Federal Aviation Administration, DOT § 139.337

§ 139.333 Protection of NAVAIDS.

In a manner authorized by the Administrator, each certificate holder must:
(a) Prevent the construction of facilities on its airport that, as determined by the Administrator, would derogate the operation of an electronic or visual NAVAID and air traffic control facilities on the airport;
(b) Protect—or if the owner is other than the certificate holder, assist in protecting—all NAVAIDS on its airport against vandalism and theft; and
(c) Prevent, insofar as it is within the airport’s authority, interruption of visual and electronic signals of NAVAIDS.

§ 139.335 Public protection.

(a) In a manner authorized by the Administrator, each certificate holder must provide—
(1) Safeguards 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 that meets the requirements of applicable FAA and Transportation Security Administration security regulations in areas subject to these regulations is acceptable for meeting the requirements of paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

§ 139.337 Wildlife hazard management.

(a) In accordance with its Airport Certification Manual and the requirements of this section, each certificate holder must take immediate action to alleviate wildlife hazards whenever they are detected.
(b) In a manner authorized by the Administrator, each certificate holder must ensure that a wildlife hazard assessment is conducted when any of the following events occurs on or near the airport:
(1) An air carrier aircraft experiences multiple wildlife strikes;
(2) An air carrier aircraft experiences substantial damage from striking wildlife. As used in this paragraph, substantial damage means damage or structural failure incurred by an aircraft that adversely affects the structural strength, performance, or flight characteristics of the aircraft and that would normally require major repair or replacement of the affected component;
(3) An air carrier aircraft experiences an engine ingestion of wildlife; or
(4) Wildlife of a size, or in numbers, capable of causing an event described in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3) of this section is observed to have access to any airport flight pattern or aircraft movement area.
(c) The wildlife hazard assessment required in paragraph (b) of this section must be conducted by a wildlife damage management biologist who has professional training and/or experience in wildlife hazard management at airports or an individual working under direct supervision of such an individual. The wildlife hazard assessment must contain at least the following:
(1) An analysis of the events or circumstances that prompted the assessment.
(2) Identification of the wildlife species observed and their numbers, locations, local movements, and daily and seasonal occurrences.
(3) Identification and location of features on and near the airport that attract wildlife.
(4) A description of wildlife hazards to air carrier operations.
(5) Recommended actions for reducing identified wildlife hazards to air carrier operations.
(d) The wildlife hazard assessment required under paragraph (b) of this section must be submitted to the Administrator for approval and determination of the need for a wildlife hazard management plan. In reaching this determination, the Administrator will consider—
(1) The wildlife hazard assessment;
(2) Actions recommended in the wildlife hazard assessment to reduce wildlife hazards;
(3) The aeronautical activity at the airport, including the frequency and size of air carrier aircraft;
(4) The views of the certificate holder;
(5) The views of the airport users; and
(6) Any other known factors relating to the wildlife hazard of which the Administrator is aware.
§ 139.339  Airport condition reporting.

In a manner authorized by the Administrator, each certificate holder must—

(a) Provide for the collection and dissemination of airport condition information to air carriers.

(b) In complying with paragraph (a) of this section, use the NOTAM system, as appropriate, and other systems and procedures authorized by the Administrator.

(c) In complying with paragraph (a) of this section, provide information on the following airport conditions that may affect the safe operations of air carriers:

(1) Construction or maintenance activity on movement areas, safety areas, or loading ramps and parking areas.

(2) Surface irregularities on movement areas, safety areas, or loading ramps and parking areas.

(3) Snow, ice, slush, or water on the movement area or loading ramps and parking areas.

(4) Snow piled or drifted on or near movement areas contrary to §139.313.

(5) Objects on the movement area or safety areas contrary to §139.309.

(6) Malfunction of any lighting system, holding position signs, or ILS critical area signs required by §139.311.

(7) Unresolved wildlife hazards as identified in accordance with §139.337.

(8) Nonavailability of any rescue and firefighting capability required in §§139.317 or 139.319.

(9) Any other condition as specified in the Airport Certification Manual or that may otherwise adversely affect the safe operations of air carriers.