

Circular (AC) 120–16D, “Air Carrier Maintenance Programs”. AC 120–16D is written in plain language format and represents a major revision and update of the earlier version. The AC identifies and describes in detail the functions of the nine elements of the air carrier maintenance programs described in 14 CFR part 119, part 121, and part 135. It explains the background as well as the Federal Aviation Administration’s (FAA) regulatory requirements for these programs. As with all advisory Circulars, the material is not a regulation, nor does it establish minimum standards. However, where terms such as “must,” “shall,” and “will” are used in AC 120–16D, such use reflects actual regulatory requirements.

DATES: Advisory Circular 120–16D, Air Carrier Maintenance Programs was issued by the Office of the Director, Flight Standards Service, AFS–1 on March 18, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Russell S. Unangst, Jr., Technical Advisor for Aircraft Maintenance, AFS–304, Federal Aviation Administration, Aircraft Maintenance Division, Flight Standards Service, 800 Independence Ave., SW., Washington, DC 20591; telephone (202) 267–3786; facsimile (202) 267–5115, e-mail russell.unangst@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: How To Obtain a Copy of the AC *How To Obtain Copies:* This AC can be read or downloaded from the Internet at <http://www2.faa.gov/avr/afs/index.cfm> under the “All Advisory Circulars” hyperlink. Paper copies of the AC will be available in approximately 6–8 weeks from the U.S. Department of Transportation, Subsequent Distribution Office, SVC–121.23, Ardmore East Business Center, 3341 Q 75th Avenue, Landover, MD 20785.

Issued in Washington, DC on March 27, 2003.

David E. Cann,

Manager, Aircraft Maintenance Division, Flight Standards Service.

[FR Doc. 03–8128 Filed 4–2–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

Proposed Revision to Advisory Circular 25.562–1A, Dynamic Evaluation of Seat Restraint Systems and Occupant Protection on Transport Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed revision to advisory circular; extension of comment period.

SUMMARY: On January 2, 2003, the FAA published a request for public comment on a proposed revision to Advisory Circular (AC) 25.562–1A, Dynamic Evaluation of Seat Restraint Systems and Occupant Protection on Transport Airplanes. The revised AC provides guidance on an improved procedure for selection of test articles, as well as criteria for determining whether analysis or testing is appropriate for substantiation. The comment period closes April 2, 2003; however, the FAA is extending the comment period to allow additional time to review the draft AC and develop comments in response to the notice.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before May 2, 2003.

ADDRESSES: You should send your comments on the proposed revision to the Federal Aviation Administration, Attention: Jeff Gardlin, Airframe/Cabin Safety Branch, ANM–115, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service, 1601 Lind Avenue SW., Renton, WA 98055–4056. You may also submit comments electronically to: jeff.gardlin@faa.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jeff Gardlin at the above address, telephone (425) 227–2136, facsimile 425–227–1149, or e-mail jeff.gardlin@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

How Do I Obtain a Copy of the Proposed Advisory Circular Revision?

You may obtain an electronic copy of the draft advisory circular identified in this notice at the following Internet address: <http://www.airweb.faa.gov/DraftAC>. If you do not have access to the Internet, you may request a copy by contacting Jeff Gardlin at the address or phone number listed earlier in this announcement.

How Do I Submit Comments on the Draft Advisory Circular?

You are invited to comment on the proposed advisory material by submitting written comments, data, or views. You must identify the title of the

AC and submit your comments in duplicate to the address specified above. We will consider all comments received on or before the closing date for comments before issuing the final advisory material.

Discussion

We have determined that due to the size and scope of the AC revision, a longer comment period is warranted. The comment period is therefore extended for 30 days to May 2, 2003, to allow commenters additional time to review the AC and submit comments.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on March 24, 2003.

K.C. Yanamura,

Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 03–8125 Filed 4–2–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

[Docket No. FAA–2003–14824; Airspace Docket No. 00–AWA–3]

RIN 2120–AA66

Designation of Oceanic Airspace

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of provision of air traffic services in oceanic airspace.

SUMMARY: By this action the FAA informs airspace users of the type of air traffic control (ATC) service provided in the oceanic airspace controlled by the United States of America (U.S.). This notice is consistent with U.S. obligations under the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention), including, that all Contracting States disseminate information regarding the types of ATC services provided in oceanic airspace under their control.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Terry Brown, Airspace and Rules Division, ATA–400, Office of Air Traffic Airspace Management, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267–8783.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

The Chicago Convention was adopted to promote the safe and orderly development of international civil aviation. The Chicago Convention also

created the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), which promulgates uniform international Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) aimed at standardizing international civil aviation operational practices and services. Currently, these SARPs are detailed in 18 annexes to the Chicago Convention. Annex 11, Air Traffic Services, and Annex 15, Aeronautical Information Services, are of particular relevance to this notice as they address civil aircraft operations, the establishment of airspace, ATC services in international airspace, and the dissemination of aeronautical information.

Most recently ICAO recommended, and the FAA concurred, that all Contracting States take action to define their oceanic airspace, and inform those interested as to the type of ATC services that would be provided.

By this action the FAA gives notice to those interested parties operating in the oceanic airspace controlled by the U.S. of the type of ATC services provided within the airspace.

ATC Services/Procedures Provided

Pursuant to the Chicago Convention, the U.S. accepted responsibility for providing ATC services over the domestic U.S. and within certain areas of the western half of the North Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean, and the North Pacific. In the airspace over the contiguous U.S. and out to 12 nautical miles (NM) from the U.S. shores, domestic ATC separation is applied (with certain limitations) along with additional services (e.g., traffic advisories, bird activity information, weather and chaff information, etc.).

The U.S. also manages airspace areas outside of the domestic U.S. These areas are called Control Areas (CTA) and Flight Information Regions (FIR). Within these CTA/FIR the U.S. applies oceanic separation procedures consistent with ICAO regional procedures.

The FAA may also apply, per Annex 11, domestic ATC procedures within designated Offshore/Control airspace areas provided certain conditions are met. Specifically, these airspace areas must be within signal coverage of domestic radio navigational aid or ATC radar coverage from the 12-NM limit outward to the inner oceanic CTA/FIR boundaries. The Chicago Convention permits the application of domestic ATC procedures even though this is international airspace. However, within the oceanic CTA/FIR area itself, ICAO oceanic ATC procedures are used instead of domestic procedures.

Article of Exemption

Article 3 of the Chicago Convention provides that the Chicago Convention, and its annexes, are not applicable to state-aircraft (which includes military aircraft). However, article 3 requires states, when issuing regulations for their state aircraft, to have due regard for the safety of navigation of civil aircraft. The U.S., as a Contracting State, complies with this provision.

Further, article 12 obligates each Contracting State to adopt measures to ensure that persons operating an aircraft within its territory will comply with that state's air traffic rules, and with Annex 2, Rules of the Air, when operating over the high seas. The U.S. has satisfied this responsibility through Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) part 91, General Operating and Flight Rules, which requires that operators of aircraft comply with U.S. operating rules when in the U.S. and that U.S.-registered aircraft comply with Annex 2 when over the high seas (see 14 CFR 91.703).

Section 91.703 applies only to civil aircraft. State aircraft operating outside the U.S. are only subject to the "due regard" provisions of article 3 of the Chicago Convention. The SARPs in Annex 11, apply to airspace under the jurisdiction of a Contracting State that has accepted the responsibility of providing air traffic services over the high seas (oceanic airspace), or in airspace of undetermined sovereignty.

U.S. Controlled Oceanic Airspace

The ICAO classes of airspace and associated services provided, as described in Annex 11, to be used by the U.S. within their delegated Oceanic/Arctic CTA/FIR areas are: (1) Class A airspace area (instrument flight rules (IFR) flights only are permitted, all flights are provided with ATC service and are separated from each other); (2) Class E airspace area (IFR and visual flight rules (VFR) flights are permitted, IFR flights are provided with ATC service and are separated from other IFR flights); and (3) Class G airspace area (IFR and VFR flights are permitted, IFR flights are provided with ATC service and are separated from other IFR flights). All flights in these airspace areas would receive traffic information as far as is practical.

Anchorage Oceanic CTA/FIR

Aircraft operating in the Anchorage Oceanic CTA/FIR can expect to receive ATC services associated with the following types of airspace areas and associated altitudes:
Class G—below FL 55;

Class A—FL 55 to FL 600, inclusive except less than 100 NM seaward is
Class E below FL 180;
Class E—above FL 600.

Anchorage Arctic CTA/FIR

Aircraft operating in the Anchorage Arctic CTA/FIR can expect to receive ATC services associated with the following types of airspace areas and associated altitudes:

Class G—below FL 230;
Class A—FL 230 to FL 600, inclusive;
Class E—above FL 600.

Houston Oceanic CTA/FIR

Aircraft operating in the Houston Oceanic CTA/FIR can expect to receive ATC services associated with the following types of airspace areas and associated altitudes:

Class G—below FL 15;
Class E—FL 15 to, but not including FL 180;
Class A—FL 180 to FL 600, inclusive;
Class E—above FL 600.

Miami Oceanic CTA/FIR

Aircraft operating in the Miami Oceanic CTA/FIR can expect to receive ATC services associated with the following types of airspace areas and associated altitudes:

Class G—below FL 25;
Class—FL 25 to, but not including FL 180;
Class A—FL 180 to FL 600, inclusive;
Class E—above FL 600.

New York Oceanic CTA/FIR, Excluding That Portion of the Airspace Delegated to NAVCANADA

Aircraft operating in the New York Oceanic CTA/FIR, excluding that portion of the airspace delegated to NAVCANADA can expect to receive ATC services associated with the following types of airspace areas and associated altitudes:

Class G—below FL 55;
Class A—FL 55 to FL 600, inclusive;
Class E—above FL 600.

Oakland Oceanic CTA/FIR

Aircraft operating in the Oakland Oceanic CTA/FIR can expect to receive ATC services associated with the following types of airspace areas and associated altitudes:

Class G—below FL 55;
Class A—FL 55 to FL 600, inclusive except less than 100 NM seaward from the shoreline within controlled airspace, sunrise to sunset, is Class E below FL 200;
Class E—above FL 600.

Oakland/Nauru UTA Airspace Area Delegated to Oakland Center Above FL245

Aircraft operating in the Oakland/Nauru UTA airspace area delegated to Oakland Center above FL 245 can expect to receive ATA services associated with the following types of airspace and associated altitudes:
Class A—above FL 245 to FL 600, inclusive except less than 100 NM seaward from the shoreline within controlled airspace, sunrise to sunset, is Class E below FL 200;
Class E—above FL 600.

Oakland/Tokyo UTA Airspace Area Delegated to Oakland Center at and Above FL 55

Aircraft operating in the Oakland/Tokyo UTA delegated airspace to Oakland Center at and above FL 55 can expect to receive ATC services associated with the following types of airspace and associated altitudes:
Class A—FL 55 to FL 600, inclusive except less than 100 NM seaward from the shoreline within controlled airspace, sunrise to sunset, is Class E below FL 200;
Class E—above FL 600.

San Juan Oceanic CTA/FIR

Aircraft operating in the San Juan Oceanic CTA/FIR can expect to receive ATC services associated with the following types of airspace and associated altitudes:
Class G—below FL 25;
Class E—FL 25 to, but not including FL 180;
Class A—FL 180 to FL 600, inclusive;
Class E—above FL 600.

Accordingly, the U.S. designation of ICAO classes of Oceanic Airspace and associated altitudes, as described in this notice will be reflected on the appropriate aeronautical charts.

Issued in Washington, DC, on March 28, 2003.

Reginald C. Matthews,

Manager, Airspace and Rules Division.

[FR Doc. 03-8139 Filed 4-2-03; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

Deadline for Notification of Intent to Use the Airport Improvement Program (AIP) Sponsor Entitlement, Cargo Funds, and Nonprimary Entitlement Funds for Fiscal Year 2003

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) announces May 1, 2003, as the deadline for each airport sponsor to notify the FAA that it will use its fiscal year 2003 entitlement funds to accomplish projects identified in the Airports Capital Improvement Plan that was formulated in the spring of 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Barry Molar, Manager, Airports Financial Assistance Division, Office of Airport Planning and Programming, APP-500, on (202) 267-3831.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 47105(f) of Title 49, United States Code, provides that the sponsor of each airport to which funds are apportioned shall notify the Secretary by such time and in a form as prescribed by the Secretary, of the sponsor's intent to apply for the funds apportioned to it (entitlements). This notice applies only to those airports that have received such entitlements, except those nonprimary airports located in designated Block Grant States. Notification of the sponsor's intent to apply during fiscal year 2003 for any of its available entitlement funds including those unused from prior years, shall be in the form of inclusion of projects for fiscal year 2003 in the Airports Capital Improvement Plan.

This notice is promulgated to expedite and prioritize grants in the final quarter of the fiscal year. Absent an acceptable application by May 1, 2003, FAA will defer an airport's entitlement funds until the next fiscal year. Pursuant to the authority and limitations in section 47117(f), FAA will issue discretionary grants in an aggregate amount not to exceed the aggregate amount of deferred entitlement funds. Airport sponsors may request unused entitlements after September 30, 2003.

Issued in Washington, DC, on March 28, 2003.

Barry Molar,

Manager, Airports Financial Assistance Division.

[FR Doc. 03-8140 Filed 4-2-03; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

Notice of Intent To Rule on Application 03-06-C-00-CLM To Impose and Use the Revenue From a Passenger Facility Charge (PFC) at William R. Fairchild International Airport, Submitted by the Port of Port Angeles, William R. Fairchild International Airport, Port Angeles, WA.

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of intent to rule on application.

SUMMARY: The FAA proposes to rule and invites public comment on the application to impose and use PFC revenue at William R. Fairchild International Airport under the provisions of 49 U.S.C. 40117 and part 158 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 158).

DATES: Comments must be received on or before May 5, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Comments on this application may be mailed or delivered to triplicate to the FAA at the following address: Mr. J. Wade Bryant, manager; Seattle Airports District Office, SEA-ADO; Federal Aviation Administration; 1601 Lind Avenue SW, Suite 250, Renton, Washington 98055-4056.

In addition, one copy of any comments submitted to the FAA must be mailed or delivered to Mr. Jeffery Robb, Airport Manager, at the following address: PO Box 1350, Port Angeles, WA 98362.

Air Carriers and foreign air carriers may submit copies of written comments previously provided to William R. Fairchild International Airport, under § 158.23 of part 158.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Suzanne Lee-Pang, (425) 227-2654, Seattle Airports District Office, SEA-ADO; Federal Aviation Regulation; 1601 Lind Avenue SW, Suite 250, Renton, Washington 98055-4056. The application may be reviewed in person at this same location.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FAA proposes to rule and invites public comment on the application 03-06-C-00-CLM to impose and use PFC revenue at William R. Fairchild International Airport, under the provisions of 49 U.S.C. 40117 and part 158 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 158).

On March 27, 2003, the FAA determined that the application to impose and use the revenue from a PFC submitted by City of Port Angeles, William R. Fairchild International Airport, Port Angeles, Washington, was