAA Funds

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Table 2. Recommended Actions

WHA #	Recommended Action	Type	Plan for Implementation/Status	Priority¹	Target Date	Responsible Division	Funding Source
R-26	Develop educational outreach material for staff and airport stakeholders to promote wildlife strike reporting, reporting high-risk wildlife in the AOA, and to discourage feeding of wildlife on the airport.	Education/ Outreach	The Wildlife Coordinator will work with a QAWB to develop education and outreach material as needed.	M/FP	Ongoing	Airfield Operations	HCAA Funds
R-27	Coordinate with a QAWB during planning and design of on-airport development projects and off-airport land use changes within 5 miles of the airport that could create wildlife hazard attractants.	Land Use Planning	The authority will work with a QAWB and/or the TPA Wildlife Coordinator to review on and off-airport projects that have the potential to create wildlife hazard attractants.	H/O	Ongoing	Airfield Operations/ Planning & Development	HCAA Funds
R-28	Develop an approved landscape list for projects on airport property and to coordinate with development projects within the FAA separation distances.	Land Use Planning	The Authority will work with a QAWB and a landscape professional to develop a list of recommended landscape plants that do not create significant wildlife hazard attractants.	H/O	Ongoing	Airfield Operations/ Airfield Maintenance/ Planning & Development	HCAA Funds
1. Priority Codes: H/O = High/Ongoing, H/IP= High/Individual Project, M/FP= Moderate/Future Project							
Source: TPA WHA (2022)							

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4.0 WILDLIFE CONTROL PERMITS AND REGULATIONS

14 CFR Part 139.337 (f) (3) Requirements for and, where applicable, copies of local, State, and Federal wildlife control permits.

Federal Regulations/Permits

Endangered Species Act

The Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) protects species of flora and fauna that have been listed as either endangered or threatened through the federal process. It is unlawful for anyone to “take” a federally listed species. Take is defined by the ESA as “to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect or attempt to engage in any such conduct.”¹ Species protected under the ESA may have established “critical habitat areas” that are also protected from adverse impacts in association with federal actions. No critical habitat is designated within airport property. There are several federally listed species that could occur on or near the airport property including piping plover, eastern black rail, eastern indigo snake, wood stork, west Indian manatee, and red knot. Two of these species, wood stork and west Indian manatee have been observed at TPA. However, identification training of the wood stork and the other potentially occurring listed species is in place to ensure that federal-listed species are not harassed or lethally controlled at TPA. In addition, the Authority has been notified of the intermittent use of Fish Creek by manatees in order to prevent potential impacts associated with ditch maintenance or other projects. Manatee management is not part of the wildlife hazard management program as they do not pose a risk to aviation. Through the implementation of these measures, no impacts to federally listed species is anticipated as a result of implementation of this plan.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Migratory Bird Depredation Permit

The majority of birds on or near the airport are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) with the exception of non-native species and upland game birds. A Federal Migratory Bird Depredation Permit is required to capture or kill migratory birds for depredation control purposes or relocation. The permit authorizes certain management and control activities necessary to provide for human health and safety, protect personal property, or allow resolution of other injury to people or property. No permit is required merely to scare or harass migratory birds with the exception of federally-listed endangered, threatened species or species regulated under additional federal regulations.

TPA currently holds a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Federal Migratory Bird Depredation Permit that authorizes the airport to take, temporarily possess, and transport specified number migratory birds to relieve or prevent injurious situations impacting public safety (**Attachment A**). Under this permit, TPA is authorized to use firearms, lethal and live traps, destroy eggs and nests, use registered animal drugs, falconry abatement, and euthanize following the American Veterinary Medical Association Guidelines of Euthanasia. See

¹ Information on ESA available from <https://www.fws.gov/law/endangered-species-act>



attachment A for information on the number of birds permitted for take and effective dates of the current permit.

Three types of reporting are required under this permit:

- Emergency Take - includes birds above and beyond the allotted maximum take number stated on the permit or birds listed in the 2021 Birds of Conservation Concern.
- Salvage of Eagles - dead eagles must be reported within 48 hours to USFWS Law Enforcement and the USFWS Migratory Bird Permit Office (see permit for contact information).
- Annual Report - this report (Form 3-202-9) must include a list of all species and numbers that have been lethally controlled (all methods), trap and released, trap and relocated, and nest takes within a calendar year. The form must be submitted by January 31 each year.

Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

Bald and Golden Eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) and MBTA. Recent interpretation of this regulation from the USFWS have stated that harassment of bald eagles on an airport does not require a federal permit. However, airports are not permitted to “disturb” eagles. The excerpt below provides guidance on harassment of eagles:

Do I need a federal Eagle Depredation permit to haze eagles?

Hazing eagles does not necessarily require a permit. The Eagle Act does not prohibit the activity of hazing. However, a permit is required when hazing of eagles will disturb eagles.

Disturb, as defined in regulation (50 CFR 22.3), means to: “agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available, (1) injury to an eagle, (2) a decrease in its productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior, or (3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior.”

When there is potential for purposeful hazing of eagles to disturb eagles, the Service recommends an Eagle Depredation permit. If you are unsure if eagle hazing may result in disturbance, contact your regional Migratory Bird Permit Office for technical assistance. Generally, disturbance or other forms of take of eagles is unlikely to result while hazing migratory birds or other wildlife species. However, if eagle hazing will occur adjacent to eagle nest site, roost site, or important foraging area, please contact your regional Migratory Bird Permit Office for additional guidance. Eagle Depredation permits

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do not authorize incidental hazing of eagles (e.g. hazing of eagles that results from hazing other wildlife).²

TPA currently has an Eagle Depredation Permit that allows harassment/disturbance of bald eagles (**Attachment B**). No lethal control or take of nest is permitted. The permit authorization states:

“You are authorized to use non-lethal scare devices, scare tactics or frightening devices to move or disperse bald eagle(s) endangering human safety due to a high risk of a serious bird strike to landing and departing aircraft. You are authorized to use airhorns, pyrotechnics, and drive vehicles with horns as necessary to scare eagles. Pyrotechnics must not be shot directly at the eagles.”

The permit requires the Authority to report sick or injured bald eagles to the Migratory Bird Permit Office and the Raptor Center of Tampa Bay. Following any depredation activities at the airport, the permit states that TPA must: “collect all carcasses from the airport property and have them properly buried or incinerated to minimize any attractant to eagles, prevent scavenger poisoning and/or lead ingestion.”

Any dead eagle must be reported to USFWS Law Enforcement and the Migratory Bird Permit Office within 48 hours (see permit for contact information). The eagle will be sent to the National Eagle Repository.

State Regulations/Permits

Florida’s protected flora and fauna are regulated under State of Florida Rule (Rule) Chapter 68A-27 “Rules Relating to Endangered and Threatened Species.” The list of protected species is provided in Rule 68A-27.003, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) which is entitled “Florida Endangered and Threatened Species List; Prohibitions.” The state uses the following protected categories: Federally-designated Endangered and Threatened and State-designated Threatened. If a species is federally listed, the state defers to that species’ federal listing in the state rule. There are several bird and reptile state-listed species that have the potential to occur on or near the airport. When necessary, harassment and lethal control of state-listed species are permitted under State of Florida Rule 68A-9.012 as described below.

State of Florida: Rule 68A-9.012 Take of Wildlife on Airport Property

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) recognizes the need to address public safety regarding wildlife strikes with aircraft and as such created a rule that allows airports to take wildlife that pose a safety hazard to aircraft and humans. This rule consolidates other existing rules and allows takes without a permit in certain circumstances.³

² USFWS - FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT A FEDERAL EAGLE DEPREDATION PERMIT -

<https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2024-10/3-200-16-frequently-asked-questions-eagle-depredation.pdf>

³ Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission. Final Rule Summary 68A-9.012 Take of Wildlife on Airport Property Airport Safety and Wildlife Agenda Item 4C1 June 2010



The following list provides the key elements of the rule as it applies to TPA. A full copy of the Rule 68A-9.012 is provided in **Attachment C**.

- Federally protected species (including eggs) may be taken as authorized by federal permit/authorization. No additional state authorization required.
- For state listed species that are not federally protected, no permit is required to harass wildlife on airport property that poses safety issues for humans and aircraft.
- For state listed species that are not federally protected, allows for any kind of take, including killing, of wildlife in emergency safety situations with one exception, the killing of gopher tortoises is not permitted.
- Wildlife burrows in the safety area may be destroyed (includes burrowing owls and gopher tortoises). State listed species inhabiting the burrows must be live captured, or in the case of burrowing owls, flushed from the burrow.
- Allows for airport authorities operating under a Federal Aviation Authority (FAA) approved wildlife hazard management plan to take (including lethal control) state listed species when persistent harassment of the animal has not been effective at reducing the threat to human and aircraft safety.
- Allows for take of all other wildlife that pose a potential threat to aircraft and human safety. Live captured bobcats must be released on airport property or off site with landowner permission.
- Some methods of control are not permitted (i.e., pesticides that are not registered by Florida's Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, leg hold traps except those commercially manufactured padded-jaw traps, traps, nets and snares unless they are visited at least every day, any method prohibited pursuant to Section 828.12, F.S., live capture of any deer).
- Stipulates requirements for release of live trap species depending on species and authorization requirements.
- Wildlife killed may not be utilized for personal use and must be either incinerated or buried on-site. A permit is required to transport a dead carcass off airport property.
- Lethal control of any state listed species must be reported to the FWC within five business days.
- Does not provide for taking of wildlife for purposes other than aircraft and human safety.
- Except for emergency situations, state listed wildlife may not be killed without a permit unless the airport is following a FAA approved wildlife hazard management plan for that airport.

Wildlife Species Controlled at TPA- Authorization/Regulations

During the 2022 WHA, wildlife observations were conducted on and near the airport for 12 consecutive calendar months. This data combined with species accounts from TPA Airfield Operations staff provides a comprehensive list of species that require control at TPA. **Table 3** provides a summary of the authorized actions by species or species group and the legal requirements necessary for either harassment or lethal control of wildlife at the airport. This table provides a summary of allowable active control and regulations. All wildlife control actions should be based on current permits and regulations and not solely on the table below. This table should be reviewed annually and updated as necessary.

TABLE 3. WILDLIFE SPECIES AND SPECIES GROUPS - CONTROL ACTIONS AUTHORIZED, FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

Species/ Species group	Legal Status		Harassment Permitted	Lethal Control Permitted	Federal Requirement	State Requirement
	Federal ¹	State ²				
Wood Stork	T	ST	NO	NO	Endangered Species Act (ESA)	Defer to federal regulation
West Indian Manatee, Eastern Indigo Snake	T	FT	NO	NO	Endangered Species Act (ESA)	Defer to federal regulation
American Alligator	FT (S/A)		YES	YES	Defer to State Regulations	FAC 68A-25.003 Taking and Disposal of Nuisance Alligators Statewide
Bald Eagle			YES ³	NO	Bald and Golden Eagle Act	Defer to federal regulation
American Oyster Catcher, Black Skimmer, Florida Burrowing Owl, Florida Sandhill Crane, Little Blue Heron, Reddish Egret, Roseate Spoonbill, Southeastern American Kestrel, Tricolored Heron		ST	YES	YES	Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) USFWS Depredation Permit	FAC 68A-9.012, No state permit required ⁴
Gopher Tortoise		ST	Collapse of vacant burrow	NO	N/A	FAC 68A-9.012, No permit required - see rule for details
Blackbirds, cowbirds, grackles, and crows			YES	YES	50 CFR 21.43 Depredation Order	Defer to federal regulation
All other native birds			YES	YES	MBTA USFWS Depredation Permit	FAC 68A-9.012, No state permit required
Non-Native/ Exotic birds ⁵			YES	YES	MBTA	FAC 68A-9.012, No state permit required
Non-listed Mammals			YES	YES		FAC 86A-9.012, No state permit required

1. Federally listed species: E = endangered T= threatened
 2. State listed species: ST = threatened, FT=federally-threatened
 3. TPA has a USFWS permit to harass bald eagle. No Lethal control is permitted.
 4. No state permit is required when operating under an FAA Approved WHMP
 5. The MBTA provides a description of non-native species/exotic bird species that are not protected under the MBTA. For TPA, these would include European starlings, muscovy duck, Eurasian collared doves, and rock pigeons.

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Herbicide Use for Vegetation Control

Currently, TPA Airfield Maintenance utilizes multiple herbicides when implementing vegetation management within the AOA and on airport property. The Authority’s Maintenance Department has at least one state-certified staff member with a “Public Applicator License” trained in the use and safe handling of these products. The certification is issued by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Pesticide Certification Office. **Table 4** provides the information on herbicides currently used at TPA State licenses, safety training records, and Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for these herbicides are kept on file with the TPA Airfield Maintenance Department.

TABLE 4. HERBICIDES USED FOR VEGETATION MANAGEMENT AT TPA			
Product Name	Active Ingredient	EPA Registration No.	General Use Description
Aquamaster	53.8% Glyphosate, N-(phosphonomethyl) Glycine	524-343	Herbicide (aquatic/terrestrial)

Additional herbicides, piscicides, insecticides or rodenticides may be used by maintenance staff, contractors, or other service providers. All required licenses and approvals will be in place prior to implementing chemical treatments as part of the Wildlife Hazard Management Program.



5.0 IDENTIFICATION OF RESOURCES

14 CFR Part 139.337 (f) (4) Identification of resources that the certificate holder will provide to implement the plan.

Table 5 provides a list of recommended equipment, supplies, and the source of each item described on the list. These items are utilized to implement ongoing wildlife hazard management techniques and strategies and strike reporting. This table will be reviewed and updated as necessary or on an annual basis.

TABLE 5. EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES TO IMPLEMENT THE WHMP	
Equipment/Supply Item	Description of Use
Operations vehicles	airfield inspections, response to wildlife hazard conditions
Vehicle siren & P.A. system	wildlife harassment
12-gauge shotguns	wildlife harassment, lethal control
Shotshell ammunition (variety)	wildlife removal, lethal control
Air-rifle	wildlife harassment, lethal control
Handheld pyrotechnic launcher	wildlife harassment
Pyrotechnic (shell crackers, bangers, screamers)	wildlife harassment
Goshawk traps	wildlife removal
Live traps (walk-in / leg hold)	wildlife removal
Snares	wildlife removal, lethal control
Binoculars	wildlife observation/identification
Spotlight	wildlife observation/identification
Rubber gloves	wildlife removal
Garbage bags	wildlife removal
Shovel	wildlife removal
Safety glasses	safety
Hearing protection	safety
VHF radios	communication
Wildlife cameras	wildlife observation

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6.0 PROCEDURES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN

14 CFR Part 139.337 (f) (5) *Procedures to be followed during air carrier operations that at a minimum includes—*

- (i) *Designation of personnel responsible for implementing the procedures;*
- (ii) *Provisions to conduct physical inspections of the aircraft movement areas and other areas critical to successfully manage known wildlife hazards before air carrier operations begin;*
- (iii) *Wildlife hazard control measures; and*
- (iv) *Ways to communicate effectively between personnel*

Personnel Responsible for implementing wildlife hazard control and response to wildlife hazard conditions

TPA provides 24-hour staff coverage for response to wildlife hazard conditions. Airfield Operations staff are the primary responders for wildlife hazards observed on the airfield, wildlife control, and wildlife strike reporting.

Provisions to conduct physical inspections for wildlife hazards

Airfield Operations staff conduct daily airfield inspections and record wildlife hazard information in the TPA Wildlife Collection Application (App). Information recorded includes species and numbers observed, management techniques deployed, and nest or perch site locations observed during the inspection.

Wildlife Hazard Control Measures

Airport personnel use a variety of techniques to harass wildlife on airport property including:

Harassment:

- Vehicle, vehicle sirens and horn
- Shotgun pyrotechnics (shell crackers)
- Handheld pyrotechnic launchers (screamers and bangers)

Lethal control techniques include:

- 12-gauge shotgun and varying size live ammunition shotshells
- Euthanasia after live trap (goshawk or walk-in traps)
- Snare
- Rifle

Trapping

- Goshawk traps
- Walk-in live traps
- Leg-hold traps

Falconry

- Falconry abatement (contracted services)

Wildlife Strike Reporting

Airport Operations Managers and Supervisors are the primary responders to wildlife strike incidents. TPA will report all known wildlife strikes to the FAA National Wildlife Strike Database following the guidance in FAA AC 150/5200-32B "Strike Reporting." This includes reporting:

- All birds
- All bats
- All terrestrial mammals larger than 2.2 lbs. (rabbit size and larger)
- All reptiles larger than 2.2 lbs.

Wildlife strike reports should also be submitted to the FAA for carcasses found in the area within 250 feet of the runway centerline or 1,000 feet from the end of the runway that are suspected to be the result of a strike or near strike (e.g., jet wash or helicopter downdraft). Typically, carcasses found in the AOA are reported as a wildlife strike (including taxiways, ramps, and areas further from the centerline). FAA guidance also includes reporting a wildlife strike when a "near miss" or interaction with wildlife causes a significant negative effect on flight such as an aborted take-off or an aborted landing even if the animal is not struck.

Effective Communication between TPA wildlife hazard management personnel and the FAA ATC

Airfield Operations staff communicates directly with the FAA ATC through VHF radio in response to wildlife hazard conditions on the airfield. Airfield Operations and staff are equipped with VHF radios when on duty. The FAA ATC on-duty air traffic controllers are equipped with VHF radios. If additional communication is required, either entity can direct dial the other to speak on a landline. Prior to and during wildlife harassment and or depredation activities, Airfield Operations staff contact and coordinate these activities with the Airport Communications Center. If wildlife harassment, depredation, or other wildlife hazard management activities occur on an active runway, Airfield Operations will coordinate with the FAA ATC prior to these activities.

FAA ATC is invited to the annual WHWG meeting and additional coordination meetings can be facilitated to ensure effective communication is being achieved to implement the WHMP.



7.0 PROCEDURES FOR REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF THE PLAN

14 CFR Part 139.337 (f) (6) *Procedures to review and evaluate the wildlife hazard management plan every 12 consecutive months or following an event described in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of this section, including:*

- (i) The plan's effectiveness in dealing with known wildlife hazards on and in the airport's vicinity and*
- (ii) Aspects of the wildlife hazards described in the wildlife hazard assessment that should be reevaluated.*

Procedures to review and evaluate the WHMP

The TPA WHMP will be reviewed and evaluated on an annual basis (every 12 consecutive calendar months). **Attachment D** provides copies of the WHMP review forms from Appendix F of FAA AC 150/5200-38 "Protocol for the Conduct and Review of Wildlife Hazard Site Visits, Wildlife Hazard Assessments, and Wildlife Hazard Management Plans" that will be used during the plan review and evaluation.

Annual Review

Annual reviews of the WHMP will occur every 12 consecutive calendar months, at a minimum. TPA will take the following actions to review and evaluate the WHMP:

- Document the WHMP review as outlined in FAA AC 150/5200-38 using the Annual Review Form in Attachment D.
- Update the WHMP document as needed to reflect any changes, additions, or deletions required to reflect current conditions at TPA.
- Review annual wildlife strike data (past 12 consecutive calendar months and/or previous calendar year).
- Tabulate and summarize wildlife hazard information from the daily inspection logs. This information includes wildlife observed, location, and harassment/ depredation information (past 12 consecutive calendar months and or previous calendar year).
- Review wildlife control permits, annual reports, and any updates or changes to federal regulations/rules that may apply to the implementation of the WHMP.
- Review any updates or changes to state regulations/rules that may apply to the implementation of the WHMP.
- The Wildlife Coordinator will facilitate an annual WHWG meeting to review the WHMP review from, annual wildlife hazard management program statistics, and WHMP updates/revisions. The WHWG stakeholder list is provided in Section 2 of the WHMP.



Triggering Event Wildlife Strike Review

Following a triggering event, as defined in 14 CFR Part 139.337, TPA will document the review of the WHMP via the forms from FAA AC 150/5200-38 (**Attachment D**). Per 14 CFR Part 139.337 (e)(6) wildlife strike triggering events that prompt the review of a WHMP include the following three incidents:

- (1) An air carrier aircraft experiences multiple wildlife strikes.
- (2) An air carrier aircraft experiences substantial damage from striking wildlife. As used in this paragraph, substantial damage means damage or structural failure incurred by an aircraft that adversely affects the structural strength, performance, or flight characteristics of the aircraft and that would normally require major repair or replacement of the affected component.
- (3) An air carrier aircraft experiences an engine ingestion of wildlife.

A QAWB and a Sr. Manager from the Operations Department, or their designee, will review and sign all triggering event review forms. These forms will be kept on file and available for review.



8.0 TRAINING PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

14 CFR Part 139.337 (f) (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.*

Training program

The Authority will obtain the services of a QAWB or pursue “train the trainer” qualifications as defined under FAA AC 150/5200-36B “*Qualifications for Wildlife Biologist Conducting Wildlife Hazard Assessments and Training Curriculums for Airport Personnel Involved in Controlling Wildlife Hazards on Airports*” to conduct annual wildlife hazard management training and pyrotechnics training. Operations will work with the TPA Airport Police Department to conduct firearms safety training for personnel operating firearms with live ammunition.

As stated in FAA AC 150/5200-36B, the goal of the training course must be to provide the knowledge, skills, and abilities needed by airport personnel to safely, accurately, and effectively implement relevant portions of an FAA-approved WHMP. The following elements must be included in the training to be acceptable to the FAA:

- a.** *General survey of wildlife hazards to aviation based on the most recent annual FAA National Wildlife Strike Database Serial Report*
- b.** *Review of wildlife strikes, control actions, and observations at the airport over at least the past 12 months*
- c.** *Review of the airport’s Wildlife Hazard Assessment is to include—*
 - (1) Existing wildlife hazards and trends in wildlife abundance*
 - (2) Status of any open or unresolved recommended action items for reducing identified wildlife hazards to air carrier operations within the past 12 months*
- d.** *Review of the airport’s Wildlife Hazard Management Plan, to include the following:*
 - (1) Airport-specific wildlife attractants, including man-made and natural features and habitat management practices of the last 12 months*
 - (2) Review of the airport’s wildlife permits (local, State, and Federal)*
 - (3) Review of other airport-specific items:*
 - (a) Wildlife hazard management strategies, techniques, and tools:*
 - (i) Flight schedule modification*
 - (ii) Habitat modification and exclusion*
 - (iii) Repelling methods*
 - (iv) Wildlife population management*
 - (b) Responsibilities of airport personnel for—*
 - (i) Reporting wildlife strikes, control actions, and wildlife observations*
 - (ii) Communicating with personnel who conduct wildlife control actions or who see wildlife hazards and air traffic control tower personnel and others who may require notification, such as airport operations or maintenance departments*
 - (iii) Documenting and reporting wildlife hazards observed during patrols and inspections and follow-up control efforts*

- (iv) Documenting and reporting when no hazards are observed during patrols and inspections
- e. Basic bird and mammal identification, stressing local hazardous and rare or endangered species of concern
- f. For any airport personnel using pyrotechnic launchers or firearms, training on the following topics from a qualified individual:
 - (1) Safety, parts, and operation of pyrotechnic launchers
 - (2) Fundamentals of using pyrotechnics to safely and effectively disperse wildlife
 - (3) Personnel protective equipment
 - (4) Cleaning, storage, and transport of firearms and pyrotechnic launchers
 - (5) Applicable local, State, and Federal regulations on firearms, pyrotechnic launchers, and pyrotechnics
 - (6) Live fire training with pyrotechnic launchers including strategies for dispersing wildlife away from runways and aircraft movement corridors
 - (7) For any airport personnel using firearms, live fire training. This training is highly recommended from a qualified individual but not a requirement for this training program
- g. Any other training required by local, State, or Federal regulations.

Trainers for both the wildlife hazard management portion of the training and the firearms portion of the training will document successful completion of each participant. Training records remain on file in the Operations Department for the duration of a staff member’s employment and 24 months after employment ends.

TPA Staff Training Requirements

Table 6 outlines the training requirements of airport staff responsible for implementing the wildlife hazard management program for TPA. Due to staff roles, not all staff are expected to receive wildlife training and firearms training on an annual basis.

TABLE 6. STAFF TRAINING REQUIREMENTS			
Position Title	Department	Required Annual Training	Invited to Training/ Not Required
Chief Operations Officer	Administration		X
Director of Airport Operations and Emergency Management	Operations		X
Senior Manager, Airfield Operations and Compliance	Operations	X	
Wildlife Coordinator	Operations	X	
Airport Operations Managers & Supervisors	Operations	X	
Senior Manager, Buildings and Grounds (or representative)	Maintenance	X	
Planning and Development Department	Planning and Development		X



ATTACHMENT A: USFWS FEDERAL DEPREDATION PERMIT (CURRENT YEAR)

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DEPREDATION AT AIRPORTS

Permit Number: MBPER0019256

Version Number: 6

Effective: 2026-01-01 **Expires:** 2026-12-31

Issuing Office:

Department of the Interior
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
MB Wild Take Unit
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, Virginia 22041-3803
MBPermits_take@fws.gov

<p>GARY WILLIAMS</p> <p>Wild Take Unit Lead, Migratory Bird Program</p>	<p>Digitally signed by GARY WILLIAMS Date: 2026.01.26 14:52:03 -07'00'</p>
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Permittee:

Hillsborough County Aviation Authority
Tampa International Airport
P.O. Box 22287
Tampa, FL 33622

Name and Title of Principal Officer:

John Tiliacos Executive Vice President of Operations and Customer Service

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:

Tampa International Airport property.

Reporting requirements:

ANNUAL REPORT DUE: 1/31 You must submit an annual report to your Regional Migratory Bird Permit Office each year, even if you had no activity. Form can be found at: <https://fwsepermits.servicenow.com/fws> Under "Explore Permits" select your permit type. Annual Report Form is under Permit Details.

<p>Federal Aviation Administration Southern Region Airports Division</p> <p>APPROVED</p> <p>Feb 18 2026</p> <p>MM Inspector</p>



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DEPREDTION AT AIRPORTS

Permit Number: MBPER0019256

Version Number: 6

Effective: 2026-01-01 **Expires:** 2026-12-31

Authorizations and Conditions:

Last Full Review: 2026

Next Full Review: 2030

Migratory Bird Permit Office Contact: MBPermits_Take@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 or state listed as threatened or endangered (t/e) ([FWS Endangered Species \(http://www.fws.gov/endangered\)](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: [2021 Birds of Concern \(https://www.fws.gov/media/birds-conservation-concern-2021.pdf\)](https://www.fws.gov/media/birds-conservation-concern-2021.pdf).

For information on the presence of bird species at your airport, we recommend using [IPAC \(https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/\)](https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/).

2. Lethal Take:

up to 300 Migratory Birds (except eagles, t/e, and BCC species)

3. Active Nest Take (including egg destruction/addling):

up to 100 Migratory Bird nests (except eagles, t/e, and BCC species)

4. Trap-Relocate:

up to 100 Migratory Birds (except eagles, t/e, and BCC species)

5. Emergency Take:

You are authorized to exceed the take authorized in 2-4 above in emergency situations and/or to take BCC species. 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.

6. 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



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DEPREDATION AT AIRPORTS

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birds are merely causing a nuisance.

7. 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.

1. Firearms. Shotguns, rifles, and professional air rifles are authorized. Shotguns used must be no larger than 10-gauge and must be fired from the shoulder. Nontoxic ammunition (e.g. bullets and shot) must be used if humane and feasible. If nontoxic ammunition is not humane or feasible, lead ammunition may be used. If lead ammunition is used, bird remains must be disposed of in a manner that prevents further introduction of lead in the environment. Use of lead ammunition is prohibited over water. Firearm use must be in accordance with all other applicable laws and ordinances.

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.

2. Lethal and/or live traps. All trapping must be under humane and healthful conditions (50 CFR 13.41 and 50 CFR 21.6).

Use of Pole Traps is prohibited.

Trap-and-euthanized 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, such as for educational use or to a licensed falconer. 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.



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DEPREDATION AT AIRPORTS

Permit Number: MBPER0019256

Version Number: 6

Effective: 2026-01-01 **Expires:** 2026-12-31

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.

6. Any live birds trapped or otherwise in-hand must be in humane and healthful conditions (50 CFR 13.41 and 50 CFR 21.6). Birds euthanized must follow the [American Veterinary Medical Association Guidelines on Euthanasia](https://www.avma.org/sites/default/files/2020-02/Guidelines-on-Euthanasia-2020.pdf) (<https://www.avma.org/sites/default/files/2020-02/Guidelines-on-Euthanasia-2020.pdf>).

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 21.76(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. Salvage activities are authorized under [50 CFR 21.16 Authorization—salvage](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-50/section-21.16) (<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-50/section-21.16>). Any person may salvage migratory bird specimens under the conditions set forth in the regulation. The regulation includes conditions for timelines, record keeping, methods of disposal, and the additional requirements for salvage of bald eagle and golden eagle specimens and species listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act.

For a list of threatened and endangered species in your state, visit the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Threatened and Endangered Species System (TESS) at: [Endangered Species](http://www.fws.gov/endangered/) (<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/>).

If you suspect birds were illegally killed or if five or more birds are found dead, you must notify the Service Office of Law Enforcement (see [50 CFR 10.22](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-50/section-10.22) (<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-50/section-10.22>) for contact information) prior to salvaging the birds and follow the instructions provided.

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;



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4. Retained and used as effigies; or
5. 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(5))

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 21.100 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: [Migratory Birds Permit Types and Forms \(https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-bird-permit/permit-types-and-forms\)](https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-bird-permit/permit-types-and-forms)

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.



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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 [Federal Firearms and Explosives License Types Fact Sheet \(https://www.atf.gov/resource-center/fact-sheet/fact-sheet-federal-firearms-and-explosives-licenses-types\)](https://www.atf.gov/resource-center/fact-sheet/fact-sheet-federal-firearms-and-explosives-licenses-types).
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 the [Bird Banding Laboratory \(http://www.reportband.gov/\)](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 21.100. 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 \(https://www.fws.gov/program/office-of-law-enforcement/contact-us\)](https://www.fws.gov/program/office-of-law-enforcement/contact-us) 1-844-FWS-TIPS (397-8477).

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ATTACHMENT B: EAGLE DEPREDATION PERMIT

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EAGLE DEPREDATION

Permit Number: MBPER0011401

Version Number: 1

Effective: 2021-09-29 Expires: 2026-06-30

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

2022-03-11 16:05:08

Chief, Migratory Bird Permit
Office, Atlanta, Georgia

Permittee:

Hillsborough County Aviation Authority
Brett Bell, Airfield Compliance Manager
P.O. Box 22287
Tampa, FL 33622

Authority: Statutes and Regulations: 16 U.S.C. 668 (a) 50 CFR Part 13, 50 CFR 22.23

Location where authorized activity may be conducted:

Tampa International Airport property only.

Reporting requirements:

You must submit a report to your Regional Migratory Bird Permit Office, even if you had no activity. Report form is at: <https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations/permits/need-a-permit.php> under Report Form 3-202-11.

Authorizations and Conditions:

A. You are authorized to use non-lethal scare devices, scare tactics or frightening devices to move or disperse bald eagle(s) endangering human safety due to a high risk of a serious bird strike to landing and departing aircraft. You are authorized to use airhorns, pyrotechnics, and drive vehicles with horns as necessary to scare eagles. Pyrotechnics must not be shot directly at the eagles.



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B. You must make a continuous effort to eliminate attractants and other physical properties that may draw eagles to airport property. Efforts must include habitat management and manipulation to discourage nesting and foraging. All on-site foraging areas (ponds and open bodies of water) should be managed to minimize foraging. All viable nesting substrate (vegetation and man-made) should also be managed to alleviate or discourage nesting opportunities.

C. This permit does not authorize the killing, injury or capture of any eagle or the destruction of any young or nests.

Eagle nests may be removed from airport property only with prior approval and required additional authorization by the migratory bird permit issuing office.

D. This permit does not authorize the disturbance of eagles at active nest sites that contain eggs or young in the nest.

E. **Sick, injured or orphaned bald eagles.** You must contact the migratory bird permit issuing office at (404) 679-4163 immediately regarding any apparent injury or death occurring to any eagle for any reason during project activities.

You must immediately contact the Raptor Center of Tampa Bay, (813) 205-1851, to coordinate transportation of any injured eagle. You may possess and immediately transport any eagle found sick, injured, or orphaned to a federally permitted rehabilitator or licensed veterinarian for care.

F. If you lethally take other migratory bird species under the authorization of your federal Airport Depredation Permit, excluding eagles, by means of firearms, nets, registered animal drugs (excluding nicarbazin), pesticides and repellents; falconry abatement; and legal lethal and live traps (excluding pole traps), you must collect all carcasses from the airport property and have them properly buried or incinerated to minimize any attractant to eagles, prevent scavenger poisoning and/or lead ingestion.

G. **Salvage.** You are authorized to salvage and temporarily possess any bald eagle found dead on airport property. Before you salvage any eagle 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 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 any eagle remains.

H. **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



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(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.

I. Reporting.

Immediate Notification. You must notify the permit issuing office via email at **Resee_Collins@fws.gov** and **Ulgonda_Kirkpatrick@fws.gov** within 48 hours to report any injury or death of any eagles during project activities. If any eagle required rehabilitative care, you must include the number of eagles, whether it was an eaglet or adult eagle and the name of the rehabilitator who received the birds.

J. 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 22.23 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. Unless otherwise specified on the face of this permit, you may not lethally take any bald eagle or golden eagle under this permit. Eagles may be taken only by the method(s) specified on the face of your permit. [Note: Explosive Pest Control Devices (EPCDs) are regulated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF). If you plan to use EPCDs, you



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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/how-to/becomean-fel.htm.]

6. If you encounter an eagle 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. This permit does not authorize take or release of any bald eagle or golden eagle on Federal lands without additional prior written authorization from the applicable Federal agency, or on State lands or other public or private property without prior written permission or permits from the landowner or custodian.
8. Unless otherwise specified on the face of the permit, any bald eagle or golden eagle taken under this permit must be promptly turned over to a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) agent or other wildlife law enforcement officer designated on the face of the permit.
9. Any person exercising the authorities of this permit must carry a legible copy of this permit, including these Standard Conditions, and display it upon request to any State or Federal officer when exercising its authority.
10. You must maintain records as required in 50 CFR 13.46. 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.
11. Acceptance of this permit authorizes the 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.
12. 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 (OLE) at 1-844-FWS-TIPS (397-8477)

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

ATTACHMENT C: RULE 68A-9012

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FL Rule 68A-9.012 Take of Wildlife on Airport Property

Any airport may take wildlife on airport property for the purpose of ensuring aircraft and human safety in accordance with this rule. An airport or other entity owning or operating an airport as defined in Section 330.27(2), F.S., or their officers, employees, contractors (or employee of a contractor) or member of the airport's governing body as referenced in Section 379.2293(5), F.S., may carry out the activities specified in this rule. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, the executive director or a designee may issue permits authorizing the take of additional species of wildlife, additional methods of take or alternative forms of disposition and transportation for justifiable purposes pursuant to Rule 68A-9.002, F.A.C., provided authorizations shall be denied or revoked upon reasonable conclusion that the requested or permitted activity would be detrimental to fish and wildlife resources or public health and safety.

(1) The taking and disposition of species, including eggs, regulated by the United States Departments of Interior or Commerce in 50 C.F.R. §10.13 (Migratory Birds), 50 C.F.R. § 17.11 and §17.12 (Threatened and Endangered Species), 50 C.F.R. §22 (Bald Eagle), 50 C.F.R. §223.102 and §224.102 (Marine Species), is allowed pursuant to appropriate federal permit or other federal authorization. No additional Commission authorization is required.

(2) The following paragraphs control the take of black bears and species described in Chapter 68A-27, F.A.C., except species described in subsection (1):

- (a) Any of these species may be harassed by persistent, non-injurious disturbance without physical capture or direct handling to disperse wildlife when the wildlife poses an imminent threat to aircraft and human safety.
- (b) Any of these species and their eggs may be otherwise taken when:
 1. The wildlife poses an imminent threat to aircraft and human safety; and
 2. A situation requires an emergency response which does not allow time for paragraph (2)(a); or
 3. Attempts using paragraph (2)(a) have been documented as unsuccessful and when:
 - a. The airport is implementing a Federal Aviation Administration approved wildlife hazard management plan or military bird/animal aircraft strike hazard plan; and
 - b. The airport has made habitat management alteration that has eliminated or significantly reduced hazardous wildlife attractants on airport property.
- (c) Wildlife burrows, including burrowing owl and gopher tortoise burrows, within the safety area as defined in 14 C.F.R. § 139.5 may be destroyed after or while all existing burrowing owl and gopher tortoise(s) within the burrows are flushed or live captured.
- (d) Wildlife nests may be destroyed when wildlife and eggs are no longer present or have been taken as authorized in subsection (1) or (2).

(3) Notwithstanding any provision of Commission rule, an airport authority may take all other wildlife not described in subsections (1) and (2) on airport property if their presence poses a potential threat to aircraft and human safety.

(4) Notwithstanding any provision of Commission rule, wildlife in subsections (2) and (3) taken pursuant to this rule may be taken by any method except the following:

- (a) Poison, other than those pesticides that are registered by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services without additional authorizations and are only used in a manner consistent with the product labeling.

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- (b) Leg hold traps except those commercially manufactured padded-jaw traps.
- (c) Traps, nets and snares unless they are visited at intervals not exceeding 24 hours.
- (d) Any method prohibited pursuant to Section 828.12, F.S.
- (e) Live capture of any deer, except Key deer as authorized by subsection (1).
- (f) The killing of gopher tortoises is prohibited.

(5) Disposition of live-captured wildlife.

- (a) Any species described in subsection (2) live captured shall be immediately released provided the release site and capture site are located on a contiguous piece of airport property or a permit or authorization has been obtained from the Commission for off-site release or alternative forms of disposition.
- (b) Any species described in subsection (3) live captured by any method shall be released or euthanized within 24 hours following capture or inspection of a trapping device containing wildlife except,
 - 1. Wildlife may only be released if:
 - a. The wildlife is released on the property of the airport provided the release site and capture site are located on a contiguous piece of property; or
 - b. The wildlife is a native species; and
 - c. The property where the animal is to be released is located within the county of capture and is a minimum of 40 contiguous acres; and
 - d. The person releasing the wildlife is in possession, at time of release, of written permission from the property owner allowing such action.
 - 2. Euthanasia of wildlife shall be humane as defined by the American Association of Zoo Veterinarians or the American Veterinary Medical Association.
 - 3. Euthanasia of any live captured bobcat is prohibited and any live captured bobcat shall be released as provided in subparagraph 1.

(6) Transportation of wildlife.

- (a) Live-captured wildlife described in subsection (3), may be transported pursuant to this subsection only for:
 - 1. The purpose of euthanasia as provided in subsection (5); or
 - 2. The purpose of release as provided in subsection (5).
- (b) Transportation of wildlife authorized by this subsection shall not supersede the provisions of any rabies alert or area quarantine issued by County Health Departments or County Animal Services.

(7) Wildlife described in subsections (2) and (3) that is killed pursuant to this rule or parts of that wildlife shall not be retained for personal use and shall be buried or incinerated.

(8) Any take that kills wildlife described in subsection (2) shall be reported by the airport. An Airport Wildlife Incident Report (Form FWC-AWIR 01-2013, herein incorporated by reference) must be submitted to the Commission within 5 business days. The form is available at MyFWC.com or <http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-03696> and must be submitted to the Protected Species Permit Coordinator, 620 S. Meridian Street, Mail Station 2A, Tallahassee, FL 32399-1600 or by email at AirportIncidents@myFWC.com.

Rulemaking Authority Art. IV, Sec. 9, Fla. Const. Law Implemented Art. IV, Sec. 9, Fla. Const. History—New 7-27-10, Amended 2-13-14.

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ATTACHMENT D: FAA AC 150/5200-38 WHMP REVIEW FORMS

Federal Aviation Administration
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Subject: Wildlife Hazard Management Plan Annual Review

Date: _____

Airport: _____

Airport ID: _____

On _____ we conducted the annual review of the Wildlife Hazard Management Plan, as per the requirements of 139.337(f) (6). General Information/ Significant findings:

- **Name of review coordinator-** (Person facilitating discussions and writing plan updates; usually the Wildlife Coordinator, Wildlife Biologist, or Airport Manager) & **participating airport personnel and representatives of other organizations** (As listed in 139.337(f)(1); may include members of airport management, the wildlife coordinator, airport operations/ wildlife staff, wildlife Biologist who conducted Wildlife Hazard Assessment, members of the wildlife hazard working group*). Attach a sign-in sheet.
- **Summary of results of annual data analysis-** Example: ranking of highest priority species based on the analysis. (Per standardized continual monitoring procedures of 139.337(f)(6); data for analysis may include logs of wildlife strikes, wildlife observations and control measures, standardized wildlife monitoring surveys, and wildlife data from off-airport sites of concern.)
- **Summary of progress and challenges in management of the most significant wildlife attractants and/or habitats on or near the airport -** (Review of habitat management priorities listed in 139.337(f)(2))
- **Summary of progress and challenges in direct wildlife hazard management (i.e., dispersals, strike response) on the airfield -** (Review of procedures to be followed during air carrier operations as listed in 139.337(f)(5))
- **Changes to management strategies identified**
- **Changes to documentation identified**
- **Changes to Wildlife Hazard Working Group membership or objectives identified**
- **Changes to airport training program identified**
- **Changes/ updates to Wildlife Hazard Management Plan identified**
(Submit any changes to the WHMP to the assigned FAA Airport Certification Safety Inspector)

Airport Manager/Director

*The wildlife hazard working group is made up of representatives that own and/or manage properties, attractants, and habitats for wildlife (both on- and off-airport property) that impact airport safety. The function of the wildlife hazard working group, or the airport’s relationships with such representatives, is to cooperatively address the airport’s specific wildlife hazard issues. During the annual review of the Plan, the effectiveness in addressing the issues should be evaluated, with any needed changes documented.

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Subject: Wildlife Hazard Management Plan Review Following a Triggering Event

Date: _____ Airport: _____ Airport ID: _____

On _____ we conducted a review of the Wildlife Hazard Management Plan, as per the requirements of 139.337(f) (6).

Description of Triggering Event:

- **Date/Time** - Provide details of the event which triggered the review. Attach strike report, if available and any pertinent information; runway used, airline, take-off, landing, species, damage, etc.

General Information/ Significant findings:

- **Name of review coordinator-** (Person facilitating discussions and writing plan updates; usually the Wildlife Coordinator, Wildlife Biologist, or Airport Manager) & **participating airport personnel and representatives of other organizations** (As listed in 139.337(f)(1); may include members of airport management, the wildlife coordinator, airport operations/ wildlife staff, wildlife Biologist who conducted Wildlife Hazard Assessment, members of the wildlife hazard working group*). Attach a sign-in sheet.
- **The plan's effectiveness in dealing with known wildlife hazards on and in the airport's vicinity-** Example: Review the current wildlife control log and evaluate recent strike reports or events. Make a determination as to whether the current program is working and what can be improved.
- **Aspects of the wildlife hazards described in the wildlife hazard assessment that should be reevaluated** – Review assessment to determine if everything is being addressed that was previously identified as a hazard or if other species are now present. Note: If other/additional new species are now present on or in the vicinity of the airport, another Wildlife Hazard Assessment may be needed.
- **Summary of progress and challenges in direct wildlife hazard management (i.e., dispersals, strike response) on the airfield** - (Review of procedures to be followed during air carrier operations as listed in 139.337(f)(5))
- **Changes to management strategies identified**
- **Changes to airport training program identified**
- **Changes/ updates to Wildlife Hazard Management Plan identified**
(Submit any changes to the WHMP to the assigned FAA Airport Certification Safety Inspector)

Airport Manager/Director

The wildlife hazard working group is made up of representatives that own and/or manage properties, attractants, and habitats for wildlife (both on-and off- airport property) that impact airport safety. The function of the wildlife hazard working group, or of the airport's relationships with such representatives, is to cooperatively address the airport's specific wildlife hazard issues. During the annual review of the Plan, the effectiveness in addressing the issues should be evaluated, with any needed changes documented.