

species; or maintaining unique wetland functions (e.g., aquifer recharge, flood control, filtration) exists.

- **For Part 139 airports, notify the Airport Inspector**, who will coordinate with the Eastern Region Wildlife Biologist, and provide verification that the conditions for exception exist at the site as documented by the US Fish and Wildlife Service, Army Corps of Engineers, or appropriate State agency. Next steps will be to conduct a Wildlife Hazard Site Visit and the Airports Division will use the outcome to determine further procedures.

Airport storm water management

(Reference AC 33B, Section 2-3, pages 5-7)

Existing basins and ponds:

Preferred: modify to drain within 48 hours and remain totally dry between rainfalls

- When this is not possible, exclusion devices (balls, wires, etc) can be used as long as they would not interfere with water rescue. **Part 139 airports must coordinate with their Airport Inspector** who will work with the Eastern Region Wildlife Biologist; pond modification and monitoring must be approved in the Wildlife Hazard Management Plan or procedures.
- When constant water flow is anticipated or if portions will not dry, there must be concrete or paved pad and/or ditch/swale constructed in the bottom to prevent vegetation that may provide nesting habitat.

New ponds and basins:

Preferred: underground systems

When this is not possible, ponds/ basins must be:

- Designed, engineered, and maintained to drain in a maximum of 48 hours and remain totally dry between rainfalls
- Narrow, linear in shape with steep rip-rep sides; no vegetation in or around pond/ basin
- Placed outside of the airport's AOA. Ideally placed at least approx 2 miles away from other open water sources and not across runways from other open water sources.
- If placement outside of AOA is not possible, exclusion devices (cover, netting, balls, wires, etc) must be used. They must be selected and installed in a manner that would not interfere with water rescue. **Part 139 airports must coordinate with their Airport Inspector** who will work with the Eastern Region Wildlife Biologist; pond modification and monitoring must be approved in the Wildlife Hazard Management Plan or procedures.

Wastewater discharge and sludge disposal:

Not allowed on airport property; this includes use of wastewater for irrigation purposes.

Agricultural activities on airport property

(Reference AC 33B, Section 2-6, pages 9-10)

Agricultural crops

- Allowed on airport property only if financially necessary and no alternatives are available; this includes airport-owned property outside of the AOA. Agriculture must be outside of the distances given in Advisory Circular 150/5300-13, Airport Design, Appendix 17. Monitoring and management of wildlife attraction to agriculture on airport-owned land must be documented in the approved Wildlife Hazard Management Plan or procedures.

Livestock grazing

- Not allowed on airport property.

Aquaculture

- Not allowed on airport property unless inside of fully-enclosed buildings.

Landscaping and landscape maintenance (Reference AC 33B, Section 2-7, pages 10-11)

Aesthetic landscaping

- Only allowed outside of AOA
- Plans should be reviewed by a qualified airport wildlife biologist
- Should be continuously monitored for wildlife attraction or activity

Turfgrass

- New plantings should not contain millet, ryegrass, other large-seed-producing varieties or clover
- Existing plantings containing millet, ryegrass, other large-seed-producing varieties or clover should be managed in such a manner as to prevent plant maturation and seed production
- Airports should develop turf mowing and management plans, with the assistance of a qualified airport wildlife biologist if necessary, to minimize attraction of hazardous wildlife

Composting (Reference AC 33B, Section 2-1e, page 4)

Not allowed on airport property.

- On-airport disposal of composting by-products is not allowed.

Other land uses (Reference AC 33B, Item 5 Background, page ii)

Constructed or natural areas—such as poorly drained locations, roosting habitats on buildings, or surface mining—can provide wildlife with ideal locations for feeding, loafing, reproduction, and escape. Even small facilities, such as fast food restaurants, taxicab staging areas, rental car facilities, aircraft viewing areas, and public parks, can produce substantial attractions for hazardous wildlife. Airports should review planning procedures to ensure these attractants are not created, and should review existing attractants to develop any warranted wildlife control procedures.

Documentation

(Reference AC 33B, Sections 3-4 and 3-5, pages 13-14)

Wildlife Hazard Assessments must evaluate hazardous wildlife attractants and provide recommendations to address them. The Wildlife Hazard Management Plan or procedures must identify hazardous wildlife attractants on or near the airport, including those listed in this bulletin, and the appropriate wildlife hazard management techniques to minimize the wildlife hazard. It must also prioritize the management measures. This documentation progress on implementing management measures will be verified during annual Part 139 Inspections.

Attachments: none