

Pt. 137

(b) Each person on board the helicopter is wearing approved flotation gear.

Section 4. Helicopter performance plan. Each operator must complete a performance plan before each helicopter air tour flight. The performance plan must be based on the information in the Rotorcraft Flight Manual (RFM), considering the maximum density altitude for which the operation is planned for the flight to determine the following:

(a) Maximum gross weight and center of gravity (CG) limitations for hovering in ground effect;

(b) Maximum gross weight and CG limitations for hovering out of ground effect; and,

(c) Maximum combination of weight, altitude, and temperature for which height-velocity information in the RFM is valid.

The pilot in command (PIC) must comply with the performance plan.

Section 5. Helicopter Operating Limitations. Except for approach to and transition from a hover, and except for the purpose of takeoff and landing, the PIC shall operate the helicopter at a combination of height and forward speed (including hover) that would permit a safe landing in event of engine power loss, in accordance with the height-speed envelope for that helicopter under current weight and aircraft altitude.

Section 6. Minimum flight altitudes. Except when necessary for takeoff and landing, or operating in compliance with an air traffic control clearance, or as otherwise authorized by the Administrator, no person may conduct an air tour in Hawaii:

(a) Below an altitude of 1,500 feet above the surface over all areas of the State of Hawaii, and,

(b) Closer than 1,500 feet to any person or property; or,

(c) Below any altitude prescribed by federal statute or regulation.

Section 7. Passenger briefing. Before takeoff, each PIC of an air tour flight of Hawaii with a flight segment beyond the ocean shore of any island shall ensure that each passenger has been briefed on the following, in addition to requirements set forth in 14 CFR 91.107, 121.571, or 135.117:

(a) Water ditching procedures;

(b) Use of required flotation equipment; and

(c) Emergency egress from the aircraft in event of a water landing.

[Doc. No. FAA-1998-4521, 72 FR 6914, Feb. 13, 2007]

**PART 137—AGRICULTURAL
AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS**

Subpart A—General

Sec.

137.1 Applicability.

137.3 Definition of terms.

14 CFR Ch. I (1–19 Edition)

Subpart B—Certification Rules

137.11 Certificate required.

137.15 Application for certificate.

137.17 Amendment of certificate.

137.19 Certification requirements.

137.21 Duration of certificate.

137.23 Carriage of narcotic drugs, marijuana, and depressant or stimulant drugs or substances.

Subpart C—Operating Rules

137.29 General.

137.31 Aircraft requirements.

137.33 Carrying of certificate.

137.35 Limitations on private agricultural aircraft operator.

137.37 Manner of dispensing.

137.39 Economic poison dispensing.

137.40 Employment of former FAA employees.

137.41 Personnel.

137.42 Fastening of safety belts and shoulder harnesses.

137.43 Operations in controlled airspace designated for an airport.

137.45 Nonobservance of airport traffic pattern.

137.47 Operation without position lights.

137.49 Operations over other than congested areas.

137.51 Operation over congested areas: General.

137.53 Operation over congested areas: Pilots and aircraft.

137.55 Business name: Commercial agricultural aircraft operator.

137.57 Availability of certificate.

137.59 Inspection authority.

Subpart D—Records and Reports

137.71 Records: Commercial agricultural aircraft operator.

137.75 Change of address.

137.77 Termination of operations.

AUTHORITY: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40103, 40113, 44701–44702.

SOURCE: Docket No. 1464, 30 FR 8106, June 24, 1965, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 137.1 Applicability.

(a) This part prescribes rules governing—

(1) Agricultural aircraft operations within the United States; and

(2) The issue of commercial and private agricultural aircraft operator certificates for those operations.