

KOI#13734

Stewart Park + Reserve Coalition
Box 90, Blooming Grove, N.Y. 10914
845-564-3018

Jan. 29, 2013

Stewart International Airport
Administration Bldg.
Records Access Officer

Dear Sir/Madam,

Under the provisions of FOIL,
I request a copy of the
Wildlife Hazard Management Report
for Stewart Airport.

Sincerely yours,
Sandra Kissa
Pres., SPARC

10-13 410:58 IN

THE PORT AUTHORITY OF NY & NJ

FOI Administrator

February 7, 2013

Ms. Sandra Kissa
Stewart Park & Reserve Coalition
P.O. Box 90
Blooming Grove, NY 10914

Re: Freedom of Information Reference No. 13734

Dear Ms. Kissa:

This is a response to your January 29, 2013 request, which has been processed under the Port Authority's Freedom of Information Code (the "Code") for a copy of the Wildlife Hazard Management Report for Stewart Airport.

Material responsive to your request and available under the Code can be found on the Port Authority's website at <http://www.panynj.gov/corporate-information/foi/13734-O.pdf>. Paper copies of the available records are available upon request.

Please refer to the above FOI reference number in any future correspondence relating to your request.

Very truly yours,



Daniel D. Duffy
FOI Administrator



WILDLIFE HAZARD MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
Stewart International Airport
1180 First Street, Bldg. 138
New Windsor, New York 12553

November 28, 2012

STEWART INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
1180 FIRST STREET, BLDG. 138
NEW WINDSOR, NY 12553
DEC 11 2012

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INTRODUCTION

Stewart International Airport (SWF) is a 2400-acre facility that is located approximately 3 miles northwest of the city of Newburgh, NY. This property also houses the New York Air National Guard Base. SWF is surrounded by woodlands, wetlands, agricultural fields, and shopping centers. The diversity of habitat presents unique wildlife issues for the airport. A 2009 Wildlife Hazard Assessment (WHA) completed by the U.S Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Wildlife Services (WS) identified white-tailed deer, Canada geese, blackbirds and European starlings, American crows, and ring-billed gulls as the most abundant hazardous species at SWF.

In accordance with 14 CFR Part 139.337(f), Stewart International Airport (SWF) recognizes the threat wildlife pose to aircraft operations and takes measures to minimize this threat. This Wildlife Hazard Management Plan (WHMP) presents recommendations for preventing or reducing wildlife hazards at SWF. The Wildlife Hazard Assessment (WHA) fulfilled the requirements of subsections (a) and (b) of 14 CFR 139.337, whereas this Plan fulfills requirements listed under subsection (f) of the same regulation.

In accordance with the requirements of 14 CFR Part 139.337, and in addition to the priorities and actions established in this Plan, SWF will take immediate action to alleviate wildlife hazards whenever they are detected.

OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this Plan is to present actions and priorities to reduce or eliminate wildlife hazards at SWF, to list key participants and individuals associated with the wildlife program at SWF, and to identify criteria by which the program will be operated and evaluated.

AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY – 14 CFR Part 139.337(f)(1)

The individuals having authority and responsibility for implementing each aspect of the plan:

Airport Operations Manager (AvPorts)

The Manager of Airport Operations responsible for compliance with all 14 CFR Part 139 regulations having to do with wildlife management (14 CFR Part 139.337). In addition the Airport Operations Manager (AvPORTS) is responsible for:

- all Airport operations field employees
- Ensuring compliance with all 14 CFR Part 139 regulations.
- In conjunction with the Wildlife Biologists (PANYNJ), ensuring SWF's WHMP is developed and implemented in compliance with all Federal, State, and local wildlife laws and regulations and Port Authority policy
- Issuing Notices to Airmen (NOTAMs) to the Air Traffic Control Tower (ATCT) when necessary

Airport Wildlife Coordinator (Senior Operations Officer)

The Airport Wildlife Coordinator reports directly to the Airport Operations Manager (AvPORTS) and is responsible for:

- conducting wildlife patrols during which they shall monitor, move, and control wildlife in active airport areas
- notifying all wildlife management contract employees of current airport conditions and expected or unexpected events that may affect airside airport operations

- conducting nonlethal and lethal wildlife management activities as necessary
- conducting runway and taxiway wildlife sweeps
- ensuring that all wildlife strikes are reported to the FAA Wildlife Strike Database (see Appendix E)
- training, supervising, coordinating, and monitoring activity of the Airport Operations staff (AvPORTS) with regard to the safe use firearms and pyrotechnics
- working with the Wildlife Biologists (PANYNJ) and Airport Maintenance to alter wildlife habitat as needed to minimize hazardous wildlife attractants
- issuing NOTAMs, when necessary

Airport Operations Supervisors (AvPORTS) (Senior Operations Officers)

The Airport Operations Supervisors reports to Manager of Airport Operations (AvPORTS) and are responsible for:

- conducting wildlife patrols during which they shall monitor, move, and control birds in active airport areas using lethal and nonlethal methods
- conducting runway and taxiway wildlife sweeps
- investigating reported wildlife strikes to aircraft and informing the Airport Wildlife Coordinator (AvPORTS) and the Wildlife Biologists (PANYNJ) of all wildlife strikes
- reporting wildlife attractants to the Airport Wildlife Coordinator (AvPORTS)
- notifying the Manager of Airport Operations (AvPORTS) of wildlife hazards or wildlife hazard management activities that may impact aircraft safety and recommend the issuance of a NOTAM
- coordinating with the Manager of Airport Operations (AvPORTS) to conduct emergency wildlife management activities
- issuance of NOTAMs, when necessary.

Airport Operations Coordinators (AvPORTS) (Operations Officers)

The Airport Operations Coordinators report to Airport Operations Supervisors (AvPORTS) and are responsible for:

- assisting the Airport Operations Supervisors (AvPORTS) with wildlife-related issues
- conducting wildlife patrols during which they shall monitor, move, and control wildlife in active airport areas using nonlethal methods
- issuance of NOTAMs, when necessary.

Airport Maintenance Department

- Managing grass at a height of 6"-10" where conditions allow or at a height directed by the Operations wildlife management staff for grass in the Airport Operations Area (AOA);
- Removing trash and debris from airside and landside areas;
- Coordinating with wildlife hazard management staff to conduct facility maintenance projects for the purpose of reducing or controlling wildlife at the airport.
- Assist with, or contract out habitat modifications addressed in the WHMP, such as vegetation, maintenance along ditches, brush removal, and tree pruning. Maintain and repair the perimeter fence to exclude mammals such as deer and coyotes.
- Supporting the wildlife control effort by maintaining landscaping in a way as not to attract wildlife.

Aviation Wildlife Biologists, PANYNJ

The Wildlife Biologist coordinates with the Airport Operations Manager and is responsible for all 14 CFR Part 139 regulations having to do with wildlife management (14 CFR Part 139.337).

The Wildlife Biologist:

- Oversees the airport's wildlife management activities, including providing direction, technical expertise and guidance to the Airport Operations staff,
- Manages and administers all contracts for wildlife control and research,
- Evaluates current wildlife programs and develops new wildlife hazard management goals,
- Is the airport's liaison to all Federal, State, and local agencies having wildlife regulatory authority, to include those agencies which issue wildlife management permits,
- Participates in reviews and updates of the SWF WHMP in accordance with requirements of 14 CFR Part 139.

USDA Wildlife Specialist or Biologist

The USDA WS Wildlife Biologist reports to the Wildlife Biologists (PANYNJ) and is responsible for:

- conducting routine wildlife surveys to monitor wildlife populations at locations outside the airport property and within the AOA
- reporting findings, attractants, and wildlife observations to Airport Operations staff and the Wildlife Biologists (PANYNJ)
- using findings from surveys, assessments, research and publications to recommend improvements to the Wildlife Biologists (PANYNJ)
- coordinating with Airport Operations and the Wildlife Biologists (PANYNJ) to interface with off-airport property owners and business operators regarding mitigation of wildlife hazards to aircraft
- employing appropriate wildlife control methods when hazardous wildlife are detected during routine surveys or observations
- assisting the Wildlife Biologist (PANYNJ) and Operations staff with wildlife related projects as requested

Environmental Services Specialist (AvPorts)

Environmental Services Specialist reports directly to the Airport Operations Manager and is responsible for:

- Coordinating and assisting with habitat modification or construction projects in wetland areas at SWF
- Assisting the Operations staff with wildlife related projects as requested.

Support Agencies:

Air Traffic Control Tower at SWF

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Wildlife Services (WS)

Federal Aviation Administration

SWF NYANG BASH Plan

Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

NYS Department of Environmental Conservation

WILDLIFE & HABITAT MANAGEMENT – 14 CFR Part 139.337(f)(2)

Wildlife Population Management –139.337(f)(2)(i)

Designated Archery-only Deer Hunting on Airport Property (Non-AOA)

SWF met with the NY State Police and USDA-Wildlife Services to discuss the possibility of having an archery-only deer hunt on airport property (non-AOA). SWF is reviewing the options and is moving forward with the development of this program for the 2013 hunting season.

Target Completion Date: Fall 2013

Canada Goose Management

SWF has cooperated with USDA on goose management on and within a 7-mile radius of the airport. This includes nest and egg destruction and capture and removal of adults. SWF also coordinates with New York Air National Guard (NYANG) on goose and other wildlife management issues.

Target Completion Date: Ongoing.

Starling Trapping

SWF has a starling trapping program that was started in 2011. Starling traps are located in the AOA and moved as needed. Monitoring of the traps is conducted by USDA and/or AvPorts staff. Starlings and other nuisance birds are euthanized and any non-targets are released. The number of traps and locations fluctuate as needed.

Target Completion Date: Ongoing.

Habitat Modification –139.337(f)(2)(ii)

Fencing

SWF will perform daily fence patrols on foot and/or by vehicle to discover deficient sections of fence and new wildlife entry points. When found, SWF will document the findings and repair holes, damage, and/or gaps in the perimeter fence or turf/ground to the extent possible. Quarterly inspections of the entire perimeter fence line will be completed to prevent deer and other wildlife from entering the airfield. These inspections will be coordinated with airport tenants as well as the NYANG. Damage, modifications, and/or repairs to the fence line will be documented using the SWF fence line inspection log.

NYANG repaved and stabilized the structural integrity of the perimeter fence and entrance leading to their leasehold. Currently NYANG conducts periodic patrols of the fence line and wildlife inspections as part of their Bird Aircraft Strike Hazard (BASH) program in an attempt to mitigate wildlife hazards. A communications plan is included in this program to address the reporting of wildlife strikes and hazards to airport personnel. These reports may be done in writing, verbally, or through a Wildlife Hazard Working Group.

Vegetation growing on or near the fence will be maintained by SWF Maintenance using herbicide applications. Following the herbicide applications, remaining vegetation will be cut and removed.

Target Completion Date: On-going

Water Management

SWF is developing a grid wire system to exclude wading birds, waterfowl, and gulls from the detention pond adjacent to the GE hangar. Design has been completed and materials have been purchased for the installation, which should be completed in spring 2013.

Large puddles after rain events will be monitored and removed as warranted. Repeated ponding in areas will be examined to determine the cause. Drains may be clogged or grading/repaving may be necessary to eliminate the problem.

SWF will investigate ponding in the irrigation ditch adjacent to Route 17K and along the airports perimeter and construction roads. If feasible, an underground drainage system will be installed to exclude wading birds, waterfowl, and gulls.

Target Completion Date: Spring 2013 and On-going

Turf/Vegetation Management and Landscaping

All airport vegetation will be in accordance with the Port Authority Engineering Department's "Aviation Landscape and Sustainable Design Criteria". More specific grass seed specification can be found in Engineering Document Division 2, Section 02930 "Seeding C-Specification". For a detailed recommended plant list, refer to Appendix G.

Turf will be maintained a height of 6 to 10 inches where conditions allow. In areas prone to grazing by geese, turf alternatives will be used such as planting of alternative grasses, artificial turf, or reshaping of turf through plantings of shrubs or trees.

SWF will use weed whacking, chemical application, and sealant to remove grass growing through concrete and asphalt, specifically near the approach of Runway 27, to eliminate cover and nesting habitat used by killdeer. SWF will sweep the remaining dirt and vegetation from hard surfaces to remove nesting material. SWF will evaluate the feasibility of removing this habitat to eliminate potential hazards as part of its future plans.

Target Completion Date: On-going

Old Tower Hill

SWF will remove woody and shrubby vegetation from old tower hill to reduce cover for deer and coyote and perching locations for raptors and blackbirds. In an attempt to reduce the risk of wildlife hazards, a plan is being developed that will eliminate this habitat. In the interim, SWF will perform patrols of old tower hill on foot and/or by vehicle on a periodic basis to address current and future wildlife concerns and will bulldoze vegetation as needed. Hazards will be documented on the SWF Wildlife Management Control Log as warranted (Appendix I)

Portions of Old Tower Hill were removed (vegetation and soil) during construction on Taxiway C. Whenever possible, soil from Old Tower Hill will be removed and reused for construction.

Target Completion Date: On-going

Review of Landscape and Architectural Plans

When necessary, the Port Authority Wildlife Biologist will review landscape engineering and architectural plans for SWF property to ensure that new projects will not create wildlife attractants.

Target Completion Date: On-going

Land use changes 139.337(f)(2)(iii)

No land use changes are determined.

PERMITS – 14 CFR Part 139.337(f)(3)

Requirements for and, where applicable, copies of local, State, and Federal wildlife control permits.

Wildlife Permits

Copies of the depredation permits are carried with all personnel conducting wildlife control on the airport.

Federal Permits

In accordance with Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations Part 10 (50CFR10), Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations Part 13 (50CFR13), and Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations Part 21 (50CFR21), the airport is required to obtain a federal permit to kill migratory birds. This permit must be renewed annually through the Region 5 United States Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) office in Hadley, Massachusetts (See Appendix B).

A report of the species taken under the permit must be filed at the time of renewal or expiration of the depredation permit. The report must contain the species taken, the dates the species were taken, how many of each species were taken, the number of nests and eggs destroyed, and the final disposition of the carcass (buried, incinerated, or donated to permitted individuals or agencies). The annual report and the permit renewal form must be returned to USFWS no later than 30 days prior to the expiration of the permit. Copies of these reports must also be sent to NYSDEC Special Licenses Unit in Albany, New York.

State Permits

As long as SWF holds a current USFWS migratory bird depredation permit, no state migratory bird depredation licenses are required. However, because SWF has special authorization to nonlethally disperse state-listed threatened and endangered species, JFK must maintain a New York State Depredation License (Airport #47). New York State requires the airport to obtain a state airport air strike hazard permit, Permit Number 3-03-01, to take nuisance wildlife at any time when it becomes a threat to aircraft and airport safety. Nuisance wildlife includes "all wildlife except threatened and endangered species, species of special concern, and migratory birds requiring federal and/or state permits and licenses." This airport air strike hazard permit is continuous until revoked and does not need to be renewed. SWF is required to keep a daily log of all control activity conducted under this permit and must forward it to the NYSDEC Regional Wildlife Manager annually.

Pesticide Permits & Regulations

Pesticide permits are required for applications of insecticides and, if needed, are maintained by the contractor (pesticide applicator).

RESOURCES – 14 CFR Part 139.337(f)(4)

Identification of resources that the certificate holder will provide to implement the plan.

Habitat management and wildlife control supplies can be purchased from several companies. An adequate supply of equipment will be kept on hand at SWF Airport Operations for use by trained personnel.

ALABAMA
DIVISION
MCC 81 207

Personnel

The Airport Operations Department is primarily responsible for wildlife management on the airport. The Operations staff is comprised of the Airport Operations Manager, Wildlife Coordinator, and Airport Operations Officers. Additional wildlife contractors may assist in wildlife management at SWF.

Wildlife Hazard Working Group

A Wildlife Hazard Working Group was created by SWF to help address wildlife issues and coordinate mitigation efforts on a community level. Members of the working group include: Stewart Air National Guard, The Town of Newburgh, and Orange County, New York. In the future, this group may be expanded to include property owners within a 5-mile radius of the AOA whose properties attract large numbers of geese and other hazardous wildlife. SWF will encourage these properties to engage in wildlife hazard mitigation efforts. Members of the working group and property owners are encouraged to maintain their property as to avoid providing geese with an additional food source and to eliminate any potential attractants.

This working group is also used as a forum to help coordinate activities between SWF and Stewart ANG. These activities include but are not limited to: vegetation, water, and wildlife management. Additionally, SWF and Stewart ANG may discuss aspects of this WHMP and the 105th Airlift Wing Bird Aircraft Strike Hazard (BASH) Plan 91-212. ANG personnel responsible for implementing wildlife management techniques may cooperate with SWF to obtain and review the techniques in this WHMP.

Equipment & Supplies

SWF keeps wildlife control equipment and supplies in Building 110, Airport Operations office. Individual kits with supplies are also stored in each Operations vehicle used for wildlife patrols. Firearms and ammunition are secured in fire-resistant firearm safes. Equipment and supplies include:

Patrol vehicles (Airport Operations)

- Copies of the recent WHMP
- 12 gauge break action shotgun and ammunition
- Cleaning kits for all firearms and pyrotechnic launchers
- Pyrotechnic launchers and ammunition
- Specimen collection materials (snare kits)
- Field guide for local bird identification
- Binoculars
- Plastic bags & Latex gloves
- Spotlights
- Freezer

Maintenance vehicles

- Grass cutting vehicle(s)
- Brush cutting vehicle(s)
- Pavement Brooms

In addition to conducting wildlife control and performing numerous duties on the AMA, the Operations Supervisors and Coordinators conduct routine runway inspections for FOD, including wildlife struck by aircraft.

All inspections including wildlife patrol, wildlife observations, and daily runway sweeps are integrated to the Daily Self-Inspection Program and recorded in the Wildlife Management Control log (See Appendix I).

A list of suppliers of wildlife management equipment is attached in Appendix B (*List of Supply Sources*) of this plan

WILDLIFE CONTROL PROCEDURES – 14 CFR Part 139.337(f)(5) Procedures to be followed during air carrier operations

Assignment of Duties – 139.337(f)(5)(i)

The section on AUTHORITY - 14 CFR Part 139.337(f)(1) designates personnel responsible for implementing wildlife management procedures. The Airport Operations Manager oversees the airport's wildlife management program and all wildlife control activities at SWF. The Operations department is staffed 24/7 with a minimum of two Operations officers per twelve hour (12) shift available to conduct wildlife patrols, respond to wildlife hazards and wildlife strikes, report all wildlife strikes to the FAA National Wildlife Strike Database, and supervise contract employees. The Port Authority Wildlife Biologists recommend and monitor wildlife hazard management programs and special projects. Wildlife contractors, such as USDA, perform routine wildlife monitoring and may assist SWF and NYANG staff with wildlife control activities in a cooperative effort.

Inspections – 14 CFR Part 139.337(f)(5)(ii)

Airport Operations personnel will monitor the entire AOA 7 days per week for wildlife and attractants. Wildlife staff will monitor the AOA closely during the hours of dawn and dusk. Airport Operations personnel will conduct at least one full length inspection of each runway each day, including full-length inspections before any closed runway is reopened and after any wildlife strike is reported. All wildlife strikes will be reported using the online wildlife strike reporting form (<http://wildlife-mitigation.tc.faa.gov/wildlife>). All wildlife observations will be logged in the airport's Wildlife Observation and Control Log. The Airport Operations Manager will be notified on any wildlife attractants once they are detected.

Wildlife Hazard Control Measures – 14 CFR Part 139.337(f)(5)(iii)

Before conducting any wildlife control activities for the first time, staff must read and understand all conditions for control in the airport's wildlife permits. Staff must read all new or updated permits when they are issued to ensure that staff is familiar with the most current permit conditions.

Bird Control

Harassment – Generally the first step in controlling bird hazards. Wildlife Management staff will use pyrotechnics or other legal non-lethal methods to disperse the hazard. Care is taken to disperse birds away from the active runway and dispersals are conducted between aircraft movements whenever possible. If harassment methods are ineffective, lethal control may be used as stipulated by SWF's depredation permits (Appendix C).

New York State listed threatened and endangered species and species of special concern may be harassed using nonlethal control methods only. Federally listed threatened and endangered species may not be harassed or depredated without prior approval from USFWS (Appendix C).

Capture – Traps may be used to capture starlings, house sparrows, red-winged blackbirds, brown-headed cowbirds, and pigeons. Trapped birds should be euthanized and disposed of in accordance with the airport's depredation permit. Any non-target birds that are captured are immediately released.

Lethal Control – Wildlife Management staff shall use lethal control when non-lethal control efforts have failed to produce the desired results, when there is an immediate threat to aircraft safety, or as part of a specific depredation program. Birds not specifically listed on the airport's federal depredation permit may be taken if the bird presents an immediate hazard to aircraft. This must be reported to the Wildlife Coordinator who will notify the PANYNJ – Aviation Wildlife Biologist and file a written report of the emergency take to USFWS within 72 hours.

Threatened and endangered birds are excluded from this emergency take clause and may not be killed under any circumstances.

Additionally, European starlings and blackbirds, crows, pigeons, and house sparrows can be depredated without a federal or state permit. Birds such as wild turkey, ring-necked pheasant, and mute swans may be depredated under the airport's Airport Air Strike Hazard Permit (See Appendix C).

Some circumstances may require birds to be depredated even before harassment methods are attempted. Because of the substantial threats posed by gulls, immediate lethal control should be considered. Nonlethal control methods can be effective in dispersing gulls; however, gulls may be persistent. Lethal control should be used regularly to reinforce the nonlethal control techniques.

SWF has a zero-tolerance policy for geese, swans, and turkey. Lethal control should be employed immediately in areas where firearms can be safely used. These birds should not be allowed to land or sit on the airport and depredation/dispersal should be the first priority. This shall include but is not limited to, the AOA, Crestview Lake, and/or Maroney ponds.

Airport Operations personnel will follow the procedures listed above to harass and depredate hazardous bird species from airport property outside of the AOA (including but not limited to: Crestview Lake and Maroney Pond). Control activity at these locations will be coordinated to help prevent dispersing birds from flying onto the AOA or near active flight paths.

All depredated birds are disposed of in accordance with the airport's depredation permits. ***The carcasses of all threatened and endangered species must be saved and turned over to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation as directed by the NYDEC Regional Wildlife Manager.***

Mammal Control

Harassment – Mammals may be harassed using any available legal method.

Capture – The NYS DEC Air Strike Air Hazard Permit allows SWF to trap and kill hazardous mammals (except deer) with box, cage, foothold, and/or body-gripping traps. These animals must be euthanized and may not be removed or relocated from airport property.

Lethal Control – Nuisance mammals (including deer) may be shot in accordance with the airport's state Airport Air Strike Hazard Permit.

SWF has a zero-tolerance policy for white-tailed deer and coyotes. Deer and coyotes should be lethally removed from the AOA as soon as they are detected. These animals may be removed as outlined in the Airport Air Strike Hazard Permit.

Domestic animals will be captured and returned to their owners. If absolutely necessary, domestic animals may be shot. Shooting is appropriate only when all other non-lethal methods have been attempted to capture the animal and aircraft safety is threatened, or when a dog or other domestic animal is acting aggressively towards people or exhibits symptoms of rabies.

All depredated mammals should be disposed of in accordance with the airport's Airport Air Strike Hazard Permit.

**Air Traffic Control Communication - 14 CFR Part 139.337(f)(5)(iv)
Procedures to communicate/for communicating between personnel conducting wildlife control or observing wildlife hazards and the air traffic control tower.**

Procedures & Training

The ATCT must be contacted prior to entering an active runway or runway safety area at SWF. SWF staff will notify the ATCT when wildlife control activities may have an impact upon aircraft or their flight path. If wildlife hazards are present on or adjacent to active runways, the Duty Operations Supervisor will make a determination as to the severity of the situation and determine if aircraft operations will be suspended. Airport staff will eliminate or mitigate the wildlife hazard and/or issue a NOTAM. If aircraft operations were suspended, staff will immediately contact ATCT to resume aircraft operations upon completion of wildlife hazard efforts.

ATCT will be notified of special projects that may impact their operations. Notification will be made in writing or verbally over the telephone.

Staff receives initial training in proper radio procedures during on-the-job training and driver training. Recurrent training is provided via Part 139 using MS PowerPoint presentations and written tests.

Equipment

All SWF and USDA airside vehicles are equipped with two-way radios to communicate directly with FAA ATCT. Vehicles are also equipped with amber roof lights to make them more conspicuous to ATCT and flight crew personnel.

Air Traffic Control Tower Personnel that observe hazardous wildlife will communicate this information immediately to Airport Operations via a landline and/or Ground and Local Control frequencies.

REVIEW OF WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT 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 14 CFR Part 139.337 (b)(1), (b)(2), and (b)(3).

The WHMP will be reviewed once every 12 consecutive months by representatives of all of the staff offices responsible for implementing the WHMP, including wildlife contractors. Upon completion of the annual WHMP review, the airport will complete an annual review report detailing the results of the review and a list of attendees and review coordinator. The report will be submitted to FAA. Following a triggering event as described in 14 CFR Part 139.337(b)(1), (b)(2), and (b)(3), the WHMP will be reviewed monthly by the Wildlife Biologist and a report of the event(s) kept on file. If necessary, the WHMP will be revised based on this review.

During this annual meeting SWF will follow the Wildlife Hazard Management Plan Annual Review worksheet issued as an FAA Eastern Region *cert bulletin*. Additionally, this meeting will include a review of the Wildlife Strike Log, Wildlife Observation and Control Log, and data from wildlife surveys. SWF will discuss the effectiveness of wildlife dispersal and control efforts, and will discuss the need for changes to permits or the need for any operational or technical assistance from WS

Management Plan Effectiveness - 14 CFR Part 139.337(f)(6)(i)

The plan's effectiveness in dealing with known wildlife hazards on and in the airport's vicinity

The effectiveness of the Airport's Wildlife Hazard Management Program will be evaluated at least every 12 months during an annual meeting with responsible parties and supporting agencies. The meeting will include a review of wildlife strikes, wildlife depredation, significant events, or data from any wildlife surveys. Changes in wildlife permits may also be discussed.

Aspects to Reevaluate - 14 CFR Part 139.337(f)(6)(ii)

Aspects of the wildlife hazard assessment that should be reevaluated.

A new wildlife hazard assessment should be conducted if there is noticeable change in wildlife strike trends despite wildlife control measures, significant changes in habitat or on- or off-airport attractants.

TRAINING – 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

Airport Operations Division

Staff responsible for implementing the WHMP must take initial and annual recurrent training in wildlife management. This mandatory 8-hour training is based on the airport's WHMP and WHA and other topics as mentioned in FAA Advisory Circular 150/5200-36 and must be taken every 12 consecutive months.

Staff authorized to use firearms and pyrotechnics receive initial training from a certified firearms trainer authorized by the National Rifle Association (NRA) or equivalent prior to performing such duties. In addition, recurrent safety training shall be conducted at a minimum of every 12

consecutive months by the Wildlife Coordinator (or qualified Senior Operations Officer) or as warranted. Pyrotechnic training may also be provided as part of the 8-hour wildlife hazard management training. Training consists of classroom and/or hands-on field instruction on the basic use and safety of firearms and pyrotechnics.

Other SWF Personnel

SWF Maintenance staff, including at least the Maintenance Supervisor, who are responsible for implementing the WHMP, attend the annual 8-hour training in wildlife hazard management and also receive the wildlife hazard awareness program annually as part of their annual 14 CFR Part 139 recurrent training. Recurrent training is accomplished with instruction through MS PowerPoint based presentations followed by written testing.

Contractors

USDA Wildlife Services staff provides their employees who work at airports with an 8-hour training course in wildlife hazard management as mandated by the FAA.

APPENDIX A (Continued)

Wildlife Control Form

Wildlife Control

Related Item:

Date Time Entered: 4/13/2012 2:21 PM Modifications:
 Event Date/Time: Entered By: jkolodzinski

Entry Last Updated:

Entry Closed:

Date: Time:

Action Taken:

Airport:

Species (Dominant):

Observed: # Harassed: # Evisc:
 # Dejected: # Lost:
 # Trapped: # Rebrayed:

Other Species (Optional):

Species (Secondary):

Observed: # Dejected:
 # Harassed: # Trapped:

Method: # Pyrotechnics Used:

Method #2: # Pyrotechnics Used:

Duration of Control:

Location:

Other Comments:



STEWART INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
 WILDLIFE HAZARD MANAGEMENT PLAN
 01/01/2011

APPENDIX B - LIST OF SUPPLY SOURCES

PYROTECHNICS

Reed-Joseph International Company

P.O. Box 894
Greenville, MS 38702
(800) 647-5554

Margo Supplies Ltd.

P.O. Box 5400
High River, Alberta, Canada T1V 1M5
Tel: (403) 652-1932
Fax: (403) 652-3511

Stoneco, Inc.

PO Box 765
Trinidad, CO 81082
(719)-846-2853

FIREARMS

Don Faenza, FFL

9 Faenza Terrace
Highland Mills, NY 10930
(845) 534 4759

LIVE AMMUNITION

Gander Mountain

Crystal Run Plaza, 100 N. Galleria Drive
Middletown, NY 10941
(845) 692-5600

APPENDIX C - PERMITS

FEDERAL MIGRATORY BIRD DEPREDATION

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE



FEDERAL FISH AND WILDLIFE PERMIT

PERMITTEE
STEWART INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
ATTENTION: WILDLIFE HAZARD GROUP
125 PARK AVENUE, 40TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10017

REGISTRATION
REG PERMIT 13
05/01/2013

PERMIT NUMBER
MH708427-0

ISSUANCE DATE
05/01/2013

ISSUANCE BY
[Signature]

NAME AND TITLE OF PRINCIPAL OFFICER OF THE SERVICE
LAURA FRANK OFER
CHIEF WILDLIFE BIOLOGIST

LOCATION WHERE ACTIVITIES MAY BE CONDUCTED
WITHIN THE PROPERTY BOUNDARIES OF STEWART INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, NEW YORK

CONDITIONS AND REGULATIONS

A. GENERAL CONDITIONS: TAKE AND POSSESSION OF PERMITTED SPECIES SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS. TAKE AND POSSESSION SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE SPECIES AND NUMBERS SPECIFIED IN THIS PERMIT. TAKE AND POSSESSION SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE SPECIES AND NUMBERS SPECIFIED IN THIS PERMIT. TAKE AND POSSESSION SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE SPECIES AND NUMBERS SPECIFIED IN THIS PERMIT.

B. YOU MAY NOT ENGAGE IN ANY ACTIVITY THAT IS IN VIOLATION OF ANY FEDERAL OR STATE LAW.

C. VALID FOR: 05/01/2013 TO 04/30/2014

D. You are authorized to take, temporarily possess, and transport the migratory birds specified below to relieve or prevent injurious situations impacting public safety. All take must be done as part of an integrated wildlife damage management program that emphasizes nonlethal management techniques. You may not use this authority for situations in which migratory birds are merely causing a nuisance.

- (1) The following may be lethally taken:
 - (a) up to **30 EACH: Ring-billed, Herring, and Great Black-backed gulls**, and
 - (b) up to **100 Canada geese**
 - (c) up to **25 Mallard Ducks, Killdeer, American Kestrels**
- (2) The following may be live-trapped and relocated:
 - (a) up to **25 American Kestrel**
 - (b) up to **10 Red-tailed hawks**; alternatively, authorized to kill if relocation is not possible
- (3) The following active nests (including eggs) may be destroyed:
 - (a) up to **20 Killdeer**

State restrictions: Peregrine falcons and other bird species are listed as Endangered/Threatened by New York State law

ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS AND REGULATIONS APPLY

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
ANNUAL REPORT DUE WITH NEXT RENEWAL FORM
USFWS Forms can be found at: <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/depredation/>

ISSUANCE BY
[Signature]
CHIEF, MIGRATORY BIRD PERMIT OFFICE - REGION 5

APPENDIX C (Continued)

FEDERAL MIGRATORY BIRD DEPREDATION

and, therefore, may not be taken, unless otherwise authorized by the New York Department of Environmental Conservation.

E. You are authorized in emergency situations only to take, trap, or relocate any migratory birds, nests and eggs, including species that are not listed in Condition D (except bald eagles, golden eagles, or endangered or threatened species) when the migratory birds, nests, or eggs are posing a direct threat to human safety. A direct threat to human safety is one which involves a threat of serious bodily injury or a risk to human life.

You must report any emergency take activity to your migratory bird permit issuing office, Hadley, MA, by faxing to 413-253-8424, within 72 hours after the emergency take action. Your report must include the species and number of birds taken, method, and a complete description of the circumstances warranting the emergency action.

F. You are authorized to salvage and temporarily possess migratory birds found dead or taken under this permit for (1) disposal, (2) transfer to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, (3) diagnostic purposes, (4) purposes of training airport personnel, (5) donation to a public charity (those suitable for human consumption) or (6) donation to a public scientific or educational institution as defined in 50 CFR 10.12. Any dead bald eagles or golden eagles salvaged must be reported within 48 hours to the National Eagle Repository at 303-287-2110 and to the migratory bird permit issuing office by faxing to 413-253-8424. The Repository will provide directions for shipment of these specimens.

G. You may not salvage and must immediately report to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Law Enforcement any migratory birds that appear to have been poisoned, shot, or otherwise injured as the result of criminal activity.

H. You may use the following methods of take: (1) shotguns, (2) other types of firearms by USDA; (3) nets; (4) registered animal drugs (excluding nicarbazin), pesticides and repellents, (5) falconry abatement; and (6) legal lethal and live traps (excluding pole traps). Birds caught live may be euthanized or transported and relocated to another site approved by the appropriate State wildlife agency, if required. When using firearms, you may use rifles or air rifles to shoot any bird when you determine that the use of a shotgun is inadequate to resolve the injurious situation. The use of any of the above techniques is at your discretion for each situation.

I. You may temporarily possess and stabilize sick and injured migratory birds and immediately transport them to a federally licensed rehabilitator for care.

J. The following subpermittees are authorized: **Port Authority and AvPORTS employees and USDA Wildlife Services employees.** In addition, 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.

K. You and any subpermittees must comply with the attached Standard Conditions for Migratory Bird Depredation Permits. These standard conditions are a continuation of your permit conditions and must remain with your permit.

G. A "No Feeding Policy" must be in place.

For Canada Geese Egg Adding or Nest Destruction you MUST register each year between January 1 and June 30 at: <https://epermits.fws.gov/eRCGR>. You must return to website and report your take before October 31 each year.

For suspected illegal activity, immediately contact USFWS Law Enforcement at: Valley Stream, NY: 516-825-3950

APPENDIX C (Continued)

STATE MIGRATORY BIRD DEPREDATION

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Depredation Licenses - Airport # 47

8/2/02

LICENSE

Under the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL)

Licensee and Facility Information

License Issued To: LAURA C FRANCOEUR
THE PORT AUTHORITY OF NY AND NJ
JFK INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT BLDG 145
2ND FLR
JAMAICA, NY 11430

Facility: STEWART INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
ST RTE 17K W SIDE
NEWBURGH, NY 12553

(718) 744-3773
COUNTY QUEENS

DEC Contact Information

DIVISION OF FISH, WILDLIFE AND MARINE RESOURCES
SPECIAL LICENSES UNIT
625 BROADWAY, ALBANY, NEW YORK 12233-4752
PHONE: (518) 402-8985 FAX: (518) 402-8925
WEBSITE: www.dec.state.ny.us

License Authorizations

Depredation Licenses - Airport
License # 47

Renewal Effective Date: 5/1/2012 Expiration Date: 4/30/13

NYSDEC Approval

By acceptance of this license, the licensee agrees that the license is contingent upon strict compliance with the ECL, all applicable regulations, and all conditions included as part of this license.

License Regulations

6 NYCRR Part 182
ECL 11-0535

Issued License

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STEWART INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
NEW YORK, NY 11767
STEWART AIRPORT
NEWBURGH, NY 12553

APPENDIX C (Continued)

STATE MIGRATORY BIRD DEPREDATION

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Depredation Licenses - Airport # 47

6 NYCRR Part 175
ECL 11-0521
ECL 11-0505 (5)

DEPREDATION LICENSES - AIRPORT - LICENSE CONDITIONS

1. **DEPA – Authorization for Non-lethal Control Methods** The licensee is authorized to use department approved non-lethal control methods on migratory birds, including state listed endangered or threatened species or species of special concern (6 NYCRR Part 182), that are creating or will create a hazard to human health or safety at Stewart International Airport Orange County, New York.

2. **DEPA – Authorization for Lethal Control Methods** The licensee is authorized to use lethal control methods (pursuant to take limits and methods provided by Federal License MB408422) on migratory birds, except endangered or threatened species or species of special concern (6 NYCRR Part 182), when non-lethal control methods have failed to deter birds from entering Stewart International Airport airspace or when immediate removal of birds is required to protect human health or safety.

3. **DEPA – Control Measures** Control measures shall include non-lethal methods designed to frighten migratory birds from the authorized location(s).

4. **DEPA – ALL – License not Valid Without Federal Permit** This license is not valid without a corresponding Federal Permit from the US Fish and Wildlife Service. The licensee shall comply with all terms and conditions of the Federal Permit.

5. **DEPA – Federal Emergency Authorization** The licensee is authorized in emergency situations only to take any migratory birds, nests and eggs (except bald eagles, golden eagles or endangered or threatened species) when the migratory birds, nests or eggs are posing a direct threat to human safety. A direct threat to human safety is one which involves a threat of serious bodily injury or a risk to human life.

6. **DEPA – Training Requirement Prior to Use of Lethal Control Methods** Only persons who have received training in species identification and wildlife control techniques within the previous two (2) years are authorized to use lethal control methods pursuant to this license.

7. **DEPA – No Take of Non - Target Species** This license does not authorize the taking of any non-target species. In the event such species are taken, the licensee shall cease activities and contact the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's Regional Wildlife Manager:

Regional Wildlife Manager
NYSDEC REGION 3 HEADQUARTERS
21 SOUTH PUTT CORNERS RD
NEW PALTZ, NY 12561-1620

8. **DEPA – Retrieval and Disposal of Carcasses** The licensee shall attempt to retrieve birds shot or found dead on the property and properly dispose of the carcasses by donation to public, scientific and/or educational institutions, or by prompt burial and/or incineration.

Issued License

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WILLIAM A. GAVIN
Assistant Regional Wildlife Manager
New Paltz, NY

APPENDIX C (Continued)

STATE MIGRATORY BIRD DEPREDATION

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Depredation Licenses - Airport # 47

9. **DEPA - Reporting Endangered or Threatened Species Found Dead** The licensee shall immediately advise the warden of any endangeread or threatened species found dead and report to the NYS DEC Endangered Species Unit, 615 West 56th Street, New York, New York 10019, by telephone, by mail or by fax.

10. **DEPA - All Designated Agents** The licensee must designate agents in writing and provide a list of such agents to the warden. The licensee shall be liable and responsible for the actions of such agents under this license. The licensee shall be liable and responsible for the actions of such agents under this license.

11. **DEPA - All Licensee Shall Submit copies of Federal Reports** The licensee shall submit copies of all reports required under their Federal Permit to the NYS DEC Special Licenses Unit and address to the warden at least 10 days prior to the expiration of his license.

GENERAL CONDITIONS - Apply to ALL Authorized Licenses

1. **GC - Licensee Shall Read All Conditions** The licensee shall read all license conditions prior to accepting and acting on authorized pursuant to this license.

2. **GC - License is Not Transferrable** This license is not transferrable and is not to be used by anyone other than the licensee.

3. **GC - Licensee Responsible for Federal, State or Local Permits/Licenses** The licensee is responsible for obtaining any and all necessary, state, federal, state or local permits/licenses prior to conducting any activity authorized pursuant to this license.

4. **GC - Reasons for Revocation** This license may be revoked for any of the following reasons:
a. Licensee provided material false or inaccurate statements on his or her application or subsequent documentation or on required reports;
b. Licensee failed to comply with any terms or conditions of this license;
c. Licensee exceeds the scope of the purpose or activities described in his or her application for this license;
d. Licensee fails to comply with any provisions of the NYS Environmental Conservation Law or any other State or Federal laws or regulations of the department directly related to the licensed activity;
e. Licensee submits a check, money order or voucher for this license or application for this license, but subsequently refuses to the department for insufficient funds or nonpayment after the license is initially issued.

5. **GC - Licensee Shall Carry Copy of License** The licensee shall carry a copy of this license and a copy of the conditions provided by the department, if relevant, when conducting activities pursuant to this license.

6. **GC - Licensee Shall Notify of Change of Address** The licensee shall notify the Special Licenses Unit in writing, by mail or email, within five (5) days of his or her change of residence.

7. **GC - Licensee is Liable for Designated Agent** The licensee shall be liable and responsible for the actions of such agents under this license. The licensee shall be liable and responsible for the actions of such agents under this license.

Issued License Page 3 of 4

APPENDIX C (Continued)

STATE MIGRATORY BIRD DEPREDATION

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Depredation Licenses - Airport # 47

3. GC - License Renewal The licensee shall submit a written request for the renewal of this license to the Department at least 60 days prior to the expiration of the license. The licensee's name shall be printed on the front of the license and printed on the renewal request. This license in New York will be signed by _____

Signature
Special Agent in Charge
Title
Date: _____, 1995

This license shall expire on the date of expiration of the license.

NOTIFICATION OF OTHER LICENSEE OBLIGATIONS

MN - Licensee is Liable

The licensee shall be liable and responsible for all damage or destruction caused by any activities conducted by the licensee under the provisions of this license.

MN - Access by Law Enforcement

The licensee shall allow representatives of the NYS Department of Law Enforcement to enter the licensed area at any time and for any purpose, and to inspect and record the licensee's activities.

Trespassing Prohibited

The licensee shall not allow anyone to trespass. The licensee shall obtain permission from the appropriate authority and shall not allow anyone to trespass on the licensed area without the licensee's written authorization pursuant to this license.

Issued License

DEC 31 1995

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APPENDIX C (Continued)

STATE AIRPORT AIR STRIKE HAZARD

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Fish, Wildlife and Marine Resources
Bureau of Wildlife
 21 South Putt Corners Rd, New Paltz, NY 12561
 Phone: (845) 256-3098 • FAX: (845) 255-4659
 Website: www.dcc.state.ny.us



AIRPORT AIR STRIKE HAZARD PERMIT
 Issued pursuant to Environmental Conservation Law §11-0521

PERMIT NUMBER 3-03-01	AIRPORT MANAGER Port Authority of NY, NJ	TELEPHONE NUMBER (845) 567-1562
AIRPORT ADDRESS Airport Address: Stewart International Airport, Bldg 138, 1035 First Street, New Windsor, NY 12553 Permittee Mailing Address: Laura Francoeur, 225 Park Ave, South, 9th Floor, New York, NY 10003		

The permittee and any person employed by or acting under authorization of the permittee may kill or scare nuisance wildlife at any time when it becomes a threat to aircraft and airport safety and/or operations as stipulated below:

- A. Nuisance wildlife, for the purposes of this permit, means all wildlife except threatened and endangered species, species of special concern, and migratory birds requiring federal and/or state permits and licenses.
- B. The permittee is authorized to use: (1) firearms to kill nuisance wildlife; and/or (2) auditory or visual scare devices such as shell crackers, live ammunition, zom guns, falconry and trained dogs to repel nuisance wildlife.
- C. The permittee is authorized to capture and kill nuisance wildlife (except deer) by using box, cage, foothold, and/or body-gripping traps.
- D. Nuisance wildlife may **not** be removed or relocated from the site.
- E. All carcasses shall be disposed of by burial or incineration, unless otherwise directed (see Special Conditions, if any).
- F. This permit must be carried and displayed whenever exercising the authorities granted herein.
- G. Any shooting, trapping or killing must be entered on the Daily Log (included with your permit) on the dates of occurrence.
- H. This permit is continuous until revoked. Date of issuance: **1 June 2012**
- I. The reporting period for this permit is January 1 to December 31. The permittee is required to forward a copy of the Daily Log by **January 31** of each year to the Bureau of Wildlife at the above address. The Daily Log must contain the species, date taken, sex, and disposition of each animal taken and/or transferred under the authority of this permit.
- J. This permit is conditional upon compliance with all applicable local, state and/or federal laws/regulations and with any Special Conditions listed in K.
- K. Special Conditions (if no special conditions are needed, write "none" in this space):
 - I. Deer taken pursuant to this permit may be used for human consumption, including the transport of properly tagged deer to a venison donation program.

STEWART INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
 AIRPORT MANAGER
 AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE