

**8800.1900 PRIVATE AIRPORT LICENSING.**

Subpart 1. **Application.** The requirements of this part do not apply to licensing private seaplane bases or private heliports. Specific requirements for licensing a private seaplane base are found in part 8800.2000. Specific requirements for licensing a private heliport are found in part 8800.2100.

Subp. 2. **Minimum requirements.** A private airport shall be granted a license when it has met the general provisions of parts 8800.1400 and 8800.1500 and the minimum requirements of this part.

Subp. 3. **Size.** At least one runway with a minimum usable length of 1,000 feet. At airports where the longest runway is 2,000 feet or longer, the minimum width of a turf runway must be 75 feet and the minimum width of a hard-surfaced runway must be 60 feet. At airports where the longest runway is less than 2,000 feet, the minimum width of a turf runway must be 60 feet and the minimum width of a hard-surfaced runway must be 50 feet.

Subp. 4. **Surface.** The landing surface shall be smooth and free from hazards or obstructions.

Subp. 5. **Obstructions.** The minimum obstruction clearance requires that no structure, tree, or mobile object that creates a hazard, other than those necessary and incidental to airport operation, may penetrate the imaginary airspace surfaces described in items A and B:

A. Primary surface: an imaginary surface longitudinally centered on a runway and at the same elevation as the elevation of the nearest point on the runway centerline, extending to the ends of each runway. At airports where the longest runway is 2,000 feet or longer, the width of the primary surface is 200 feet. At airports where the longest runway is less than 2,000 feet, the width of the primary surface is 120 feet.

B. Approach surface: an imaginary surface longitudinally centered on the extended centerline at each end of a runway. The inner edge of the approach surface is at the same width and elevation as, and coincides with, the end of the primary surface. At airports where the longest runway is 2,000 feet or longer, the approach surface inclines upward and outward at a slope of 20:1 for a horizontal distance of 5,000 feet, expanding uniformly to a width of 1,200 feet. At airports where the longest runway is less than 2,000 feet, the approach surface inclines upward and outward at a slope of 15:1 for a horizontal distance of 3,000 feet, expanding uniformly to a width of 1,020 feet.

Subp. 6. **Edge markers.** Turf runways shall be outlined with effective edge markers and end markers which shall be constructed of a durable material and installed in such a manner so as to be clearly visible from traffic pattern altitude.

Subp. 7. **Wind sock.** All private airports must be equipped with a wind sock.

Subp. 8. **Fuel.** All fuel dispensed on the airport for aircraft use must be filtered to be free of solid matter in excess of five microns particle size and to have a free water content less than 30 parts per million parts of fuel.

Subp. 9. **Fire extinguishers.** At least one properly maintained fire extinguisher shall be available in the vicinity of the fuel pump or on the flight line if fuel is dispensed for sale. It must be a minimum of 20 B. rating or equivalent.

Subp. 10. **Hazards.** A private airport shall not impose undue hazards upon adjoining property or its occupants or endanger the user or use of existing surface transportation or power and communication transmission lines.

Subp. 11. **Commercial use.** A private airport may be used for limited commercial operations as provided for in parts 8800.3100 and 8800.3200.

**Statutory Authority:** *MS s 14.388; 360.015; 360.018; 360.03; 360.90*

**History:** *30 SR 215; 31 SR 350*

**Published Electronically:** *October 2, 2007*