



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
COMMANDER NAVY INSTALLATIONS COMMAND
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CNICINST 3750.1
N3
9 Aug 17

CNIC INSTRUCTION 3750.1

From: Commander, Navy Installations Command

Subj: NAVY BIRD AND ANIMAL AIRCRAFT STRIKE HAZARD PROGRAM
IMPLEMENTING GUIDANCE

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 3750.6S
(b) FAA Advisory Circular 150/5200-32b of 31 May 13
(c) FAA Advisory Circular 150/5200-33b of 28 Aug 07
(d) OPNAVINST 5090.1D
(e) USDA APHIS WS Policy Manual of 20 Jun 13
(f) UFC 2-000-5N
(g) NAVSEA OP 5, Volume I, Seventh Revision
(h) OPNAVINST 8023.24C
(i) USDA/CNIC Work/Financial Plan
(j) OPNAVINST 5530.13C
(k) OPNAVINST 11010.20H CH-1
(l) DoD Instruction 4715.03 of 18 March 2011

Encl: (1) CNIC BASH Program Wildlife Hazard Management Plan (WHMP) Template
(2) CNIC BASH Program Wildlife Detection and Dispersal Team (WDDT) Training
Guidelines

1. Purpose

- a. To establish policy and procedures for implementing the Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC) Bird and Animal Aircraft Strike Hazard (BASH) Program.
- b. To align CNIC BASH policy with the Naval Aviation Safety Management System (SMS) as defined in reference (a).
- c. To establish mandatory BASH event reporting, remains collection and other procedures per references (a) through (d).

2. Cancellation. CNICINST 3700.

3. Scope and Applicability. This instruction applies to CNIC Headquarters and Regions with air operations programs. For overseas Regions international agreements, host nation regulations

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and local host nation-tenant agreements may preclude compliance with portions of this instruction.

4. Action

a. CNIC will:

(1) Serve as the Executive Agent, Budget Submitting Office, Program Manager and Single Process Integrator for the BASH Program at all CNIC Installations conducting or supporting airfield operations.

(2) Assign the Operations Director (N3) as the BASH Program Manager.

(3) Assign the Air Operations Program Director (N32) as the executive agent for the CNIC BASH Program and as the principal point of contact on matters involving the program.

b. CNIC N32 will:

(1) Serve as chairperson of the Navy BASH Working Group (BWG). Coordinate information flow from regular liaison with major aviation stakeholders including type commanders, Naval Safety Center (NAVSAFECEN), Chief of Naval Operations Shore Readiness (OPNAV N46), Chief of Naval Operations Energy and Environmental Readiness (OPNAV N45), Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) and relevant CNIC personnel on issues that affect the BASH Program.

(2) Serve as the Navy representative at Department of Defense (DoD), national and international BASH forums including the North American Bird Strike Committee (BSC), Bird Strike Meeting USA, and the National Military Fish and Wildlife Association (NMFWA).

(3) Serve as chairperson of the CNIC BWG meeting held, at a minimum, twice yearly. The BWG meeting can be conducted virtually. Coordinate information flow from regular liaison with BWG members, region, and installation BASH personnel to identify and validate BASH resourcing requirements, develop or improve policy, monitor compliance, and establish or improve processes to enhance BASH Program management. Core BWG members will include representatives from CNIC Operations Directorate (N3 and N32), Facilities and Environmental Directorate (N44), NAVFAC Headquarters Environmental Readiness (EV) and Naval Facilities Engineering Command Atlantic (NAVFACLANT) EV.

(4) Manage enterprise BASH resource execution. Advocate to OPNAV (N46) for resourcing of future requirements via the Program Objective Memoranda (POM) process.

(5) Publish a CNIC BASH Manual as an installation level users guide/best practices for training and execution in wildlife control and habitat management in the airfield environment.

(6) Centrally fund the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Wildlife Services (WS) for biologists assigned to Air Operations Departments to perform Integrated Wildlife Damage Management (IWDM) consistent with reference (e) in support of the installation BASH Program.

(7) Centrally fund the Smithsonian Institution Feather Identification Laboratory to receive, process, and identify bird strike remains submitted by installations and report results to CNIC and the NAVSAFECEN.

(8) Monitor and prepare CNIC Commander's endorsement for BASH-related aviation mishap reports and hazard reports (HAZREP). Consult with CNIC facilities and environmental personnel on all BASH related mishaps and HAZREPs.

(9) Develop and implement standardized training guidelines for the installation BASH Program.

(10) Review and update the USDA and CNIC work and financial plan annually.

c. CNIC N4 will:

(1) Ensure adequately trained Natural Resources Managers (NRM), and professional biologists where not otherwise assigned, are available to support preparation and implementation of installation BASH instructions and Wildlife Hazard Management Plans (WHMP).

(2) Ensure N442 Facilities Services (FX) is funded to execute grounds maintenance and pest control priorities identified in the installation WHMPs or by the installation BWG.

(3) Ensure Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization (SRM) funding for BASH-related facilities projects across CNIC Regions is targeted towards those hazards evaluated with highest priority risk in installation WHMPs or by local BWG.

d. Region Commander will:

(1) Validate installation airfield BASH requirements, monitor BASH performance for all airfields and coordinate BASH support across programs.

(2) Assign the Region Operations Officer (N3) responsibility for overall BASH Program oversight. The N3 may delegate the majority of BASH Program duties to the Region Air Operations Program Director.

e. Region Air Operations Program Directors will:

(1) Provide BASH management oversight.

(2) Support installation commanding officers (CO) in the establishment and reporting of BASH budget requirements for the annual POM submission cycle.

(3) Validate new BASH requirements generated by the installations and forward to CNIC for resourcing.

(4) Coordinate with Region Facilities, Environmental and FX personnel to validate and prioritize BASH-related projects as required.

(5) Manage BASH financial execution.

(6) Monitor installation BASH incident reporting and installation BASH Program viability via CNIC airfield evaluation reports and strike data statistics.

(7) Ensure the installation air operations department coordinates annual training for BASH personnel, aviation tenants and supporting airfield users.

f. Region Engineer (N4) will:

(1) Ensure adequately trained NRMs, and professional biologists where not otherwise assigned, are available to support preparation and implementation of installation BASH instructions and WHMPs.

(2) Ensure FX is funded to execute grounds maintenance and pest control priorities identified by installation WHMPs or, at a minimum, within the runway safety clearance zones as defined in reference (f).

(3) Ensure SRM funding for BASH-related facilities projects across installations is targeted towards those hazards and habitat areas identified as highest priority risk in installation WHMPs or by local BWG.

g. Installation Commanding Officers will:

(1) Ensure a fully functional BASH Program is established for all installations that conduct airfield operations.

(2) Issue an installation BASH instruction and maintain its currency based on normal command review guidelines and interim changes to this instruction. The BASH instruction will reflect a SMS context per reference (a). In addition, the instruction will, at a minimum, address:

(a) Roles and responsibilities of key BASH personnel responsible for program execution to include the Air Operations Officer, Public Works Officer (PWO), Airfield Manager (AFM), Aviation Safety Officer (ASO), Explosives Safety Officer (ESO), Air Traffic Control

Facility Officer (ATCFO), Environmental Program Director (EPD), NRM, Wing ASO, Squadron ASO and USDA Wildlife Biologist (if assigned).

(b) Conduct of a BWG meeting once per quarter.

(c) Identification of bird and animal hazards to aviation in the local geographic environment via a formally produced Wildlife Hazard Assessment (WHA). Each WHA shall be scientifically defensible, reviewed at a minimum every five years and updated at least every 10 years. When assigned, the USDA wildlife biologist will produce and update the WHA. For installation airfields without an assigned biologist, CNIC N32 will coordinate a solution with the installation.

(d) Development of a joint Air Operations and Public Works WHMP using the template in enclosure (1). All mitigations will be consistent with the local INRMP, Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP), and any applicable laws, regulations and guidance.

(e) Establishment of a Wildlife Detection and Dispersal Team (WDDT) identifying personnel responsibilities for non-depredation techniques. **Military personnel shall not be assigned the duty of wildlife depredation using firearms.** This responsibility will be limited to those fully educated in approved IWDM practices and permits, and properly trained and certified in weapons storage, handling and usage.

(f) Assignment of responsibilities and articulation of procedures for reporting bird and animal aircraft strike incidents (including near misses) and collecting and forwarding remains (both known and unknown origin) per appendix A-1 of the CNIC BASH Manual.

(g) Establishment of procedures for storage, handling, use, security of weapons, ammunition and explosives per references (g) and (h).

(3) Approve weapons, ammunition and explosives storage, if recommended by the BWG, in or near assigned work spaces per reference (g) for USDA or other personnel authorized and certified to perform wildlife depredation on the airfield in support of IWDM efforts.

(4) Approve Ready Service Magazines (RSM) and Ready Service Lockers (RSL), if recommended by the BWG, in the vicinity of the flight line per reference (g) for storage of, and ready access to, non-lethal wildlife control devices such as launchers, blanks and cartridges for use in wildlife dispersal on the airfield. Personnel who handle and store BASH ammunition and explosives are exempt from Navy Qualification and Certification Program requirements per reference (h).

(5) Ensure airfield hunting programs, if approved and active, are compatible with and supportive of installation BASH Program objectives.

(6) Ensure compliance with all BASH-related environmental documents and permits issued to the command. Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) depredation permits shall be issued to the CO.

h. Installation Air Operations Officer will:

(1) Serve as the BASH Program Manager responsible for requirements determination, mitigation strategy development, program execution oversight, and act as the central point of contact for BASH coordination and planning with other departments, installation tenants and the local community.

(2) Chair the BWG which will typically be staffed, dependent on local billets, by the AFM, ASO, PWO, EPD, NRM, tenant Wing ASO, tenant Squadron ASO, USDA personnel and representatives from Air Traffic Control, Public Affairs Office (PAO), Community Plans and Liaison Office (CPLO) and the WDDT. Security, Explosive Safety and Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting (ARFF) personnel should also participate when requested.

(3) Direct establishment and monitoring of a departmental Web Enabled Safety System (WESS) account for the mandatory reporting of all BASH incidents.

(4) Coordinate with tenant commands (flight crew and maintenance personnel) to ensure annual refresher training is conducted on roles and responsibilities regarding proper reporting, via WESS, and remains collection procedures of all bird and animal strikes of known origin per reference (a), the CNIC BASH Manual and the local BASH instruction.

(5) Coordinate annual refresher training for all installation airfield users to ensure bird and animal strikes of unknown origin and near misses are reported, via WESS, to NAVSAFECEN per the CNIC BASH Manual. Ensure remains are appropriately packaged and forwarded to the Smithsonian Institution for positive identification per the CNIC BASH Manual and the local BASH instruction. Airfield users include personnel from Air Traffic Control, Airfield Management, Transient Line, Fleet Liaison, Air Terminal, Public Works, Security, ARFF and contractors. Ensure BASH training is included in course rules briefs to visiting units.

(6) Develop and publish local Joint Qualification Requirements (JQR) for WDDT team member training and certification in alignment with enclosure (2) guidelines. Certify each team member in writing upon training completion and retain records in personnel training files.

(7) Ensure all wildlife strike reporting, strike identification data and USDA biologist monthly reports are provided to the members of the BWG for evaluation of the mitigation strategies identified in the WHIMP or for identification and resolution of emergent issues.

(8) Provide local oversight of the USDA wildlife biologist and specialist, if assigned, and take the lead in ensuring ongoing coordination of efforts with the installation NRM in all facets

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of local IWDM to include WHA and WHMP development, data sharing, mitigation plan monitoring and emergent issue resolution. Per reference (i), ensure USDA employees are provided with all required support items and they comply with all work requirements. For new or departing USDA employees, contact the CNIC N32 BASH Program coordinator for access to and management of new or expiring Common Access Cards and unclassified Navy e-mail accounts.

(9) Coordinate with PWO and ESO to ensure BASH team personnel (AFM, NRM, WDDT personnel, and USDA biologist) are provided RSLs near the flight line for rapid access to non-lethal wildlife control equipment. Establish controls to ensure access to RSL keys is closely managed per reference (j). Consult with the ESO prior to using or moving RSM and RSLs.

(10) At overseas installations where a host nation maintains responsibility for BASH, coordinate with the host nation to ensure U.S. Navy representation is included in the airfield BWG, or its equivalent. To the extent host nation agreements require or allow, provide cost sharing, or direct support of the installation BASH Program. Consult with CNIC Air Operations for resourcing issues that may cross program business lines.

(11) Lead an annual BASH self-assessment and direct the BWG to conduct a full annual review of the WHMP. Present results of both to the CO.

i. Installation Public Works Officer will:

(1) Participate in the local BWG and on-site technical reviews of installation BASH Programs during periodic NAVSAFECEN surveys and annual BASH Program self-assessments.

(2) Provide FX support (such as mowing, vegetation and landscape management, pest management, etc.) corresponding to mitigation procedures identified in the WHMP and consistent with the INRMP and IPMP.

(3) Ensure BASH-related project funding (SRM, FX) is included in Integrated Priority Lists per reference (k) and targeted toward WHMP-identified high risk BASH mitigation requirements.

(4) A WHMP, once approved by the CO, will be the source document for all airfield grounds maintenance and pest management support contracts. The requirements will be detailed in the WHMP in two sections: Airfield Environment Management (AEM) and Wildlife Management (WM). To prioritize targeting of resources AEM segregates the airfield environment into BASH Mitigation Zones (BMZ) 1 through 4. BMZ 1 shall receive highest priority for funding. WM segregates management of wildlife hazards by severity of aviation safety risk. Those in the highest categories should also receive priority funding if required

mitigations involve grounds maintenance or pest management procedures. For final decisions on where to accept risk, consult the BWG as required. See enclosure (k) for further guidance.

(5) Coordinate with Air Operations and the ESO to ensure BASH personnel are provided RSLs, where required by the BWG, designed per reference (g) with required site approvals for rapid access to non-lethal wildlife control devices.

j. Installation Facility Services will:

(1) Provide vegetation management for airfields, ground drainage ditches, ponding areas and other habitat management categories as expressed in the local WHMP, by the BWG, or in reference (c).

(2) Provide airfield pest management per the WHMP or BWG recommendations, and consistent with the IPMP.

k. Installation Environmental Program Director will:

(1) Ensure the BASH Program is in compliance with all applicable state and federal environmental laws and regulations including the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Sikes Act, Endangered Species Act (ESA), MBTA and Clean Water Act (CWA).

(2) Ensure the BASH Program is in compliance with all applicable DoD, DON and OPNAV environmental policies, directives and instructions including references (d) and (l).

(3) Participate in the local BWG and in on-site technical reviews of installation BASH Programs during periodic NAVSAFECEN surveys and annual BASH Program self-assessments.

(4) Have primary responsibility for oversight of all regulatory documentation requirements including MBTA depredation permits, monitoring the BASH Program for compliance, and consulting with the BWG for potential changes prior to submission of reports to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for annual permit renewals.

l. Installation Natural Resources Manager will:

(1) Serve as the BASH Program Manager on installations that operate aircraft but do not have an Air Operations Officer assigned.

(2) On installations that do have an Air Operations Officer but no Air Operations-funded USDA wildlife biologist, assist the Air Operations Officer in managing the BASH Program to include training wildlife dispersal team members according to the guidance in enclosure (2).

(3) Monitor the BASH Program for compliance with all applicable state and federal environmental laws and regulations including but not limited to NEPA, Sikes Act, ESA, MBTA and the CWA and all applicable DoD, DON and OPNAV environmental policies, directives and instructions including references (d) and (l).

(4) Ensure the local BASH instruction and WHMP are in compliance with the INRMP and any other applicable natural resources planning documents.

(5) Ensure the INRMP addresses the BASH Program. Coordinate INRMP revisions and updates with Air Operations.

(6) Interface with regulatory agencies and permit management offices to obtain and manage all applicable natural resources consultations and permits necessary to support the BASH Program including, but not limited to, USFWS migratory bird depredation permits and ESA section seven consultations.

(7) Ensure the BWG considers sustainable land management practices, adaptive management and scientifically sound monitoring techniques in WHMP development.

(8) Support WHA and WHMP development by providing technical (environmental and biological) input, mapping support where available, quality analysis of data and risk assessments for identified wildlife hazards. Ensure data collection procedures are sound and repeatable for annual monitoring and reporting requirements.

(9) Participate in the local BWG, airfield surveys and on-site technical reviews of the installation BASH Program during periodic CNIC airfield evaluations, NAVSAFECEN surveys and annual BASH Program self-assessments.

(10) Coordinate with and assist the BASH Program Manager and Air Operations staff on all matters affecting IWDM planning and execution.

m. Installation Explosives Safety Officer will:

(1) Provide explosives safety and physical security oversight for the installation BASH Program per reference (g).

(2) As required by the BWG, ensure an approved arms, ammunition and explosives storage container is located in or near assigned work spaces for USDA or other personnel authorized to perform wildlife depredation on the airfield in support of IWDM efforts.

(3) As required by the BWG, ensure an approved RSM and RSL is located in the vicinity of the flight line per reference (g) for handling and storage of non-lethal wildlife control devices such as launchers, blanks and cartridges for use in wildlife dispersal on the airfield.

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(4) Ensure requirements and procedures are in place to address key control procedures for limiting access to RSM and RSLs per reference (j).

(5) In coordination with the Installation Security Officer, validate local procedures for storage, handling, use, and security of arms, ammunition and explosives as part of the installation BASH instruction.

n. USDA wildlife biologist, sponsored by Air Operations, will:

(1) Perform all duties and responsibilities specified in reference (i) to include production and periodic update of WHAs when directed.

(2) Provide monthly reports to and participate in the BWG.

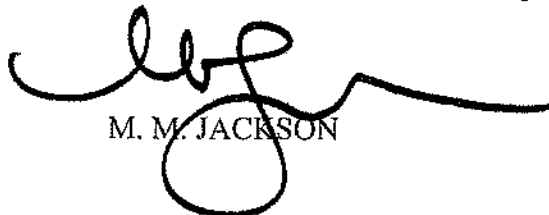
(3) At the direction of the BASH Program Manager, provide annual refresher training to airfield users on local hazards, BASH reporting procedures and to promote overall BASH awareness of local hazards.

(4) At the direction of the BASH Program Manager, provide training to WDDT members per enclosure (2) guidelines and local JQR requirements.

5. Records Management. Records created as a result of this instruction, regardless of media and format, must be managed per Secretary of the Navy Manual 5210.1 of January 2012.

6. Review and Effective Date. Per OPNAVINST 5215.17A, CNIC N32 will review this instruction annually on the anniversary of its effective date to ensure applicability, currency and consistency with federal, DoD, SECNAV and Navy policy and statutory authority using OPNAV 5215/40 Review of Instruction. This instruction will automatically expire five years after effective date unless reissued or canceled prior to the five year anniversary date, or an extension has been granted.

7. Information Management Control. BASH incidents shall be reported, via WESS, per procedures contained in reference (a) and the CNIC BASH Manual. Tenant aviation units shall send a copy of the WESS BASH report to the installation BASH Program Manager.



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Releasability and distribution:

This instruction is cleared for public release and is available electronically only via CNIC Gateway 2.0, <https://g2.cnic.navy.mil/CC/Documents/Forms/Directives%20Only.aspx>

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CNIC BASH PROGRAM

WILDLIFE HAZARD MANAGEMENT PLAN TEMPLATE

Enclosure (1)

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1. Introduction

a. This Wildlife Hazard Management Plan (WHMP) is the source document for _____ (*installation name*) Integrated Wildlife Damage Management (IWDM) strategy and requirements. This document was developed by the _____ (*installation name*) Bird/Animal Aircraft Strike Hazard (BASH) Working Group (BWG) and is approved by the Commanding Officer (CO). Accordingly, any deviation from the plan expressed herein must be sanctioned by the BWG and briefed to the CO. The WHMP provides the final BASH program component combining the local BASH program concept of operations (*installation name BASH instruction*) and wildlife hazards identified in the Wildlife Hazard Assessment (WHA) with specific IWDM actions to mitigate, control, remove, or depredate these hazards to local airfield operations. The WHMP infuses risk management into resource planning by identifying habitat modification techniques and wildlife management actions for priority funding which will provide the greatest improvement to aviation safety.

b. IWDM actions, addressed below, will be managed by the Air Operations Officer and the BWG, and updated annually. [Paragraph 6 addresses Airfield Environment Management (AEM) which provides airfield habitat management procedures and requirements for each of the categories as detailed in FAA Advisory Circular 150/5200-33b. It prioritizes grounds maintenance and pest management funding by segregating the airfield operating area into BASH Mitigation Zones (BMZ). Paragraph 7 addresses Wildlife Management (WM). It prioritizes identified wildlife hazards by risk severity and provides specific actions to manage their presence or removal from the airfield.]

2. Responsibilities. [List of members by title and specific role.]

3. Requirements. [A WHMP integrates the local WHA, Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP), Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP), AEM, WM and OPNAVINST 3750.6S Safety Management System (SMS) principles into a cohesive strategy to mitigate aviation safety risks posed by wildlife hazards to local airfield operations.]

a. Federal permits (*where kept, when they expire, what they cover, process to renew*)

b. State permits (*where kept, when they expire, what they cover, process to renew*)

c. Integration with other management plans and guidance documents

4. References. (*state, local, region and installation-specific, as applicable*)

a. Certain requirements herein may not be applicable to overseas installation BASH programs that are constrained by international agreements, host nation regulations or local host nation-tenant agreements. Write a plan for that portion of an airfield which the U.S. has control and cite governing documents that define local U.S. BASH program operating parameters.

b. Unless directive, all items in brackets are for information only and wording may be used at installation discretion. Items in parentheses are mandatory as described.

5. BMZ. [Use Geographic Information System (GIS) overlay depictions if available.]

a. BMZ 1 - Area encompassed by the runway primary surface area defined as 500 feet or 1,000 feet laterally from runway centerline for Class A and B runways respectively to include the Type I and II clear zones at the ends of the runways as defined in UFC 2-000-5N.

b. BMZ 2 - Area from the edge of the primary surface area out to the airfield perimeter fence. At installations with no airfield perimeter fence the Air Operations Officer and BWG will define the boundary.

c. BMZ 3 - Area from airfield perimeter fence or notional perimeter boundary to the installation perimeter fence.

d. BMZ 4 - Area from installation perimeter fence out to a minimum of 10,000 feet and may extend out to five miles. Distance is measured from the center of the airfield.

6. AEM. [Use GIS overlay depictions if available.]

a. In alignment with FAA Advisory Circular 150/5200-33b, the AEM defines airfield environment mitigations, BMZ mapping and resourcing requirements.

b. The AEM shall include the following items for each of the local BASH-relevant categories. [Non-relevant categories shall be marked as N/A.]

(1) Waste disposal

(a) Transfer station

(b) Fishing boat waste

(c) Landfills

(d) Underwater waste discharge

- (e) Recycling centers
 - (f) Construction and demolition disposal sites and facilities
 - (g) Fly ash disposal
 - (h) Composting operation
- (2) Water management facilities
- (a) Storm water management
 - (b) Wastewater treatment facilities
 - (c) Artificial marshes
 - (d) Wastewater discharge and sludge disposal
- (3) Wetlands
- (4) Dredge spoil containment areas
- (5) Agricultural activities
- (a) Crop production
 - (b) Livestock production
 - (c) Aquaculture
 - (d) Alternative uses of agricultural land
- (6) Golf courses, landscaping and other land use areas
- (a) Gravel areas and gravel roof top
 - (b) Grass maintenance
 - (c) Herbicide and pesticide
 - (d) Tree and shrub maintenance
 - (e) Commercial fishing

(f) Shellfish harvesting

(7) Hunting programs

7. WM

a. WHA summary

(1) Wildlife species most hazardous to aviation (*from WHA list*)

(2) Strike data (*table with 10 year history*)

b. WM addresses risk-prioritized wildlife hazards and corresponding mitigation actions for wildlife control as required for individual local species. [Active and passive control techniques may include use of surveys, noise makers, dogs, falconers, perch covers, netting, trapping, effigies, nest removal, egg addling, depredation, a hunting program and others.] The hazards below are categorized by aviation risk severity from greatest to least.

c. BASH hazard priority one [use Operational Risk Management to prioritize]

(1) Target issue (*identify specific hazard*)

(2) Specific actions needed to control or address target issue

(3) Responsibilities, requirements and assessment

(a) Action lead

(b) Coordination and communication required and relationship to other program areas/plans (*name action officers*)

(c) Funding (*cite costs and funding sources*)

(d) Execution timeline (*cite time required and any phasing*)

(e) Action/project effectiveness and measures of effectiveness (*describe specific measures*)

d. BASH hazard priority two

(1) Target issue

(2) Specific actions needed to control or address target issue

(3) Responsibilities, requirements and assessment

(a) Action lead

(b) Coordination and communication required and relationship to other program areas and plans

(c) Funding

(d) Execution timeline

(e) Action and project effectiveness

(f) Measures of effectiveness

e. BASH hazard priority three [continue as needed]

8. WHMP amendment, approval, review and update

a. Amendment process. This WHMP is meant to be a "living document" and a recurrent agenda item at periodic BWG meetings. Should the BWG determine during the course of a year (between formal reviews) to make substantive changes to hazard priorities or mitigation procedures, or to add an emergent hazard, the changes should be documented in BWG meeting minutes, briefed to the CO and included as part of the annual WHMP review process.

b. Command approval. CO signature approval of a WHMP is required only once during the command tour although they may elect to sign it each year. If the local BASH instruction is updated during the tour, the WHMP can be appended to it under the cover of a single signature for both documents. If the WHMP is a stand-alone document, however, then it requires a cover page on command letterhead and the CO's signature. Once a change of command occurs, then the existing cover page and this signature page should be removed and replaced with new ones. The Air Operations Officer and Public Works Officer (PWO) will sign on the "Approved by" lines and submit the whole document to the new CO for signature.

c. Review and update. This document will be formally reviewed every 12 months from the date of the CO's signature until the next change of command. The BWG shall revalidate all AEM mitigation procedures and WM risk assessments and procedures and make any document changes as required. Once the BWG validation and document update is complete, the Air Operations Officer and PWO will sign the "Reviewed by" lines below and brief the CO. The completed annual BASH self-assessment checklist shall also be included in the brief.

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d. Reviewers (cite names)

9. Appendices

a. Current WHA

b. Other relevant documentation that supports WHMP implementation [as required]

Approved by:

Air Operations Officer/Date

Public Works Officer/Date

Reviewed by:

Air Operations Officer/Date

Public Works Officer/Date

Reviewed by:

Air Operations Officer/Date

Public Works Officer/Date

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CNIC BASH PROGRAM

WILDLIFE DETECTION AND DISPERSAL TEAM TRAINING GUIDELINES

1. Executive Summary

a. Purpose. To establish a formalized training program for a rapid response capability to deal with emergent Bird/Animal Aircraft Strike Hazard (BASH) issues impacting flight operations at Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC) airfields. This entails providing initial and follow-on annual training to airfield personnel responsible for identifying wildlife hazards and safely mitigating these hazards to aviation safety within the airport operating area as a member of the Wildlife Detection and Dispersal Team (WDDT).

b. Scope. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Wildlife Services (APHIS WS) has entered into an agreement with CNIC to provide assistance in mitigating wildlife hazards at CNIC airfields. USDA APHIS WS uses an Integrated Wildlife Damage Management (IWDM) approach which encompasses a series of methods to reduce wildlife hazards to aircraft operations. One of the key objectives of the agreement is to train U.S. Navy personnel who are members of the WDDT on BASH awareness, use of various tools and techniques for dispersing wildlife, what determines a wildlife strike, and how to collect a sample. WDDT members work closely with Air Traffic Control (ATC), wing and squadron personnel, Natural Resources Managers (NRM), USDA employees and other airfield personnel to coordinate direct control measures aimed at reducing wildlife impact on aircraft operations. All installation personnel involved in direct control measures within the airfield environment will complete a comprehensive training syllabus provided by a certified Airport Wildlife Biologist and be designated, in writing, by the Air Operations Officer.

2. WDDT Team Composition. Members of the WDDT may include, but are not limited to, personnel from Airfield Services, Airfield Management, Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting personnel, ATC, Foreign Object Damage (FOD) sweeper personnel, the NRM and USDA employees.

3. Training Requirements. Each member of the WDDT will complete an approved Job Qualification Requirements (JQR) syllabus provided by a certified Airport Wildlife Biologist. Record of the completed training will be maintained in the individual's personal training record. Following initial qualification, currency training is required annually. A list of qualified and current WDDT members will be maintained by the Air Operations Officer and monitored for compliance with this requirement. The NRM will brief WDDT personnel on all state and federal wildlife permits held by the installation and monitor WDDT compliance with permit provisions.

4. Roles and Responsibilities

a. BASH Program Manager. The Air Operations Officer is the installation BASH Program Manager and will oversee the selection and training of WDDT members.

b. BASH Coordinator. For the purposes of overseeing WDDT training, the USDA biologist is the local BASH Program Coordinator. On installations without a USDA biologist, the NRM

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or Aviation Safety Officer will be the BASH Program Coordinator per the local BASH instruction.

c. WDDT Members. The normal working routines for WDDT members will be addressed in the installation BASH instruction and generally follow the guidelines below. WDDT members will:

(1) Be equipped, trained and on call during flight operations to rapidly mitigate emergent airfield wildlife hazards.

(2) Have immediate access to all harassment tools sanctioned by the local BASH working group which may include vehicles, air horns, propane cannons, and pyrotechnics.

(3) Convey all wildlife hazard conditions, if necessary, to Air Operations personnel responsible for relaying pertinent information to aircrew, tenant commands, and other airfield users (i.e., ATC, duty officer, airfield manager, USDA biologist).

(4) Report any bird and animal remains found on the airfield.

(5) Enter any observations and dispersal activity performed while on the airfield in the logbook provided. Avoid dispersal activities, if operationally feasible, for any sensitive or listed species to ensure compliance with Endangered Species Act (ESA) or Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) restrictions.

5. Direct Control Methods. Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) will be used at all times. Direct control methods used to mitigate emergent wildlife threats to aviation safety may include:

- a. Pyrotechnics
- b. Propane cannon
- c. Vehicle harassment
- d. Acoustic harassment device
- e. Hand tools (e.g., rakes, shovels, catch poles, etc.)
- f. Remote control vehicle

6. BASH Patrols. WDDT members will conduct patrols within the airfield environment as the local BASH instruction directs. Members will identify emerging wildlife threats to aircraft operations and conduct direct control measures to mitigate these threats as they occur. All

WDDT activities on the airfield will be coordinated directly with ATC and Base Security if pyrotechnics are required.

7. BASH Logbook. A daily activities logbook will be maintained by WDDT personnel. Information will include wildlife activity including location, number observed, species observed (type of bird group if species is unknown), and control measures used.

8. JQR Guidelines. Air Operations Department JQR developed for WDDT training will vary to some degree based on unique local wildlife hazards, tactics necessary to mitigate the hazards, corresponding equipment required to execute those tactics, and any constraints imposed by higher authority, environmental or host nation concerns. Generally, the contents of a WDDT JQR will include the following items for Level I and Level II training as they apply to each installation circumstances (the JQR may include additional categories).

a. An overview page discussing purpose of the training and roles and responsibilities. The language on this page may be drawn from items one through seven above, or from the local BASH instruction.

b. A listing of the training syllabus requirements:

c. Level I

(1) WDDT overview training brief.

(2) Wildlife identification training (on local hazards). Training should focus on:

(a) Bird identification to ensure compliance with the MBTA and the installation MBTA depredation permit, if applicable.

(b) Identification, if applicable, of any species protected by the ESA and included in any ESA incidental take statements.

(c) Identification, if applicable, of any species protected by other federal or state law that would limit dispersal activities.

(3) Wildlife management techniques for airfields (include associated equipment).

(4) Hands-on familiarization training (airfield vehicle harassment techniques, propane cannon usage, other equipment usage as applicable).

(5) Graded exam for each training category (or a single exam encompassing all syllabus material).

d. Level II.

(1) Pyrotechnics storage, handling and use training (if in use at the airfield).

(2) Hands-on familiarization and live fire training.

(3) Graded exam.

e. A formal signoff sheet listing each category of training with a corresponding signature and date. The Air Operations Officer will sign for final approval of training syllabus completion.