

whole or in part, no later September 3, 2015.

The following is a brief overview of the request:

The Upper Cumberland Regional Airport is proposing the release of two tracts of property consisting of 10.33 acres and 36.84 acres to allow the property to be used as wetland mitigation for projects in the area unrelated to the airport. These properties are non-contiguous to the airport and located on Breeding Swamp Road approximately 3 miles southeast of the airport and Franks Ferry Road approximately 13 miles southwest of the airport.

Any person may inspect, by appointment, the request in person at the FAA office listed above under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

Issued in Memphis, TN on July 28, 2015.

Phillip J. Braden,

Manager, Memphis Airports District Office.

[FR Doc. 2015-19141 Filed 8-3-15; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

[Docket No. FAA-2015-2836]

Guidance on the Procedures and Process To Petition the Secretary Under the Airport and Airways Improvement Act

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is issuing guidance on the procedures and process to petition the Secretary under 49 U.S.C. 47106(c)(1)(A)(ii) of the Airport and Airways Improvement Act of 1982, as amended. Although this provision has been in effect since 1992, the FAA did not receive the first petition under this provision until 2010. This guidance is intended to provide detail and clarity about who may petition the Secretary, when such a petition may be filed, how the petition may be made, and the procedures and process to petition the Secretary under this Section of the Airport and Airways Improvement Act.

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before October 5, 2015.

ADDRESSES: Send comments identified by docket number FAA-2015-2836 using any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to <http://www.regulations.gov> and follow the online instructions for sending your comments electronically.

- *Mail:* Send comments to Docket Operations, M-30; U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Room W12-140, West Building Ground Floor, Washington, DC 20590-0001.

- *Hand Delivery or Courier:* Take comments to Docket Operations in Room W12-140 of the West Building Ground Floor at 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

- *Fax:* Fax comments to Docket Operations at 202-493-2251.

Privacy: The FAA will post all comments it receives, without change, to <http://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal information the commenter provides. Using the search function of the docket Web site, anyone can find and read the electronic form of all comments received into any FAA docket, including the name of the individual sending the comment (or signing the comment for an association, business, labor union, etc.). DOT's complete Privacy Act Statement can be found in the **Federal Register** published on April 11, 2000 (65 FR 19477-19478), as well as at <http://DocketsInfo.dot.gov>.

Docket: Background documents or comments received may be read at <http://www.regulations.gov> at any time. Follow the online instructions for accessing the docket or go to the Docket Operations in Room W12-140 of the West Building Ground Floor at 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Daphne Fuller, Assistant Chief Counsel. Mailing address: Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Ave. SW., Washington, DC 20591. Telephone: (202) 267-3199. Email address: Daphne.Fuller@faa.gov

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: FAA requests comments, suggestions and recommendations that will assist the agency in assessing and understanding the potential effects and implications of providing guidance on the procedures for and process of the right to petition the Secretary under 49 U.S.C. Section 47106(c)(1)(A)(ii).

I. Background

In 1982, Congress enacted the Airport and Airway Improvement Act (AAIA) (Pub. L. 97-248). Relevant portions of the AAIA are codified in 49 U.S.C. Chapter 471, Subchapter I, Airport Improvement. The AAIA, among other items, established the current-day Airport Improvement Program (AIP) that is administered by the FAA's Office of

Airports. Through the AIP, the FAA provides grants to public agencies — and, in limited cases, to private airport owners and operators—for the planning and development of public-use airports that are included in the National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS). The current AIP program built on earlier grant programs that are funded through a variety of user fees and fuel taxes. For more information on the history of the AIP and predecessor grant programs, see <http://www.faa.gov/airports/aip/>.

The AAIA also provides certain prerequisites and conditions that an airport sponsor must meet in order to be eligible for consideration of AIP funding. In 1992, Congress amended various provisions of the AAIA with the Airport and Airway Safety, Capacity, Noise Improvement, and Intermodal Transportation Act, Pub. L. 102-581. Section 113(b), Public Access and Participation with Respect to Airport Projects, amended Section 509(b)(6)(A) of the AAIA (49 U.S.C. 47106(c)(1)(A)) by inserting the following:

(ii) the sponsor of the project certifies to the Secretary that the airport management board either has voting representation from the communities where the project is located or has advised the communities that they have the right to petition the Secretary concerning a proposed project.

The Secretary of the U.S. Department of Transportation has delegated the responsibility to respond to a petition under Section 47106 to the Administrator of the FAA, 49 CFR 1.83(a)(9). The Administrator has further delegated the authority to administer this provision to the Associate Administrator for the Office of Airports (ARP-1). Order 1100.154A.¹ The requirement for a sponsor to provide such certification to the FAA is incorporated into FAA Order 5050.4B, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Implementing Instructions for Airport Actions, par. 1203.

II. Purpose

After receiving a small number of submissions under this provision, the Associate Administrator for the Office of Airports has determined it would be helpful and appropriate to provide the public with more guidance on the procedures and processes associated with this provision:

The Secretary may approve an application under this subchapter for an airport development project involving the location of an airport or runway or a major runway extension only if the sponsor certifies to the Secretary that the airport management board

¹ For clarity, this guidance will continue to use the term "Secretary" in this context.

has voting representation from the communities in which the project is located or has advised the communities that they have the right to petition the Secretary about a proposed project[.]

49 U.S.C. Section 47106(c)(1)(A)(ii).²

III. Proposed Guidance

A. Where To File

The Secretary of the U.S. Department of Transportation has delegated the responsibility to respond to a petition under Section 47106 to the Administrator of the FAA. Accordingly, any petition under this statutory provision should be addressed to the Associate Administrator for the Office of Airports, 800 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20591.

B. Form and Substance

The statute does not prescribe any specific format prescribed for the submission of a petition. The petition should be a concise statement describing the project to which the petitioner objects, and clearly indicating the petitioner's specific objection to the project. The petition must also include a description of the result the petitioner is seeking. The petition should normally not exceed ten (10) pages. Upon application from the petitioner, the Administrator will consider extending the length of a petition for a large, complex project. Petitions must be legible and must be signed by the petitioner(s), who must be a duly authorized representative(s) of the community (see Section III.D.4 of this **Federal Register** notice). The FAA will not consider any petition that is not signed by the petitioner(s).

C. Time To File a Petition

A petition filed under section 47106(c)(1)(A)(ii) should be filed only after the Airport Sponsor notifies a community of its right to file a petition.

Petitions to the Secretary pursuant to Section 47106(c)(1)(A)(ii) must be submitted within thirty (30) days after the FAA gives notice that the sponsor has presented evidence that the requirements of Section 47106(c)(1)(A)(ii) have been fulfilled. Although the environmental analysis and the grant decisions are separate processes and decision, grant-related findings that are preconditions of

issuing a grant are often made in the environmental ROD. Typically, the FAA demonstrates that the sponsor has satisfied the requirements of Section 47106(c)(1)(A)(ii) in its Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). Generally, the FEIS will contain a certification from the Airport Sponsor either that each community in which the project is located has a voting member on its airport management board, or that each community in which the project is located has been advised of its right to petition the Secretary. Normally the Airport Sponsor will have notified each of the communities prior to the publication of an FEIS, allowing communities at least 30 days to prepare and file a petition.³ The thirty-day time to file ensures that communities without voting representation on the airport management board have the same ability to object to or provide input on a project prior to a final decision that grant-related preconditions have been met as those communities that do have voting representation on the airport management board. Additionally, the 30-day period coincides with the Council on Environmental Quality's (CEQ) requirement that imposes a 30-day "cooling off" period on federal agencies between the publication of an FEIS and a Record of Decision (ROD). However, the FAA may also provide notice that the sponsor has fulfilled the requirements of Section 47106(c)(1)(A)(ii) through a Draft EA, a Final EA, a Draft EIS, or via a separate **Federal Register** Notice. This type of FAA notice would also start the 30-day time limit for a community to file a petition pursuant to Section 47106(c)(1)(A)(ii).

D. Definitions

(1) Location of an Airport

For purposes of Section 47106(c)(1)(A)(ii), location of an airport means approval of an airport at a location where no airport exists. This definition is consistent with the definition of the term airport location approval found in FAA Order 5050.4B, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Implementing Instructions for Airport Actions (April 2006). Order 5050.4B defines airport location approval as approval of a new public use airport at a location where no airport exists. (Order 5050.4B, ¶¶ 9.p

and 203). In interpreting Section 47106(c)(1)(A)(ii), it is appropriate to be consistent with other FAA interpretations of similar terms. Defining the term location of an airport consistently with the definition in the most current version of Order 5050.4B avoids confusion that could be caused by applying different definitions depending on the circumstances of the inquiry.

(2) Location of a Runway

While other FAA documents have referred to the location of a runway, none have defined the term. Because the term is similar to the term "location of an airport," it is appropriate to define the terms in a similar manner. For purposes of Section 47106(c)(1)(A)(ii), location of a runway refers to decisions approving the site of a new or relocated runway where a runway does not currently exist.

(3) Major Runway Extension

Order 5050.4B defines a major runway extension as one that creates a significant impact to an affected environmental resource (including noise), or one that permanently removes a relocated threshold.⁴ Removal of a dislocated threshold is not considered a runway extension.⁵ The definition of major runway extension that appears in Order 5050.4B, ¶9.l will be used in interpreting Section 47106(c)(1)(A)(ii).

(4) Communities in Which the Project Is Located

The term community is not defined in the statute. In the enabling legislation, this provision was entitled "Public Participation With Respect to Airport Projects." The term "community" will be defined as a jurisdictional authority, that is, a political subdivision of a state, such as a town, township, city, or county. Defining community as a jurisdictional authority is consistent with the context of Section 47106(c). For example, in subsection (A)(i) the statute speaks of "objectives of any planning that the community has carried out." Typically, only political subdivisions of a state, such as those described above, would have planning authority. Similarly, in the FAA's experience, only a jurisdictional authority or political subdivision would be considered for voting representation on the airport's governing authority. It is only in the absence of such voting representation of a jurisdictional authority or political subdivision that

² As a starting point, the FAA notes that it is unable to locate any legislative history for Section 47106(c) that would be helpful in determining the Congressional intent with respect with requirements of the statute. In interpreting this section, the Secretary is guided by context and the common meaning of the terms as informed by his understanding of airports and the airport development process.

³ Should the FAA prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA) for a project to which § 47106(c)(1)(A)(ii) applies, or an EIS under MAP-21, Section 1319, the time to file a petition to the Secretary will begin to run when the community is informed of its right to file such a petition by the airport sponsor and will expire 30 days after such notification.

⁴ A relocated threshold leaves the pavement usable only for taxiing.

⁵ Pavement beyond a dislocated threshold is available for takeoff.

the statute provides the opportunity to petition the Secretary.

Defining community as a jurisdictional authority or political subdivision is also consistent with the definition of community in Order 5050.4B, ¶1203(b)(1).

Accordingly, only a political subdivision of a state that enjoys general jurisdiction, or a Tribal government meets the definition of community in this context. Political subdivisions of a state that have a specific, substantive authority, such as water districts or school districts, do not adequately represent the interests of the community at large. They are not required to balance the interests of the whole community on a wide range of issues. Rather, they seek to promote their specific substantive interest. Additionally, water districts or school districts would not normally be invited to sit on an airport management board. Thus, only a political subdivision of a state which enjoys general jurisdiction is a community entitled to file a petition under Section 47106(c)(1)(A)(ii).

Finally, under the statute, a community is only eligible to petition under Section 47106(c)(1)(A)(ii) if the project is located in the community. If land is disturbed in the community, then the project is considered to be located in that community. The courts have also provided instruction on when a project is located in a community. In *City of Bridgeton v. FAA*, 212 F. 3d 448 (8th Cir. 2000), the court determined that a community in which there was no construction and no significant noise impact could not challenge the failure to notify it that it could petition the Secretary. Thus, outside the construction context, a project may be located in a community only if the project will have a significant impact on the community. For example, where a project will cause a significant noise impact on a community, the project is located in that community. If the project does not create a significant impact in the community, the community will have no right to petition the Secretary.

E. Other Considerations

There are currently ten states that participate in the FAA's State Block Grant Program (SBGP). Under the program, the State agency (usually the aviation division of the state Department of Transportation) assumes responsibility for administering AIP grants and if applicable, discretionary grants for non-primary airports. See 49 U.S.C. Section 47128. As part of the responsibility, the state assumes various responsibilities for the FAA including reviewing and approving proposed

changes to the Airport Layout Plan (ALP) and compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

The FAA interprets 49 U.S.C. Section 47106(c)(1)(A)(ii) as not being applicable to a project approved and administered as part of a state block grant. The plain language of this statutory provision states that this Section is triggered when a proponent submits a project grant application to the FAA. In the case of the SBGP, no such request is made as the funds are given to the states as a block and the state assumes responsibility for administering those funds. Participants in the SBGP are required to engage communities according to FAA guidance and to circulate the draft EA if warranted. Some who have sought to use this provision have argued that it should apply to State Block Grant projects. The FAA invites comments on this interpretation.

F. Agency Response

The FAA will provide a written response to a petition to the Secretary. The FAA may respond by outlining the issues raised in the petition and providing its responses either within the environmental record of decision, or it may elect to respond in a separate document.

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 47106(c)(1)(A)(ii), 14 CFR part 1.

Issued in Washington, DC, on July 29, 2015.

Elliott Black,

Director, Office of Airport Planning and Programming APP-001.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

Notice of Availability of the Record of Decision (ROD) for the Cal Black Memorial Airport, Halls Crossing Replacement Airport

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of Availability.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA, 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) and Council on Environmental Quality regulations (40 CFR parts 1500-1508), the Federal Aviation Administration announces the availability of the Record of Decision for the Cal Black Memorial Airport, replacement airport for the Halls Crossing Airport.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the ROD may be viewed during regular business hours at the following locations:

1. Federal Aviation Administration Airports Division, Suite 315, 1601 Lind Avenue SW., Renton, WA 98057.

2. Federal Aviation Administration, Airports District Office, Suite 224, 26805 East 68th Avenue, Denver, CO 80249.

3. San Juan County Courthouse, County Executive Office, 117 S. Main, Monticello, Utah 84535.

The ROD will also be available on the following Web site: <http://halls.crossing.airportnetwork.com/>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Janell Barrilleaux, Environmental Program Manager, Federal Aviation Administration Airports Division, Northwest Mountain Region, 1601 Lind Avenue SW., Renton, WA 98057. Mrs. Barrilleaux may be contacted during business hours at (425) 227-2611 (phone), (425) 227-1600 (fax), or via email at Janell.Barrilleaux@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Halls Crossing replacement airport was originally proposed in 1966 due to the inadequacy of the existing Halls Crossing airstrip. After completion of numerous planning studies, the Federal Aviation Administration completed an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) (June, 1990) with the cooperation of the National Park Service (NPS) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). A Record of Decision (ROD) was issued in August 1990 approving the development of what is now named the Cal Black Memorial Airport. Concurrently, the BLM approved an amendment of a land plan which allowed the conveyance of land to San Juan County for the construction of the new airport.

In 1990, the National Parks Conservation Association (NPCA),¹ et al.² brought suit concerning the adequacy of the 1990 Final EIS and the adequacy of the BLM plan amendment and land transfer process. In its July 7, 1993 decision, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit concluded that "the action of FAA approving the project based on a finding of 'no significant impact' and 'no significant adverse impact' [was] arbitrary and capricious." The court proceeding stated:

¹ **Note:** The title of the organization as documented in the 1993 United States Court of Appeals case *National Parks Conservation Association, et al. v. Federal Aviation Administration, et al.*

² Other parties to the suit included the Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance, the Sierra Club, and Deborah L. Threedy.