

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF CLASS A, CLASS B, CLASS C, CLASS D, AND CLASS E AIRSPACE AREAS, AIRWAYS; ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS

1. The authority citation for part 71 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 95665, 3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp., p. 389.

§ 71.1 [Amended]

2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of the Federal Aviation Administration Order 7400.9G, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated September 1, 1999, and effective September 16, 1999, is amended as follows:

* * * * *

Paragraph 6005 Class E airspace areas extending upward from 700 Feet or more above the surface of the earth.

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AGL OH E5 Steubenville, OH [Revised]

Steubenville, Jefferson County Airport, OH (Lat. 40°21'34" N., long. 080°42'00" W.)

Trinity West Hospital, OH

Point In Space Coordinates (Lat. 40°22'00" N., long. 080°39'31" W.)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6.3-mile radius of Jefferson County Airport, and within a 6.0-mile radius of the point in space serving Trinity West Hospital, excluding the airspace within the Wheeling, WV, Class E airspace area.

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Issued in Des Plaines, Illinois on January 7, 2000.

Christopher R. Blum,
Manager, Air Traffic Division.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Airspace Docket No. 99–AGL–54]

Modification of Class E Airspace; Cooperstown, ND

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action modifies Class E airspace at Cooperstown, ND. A review of the controlled airspace within the State of North Dakota indicated a small portion of Class G uncontrolled airspace in the vicinity of Cooperstown, ND. Controlled airspace extending upward

from 1200 feet above ground level (AGL) is needed to allow the FAA to provide safe and efficient air traffic control services for aircraft executing enroute and terminal instrument procedures into and out of Grand Forks International Airport. This small portion of uncontrolled airspace, in the southwest quadrant of Grand Forks Approach Control airspace, causes confusion for both pilots and controllers and does not allow for consistent application of instrument flight rules in a critical area servicing the Grand Forks International Airport. This action eliminates the Class G airspace approximately 15 nautical miles to the southeast of Cooperstown Airport.

EFFECTIVE DATE: 0901 UTC, April 20, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Denis C. Burke, Air Traffic Division, Airspace Branch, AGL–520, Federal Aviation Administration, 2300 East Devon Avenue, Des Plaines, Illinois 60018, telephone (847) 294–7568.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

History

On Wednesday, November 3, 1999, the FAA proposed to amend 14 CFR part 71 to modify Class E airspace at Cooperstown, ND (64 FR 59689). The proposal was to modify controlled airspace extending upward from 1200 feet AGL to contain Instrument Flight rules (IFR) operations in controlled airspace during portions of the terminal operation and while transiting between the enroute and terminal environments. Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking proceeding by submitting written comments on the proposal to the FAA. No comments objecting to the proposal were received. Class E airspace designations for airspace areas extending upward from 700 feet or more above the surface of the Earth are published in paragraph 6005 of FAA Order 7400.9G dated September 1, 1999, and effective September 16, 1999, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The Class E airspace designation listed in this document will be published subsequently in the Order.

The Rule

This amendment to 14 CFR part 71 modifies Class E airspace at Cooperstown, ND, to accommodate aircraft executing instrument flight procedures into and out of Grand Forks International Airport by modifying the existing controlled airspace. A small portion of uncontrolled airspace to the southeast of Cooperstown Airport will

be eliminated. The area will be depicted on appropriate aeronautical charts.

The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. Therefore, this regulation—(1) Is not a “significant regulatory action” under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a “significant rule” under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a Regulatory Evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. Since this is a routine matter that will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration amends 14 CFR part 71 as follows:

Adoption of the Amendment

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF CLASS A, CLASS B, CLASS C, CLASS D, AND CLASS E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIRWAYS; ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS

1. The authority citation for part 71 continues to read as follows:

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§ 71.1 [Amended]

2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of the Federal Aviation Administration Order 7400.9G, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated September 1, 1999, and effective September 16, 1999, is amended as follows:

* * * * *

Paragraph 6005 Class E airspace areas extending upward from 700 Feet or more above the surface of the earth.

* * * * *

AGL ND E5 Cooperstown, ND [Revised]

Cooperstown Municipal Airport, ND (Lat. 47°25'22" N., long. 098°06'21" W.)
Devils Lake VOR/DME (Lat. 48°06'55" N., long. 098°54'45" W.)
Fargo, Hector International Airport, ND (Lat. 46°55'10" N., long. 096°48'54" W.)
Grand Forks AFB, ND (Lat. 47°57'40" N., long. 097°24'04" W.)
Jamestown VOR/DME

(Lat. 46°55'58" N., long. 098°40'44" W.)
Valley City, Barnes County Municipal
Airport, ND

(Lat. 46°56'28" N., long. 098°01'03" W.)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6.4-mile radius of Cooperstown Municipal Airport and that airspace extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface within an area bounded on the north by V430; on the northeast by the 34.0-mile radius of Grand Forks AFB; on the southeast by the 40.0-mile radius of Fargo, Hector International Airport; on the south by V2-510 east of Valley City, ND, the 7.9-mile radius of Valley City, Barnes County Municipal Airport, and V2-510 west of Valley City, ND; on the southwest by the 16.5-mile radius of the Jamestown VOR/DME; on the west by V170; and on the northwest by the 22.0-mile radius of the Devils Lake VOR/DME.

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Issued in Des Plaines, Illinois on January 7, 2000.

Christopher R. Blum,

Manager, Air Traffic Division.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 97

[Docket No. 29908; Amdt. No. 1972]

Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) DOT.

ACTION: Final rule

SUMMARY: This amendment establishes, amends, suspends, or revokes Standard Instrument Approach Procedures (SIAP's) for operations at certain airports. These regulatory actions are needed because of the adoption of new or revised criteria, or because of changes occurring in the National Airspace System, such as the commissioning of new navigational facilities, addition of new obstacles, or changes in air traffic requirements. These changes are designed to provide safe and efficient use of the navigable airspace and to promote safe flight operations under instrument flight rules at the affected airports.

DATES: An effective date for each SIAP is specified in the amendatory provisions.

Incorporation by reference approved by the Director of the Federal Register on December 31, 1980, and reapproved as of January 1, 1982.

ADDRESSES: Availability of matters incorporated by reference in the amendment is as follows:

For Examination—

1. FAA Rules Docket, FAA Headquarters Building, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591;
2. The FAA Regional Office of the region in which the affected airport is located; or
3. The Flight Inspection Area Office which originated the SIAP.

For Purchase—

Individual SIAP copies may be obtained from:

1. FAA Public Inquiry Center (APA-200), FAA Headquarters Building, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591; or
2. The FAA Regional Office of the region in which the affected airport is located.

By Subscription—

Copies of all SIAP's, mailed once every 2 weeks, are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Donald P. Pate, Flight Procedure Standards Branch (AMCAFS-420), Flight Technologies and Programs Division, Flight Standards Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Mike Monroney Aeronautical Center, 6500 South MacArthur Blvd. Oklahoma City, OK. 73169 (Mail Address: P.O. Box 25082 Oklahoma City, OK. 73125) telephone: (405) 954-4164.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This amendment to part 97 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 97) establishes, amends, suspends, or revokes SIAP's. The complete regulatory description of each SIAP is contained in official FAA form documents which are incorporated by reference in this amendment under 5 U.S.C. 552(a), 1 CFR part 51, and § 14 CFR 97.20 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR). The applicable FAA Forms are identified as FAA Form 8260-5. Materials incorporated by reference are available for examination or purchase as stated above.

The large number of SIAP's, their complex nature, and the need for a special format make their verbatim publication in the **Federal Register** expensive and impractical. Further, airmen do not use the regulatory text of the SIAPs, but refer to their graphic depiction on charts printed by publishers of aeronautical materials. Thus, the advantages of incorporation

by reference are realized and publication of the complete description of each SIAP contained in FAA form documents is unnecessary. The provisions of this amendment state the affected CFR sections, with the types and effective dates of the SIAPs. This amendment also identifies the airport, its location, the procedure identification and the amendment number.

The Rule

This amendment to part 97 is effective upon publication of each separate SIAP as contained in the transmittal. The SIAP's contained in this amendment are based on the criteria contained in the United States Standard for Terminal Instrument Procedures (TERPS). In developing these SIAPs, the TERPS criteria were applied to the conditions existing or anticipated at the affected airports.

The FAA has determined through testing that current non-localizer type, non-precision instrument approaches developed using the TERPS criteria can be flown by aircraft equipped with a Global Positioning System (GPS) and/or Flight Management System (FMS) equipment. In consideration of the above, the applicable SIAP's will be altered to include "or GPS or FMS" in the title without otherwise reviewing or modifying the procedure. (Once a stand alone GPS or FMS procedure is developed, the procedure title will be altered to remove "or GPS or FMS" from these non-localizer, non-precision instrument approach procedure titles.)

The FAA has determined through extensive analysis that current SIAP's intended for use by Area Navigation (RNAV) equipped aircraft can be flown by aircraft utilizing various other types of navigational equipment. In consideration of the above, those SIAP's currently designated as "RNAV" will be redesignated as "VOR/DME RNAV" without otherwise reviewing or modifying the SIAP's.

Because of the close and immediate relationship between these SIAP's and safety in air commerce, I find that notice and public procedure before adopting these SIAPs are impracticable and contrary to the public interest and, where applicable, that good cause exists for making some SIAPs effective in less than 30 days.

Conclusion

The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. It, therefore—(1) Is not a "significant regulatory action" under