

§ 139.331 Obstructions.

Each certificate holder shall ensure that each object in each area within its authority which exceeds any of the heights or penetrates the imaginary surfaces described in part 77 of this chapter is either removed, marked, or lighted. However, removal, marking, and lighting is not required if it is determined to be unnecessary by an FAA aeronautical study.

§ 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 it is within the airport's authority, interruption of visual and electronic signals of nav aids.

§ 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 49 CFR part 1542 in areas subject to that part is acceptable for meeting the requirements of paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

[Docket No. 24812, 52 FR 44282, Nov. 18, 1987, as amended by Amdt. 139-25, 67 FR 31933, May 10, 2002]

§ 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.