



U.S. Department
of Transportation

**Federal Aviation
Administration**

Advisory Circular

Subject: Qualifications for Wildlife Biologist
Conducting Wildlife Hazard Assessments and
Training Curriculums for Airport Personnel
Involved in Controlling Wildlife Hazards on
Airports

Date:
Initiated by: AAS-300

AC No: 150/5200-36B

1 1 **PURPOSE.**

2 1.1 This Advisory Circular (AC) has two purposes. First, this AC describes the
3 qualifications for wildlife biologists who conduct Wildlife Hazard Assessments (WHA)
4 for airports.

5 1.2 Second, this AC addresses the minimum wildlife hazard management curriculum for the
6 initial and recurrent training of airport personnel who implement Wildlife Hazard
7 Management Plans (WHMPs).

8 2 **APPLICABILITY.**

9 The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) recommends that public-use airport
10 operators fulfill the standards and practices contained in this AC. The holders of
11 Airport Operating Certificates issued under Part 139, Subpart D, may use the standards,
12 practices, and recommendations contained in this AC to comply with the wildlife
13 hazard management requirements of Part 139. The FAA also recommends the guidance
14 in this AC for persons wishing to conduct Wildlife Hazard Assessments and for those
15 who help prepare Wildlife Hazard Management Plans or conduct the requisite training.

16 3 **CANCELLATION.**

17 This AC cancels AC 150/5200-36A, *Qualifications for Wildlife Biologist Conducting*
18 *Wildlife Hazard Assessments and Training Curriculums for Airport Personnel Involved*
19 *in Controlling Wildlife Hazards on Airports*, dated January 31, 2012.

20 4 **PRINCIPAL CHANGES.**

21 The following changes have been incorporated:

- 22 1. Paragraph 2, Applicability—Language changed back to original language in
23 AC 150/5200-36 in order to be consistent with current recommended language.
- 24 2. Paragraph 7.3 (3)—Removed the following requirement to be a qualified airport
25 wildlife biologist: While working under the direct supervision of a qualified
26 wildlife biologist, have conducted at least one Wildlife Hazard Assessment
27 acceptable to the FAA Administrator (as described in §139.337(c)).
- 28 a. The removal of this requirement is necessary following the completion of all
29 initial Wildlife Hazard Assessments at Part 139 certificated airports as per
30 §139.337(b). The FAA recognizes that the opportunities to meet this
31 requirement are now extremely limited. The FAA still recommends that
32 biologists seeking to conduct an airport’s WHA conduct their initial WHA under
33 the supervision of a qualified airport wildlife biologist who has completed a
34 WHA.

35 5 **BACKGROUND.**

36 Wildlife biologists conducting Wildlife Hazard Assessments or training airport
37 personnel actively involved in implementing FAA-approved Wildlife Hazard
38 Management Plans at certificated airports must have professional training and
39 experience in wildlife hazard management at airports [§139.337(c) and (f)(7)]. Airport
40 personnel actively involved in overseeing or implementing FAA-approved Wildlife
41 Hazard Management Plans must receive initial training and recurrent training every 12
42 consecutive months [§139.303(c) and (e) (Personnel)].

43 6 **RELATED READING MATERIAL.**

- 44 6.1 Please review the most recent versions of the following documents:
- 45 1. FAA AC 150/5200-18, *Airport Safety Self-Inspection*.
- 46 2. FAA AC 150/5200-32, *Reporting Wildlife Aircraft Strikes*.
- 47 3. FAA AC 150/5200-33, *Hazardous Wildlife Attractions On or Near Airports*.
- 48 4. FAA AC 150/5200-34, *Construction or Establishment of Landfills Near Public*
49 *Airports*.
- 50 5. FAA AC 150/5210-20, *Ground Vehicle Operations on Airports*.
- 51 6. FAA AC 150/5220-25, *Airport Avian Radar Systems*.
- 52 7. FAA AC 150/5300-13, *Airport Design*.
- 53 8. FAA AC 150/5340-1, *Standards for Airport Markings*.
- 54 9. FAA AC 150/5340-18, *Standards for Airport Sign Systems*.
- 55 10. FAA Office of Safety and Standards, CertAlert 98-05, *Grasses Attractive to*
56 *Hazardous Wildlife*.

- 57 11. FAA Office of Safety and Standards, CertAlert 16-03, *Recommended Wildlife*
58 *Exclusion Fencing*.
- 59 12. Cleary, E. C. and Archie Dickey. 2010. *Guidebook for Addressing Aircraft/Wildlife*
60 *Hazards at General Aviation Airports*. Airport Cooperative Research Program
61 Report #32.
- 62 13. Cleary, E. C. and R. A. Dolbeer. 2005. *Wildlife Hazard Management at Airports:*
63 *A Manual for Airport Personnel*. 2nd Ed. FAA, Office of Airport Safety and
64 Standards, Washington, DC.
- 65 14. Dolbeer, R. A., S. E. Wright, J.R. Weller and M.J. Begier. 2009. *Wildlife Strikes to*
66 *Civil Aircraft in the United States, 1990 – 2008*. FAA National Wildlife Aircraft
67 Strike Database Serial Report #15.
- 68 15. Dolbeer, R. A. et al. *Ranking the Hazard Level of Wildlife Species to Civil Aviation*
69 *in the United States: Update #1*. Special Report for the Federal Aviation
70 Administration, July 2, 2003.
- 71 16. *Report to Congress: Potential Hazards to Aircraft by Locating Waste Disposal Sites*
72 *in the Vicinity of Airports*, April 1996, DOT/FAA/AS/96-1.
- 73 17. Title 14, Code of Federal Regulation, Part 139, Certification of Airports.
- 74 18. Title 40, Code of Federal Regulation, Part 258, Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste
75 Landfills.
- 76 19. FAA Grant Assurance No. 34, Policies, Standards, and Specifications.
- 77 20. FAA Passenger Facility Charge (PFC) Assurance No. 9, Standards and
78 Specifications.
- 79 21. Aeronautical Information Manual (AIM).
- 80 6.2 Some of these documents and other information on wildlife management, including
81 FAA CertAlerts and guidance on siting hazardous wildlife attractants such as landfills,
82 are available on the FAA website at <http://www.faa.gov/airports/> and
83 <http://wildlife.faa.gov/>.

84 7 **PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF WILDLIFE BIOLOGISTS**
85 **CONDUCTING WILDLIFE HAZARD ASSESSMENTS AND WILDLIFE**
86 **HAZARD MANAGEMENT TRAINING AT FAA CERTIFICATED AIRPORTS.**

- 87 7.1 Wildlife biologists conducting airport Wildlife Hazard Assessments must meet certain
88 education, training, and experience standards.
- 89 §139.337(c) reads: Wildlife Hazard Assessment required in paragraph (b) of this
90 section shall be conducted by a wildlife damage management biologist who has
91 professional training and/or experience in wildlife hazard management at airports
92 or an individual working under direct supervision of such an individual.
- 93 7.2 Airports with a FAA-approved Wildlife Hazard Management Plan must provide
94 employees the training needed to carry out the Plan.

95 Section 139.337(f)(7) reads: A training program conducted by a qualified
96 wildlife damage management biologist to provide airport personnel with the
97 knowledge and skills needed to successfully carry out the Wildlife Hazard
98 Management Plan required by paragraph (d) of this section.

99 7.3 To meet the requirements of §139.337(c) and (f)(7), a wildlife damage management
100 biologist (from now on referred to as a “qualified airport wildlife biologist”) must:

- 101 1. Have the necessary academic coursework from accredited institutions and work
102 experience to meet the qualifications of a GS-0486 series wildlife biologist as
103 defined by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management classification standards
104 (Appendix A) **or** be designated as a Certified Wildlife Biologist by The
105 Wildlife Society (<http://www.wildlife.org>) **and**,
- 106 2. Have taken and passed an airport wildlife hazard management training course
107 acceptable to the FAA Administrator (Appendix C) **and**,
- 108 3. Have successfully completed at least one of the following within 5 years of their
109 initial FAA approved airport wildlife hazard management training course, and every
110 5 years thereafter:
 - 111 a. An airport wildlife hazard management training course that is acceptable to the
112 FAA Administrator (Appendix C), or
 - 113 b. Attendance, as a registered participant, at a joint Bird Strike Committee–
114 USA/Bird Strike Committee–Canada annual meeting, or
 - 115 c. Other training acceptable to the FAA Administrator.

116 7.4 Individuals who work under the direct supervision of a qualified airport wildlife
117 biologist are allowed to conduct Wildlife Hazard Assessments if the airport sponsor and
118 the qualified airport wildlife biologist agree in writing to determine how the qualified
119 airport wildlife biologist will:

- 120 1. Supervise how the individual(s) will conduct the Wildlife Hazard Assessment, and
- 121 2. Report progress of the Wildlife Hazard Assessment, and
- 122 3. Supervise the Wildlife Hazard Assessment report production.

123 7.5 Certificate Holders or Airport Sponsors must obtain documentation verifying the
124 qualifications outlined in paragraph 7.3 (1) – (3) above of any person(s) conducting
125 wildlife hazard assessments or providing requisite training.

126 7.6 Holders of Airport Operating Certificates issued under Part 139 must retain records
127 documenting the airport wildlife biologist(s) qualifications to conduct Wildlife Hazard
128 Assessments and Wildlife Hazard Management Plans. These records must be retained
129 for 10 years. If an airport conducts another WHA before the 10-year expiration, the
130 airport must maintain the qualification records for the previous WHA 1 year after the
131 new WHA is completed.

- 132 8 **INITIAL AND RECURRENT TRAINING FOR AIRPORT PERSONNEL**
133 **ACTIVELY INVOLVED IN MANAGING HAZARDOUS WILDLIFE ON OR**
134 **NEAR AIRPORTS.**
- 135 8.1 Personnel actively involved in implementing FAA-approved Wildlife Hazard
136 Management Plans are subject to the requirements of 14 CFR Part 139.303.
137 Section 139.303 requires a specific training regimen for all airport personnel.
138 Section 139.303(c) and (e) require the holder of an Airport Operating Certificate issued
139 under Part 139 to provide initial training and, every 12 months thereafter, recurrent
140 training in wildlife hazard management to airport personnel actively involved in
141 implementing FAA-approved Wildlife Hazard Management Plans. The required
142 training must include “Any additional subject areas required under ... §139.337”
143 [§139.303(c)(5)] and, “As appropriate, comply with the following training requirements
144 of this part ... §139.337, Wildlife Hazard Management” [§139.303(e)(5)].
- 145 8.2 Appendix D outlines the minimum training requirements for airport personnel who
146 carry out an airport’s Wildlife Hazard Management Plan. Depending on local wildlife
147 and environmental issues, additional topics or more in-depth coverage of listed topics
148 might be needed.
- 149 8.3 Section 139.337(f)(1) requires the Wildlife Hazard Management Plan to include a list of
150 the individuals having authority and responsibility for implementing each aspect of the
151 plan. This list identifies the individuals who must complete the required training.
- 152 8.4 Section 139.337(f) does not prohibit holders of Airport Operating Certificates from
153 using a “train-the-trainer” approach when providing the requisite training, provided the
154 trainers receive and successfully complete their initial and recurrent training from a
155 qualified airport wildlife biologist. Trainers who are not qualified airport wildlife
156 biologists are limited to providing training to their airport employees.
- 157 8.5 Holders of Airport Operating Certificates issued under Part 139 are required to make
158 and keep records of all training for airport personnel involved in controlling wildlife
159 hazards for at least 24 consecutive calendar months [§139.301(b)(1) and §139.303(d)].

160 John Dermody
161 Director, Office of Airport Safety and Standards

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**Appendix A. U.S. Office of Personnel Management Qualification Standards for
GS-0486 Series Wildlife Biologists**

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To be qualified as a GS-0486 series wildlife biologist, a candidate must have the following:

1. A degree in biological science that includes—
 - a. At least 9 semester hours in such wildlife subjects as mammalogy, ornithology, animal ecology, and wildlife management or research courses in the field of wildlife biology; **and**
 - b. At least 12 semester hours in zoology in such subjects as general zoology, invertebrate zoology, vertebrate zoology, comparative anatomy, physiology, genetics, ecology, cellular biology, parasitology, and entomology or research courses in these subjects (excess courses in wildlife biology may be used to meet the zoology requirements where appropriate); **and**
 - c. At least 9 semester hours in botany or the related plant sciences; **or**
2. A combination of education and experience equivalent to a major in biological science (i.e., at least 30 semester hours), with at least 9 semester hours in wildlife subjects, 12 semester hours in zoology, and 9 semester hours in botany or related plant science, as shown in Paragraph 1 above, plus appropriate experience or additional education; **or**
3. Be designated as a Certified Wildlife Biologist by The Wildlife Society (<http://www.wildlife.org>).

184 **Appendix B. Training Resource Requirements and Instructor Qualifications**

185 B.1 The following training resource requirements and instructor qualifications are for any
186 individual wishing to:

- 187 • Provide an airport wildlife hazard management course acceptable to the FAA
188 Administrator, for personnel conducting Wildlife Hazard Assessments; or
- 189 • Provide training to airport personnel actively involved in implementing FAA
190 approved Wildlife Hazard Management Plans.

191 B.2 **Training Resources and Requirements.**

192 B.2.1 A list of training program providers acceptable to the FAA Administrator can be found
193 on the FAA's wildlife strike website: <http://wildlife.faa.gov/>.

194 B.2.2 Links to the most recent versions of FAA regulations, FAA Advisory Circulars,
195 CertAlerts, and other documents relevant to wildlife hazard management issues can be
196 found at <http://www.faa.gov/airports/> and <http://wildlife.faa.gov/>.

197 B.2.3 Those proposing to establish a program to train qualified airport wildlife biologists to
198 meet the requirements of 14 CFR §139.337 must submit a complete training syllabus
199 and instructor resume to the FAA. The syllabus must include all lesson plans, student
200 handouts, and graphic presentations that include as a minimum all curriculum provided
201 in Appendix C. Submit the materials to:

202 FAA National Wildlife Biologist, AAS-300
203 Office of Airport Safety and Standards
204 Federal Aviation Administration,
205 800 Independence Ave SW
206 Washington DC 20591

207 B.2.4 The goal of the training must be to provide the knowledge, skills, and abilities needed
208 by a GS-0486 wildlife biologist to conduct Wildlife Hazard Assessments [§139.337(c)]
209 and to conduct wildlife hazard training [§139.337(f)(7)]. To be acceptable to the FAA,
210 the course must be at least 24 hours in length and include the curriculum items listed in
211 Appendix C.

212 B.3 **Instructor Qualifications.**

213 The lead instructor for the training should:

- 214 1. Be a qualified airport wildlife biologist.
- 215 2. Have academic credits in education or instructor/teaching experience.
- 216 3. Have a minimum of 2 years' experience in all aspects of managing hazardous
217 wildlife on or near airport.

218 **Appendix C. Training Curriculum Outline for Any Individual Wishing to Provide an**
219 **Airport Wildlife Hazard Management Course Acceptable to the FAA Administrator, for**
220 **Personnel Conducting Wildlife Hazard Assessments**

221 C.1 **Training Curriculum Outline.**

222 The goal of the training must be to provide the knowledge, skills, and abilities needed
223 by a GS-0486 wildlife biologist to conduct Wildlife Hazard Assessments [§139.337(c)]
224 and to conduct wildlife hazard training [§139.337(f)(7)]. To be acceptable to the FAA,
225 the course must be at least 24 hours in length and include the curriculum items listed
226 below.

227 1. Training goals and process

228 2. Airport familiarization

229 a. Introduction to the National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems

230 b. Airport design and layout (AC 150/5300-13, *Airport Design*)

231 c. Navigation Aids and Air Traffic Control (Aeronautical Information Manual
232 [AIM])

233 d. Airport operations and safety (AIM)

234 e. Signs, marking, and lighting (AC 150/5340-1, *Standards for Airport Markings*,
235 and AC 150/5340-18, *Standards for Airport Sign Systems*)

236 f. Ground vehicle operator communication (AC 150/5210-20, *Ground Vehicle*
237 *Operations on Airports*)

238 3. Aircraft familiarization

239 a. Physics of a strike

240 b. Aircraft nomenclature

241 c. Civil aviation aircraft categories

242 d. Aircraft engines

243 i. Reciprocating

244 ii. Turbo

245 e. Aircraft certification standards

246 4. Preview of wildlife hazards to aviation

247 a. History of major strikes

248 b. Aviation losses

249 i. Worldwide

250 ii. United States

251 5. Controlling laws, regulations, and policies

- 252 a. Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, as amended
- 253 b. Animal Damage Control Act of 1931, as amended
- 254 c. Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940, as amended
- 255 d. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act of 1948, as amended
- 256 e. National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended
- 257 f. Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended
- 258 g. Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 139, Certification of Airports
- 259 h. Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 258, Criteria for Municipal Solid
- 260 Waste Landfills
- 261 i. Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 1–199, Wildlife Management
- 262 j. Wendell H. Ford Aviation Investment and Reform Act for the 21st Century,
- 263 Pub. L. No. 106–181 (April 5, 2000), “Structures Interfering with Air
- 264 Commerce,” section 503
- 265 k. Applicable FAA ACs in the 150/5200 series about Airport Wildlife Hazard
- 266 Management
- 267 l. Applicable FAA Airport CertAlerts
- 268 m. Applicable state and local laws, regulations, and ordinances
- 269 6. Department of Defense requirements and perspective on military/civilian joint-use
- 270 airports
- 271 7. Other Federal and State agency roles and responsibilities
- 272 a. U.S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service
- 273 i. Role and responsibilities related to managing problem wildlife
- 274 ii. Migratory Bird Depredation Permits
- 275 iii. Salvage Permits
- 276 b. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Wildlife Services
- 277 i. Role and responsibilities related to managing problem wildlife
- 278 c. Other agencies
- 279 i. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- 280 (1) Siting landfills
- 281 (2) Pesticide registration and use
- 282 ii. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- 283 (1) Wetlands mitigation
- 284 d. Multi-Federal Agency Memorandum of Agreement
- 285 e. Applicable State wildlife regulations

- 286 8. FAA National Wildlife Aircraft Strike Database
287 a. Strike reporting
288 b. Species identification and feather identification
289 c. Database access
290 9. Environmental issues—working with Federal and State agencies
291 a. National Environmental Policy Act
292 b. Endangered Species Act (threatened and endangered species consultation)
293 c. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (wetland loss and wetland mitigation)
294 10. Initial consultations and Wildlife Hazard Assessments (WHAs)
295 a. Triggering events for WHAs
296 b. Duration and contents of WHAs
297 c. Wildlife surveys at airports to assess wildlife hazards
298 d. Data analysis and presentation of results
299 e. Writing a WHA
300 11. FAA review of a WHA and determination of need for a Wildlife Hazard
301 Management Plan (WHMP)
302 12. Drafting and carrying out integrated WHMPs
303 a. Contents of WHMPs
304 b. FAA review of WHMPs
305 c. National Environmental Policy Act review
306 d. Compliance with the Endangered Species Act, and other special purpose
307 environmental laws and regulations
308 13. Integrated wildlife hazard management for airports; survey of basic control
309 strategies and tactics
310 a. Flight schedule modification
311 b. Habitat modification and exclusion
312 c. Wildlife dispersal techniques
313 d. Wildlife population management
314 14. Addressing off-airport attractants and community planning and involvement
315 15. Outline of field trip (to conduct a “mini” WHA)
316 16. Field trip/site visit
317 17. Final exam
318 18. Post exam review

- 319 19. Course evaluation
320 20. Presentation of certificates

321 C.2 **Recommendations.**

- 322 1. Exams or tests may be oral, written, practical demonstrations, or a combination of
323 each.
324 2. Passing grade/evaluation should be recorded and retained as instructor's records.
325 3. Instructors should retain course attendance records for a period of 3 years.

326 **Appendix D. Training Curriculum Outline for Airport Personnel Actively Involved in**
327 **Implementing FAA-Approved Wildlife Hazard Management Plans.**

328 **D.1 Training Curriculum Outline.**

329 The goal of the training course must be to provide the knowledge, skills, and abilities
330 needed by airport personnel to safely, accurately, and effectively implement relevant
331 portions of an FAA-approved Wildlife Hazard Management Plan. To be acceptable to
332 the FAA, initial and recurrent training must include the following agenda items:

- 333 1. General survey of wildlife hazards to aviation based on the most recent annual FAA
334 National Wildlife Strike Database Serial Report.
- 335 2. Review of wildlife strikes, control actions, and observations at the airport over at
336 least the past 12 months.
- 337 3. Review of the airport's Wildlife Hazard Assessment is to include—
 - 338 a. Existing wildlife hazards and trends in wildlife abundance.
 - 339 b. Status of any open or unresolved recommended action items for reducing
340 identified wildlife hazards to air carrier operations within the past 12 months.
- 341 4. Review of the airport's Wildlife Hazard Management Plan, to include the following:
 - 342 a. Airport-specific wildlife attractants, including man-made and natural features
343 and habitat management practices of the last 12 months.
 - 344 b. Review of the airport's wildlife permits (local, State, and Federal).
 - 345 c. Review of other airport-specific items:
 - 346 i. Wildlife hazard management strategies, techniques, and tools:
 - 347 (1) Flight schedule modification
 - 348 (2) Habitat modification, exclusion
 - 349 (3) Repelling methods
 - 350 (4) Wildlife population management
 - 351 ii. Responsibilities of airport personnel for—
 - 352 (1) Reporting wildlife strikes, control actions, and wildlife observations
 - 353 (2) Communicating with personnel who conduct wildlife control actions or
354 who see wildlife hazards and air traffic control tower personnel and
355 others who may require notification, such as airport operations or
356 maintenance departments
 - 357 (3) Documenting and reporting wildlife hazards seen during patrols and
358 inspections and follow-up control efforts
 - 359 (4) Documenting and reporting when no hazards are seen during patrols and
360 inspections

- 361 5. Basic bird and mammal identification, stressing local hazardous and rare or
362 endangered species of concern.
- 363 6. Internal and external coordination, analysis, and documentation required to comply
364 with NEPA, Endangered Species Act, and other applicable special purpose
365 environmental laws or regulations.
- 366 7. For any airport personnel using pyrotechnic launchers or firearms, training on the
367 following topics from a qualified individual¹:
- 368 a. Safety, parts, and operation of pyrotechnic launchers.
- 369 b. Fundamentals of using pyrotechnics to safely and effectively disperse wildlife.
- 370 c. Personnel protective equipment.
- 371 d. Cleaning, storage, and transport of firearms and pyrotechnic launchers.
- 372 e. Applicable local, State, and Federal regulations on firearms, pyrotechnic
373 launchers, and pyrotechnics.²
- 374 f. Live fire training with pyrotechnic launchers including strategies for dispersing
375 wildlife away from runways and aircraft movement corridors.
- 376 g. For any airport personnel using firearms, live fire training. This training is
377 highly recommended from a qualified individual but not a requirement for this
378 training program.³
- 379 8. Any other training required by local, State, or Federal regulations.

380 **D.2 Recommendations.**

- 381 1. Exams or tests may be oral, written, practical demonstrations, or a combination of
382 all three.
- 383 2. The Trainer should retain passing grades/evaluations records.
- 384 3. The Trainer should retain course attendance records for a period of 3 years.
- 385 4. Airport personnel responsible for the airport's wildlife hazard management program
386 should retain records of those to whom instruction in airport wildlife hazard
387 management has been given for the period of time during which the employees

¹ State Certificated Hunter Safety Instructors, police officers, firearms instructors, and other personnel who have been professionally trained in firearms safety should be qualified to teach firearm safety and possibly the safe use of pyrotechnic launchers. Pyrotechnics are classified as high explosives by the Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) and as Division 1.4 explosives by the U.S. Department of Transportation. There are numerous regulations, security considerations, and ATF licensing requirements that apply to pyrotechnics.

² Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms provides information on Federal explosive requirements for explosive pest control devices at: <https://www.atf.gov/explosives/explosives-pest-control-device-requirements>.

³ Airport personnel actively involved with the use of firearms for the mitigation of wildlife hazards should receive and maintain current firearms training from either a licensed National Rifle Association (NRA) instructor or other qualified individual. This training should include type and caliber of weapon used at the airport.

388 conduct hazardous wildlife management activity on the airport and for 6 months
389 after termination of employment.

Advisory Circular Feedback

If you find an error in this AC, have recommendations for improving it, or have suggestions for new items/subjects to be added, you may let us know by (1) mailing this form to Manager, Airport Engineering Division, Federal Aviation Administration ATTN: AAS-300, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington DC 20591 or (2) faxing it to the attention of the Office of Airport Safety and Standards at (202) 267-5257.

Subject: AC 150/5200-36B

Date: _____

Please check all appropriate line items:

An error (procedural or typographical) has been noted in paragraph _____ on page _____.

Recommend paragraph _____ on page _____ be changed as follows:

In a future change to this AC, please cover the following subject:
(Briefly describe what you want added.)

Other comments:

I would like to discuss the above. Please contact me at (phone number, email address).

Submitted by: _____

Date: _____