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shall maintain and keep current, at the home base of operations designated in his application, the following records:

1. The name and address of each person for whom agricultural aircraft services were provided;
2. The date of the service;
3. The name and quantity of the material dispensed for each operation conducted; and
4. The name, address, and certificate number of each pilot used in agricultural aircraft operations and the date that pilot met the knowledge and skill requirements of §137.19(e).

(b) The records required by this section must be kept at least 12 months and made available for inspection by the Administrator upon request.

§ 137.75 Change of address.

Each holder of an agricultural aircraft operator certificate shall notify the FAA in writing in advance of any change in the address of his home base of operations.

§ 137.77 Termination of operations.

Whenever a person holding an agricultural aircraft operator certificate ceases operations under this part, he shall surrender that certificate to the FAA Flight Standards District Office last having jurisdiction over his operation.


PART 139—CERTIFICATION AND OPERATIONS: LAND AIRPORTS SERVING CERTAIN AIR CARRIERS

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Subpart A—General

§ 139.1 Applicability.

This part prescribes rules governing the certification and operation of land airports which serve any scheduled or
unscheduled passenger operation of an air carrier that is conducted with an aircraft having a seating capacity of more than 30 passengers. This part does not apply to airports at which air carrier passenger operations are conducted only by reason of the airport being designated as an alternate airport.

§ 139.3 Definitions.

The following are definitions of terms as used in this part:

AFFF means aqueous film forming foam agent.

Air carrier means a person who holds or who is required to hold an air carrier operating certificate issued under this chapter while operating aircraft having a seating capacity of more than 30 passengers.

Air carrier aircraft means an aircraft with a seating capacity of more than 30 passengers which is being operated by an air carrier.

Air carrier operation means the take-off or landing of an air carrier aircraft and includes the period of time from 15 minutes before and until 15 minutes after the takeoff or landing.

Airport means an area of land or other hard surface, excluding water, that is used or intended to be used for the landing and takeoff of aircraft, and includes its buildings and facilities, if any.

Airport operating certificate means a certificate, issued under this part, for operation of an airport serving scheduled operations of air carriers.

Average daily departures means the average number of scheduled departures per day of an air carrier aircraft computed on the basis of the busiest 3 consecutive months of the immediately preceding 12 calendar months; except that if the average daily departures are expected to increase, then “average daily departures” may be determined by planned rather than current activity in a manner acceptable to the Administrator.

Certificate holder means the holder of an airport operating certificate or a limited airport operating certificate, except that as used in subpart D “certificate holder” does not mean the holder of a limited airport operating certificate if its airport certification specifications, or this part, do not require compliance with the section in which it is used.

Heliport means an airport or an area of an airport used or intended to be used for the landing and takeoff of helicopters.

Index means an airport ranking according to the type and quantity of aircraft rescue and firefighting equipment and agent required, determined by the length and frequency of air carrier aircraft served by the airport, as provided in subpart D of this part.

Limited airport operating certificate means a certificate, issued under this part, for the operation of an airport serving unscheduled operations of air carriers.

Movement area means the runways, taxiways, and other areas of an airport which are used for taxling or hover taxling, air taxiing, takeoff, and landing of aircraft, exclusive of loading ramps and aircraft parking areas.

Regional Airports Division Manager means the airports division manager for the FAA region in which the airport is located.

Safety area means a designated area abutting the edges of a runway or taxiway intended to reduce the risk of damage to an aircraft inadvertently leaving the runway or taxiway.

Wildlife hazard means a potential for a damaging aircraft collision with wildlife on or near an airport. As used in this part, “wildlife” includes domestic animals while out of the control of their owners.

§ 139.5 Standards and procedures for compliance with the certification and operations requirements of this part.

Certain requirements prescribed by subparts C and D of this part must be complied with in a manner acceptable to the Administrator. FAA Advisory Circulars contain standards and procedures that are acceptable to the Administrator for compliance with subparts C and D. Some of these advisory circulars are referenced in specific sections of this part. The standards and procedures in them, or other standards
§ 139.111 Exemptions.

(a) An applicant or a certificate holder may petition the Administrator under §11.25, Petitions for Rule Making or Exemptions, of this chapter for an operating certificate must allow the Administrator to make any inspections, including unannounced inspections, or tests to determine compliance with—

(a) The Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended; and

(b) The requirements of this part.

§ 139.107 Issuance of certificate.

(a) An applicant for an airport operating certificate is entitled to a certificate if—

(1) The provisions of §139.103 of this subpart are met;

(2) The Administrator, after investigation, finds that the applicant is properly and adequately equipped and able to provide a safe airport operating environment in accordance with—

(i) Subpart D of this part, and

(ii) Any limitations which the Administrator finds necessary in the public interest; and

(3) The Administrator approves the airport certification manual.

(b) An applicant for a limited airport operating certificate is entitled to a certificate if—

(1) The provisions of §139.103 of this subpart are met;

(2) The Administrator, after investigation, finds that the applicant is properly and adequately equipped and able to provide a safe airport operating environment in accordance with—

(i) Subpart D listed in §139.213(a) of this part, and

(ii) Any other provisions of this part and any limitations which the Administrator finds necessary in the public interest; and

(3) The Administrator approves the airport certification specifications.

§ 139.109 Duration of certificate.

An airport operating certificate or a limited airport operating certificate issued under this part is effective until it is surrendered by the certificate holder or is suspended or revoked by the Administrator.

§ 139.111 Exemptions.

(a) An applicant or a certificate holder may petition the Administrator under §11.25, Petitions for Rule Making or Exemptions, of this chapter for an
§ 139.113 Deviations.

In emergency conditions requiring immediate action for the protection of life or property, involving the transportation of persons by air carriers, the certificate holder may deviate from any requirement of subpart D of this part to the extent required to meet that emergency. Each certificate holder who deviates from a requirement under this paragraph shall, as soon as practicable, but not later than 14 days after the emergency, report in writing to the Regional Airports Division Manager stating the nature, extent, and duration of the deviation.

§ 139.201 Airport operating certificate: Airport certification manual.

(a) An applicant for an airport operating certificate must prepare, and submit with an application, an airport certification manual for approval by the Administrator. Only those items addressing subjects required for certification under this part shall be included in the airport certification manual.
(1) Lines of succession of airport operational responsibility.
(2) Each current exemption issued to the airport from the requirements of this part.
(3) Any limitations imposed by the Administrator.
(4) A grid map or other means of identifying locations and terrain features on and around the airport which are significant to emergency operations.
(5) The system of runway and taxiway identification.
(6) The location of each obstruction required to be lighted or marked within the airport's area of authority.
(7) A description of each movement area available for air carriers and its safety areas and each road described in §139.319(k) that serves it.
(8) Procedures for avoidance of interruption or failure during construction work of utilities serving facilities or navaids which support air carrier operations.
(9) Procedures for maintaining the paved areas as required by §139.305.
(10) Procedures for maintaining the unpaved areas as required by §139.307.
(11) Procedures for maintaining the safety areas as required by §139.309.
(12) A description of, and procedures for maintaining, the marking and lighting systems as required by §139.311.
(13) A snow and ice control plan as required by §139.313.
(14) A description of the facilities, equipment, personnel, and procedures for meeting the rescue and firefighting requirements in §§139.317 and 139.319.
(15) Procedures for complying with the requirements of §139.321 relating to hazardous substances and materials.
(16) A description of, and procedures for maintaining, the traffic and wind direction indicators required by §139.323.
(17) An emergency plan as required by §139.325.
(18) Procedures for conducting the self-inspection program as required by §139.327.
(19) Procedures for controlling ground vehicles as required by §139.329.
(20) Procedures for obstruction removal, marking, or lighting as required by §139.331.
(21) Procedures for protection of navaids as required by §139.333.
(22) A description of public protection as required by §139.335.
(23) A wildlife hazard management plan as required by §139.337.
(24) Procedures for airport condition reporting as required by §139.339.
(25) Procedures for identifying, marking, and reporting construction and other unserviceable areas as required by §139.341.
(26) Any other item which the Administrator finds is necessary in the public interest.

§139.207 Maintenance of airport certification manual.
Each holder of an airport operating certificate shall—
(a) Keep its airport certification manual current at all times;
(b) Maintain at least one complete and current copy of its approved airport certification manual on the airport;
(c) Furnish the applicable portions of the approved airport certification manual to the airport personnel responsible for their implementation;
(d) Make the copy required by paragraph (b) of this section available for inspection by the Administrator upon request; and
(e) Provide the Administrator with one complete and current copy required by paragraph (b) of this section.

§139.209 Limited airport operating certificate: Airport certification specifications.
(a) An applicant for a limited airport operating certificate must prepare, and submit with an application, airport certification specifications for approval by the Administrator. Only those items addressing subjects required for certification under this part shall be included in the airport certification specifications.
(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, each certificate holder shall comply with the approved airport certification specifications that meet the requirements of §§139.211 and 139.213.
§ 139.211 Preparation of airport certification specifications.

(a) Each airport certification specifications required by this part shall—
   (1) Be typewritten and signed by the airport operator;
   (2) Be in a form that is easy to revise;
   (3) Have the date of initial approval or approval of the latest revision on each page or item in the specifications and include a page revision log; and
   (4) Be organized in a manner helpful to the preparation, review, and approval processes.
   (b) FAA Advisory Circulars in the 139 series contain standards and procedures for the development of airport certification specifications which are acceptable to the Administrator.

§ 139.213 Contents of airport certification specifications.

(a) The airport certification specifications required by this part shall include operating procedures, facilities and equipment descriptions, responsibility assignments, and any other information needed by personnel concerned with operating the airport in order to comply with—
   (1) The following provisions of subpart D of this part:
      (i) Section 139.301 Inspection authority.
      (ii) Section 139.303 Personnel.
      (iii) Section 139.305 Paved areas.
      (iv) Section 139.307 Unpaved areas.
      (v) Section 139.309 Safety areas.
      (vi) Section 139.311 Marking and lighting.
      (vii) Section 139.339 Airport condition reporting.
   (2) Any other provisions of subpart D of this part, and any limitations, which the Administrator finds necessary in the public interest.
   (b) In complying with paragraph (a) of this section, the airport certification specifications shall include at least the following elements:
      (1) Lines of succession of airport operational responsibility.
      (2) Each current exemption issued to the airport from the requirements of this part.
      (3) Any limitations imposed by the Administrator.
      (4) The system of runway and taxiway identification.
      (5) The location of each obstruction required to be lighted or marked within the airport’s area of authority.
      (6) A description of each movement area available for air carriers and its safety areas.
      (7) Procedures for maintaining the paved areas as required by §139.305.
      (8) Procedures for maintaining the unpaved areas as required by §139.307.
      (9) Procedures for maintaining the safety areas as required by §139.309.
      (10) A description of, and procedures for maintaining, the marking and lighting systems as required by §139.311.
      (11) A description of the facilities, equipment, personnel, and procedures for emergency response to aircraft rescue and firefighting needs.
      (12) Procedures for safety in storing and handling of hazardous substances and materials.
      (13) A description of, and procedures for maintaining, any traffic and wind direction indicators on the airport.
      (14) A description of the procedures used for conducting self-inspections of the airport.
      (15) Procedures and responsibilities for airport condition reporting as required by §139.339.
      (16) Procedures for compliance with any other provisions of subpart D of this part, and any limitations, which the Administrator finds necessary in the public interest.

§ 139.215 Maintenance of airport certification specifications.

Each holder of a limited airport operating certificate shall—
   (a) Keep its airport certification specifications current at all times;
§ 139.303 Personnel.

Each certificate holder shall maintain sufficient qualified personnel to comply with the requirements of its airport certification manual or airport certification specifications and the applicable rules of this part.

§ 139.217 Amendment of airport certification manual or airport certification specifications.

(a) The Regional Airports Division Manager may amend any airport certification manual or any airport certification specifications approved under this part, either—

(1) Upon application by the certification holder; or

(2) On the Regional Airports Division Manager’s own initiative if the Regional Airports Division Manager determines that safety in air transportation or air commerce and the public interest require the amendment.

(b) An applicant for an amendment to its airport certification manual or its airport certification specifications shall file its application with the Regional Airports Division Manager at least 30 days before the proposed effective date of the amendment, unless a shorter filing period is allowed by that office.

(c) At any time within 30 days after receiving a notice of refusal to approve the application for amendment, the certificate holder may petition the Administrator to reconsider the refusal to amend.

(d) In the case of amendments initiated by the Regional Airports Division Manager, the office notifies the certificate holder of the proposed amendment, in writing, fixing a reasonable period (but not less than 7 days) within which the certificate holder may submit written information, views, and arguments on the amendment. After considering all relevant material presented, the Regional Airports Division Manager notifies the certificate holder of any amendment adopted or rescinds the notice. The amendment becomes effective not less than 30 days after the certificate holder receives notice of it, except that prior to the effective date the certificate holder may petition the Administrator to reconsider the amendment, in which case its effective date is stayed pending a decision by the Administrator.

(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (d) of this section, if the Regional Airports Division Manager finds that there is an emergency requiring immediate action with respect to safety in air transportation or air commerce that makes the procedures in this paragraph impractical or contrary to the public interest, the Regional Airports Division Manager may issue an amendment, effective without stay on the date the certificate holder receives notice of it. In such a case, the Regional Airports Division Manager incorporates the finding of the emergency, and a brief statement of the reasons for the finding, in the notice of the amendment. Within 30 days after the issuance of such an emergency amendment, the certificate holder may petition the Administrator to reconsider either the finding of an emergency amendment, the amendment itself or both. This petition does not automatically stay the effectiveness of the emergency amendment.

§ 139.305 Paved areas.

(a) Each certificate holder shall maintain, and promptly repair the pavement of each runway, taxiway, loading ramp, and parking area on the airport which is available for air carrier use as follows:

(1) The pavement edges shall not exceed 3 inches difference in elevation between abutting pavement sections and between full strength pavement and abutting shoulders.

(2) The pavement shall have no hole exceeding 3 inches in depth nor any hole the slope of which from any point in the hole to the nearest point at the lip of the hole is 45 degrees or greater as measured from the pavement surface plane, unless, in either case, the entire area of the hole can be covered by a 5-inch diameter circle.

(3) The pavement shall be free of cracks and surface variations which could impair directional control of air carrier aircraft.

(4) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, mud, dirt, sand, loose aggregate, debris, foreign objects, rubber deposits, and other contaminants shall be removed promptly and as completely as practicable.

(5) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, any chemical solvent that is used to clean any pavement area shall be removed as soon as possible, consistent with the instructions of the manufacturer of the solvent.

(6) The pavement shall be sufficiently drained and free of depressions to prevent ponding that obscures markings or impairs safe aircraft operations.

(b) Paragraphs (a)(4) and (a)(5) of this section do not apply to snow and ice accumulations and their control, including the associated use of materials such as sand and deicing solutions.

(c) FAA Advisory Circulars in the 150 series contain standards and procedures for the maintenance and configuration of paved areas which are acceptable to the Administrator.

§ 139.307 Unpaved areas.

(a) Each certificate holder shall maintain and promptly repair the surface of each gravel, turf, or other unpaved runway, taxiway, or loading ramp and parking area on the airport which is available for air carrier use as follows:

(1) No slope from the edge of the full-strength surfaces downward to the existing terrain shall be steeper than 2:1.

(2) The full-strength surfaces shall have adequate crown or grade to assure sufficient drainage to prevent ponding.

(3) The full-strength surfaces shall be adequately compacted and sufficiently stable to prevent rutting by aircraft, or the loosening or buildup of surface material which could impair directional control of aircraft or drainage.

(4) The full-strength surfaces must have no holes or depressions which exceed 3 inches in depth and are of a breadth capable of impairing directional control or causing damage to an aircraft.

(5) Debris and foreign objects shall be promptly removed from the surface.

(b) Standards and procedures for the maintenance and configuration of unpaved full-strength surfaces shall be included in the airport certification manual or the airport certification specifications, as appropriate, for compliance with this section.

§ 139.309 Safety areas.

(a) To the extent practicable, each certificate holder shall provide and maintain for each runway and taxiway which is available for air carrier use—

(1) If the runway or taxiway had a safety area on December 31, 1987, and if no reconstruction or significant expansion of the runway or taxiway was begun on or after January 1, 1988, a safety area of at least the dimensions that existed on December 31, 1987; or

(2) If construction, reconstruction, or significant expansion of the runway or taxiway began on or after January 1, 1988, a safety area which conforms to the dimensions acceptable to the Administrator at the time construction, reconstruction, or expansion began.

(b) Each certificate holder shall maintain its safety areas as follows:

(1) Each safety area shall be cleared and graded, and have no potentially hazardous ruts, humps, depressions, or other surface variations.

(2) Each safety area shall be drained by grading or storm sewers to prevent water accumulation.
§ 139.313 Snow and ice control.

(a) Each certificate holder whose airport is located where snow and icing conditions regularly occur shall prepare, maintain, and carry out a snow and ice control plan.

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§ 139.315 Aircraft rescue and firefighting: Index determination.

(a) An Index is required by paragraph (c) of this section for each certificate holder. The Index is determined by a combination of—

(1) The length of air carrier aircraft expressed in groups; and

(2) Average daily departures of air carrier aircraft.

(b) For the purpose of Index determination, air carrier aircraft lengths are grouped as follows:

(1) Index A includes aircraft less than 90 feet in length.

(2) Index B includes aircraft at least 90 feet but less than 126 feet in length.

(3) Index C includes aircraft at least 126 feet but less than 159 feet in length.

(4) Index D includes aircraft at least 159 feet but less than 200 feet in length.

(5) Index E includes aircraft at least 200 feet in length.

(c) Except as provided in §139.319(c), the Index required by §139.315 is determined as follows:

(1) If there are five or more average daily departures of air carrier aircraft in a single Index group serving that airport, the longest Index group with an average of 5 or more daily departures is the Index required for the airport.

(2) If there are less than five average daily departures of air carrier aircraft in a single Index group serving that airport, the next lower Index from the longest Index group with air carrier aircraft in it is the Index required for the airport. The minimum designated Index shall be Index A.

§ 139.317 Aircraft rescue and firefighting: Equipment and agents.

The following rescue and firefighting equipment and agents are the minimum required for the Indexes referred to in §139.315:

(a) Index A: One vehicle carrying at least—

(1) 500 pounds of sodium-based dry chemical or halon 1211; or

(2) 450 pounds of potassium-based dry chemical and water with a commensurate quantity of AFFF to total 100 gallons, for simultaneous dry chemical and AFFF foam application.

(b) Index B: Either of the following:

(1) One vehicle carrying at least 500 pounds of sodium-based dry chemical or halon 1211, and 1,500 gallons of water, for simultaneous dry chemical and AFFF foam production.

(2) Two vehicles—

(i) One vehicle carrying the extinguishing agents as specified in paragraph (a)(1) or (2) of this section; and

(ii) One vehicle carrying an amount of water and the commensurate quantity of AFFF for foam production carried by both vehicles is at least 1,500 gallons.

(c) Index C: Either of the following:

(1) Three vehicles—

(i) One vehicle carrying the extinguishing agents as specified in paragraph (a)(1) or (2) of this section; and

(ii) Two vehicles carrying an amount of water and the commensurate quantity of AFFF so that the total quantity of water for foam production carried by both vehicles is at least 1,500 gallons.
all three vehicles is at least 3,000 gallons.

(2) Two vehicles—
   (i) One vehicle carrying the extinguishing agents as specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section; and
   (ii) One vehicle carrying water and the commensurate quantity of AFFF so that the total quantity of water for foam production carried by both vehicles is at least 3,000 gallons.

d) Index D: Three vehicles—
   (1) One vehicle carrying the extinguishing agents as specified in paragraph (a)(1) or (2) of this section; and
   (2) Two vehicles carrying an amount of water and the commensurate quantity of AFFF so that the total quantity of water for foam production carried by all three vehicles is at least 4,000 gallons.

e) Index E: Three vehicles—
   (1) One vehicle carrying the extinguishing agents as specified in paragraph (a)(1) or (2) of this section; and
   (2) Two vehicles carrying an amount of water and the commensurate quantity of AFFF so that the total quantity of water for foam production carried by all three vehicles is at least 6,000 gallons.

(f) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section, any certificate holder whose aircraft rescue and firefighting vehicles are not equipped with turrets or do not have the discharge capacity required in this section, but otherwise met the requirements of this part on December 31, 1987, need not comply with paragraph (g) of this section for a particular vehicle until that vehicle is replaced or rehabilitated.

(h) Dry chemical and halon 1211 discharge capacity. Each aircraft rescue and firefighting vehicle which is required to carry dry chemical or halon 1211 for compliance with the index requirements of this section must meet one of the following minimum discharge rates for the equipment installed:

   (1) Dry chemical or halon 1211 through a hand line, 5 pounds per second.
   (2) Dry chemical or halon 1211 through a turret, 16 pounds per second.

(i) Extinguishing agent substitutions. The following extinguishing agent substitutions may be made:

   (1) Protein or fluoroprotein foam concentrates may be substituted for AFFF. When either of these substitutions is selected, the volume of water to be carried for the substitute foam production shall be sufficient to comply with the requirements of the required Index.

   (g) Foam discharge capacity. Each aircraft rescue and firefighting vehicle used to comply with Index B, C, D, or E requirements with a capacity of at least 500 gallons but less than 2,000 gallons shall have a turret discharge rate of at least 500 gallons per minute but not more than 1,000 gallons per minute.

   (2) Each vehicle with a minimum rated vehicle water tank capacity of at least 2,000 gallons shall have a turret discharge rate of at least 600 gallons per minute but not more than 1,200 gallons per minute.

   (3) Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraph (g) of this section, any certificate holder whose aircraft rescue and firefighting vehicles are not equipped with turrets or do not have the discharge capacity required in this section, but otherwise met the requirements of this part on December 31, 1987, need not comply with paragraph (g) of this section for a particular vehicle until that vehicle is replaced or rehabilitated.

   (2) Sodium- or potassium-based dry chemical or halon 1211 may be substituted for AFFF. Up to 30 percent of the amount of water specified for AFFF production may be replaced by dry chemical or halon 1211, except that for airports where such extreme climatic conditions exist that water is either unmanageable or unobtainable, as in arctic or desert regions, up to 100 percent of the required water may be replaced by dry chemical or halon 1211. When this substitution is selected, 12.7 pounds of dry chemical or halon 1211
§ 139.319 Aircraft rescue and firefighting: Operational requirements.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, each certificate holder shall provide on the airport, during air carrier operations at the airport, at least the rescue and firefighting capability specified for the Index required by § 139.317.

(b) Increase in Index. Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, if an increase in the average daily departures or the length of air carrier aircraft results in an increase in the Index required by paragraph (a) of this section, the certificate holder shall comply with the increased requirements.

(c) Reduction in rescue and firefighting. During air carrier operations with only aircraft shorter than the Index aircraft group required by paragraph (a) of this section, the certificate holder may reduce the rescue and firefighting to a lower level corresponding to the Index group of the longest air carrier aircraft being operated.

(d) Any reduction in the rescue and firefighting capability from the Index required by paragraph (a) of this section in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) Procedures for, and the persons having the authority to implement, the reductions must be included in the airport certification manual.

(2) A system and procedures for recall of the full aircraft rescue and firefighting capability must be included in the airport certification manual.

(3) The reductions may not be implemented unless notification to air carriers is provided in the Airport/Facility Directory or Notices to Airmen (NOTAM), as appropriate, and by direct notification of local air carriers.

(e) Vehicle communications. Each vehicle required under § 139.317 shall be equipped with two-way voice radio communications which provides for:

(1) Contact with at least—

(a) Each other required emergency vehicle;

(b) The air traffic control tower, if it is located on the airport; and

(c) Other stations, as specified in the airport emergency plan.

(f) Vehicle marking and lighting. Each vehicle required under § 139.317 shall—

(1) Have a flashing or rotating beacon; and

(2) Be painted or marked in colors to enhance contrast with the background environment and optimize daytime and nighttime visibility and identification.

(g) FAA Advisory Circulars in the 150 series contain standards for painting, marking and lighting vehicles used on
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Airports which are acceptable to the Administrator.

(h) Vehicle readiness. Each vehicle required under §139.317 shall be maintained as follows:

(1) The vehicle and its systems shall be maintained so as to be operationally capable of performing the functions required by this subpart during all air carrier operations.

(2) If the airport is located in a geographical area subject to prolonged temperatures below 33 degrees Fahrenheit, the vehicles shall be provided with cover or other means to ensure equipment operation and discharge under freezing conditions.

(3) Any required vehicle which becomes inoperative to the extent that it cannot perform as required by §139.319(h)(1) shall be replaced immediately with equipment having at least equal capabilities. If replacement equipment is not available immediately, the certificate holder shall so notify the Regional Airports Division Manager and each air carrier using the airport in accordance with §139.339. If the required Index level of capability is not restored within 48 hours, the airport operator, unless otherwise authorized by the Administrator, shall limit air carrier operations on the airport to those compatible with the Index corresponding to the remaining operative rescue and firefighting equipment.

(i) Response requirements. (1) Each certificate holder, with the airport rescue and firefighting equipment required under this part and the number of trained personnel which will assure an effective operation, shall—

(i) Respond to each emergency during periods of air carrier operations; and

(ii) When requested by the Administrator, demonstrate compliance with the response requirements specified in this section.

(2) The response required by paragraph (i)(1)(ii) of this section shall achieve the following performance:

(i) Within 3 minutes from the time of the alarm, at least one required airport rescue and firefighting vehicle shall reach the midpoint of the farthest runway serving air carrier aircraft from its assigned post, or reach any other specified point of comparable distance on the movement area which is available to air carriers, and begin application of foam, dry chemical, or halon 1211.

(ii) Within 4 minutes from the time of alarm, all other required vehicles shall reach the point specified in paragraph (i)(2)(i) of this section from their assigned post and begin application of foam, dry chemical, or halon 1211.

(j) Personnel. Each certificate holder shall ensure the following:

(1) All rescue and firefighting personnel are equipped in a manner acceptable to the Administrator with protective clothing and equipment needed to perform their duties.

(2) All rescue and firefighting personnel are properly trained to perform their duties in a manner acceptable to the Administrator. The training curriculum shall include initial and recurrent instruction in at least the following areas:

(i) Airport familiarization.

(ii) Aircraft familiarization.

(iii) Rescue and firefighting personnel safety.

(iv) Emergency communications systems on the airport, including fire alarms.

(v) Use of the fire hoses, nozzles, turrets, and other appliances required for compliance with this part.

(vi) Application of the types of extinguishing agents required for compliance with this part.

(vii) Emergency aircraft evacuation assistance.

(viii) Firefighting operations.

(ix) Adapting and using structural rescue and firefighting equipment for aircraft rescue and firefighting.

(x) Aircraft cargo hazards.

(xi) Familiarization with firefighters’ duties under the airport emergency plan.

(3) All rescue and firefighting personnel participate in at least one live-fire drill every 12 months.

(4) After January 1, 1989, at least one of the required personnel on duty during air carrier operations has been trained and is current in basic emergency medical care. This training shall include 40 hours covering at least the following areas:

(i) Bleeding.

(ii) Cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

(iii) Shock.
§ 139.321 Handling and storing of hazardous substances and materials.

(a) Each certificate holder which acts as a cargo handling agent shall establish and maintain procedures for the protection of persons and property on the airport during the handling and storing of any material regulated by the Hazardous Materials Regulations (49 CFR part 171, et seq.), that is, or is intended to be, transported by air. These procedures shall provide for at least the following:

1. Designated personnel to receive and handle hazardous substances and materials.

2. Assurance from the shipper that the cargo can be handled safely, including any special handling procedures required for safety.

3. Special areas for storage of hazardous materials while on the airport.

(b) Each certificate holder shall establish and maintain standards acceptable to the Administrator for protecting against fire and explosions in storing, dispensing, and otherwise handling fuel, lubricants, and oxygen (other than articles and materials that are, or are intended to be, aircraft cargo) on the airport. These standards shall cover facilities, procedures, and personnel training and shall address at least the following:

1. Grounding and bonding.

2. Public protection.

3. Control of access to storage areas.

4. Fire safety in fuel farm and storage areas.

5. Fire safety in mobile fuelers, fueling pits, and fueling cabinets.

(c) Each certificate holder shall, as a fueling agent, comply with and, except as provided in paragraph (h) of this section, require all other fueling agents operating on the airport to comply with the standards established under paragraph (b) of this section and shall perform reasonable surveillance of all fueling activities on the airport with respect to those standards.

(d) Each certificate holder shall inspect the physical facilities of each airport tenant fueling agent at least once every 3 months for compliance with paragraph (b) of this section and maintain a record of that inspection for at least 12 months. The certificate holder may use an independent organization to perform this inspection if—

1. It is acceptable by the Administrator; and

2. It prepares a record of its inspection sufficiently detailed to assure the certificate holder and the FAA that the inspection is adequate.

(e) The training required in paragraph (b)(6) of this section shall include at least the following:

1. At least one supervisor with each fueling agent shall have completed an aviation fuel training course in fire safety which is acceptable to the Administrator.

2. All other employees who fuel aircraft, accept fuel shipments, or otherwise handle fuel shall receive at least on-the-job training in fire safety from
§ 139.325 Airport emergency plan.

(a) Each certificate holder shall develop and maintain an airport emergency plan designed to minimize the possibility and extent of personal injury and property damage on the airport in an emergency. The plan must include—

(1) Procedures for prompt response to all of the emergencies listed in paragraph (b) of this section, including a communications network; and

(2) Sufficient detail to provide adequate guidance to each person who must implement it.

(b) The plan required by this section must contain instructions for response to—

(1) Aircraft incidents and accidents;

(2) Bomb incidents, including designated parking areas for the aircraft involved;

(3) Structural fires;

(4) Natural disaster;

(5) Radiological incidents;

(6) Sabotage, hijack incidents, and other unlawful interference with operations;

(7) Failure of power for movement area lighting; and

(8) Water rescue situations.

(c) The plan required by this section must address or include—

(1) To the extent practicable, provisions for medical services including transportation and medical assistance for the maximum number of persons that can be carried on the largest air carrier aircraft that the airport reasonably can be expected to serve;

(2) The name, location, telephone number, and emergency capability of each hospital and other medical facility, and the business address and telephone number of medical personnel on the airport or in the communities it serves, agreeing to provide medical assistance or transportation;

(3) The name, location, and telephone number of each rescue squad, ambulance service, military installation, and government agency on the airport or in the communities it serves, that

§ 139.323 Traffic and wind direction indicators.

Each certificate holder shall provide the following on its airport:

(a) A wind cone that provides surface wind direction information visually to pilots. For each airport in a Class B airspace area, supplemental wind cones must be installed at each runway end or at least at one point visible to the pilot while on final approach and prior to takeoff. If the airport is open for air carrier operations during hours of darkness, the wind direction indicators must be lighted.

(b) For airports serving any air carrier operation when there is no control tower operating, a segmented circle around one wind cone and a landing strip and traffic pattern indicator for each runway with a right-hand traffic pattern.

§ 139.327 Self-inspection program.

(a) Each certificate holder shall inspect the airport to assure compliance with this subpart—

(1) Daily, except as otherwise required by the airport certification manual or airport certification specifications;
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§ 139.333 Protection of nav aids.

Each certificate holder shall—

(a) Prevent the construction of facilities on its airport that, as determined by the Administrator, would derogate the operation of an electronic or visual nav aid and air traffic control facilities on the airport;

(b) Protect, or if the owner is other than the certificate holder, assist in protecting, all nav aids on its airport against vandalism and theft; and

(c) Prevent, insofar as is within the airport’s authority, interruption of visual and electronic signals of nav aids.

§ 139.329 Ground vehicles.

Each certificate holder shall—

(a) Limit access to movement areas and safety areas only to those ground vehicles necessary for airport operations;

(b) Establish and implement procedures for the safe and orderly access to, and operation on, the movement area and safety areas by ground vehicles, including provisions identifying the consequences of noncompliance with the procedures by an employee, tenant, or contractor;

(c) When an air traffic control tower is in operation, ensure that each ground vehicle operating on the movement area is controlled by one of the following:

(1) Two-way radio communications between each vehicle and the tower;

(2) An escort vehicle with two-way radio communications with the tower to accompany any vehicle without a radio, or

(3) Measures acceptable to the Administrator for controlling vehicles, such as signs, signals, or guards, when it is not operationally practical to have two-way radio communications with the vehicle or an escort vehicle;

(d) When an air traffic control tower is not in operation, provide adequate procedures to control ground vehicles on the movement area through pre-arranged signs or signals;

(e) Ensure that each employee, tenant, or contractor who operates a ground vehicle on any portion of the airport that has access to the movement area is familiar with the airport’s procedures for the operation of ground vehicles and the consequences of non-compliance; and

(f) On request by the Administrator, make available for inspection any record of accidents or incidents on the movement areas involving air carrier aircraft and/or ground vehicles.
§ 139.335 Public protection.

(a) Each certificate holder shall provide—

(1) Safeguards acceptable to the Administrator to prevent inadvertent entry to the movement area by unauthorized persons or vehicles; and

(2) Reasonable protection of persons and property from aircraft blast.

(b) Fencing meeting the requirements of part 107 of this chapter in areas subject to that part is acceptable for meeting the requirements of paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

§ 139.337 Wildlife hazard management.

(a) Each certificate holder shall provide for the conduct of an ecological study, acceptable to the Administrator, when any of the following events occurs on or near the airport:

(1) An air carrier aircraft experiences a multiple bird strike or engine ingestion.

(2) An air carrier aircraft experiences a damaging collision with wildlife other than birds.

(3) Wildlife of a size or in numbers capable of causing an event described in paragraph (a)(1) or (2) of this section is observed to have access to any airport flight pattern or movement area.

(b) The study required in paragraph (a) of this section shall contain at least the following:

(1) Analysis of the event which prompted the study.

(2) Identification of the species, numbers, locations, local movements, and daily and seasonal occurrences of wildlife observed.

(3) Identification and location of features on and near the airport that attract wildlife.

(4) Description of the wildlife hazard to air carrier operations.

(c) The study required by paragraph (a) of this section shall be submitted to the Administrator, who determines whether or not there is a need for a wildlife hazard management plan. In reaching this determination, the Administrator considers—

(1) The ecological study;

(2) The aeronautical activity at the airport;

(3) The views of the certificate holder;

(4) The views of the airport users; and

(5) Any other factors bearing on the matter of which the Administrator is aware.

(d) When the Administrator determines that a wildlife hazard management plan is needed, the certificate holder shall formulate and implement a plan using the ecological study as a basis. The plan shall—

(1) Be submitted to, and approved by, the Administrator prior to implementation; and

(2) Provide measures to alleviate or eliminate wildlife hazards to air carrier operations.

(e) The plan shall include at least the following:

(1) The persons who have authority and responsibility for implementing the plan.

(2) Priorities for needed habitat modification and changes in land use identified in the ecological study, with target dates for completion.

(3) Requirements for and, where applicable, copies of local, state, and Federal wildlife control permits.

(4) Identification of resources to be provided by the certificate holder for implementation of the plan.

(5) Procedures to be followed during air carrier operations, including at least—

(i) Assignment of personnel responsibilities for implementing the procedures;

(ii) Conduct of physical inspections of the movement area and other areas critical to wildlife hazard management sufficiently in advance of air carrier operations to allow time for wildlife controls to be effective;

(iii) Wildlife control measures; and

(iv) Communication between the wildlife control personnel and any air traffic control tower in operation at the airport.

(6) Periodic evaluation and review of the wildlife hazard management plan for—

(i) Effectiveness in dealing with the wildlife hazard; and

(ii) Indications that the existence of the wildlife hazard, as previously described in the ecological study, should be reevaluated.

(7) A training program to provide airport personnel with the knowledge and skills needed to carry out the wildlife
§ 139.343 Noncomplying conditions.

Unless otherwise authorized by the Administrator, whenever the requirements of subpart D of this part cannot be met to the extent that uncorrected unsafe conditions exist on the airport, the certificate holder shall limit air carrier operations to those portions of the airport not rendered unsafe by those conditions.