

COLLISION AVOIDANCE SYSTEMS

If you operate in the United States any . . .	Then you must operate that airplane with:
(a) Turbine-powered airplane of more than 33,000 pounds maximum certificated take-off weight.	(1) An appropriate class of Mode S transponder that meets Technical Standard Order (TSO) C-112, or a later version, and one of the following approved units; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) TCAS II that meets TSO C-119b (version 7.0), or takeoff weight a later version.</li> <li>(ii) TCAS II that meets TSO C-119a (version 6.04A Enhanced) that was installed in that airplane before May 1, 2003. If that TCAS II version 6.04A Enhanced no longer can be repaired to TSO C-119a standards, it must be replaced with a TCAS II that meets TSO C-119b (version 7.0), or a later version.</li> <li>(iii) A collision avoidance system equivalent to TSO C-119b (version 7.0), or a later version, capable of coordinating with units that meet TSO C-119a (version 6.04A Enhanced), or a later version.</li> </ul>
(b) Turbine-powered airplane with a passenger-seat configuration, excluding any pilot seat, or 10-30 seats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) TCAS I that meets TSO C-118, or a later version, or</li> <li>(2) A collision avoidance system equivalent to excluding any TSO C-118, or a later version, or</li> <li>(3) A collision avoidance system and Mode S transponder that meet paragraph (a)(1) of this section.</li> </ul>

[Doc. No. FAA-2001-10910, 68 FR 15903, Apr. 1, 2003]

**§ 129.19 Air traffic rules and procedures.**

(a) Each pilot must be familiar with the applicable rules, the navigational and communications facilities, and the air traffic control and other procedures, of the areas to be traversed by him within the United States.

(b) Each foreign air carrier shall establish procedures to assure that each of its pilots has the knowledge required by paragraph (a) of this section and shall check the ability of each of its pilots to operate safely according to applicable rules and procedures.

(c) Each foreign air carrier shall conform to the practices, procedures, and other requirements prescribed by the Administrator for U.S. air carriers for the areas to be operated in.

**§ 129.20 Digital flight data recorders.**

No person may operate an aircraft under this part that is registered in the United States unless it is equipped with one or more approved flight re-

recorders that use a digital method of recording and storing data and a method of readily retrieving that data from the storage medium. The flight data recorder must record the parameters that would be required to be recorded if the aircraft were operated under part 121, 125, or 135 of this chapter, and must be installed by the compliance times required by those parts, as applicable to the aircraft.

[Doc. No. 28109, 62 FR 38396, July 17, 1997]

**§ 129.21 Control of traffic.**

(a) Subject to applicable immigration laws and regulations, each foreign air carrier must furnish sufficient personnel necessary to provide two-way voice communications between its aircraft and stations at places where the FAA finds that communication is necessary but cannot be maintained in a language with which station operators are familiar.

(b) Each person furnished by a foreign air carrier under paragraph (a) of this section must be able to speak English and the language necessary to maintain communications with its aircraft and must assist station operators in directing traffic.

[Doc. No. FAA-2002-14002, 72 FR 31683, June 7, 2007]

**§ 129.22 Communication and navigation equipment for rotorcraft operations under VFR over routes navigated by pilotage.**

(a) No foreign air carrier may operate a rotorcraft under VFR over routes that can be navigated by pilotage unless the rotorcraft is equipped with the radio communication equipment necessary under normal operating conditions to fulfill the following:

(1) Communicate with at least one appropriate station from any point on the route;

(2) Communicate with appropriate air traffic control facilities from any point within Class B, Class C, or Class D airspace, or within a Class E surface area designated for an airport in which flights are intended; and

(3) Receive meteorological information from any point en route.

(b) No foreign air carrier may operate a rotorcraft at night under VFR over