

Airport. Proposed expansion of Mammoth Yosemite Airport has been the subject of a series of environmental analyses pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (CEQA). A Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) was prepared and issued on the current Proposed Airport Expansion Project in October 2000. A Final EA for the Mammoth Yosemite Airport Expansion Project was published in December 2000. The FAA approved the Final EA as a Federal document and issued a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) on December 21, 2000. The Town of Mammoth Lakes issued a Draft Supplement to Subsequent Environmental Impact Report of the 1997 Environmental Impact Report in October 2001. The Final Supplement to Subsequent Environmental Impact Report was certified by the Town of Mammoth Lakes on March 6, 2002. Following FAA's approval of the FONSI in December 2000, additional and supplemental information regarding the proposed project became available. On July 29, 2002, the FAA issued its Record of Decision that re-examined the December 21, 2000, FONSI, and approved the Town of Mammoth Lakes' proposed expansion plan for the airport. Subsequent to the publication of FAA's Record of Decision, litigation was filed against the FAA in two civil cases numbered C02-04621 BZ and C02-04623 BZ in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. On April 28, 2003, an opinion was issued that requires the FAA to prepare an EIS to further evaluate the Town of Mammoth Lakes' proposed expansion project for Mammoth Yosemite Airport.

Mammoth Yosemite Airport is a limited certificate airport (title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 39.209(a)). The airport is located approximately five miles east of the Town of Mammoth Lakes and north of U.S. Route 395 in Mono County. The airport has one east-west oriented runway (9/27) with a parallel and connecting taxiway system. Runway 9/27 is paved with asphalt and is 7,000 feet long by 100 feet wide. The airport has a field elevation of 7,128-feet above mean sea level. The airport accommodates general aviation aircraft operations including aircraft hangars and outdoor tiedowns. The airport provides facilities that can accommodate commercial airlines, commuter airlines, and airline support/maintenance. The airport has

approximately 40-based aircraft and accommodates approximately 6,000 annual aircraft operations.

The FAA is the lead agency responsible for the preparation of the EIS. proposed to be evaluated in the EIS, additional reasonable alternatives may be evaluated in the EIS as a result of the scoping process.

No Action Alternative: This alternative consists of not implementing any of the Expansion Project's elements. No new development items identified in the Expansion Project would be constructed or implemented.

Proposed Airport Expansion Project Alternative: This alternative consists of implementing the Town of Mammoth Lakes' Proposed Airport Expansion Project including demolition, construction and replacement of various facilities of the airport, primarily in the vicinity of the passenger terminal area and the runway. The primary feature of this alternative is the construction of a 1,200-foot runway extension to the west and widening of the runway 50-feet for a total runway length of 8,200-feet and width of 150-feet. This would require the Town of Mammoth Lakes to purchase the property or obtain a special use permit from the United States Forest Service (USFS) for the additional 25-feet of land to the south and 25-feet of land to the west of Airport property for the runway safety area. A new passenger terminal building and associated facilities would also be constructed. This alternative was identified in the Final EA as the Proposed Action.

A 9,000-Foot Runway Alternative: This alternative extends Runway 9/27 to the west by 2,000 feet to achieve a total runway length of 9,000 feet. Similar to the Proposed Airport Expansion Project this alternative also widens the existing runway from 100-feet to 150-feet, and includes construction of a new passenger terminal building and associated facilities. This would require the Town of Mammoth Lakes to purchase the property or obtain a special use permit from the USFS for the additional 25-feet of land to the south and 825-feet or land to the west of Airport property for the runway safety area.

Develop Another Airport in the Region: This alternative consists of developing the next nearest airport to the Town of Mammoth Lakes in Bishop, CA.

Use Alternative Modes of Transportation: This alternative would utilize other types of transportation modes such as rail, inter-city bus and

automobiles to transport skier visitors to the area.

Develop a New Airport in the Region at a Different Site: This alternative consists of construction of a new airport facility instead of further developing the existing facility at Mammoth Yosemite Airport.

Comments and suggestions are invited from Federal, State and local agencies, and other interested parties to ensure that the full range of issues related to the proposed project and the alternatives are addressed and all significant issues are identified. Written comments and suggestions concerning the scope of the EIS may be mailed to the FAA informational contact listed above and must be received no later than 5 p.m., Pacific Standard Time, on Monday, December 29, 2003.

Public Scoping Meetings: The FAA will hold one (1) public and one (1) governmental and public agency scoping meeting to solicit input from the public and various Federal, State and local agencies which have jurisdiction by law or have specific expertise with respect to any environmental impacts associated with the proposed projects. A scoping meeting specifically for governmental and public agencies will be held on Wednesday, December 10, 2003, from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m., Pacific Standard Time, at the Mammoth Lakes Community Center, 1000 Forest Trail, Mammoth Lakes, California. The public scoping meeting will be held at the same location on Wednesday, December 10, 2003, from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., Pacific Standard Time.

Issued in Hawthorne, California, on October 28, 2003.

Ellsworth L. Chan,

Acting Manager, Airports Division, Western-Pacific Region, AWP-600.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Assessment and Conduct Scoping for Proposed Air Traffic Procedural Changes Associated with the Omaha Airspace Redesign

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA).

SUMMARY: The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Central Region, is issuing this notice to advise the

public, pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (NEPA), 42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C) that the FAA intends to prepare an EA for the proposed Omaha Airspace Redesign (OAR). While not required for an EA, the FAA is issuing this Notice of Intent to facilitate public involvement. This EA will assess the potential environmental impacts resulting from proposed modifications to air traffic routings in the metropolitan Omaha and surrounding areas. Airports in this area include Omaha, Eppley Airfield (OMA), Offutt Air Force Base, Lincoln Airport (LNK), as well as smaller, primarily general aviation use airports. All reasonable alternatives are being considered including a no action alternative.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Donna O'Neill, Airspace Branch, ACE-520, Air Traffic Division, Federal Aviation Administration, 901 Locust, Kansas City, MO 64106; telephone: (816) 329-2560.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FAA is exploring new routing structures that will improve the safety and efficiency of air traffic control (ATC) operations in the Omaha Terminal Radar Approach Control (TRACON) area. Preliminary operational concepts involve changes internal to the Omaha TRACON airspace structure, as well as changes to Omaha and Lincoln arrival and departure routes that would align with Minneapolis Air Route Traffic Control Center (ARTCC) en route airspace routes. Establishment of standardized, predictable routing reduces pilot and controller workload, thereby increasing overall safety. This will be accomplished by providing predictable and efficient procedural separation for arriving and departing aircraft, reducing the need for controller intervention. In addition, this concept will also allow pilots to take advantage of improved aircraft navigational technologies.

Potential alternatives will encompass new routing proposals that would accommodate aircraft without Area Navigation (RNAV) capability, and without changes to ground based navigational facilities. The Omaha Airspace Redesign encompasses a geographic area of approximately 55 miles around the Omaha Eppley Airfield. The exact study area will be identified in the draft EA.

The FAA will examine methods that will take advantage of new and emerging ATC technologies, and improved performance characteristics of modern aircraft, as well as improvements in navigation capabilities. The proposal will address

the merits of alternative airspace design scenarios that safely and efficiently use regional airspace and procedures in and around the Omaha Eppley Airfield and terminal airspace controlled by the Omaha TRACON, as well as facility airspace associated with portions of the Lincoln Airport Traffic Control Tower and Minneapolis ARTCC airspace.

As part of the airspace redesign effort, the FAA will conduct detailed analyses, which will be used to evaluate the potential environmental impacts in the study area. Upon the publication of a draft EA, the FAA will contact and coordinate with federal, state, and local agencies, as well as the public, to obtain comments and suggestions regarding the EA for the proposed project. The EA will assess impacts of reasonable alternatives, including a no action alternative, pursuant to NEPA; FAA Order 1050.1, Policies and Procedures for Assessing Environmental Impacts; DOT Order 5610.1, Procedures for Considering Environmental Impacts; and the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations implementing the provisions of NEPA, 40 CFR parts 1500-1508, and other appropriate guidance.

Scoping: While not required for an EA, the FAA will use the scoping process as outlined in the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations and guidelines to facilitate public involvement. Concerned individuals and agencies are invited to express their views in writing. The purpose of the scoping process is: (1) To provide a description of the proposed action, (2) to provide an early and open process to determine the scope of issues to be addressed and to identify potentially significant issues or impacts related to the proposed action that should be analyzed in the EA, (3) to identify other coordination and any permit requirements associated with the proposed action, and (4) to identify and eliminate from detailed study those issues that are not significant or those that have been adequately addressed during a prior environmental review process.

The scoping period begins with this announcement. To ensure that all issues are identified, the FAA is requesting comments and suggestions on the project scope from all interested federal, state and local agencies and other interested parties. In furtherance of this effort, the FAA has established an Internet Web site that can be accessed at: <http://www.faa.gov/ats/central/oar/oar.html>. Additional information about the Omaha Airspace Redesign can be found at this internet site. Further, the FAA will be maintaining the following

telephone number for general information: (816) 329-2560.

DATES: The FAA will accept formal scoping comments through December 12, 2003. Written comments should be directed to the following address: Federal Aviation Administration, 901 Locust, Attn: ACE-520-OAR, Kansas City, MO 64106. Comments will also be accepted electronically via <http://www.faa.gov/ats/nar/central/oar/oar.html>.

Issued in Kansas City, Missouri on: October 20, 2003.

Herman J. Lyons, Jr.,

Manager, Air Traffic Division, Central Region.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

[Summary Notice No. PE-2003-63]

Petitions for Exemption; Dispositions of Petitions Issued

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of dispositions of prior petitions.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to FAA's rulemaking provisions governing the application, processing, and disposition of petitions for exemption part 11 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR), this notice contains a summary of dispositions of certain petitions previously received. The purpose of this notice is to improve the public's awareness of, and participation in, this aspect of FAA's regulatory activities. Neither publication of this notice nor the inclusion or omission of information in the summary is intended to affect the legal status of any petition or its final disposition.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sandy Buchanan-Sumter (202) 267-7271, or Timothy R. Adams (202) 267-8033, Office of Rulemaking (ARM-1), Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591.

This notice is published pursuant to 14 CFR 11.85 and 11.91.

Issued in Washington, DC, on October 30, 2003.

Donald P. Byrne,

Assistant Chief Counsel for Regulations.

Dispositions of Petitions

Docket No.: FAA-2001-8936.

Petitioner: Robert P. Lavery.

Section of 14 CFR Affected: 14 CFR 91.109(a) and (b)(3).