

be published in the **Federal Register**. Copies of NFPA 805 may be purchased from the NFPA Customer Service Department, 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101 and in PDF format through the NFPA Online Catalog (www.nfpa.org) or by calling 1-800-344-3555 or 617-770-3000. Copies are also available for inspection at the NRC Library, Two White Flint North, 11545 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland 20852-2738, and at the NRC Public Document Room, Building One White Flint North, Room O1-F15, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland 20852-2738. Copies are also available at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 N. Capitol Street, Suite 700, Washington, DC.

(2) Exceptions, modifications, and supplementation of NFPA 805. As used in this section, references to NFPA 805 are to the 2001 Edition, with the following exceptions, modifications, and supplementations:

(i) Life Safety Goal. The Life Safety Goal of Section 1.3.3 is not endorsed.

(ii) Plant Damage/Business Interruption Objectives. The Plant Damage/Business Interruption Objectives of Section 1.3.4 of NFPA 805 are not endorsed.

(iii) Use of feed-and-bleed. In demonstrating compliance with the performance criteria of Sections 1.5.1(b) and (c) of NFPA 805, a high pressure charging/injection pump coupled with the pressurizer power-operated relief valves (PORVs) as the sole fire-protected safe shutdown path for maintaining reactor coolant inventory, pressure control, and decay heat removal capability (*i.e.*, feed-and-bleed) for pressurized-water reactors (PWRs) is not permitted.

(iv) Uncertainty analysis. An uncertainty analysis performed in accordance with Section 2.7.3.5 is not required to support deterministic approach calculations.

(v) Existing cables. In lieu of installing cables meeting flame propagation tests as required by Section 3.3.5.3 of the standard, a flame retardant coating may be applied to the electric cables, or an automatic fixed fire suppression system may be installed to provide an equivalent level of protection. In addition, the italicized exception to Section 3.3.5.3 is not endorsed.

(vi) Water supply and distribution. The italicized exception to Section 3.6.4 is not endorsed.

(3) Compliance with NFPA 805. (i) A licensee may maintain a fire protection program that complies with NFPA 805 as an alternative to complying with paragraph (b) of this section for plants licensed to operate before January 1,

1979; or the fire protection license conditions for plants licensed to operate after January 1, 1979. The licensee shall submit a request to comply with NFPA 805 in the form of an application for license amendment under § 50.90. The application must identify any orders and license conditions that must be revised or superseded, and contain any necessary revisions to the plant's technical specifications and the bases thereof. The Director of the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, or a designee of the Director, may approve the application if the Director or designee determines that the licensee has identified orders, license conditions, and the technical specifications that must be revised or superseded, and that any necessary revisions are adequate. Any approval by the Director or the designee of the Director shall be in the form of a license amendment approving the use of NFPA 805 together with any necessary revisions to the technical specifications.

(ii) The licensee shall complete its implementation of the methodology in Chapter 2 of NFPA 805 (including all required evaluations and analyses) and, upon completion, modify the fire protection plan required by paragraph (a) of this section to reflect the licensee's decision to comply with NFPA 805, before changing its fire protection program or nuclear power plant as permitted by NFPA 805.

(4) Alternative methods and analytical approaches. A licensee may submit a request to use alternative methods and analytical approaches, including fundamental fire protection program and minimum design requirements identified in Chapter 3 of NFPA 805, in lieu of those methods and approaches specified in NFPA 805. The request must be in the form of an application for license amendment under § 50.90. The Director of the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, or designee of the Director, may approve the application if the Director or designee determines that the alternative methods and analytical approaches:

(i) Satisfy the goals, performance objectives, and performance criteria specified in NFPA 805 related to nuclear safety and radiological release.

(ii) Maintain safety margins.

(iii) Maintain fire protection defense-in-depth (fire prevention, fire suppression, and post-fire safe shutdown capability).

(f) Licensees that have submitted the certifications required under § 50.82(a)(1) shall maintain a fire protection program to address the

potential for fires that could cause the release or spread of radioactive materials (*i.e.*, that could result in a radiological hazard). A fire protection program that complies with NFPA 805 shall be deemed to comply with the requirements of this paragraph.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 25th day of October, 2002.

For the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Annette Vietti-Cook,

Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 02-27701 Filed 10-31-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590-01-P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

10 CFR Part 50

[Docket No. PRM-50-79]

Lawrence T. Christian, et. al.; Receipt of Petition for Rulemaking

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Petition for rulemaking; notice of receipt.

SUMMARY: The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is publishing for public comment a notice of receipt of a petition for rulemaking, dated September 4, 2002, which was filed with the Commission by Lawrence T. Christian, et al. The petition was docketed by the NRC on September 23, 2002, and has been assigned Docket No. PRM-50-79. The petition requests that the NRC amend its regulations regarding offsite emergency plans for nuclear power plants to insure that all day care centers and nursery schools in the vicinity of nuclear power facilities are properly protected in the event of a radiological emergency.

DATE: Submit comments by January 15, 2003. Comments received after this date will be considered if it is practical to do so, but assurance of consideration can only be given to comments received on or before this date.

ADDRESSES: Mail comments to: Secretary, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001, Attention: Rulemakings and Adjudications Staff.

Deliver comments to: 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland between 7:30 a.m. and 4:15 p.m. on Federal workdays.

For a copy of the petition, write to Michael T. Lesar, Chief, Rules and Directives Branch, Division of Administrative Services, Office of Administration, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001.

You may also provide comments via the NRC's interactive rulemaking website at <http://ruleforum.llnl.gov>. This site allows you to upload comments as files in any format, if your web browser supports the function. The petition and any public comments received are available on the site. For information about the interactive rulemaking website, contact Carol Gallagher at (301) 415-5905 or via e-mail at CAG@nrc.gov.

The petition and copies of comments received may be inspected, and copied for a fee, at the NRC Public Document Room, (first floor) 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland. These same documents may be accessed via the NRC's Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS) on the Internet at <http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html>. The ADAMS accession number for the petition is ML022590350.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Michael T. Lesar, Office of Administration, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001. Telephone: 301-415-7163 or Toll-free: 1-800-368-5642. E-mail: MTL@nrc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission received a petition for rulemaking dated September 4, 2002, submitted by Lawrence T. Christian, et al. (the petitioners). The petition was docketed by the NRC on September 23, 2002, and assigned Docket No. PRM-50-79.

The Petitioners

Lawrence T. Christian submitted a letter and attachments stating the substance of the petition. Mr. Christian identified himself as a resident of the evacuation zone around the Three Mile Island Nuclear Power Station (TMI) and as the father of two preschool-aged children, including a four-year-old daughter who attends a nursery school within eyesight of TMI. Attached to the petition are pages bearing the signatures of over 3,000 public co-signers. Most of the co-petitioners indicated that they were residents of the State of Pennsylvania.

The Petitioners' Interest in the Requested Action

According to the petitioners, there are currently no Federally-mandated requirements specifically designed to protect daycare centers and nursery schools located in the evacuation zones around nuclear power stations. They believe that this regulatory deficiency

puts preschool children at risk in the event of a nearby radiological accident and undermines FEMA requirements that offsite plans adequately protect the public health and safety.

The petition states that Mr. Christian became aware of this situation after he contacted several daycare centers and nursery schools in his York County, Pennsylvania, community, and learned that none of them has an adequate emergency evacuation plan in case of a radiological emergency at the nearby TMI plant. Mr. Christian conducted an informal survey of local daycare and nursery school directors, and learned that most of them do not know what to do in case of a radiological emergency. Mr. Christian found that most daycare and nursery school directors in his area:

1. Do not believe that they have been given adequate information or training to handle an evacuation of children in their care during a radiological emergency.
2. Do not have copies of radiological emergency evacuation plans for their localities.
3. Are frequently uncertain or mistaken as to how an evacuation of their own institution would proceed. Some directors assume that parents would pick up their own children; others assume that center or school staff would have to transport the children, but have no clear plan for executing a staff-run evacuation. Some mistakenly believe that York County would provide emergency bus service and relocation centers if an evacuation were necessary.
4. Do not know where children would or should be taken in the event of an emergency evacuation in response to a radiological accident.
5. Do not know whether the children in their charge would be transported in approved child-safety seats during an evacuation.
6. Assume that, if no organized mass transportation were provided for the children in their charge, daycare center and nursery school employees would be required to stay in the workplace until every child had been safely picked up by their parents.
7. Believe that the question of evacuation plans for their institutions needs to be addressed in a systematic way.

The petition states that Mr. Christian reported his findings to the York County Board of Commissioners and the York County Director of Emergency Management, expressing his alarm at this gap in emergency planning. Mr. Christian received responses from the York County Director of Emergency Management and the Executive Director of York County's Department of

Emergency Services indicating that Pennsylvania State law did not require licensed daycare centers and nursery schools to plan for radiological emergencies, and that the county did not have the authority to mandate such planning. Mr. Christian was advised by York County emergency management officials to ask municipal government officers in his community for emergency planning assistance concerning local daycare and nursery schools.

According to the petition, municipal government officials advised Mr. Christian to have the director of his daughter's nursery school work with Exelon Corporation, which owns and operates TMI, to develop an evacuation plan for the school. The school director requested Exelon's assistance, but had received no response after 30 days. Moreover, the school director informed Mr. Christian that her institution did not have the resources to arrange for bus or van transportation for students in the event of an emergency, and that, should an accident occur at TMI, the school would have to request that parents pick up their children individually.

The petitioners note that Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) regulations pertaining to Radiological Emergency Readiness Planning (RERP) mandate that emergency offsite plans protect the public health and safety, and they stress that preschool-aged children are members of the public covered by that mandate. The petitioners believe that voluntary, ad hoc emergency evacuation plans that rely on parents to enter an evacuation zone to pick up preschool students during a radiological emergency are inadequate to protect the health and safety of the children at risk. The petitioners claim that Federally-required RERPs already mandate that public and private elementary, middle, junior, and high schools located in evacuation zones around nuclear power plants be provided with designated relocation centers, designated emergency transportation, rosters of emergency bus drivers, and educational materials about radiological emergency procedures. These institutions are also required to undergo state of readiness checks and must be included in local radiological emergency preparedness exercises. The petitioners contend that because no corresponding standard measure of adequate protection currently exists for daycare centers and nursery schools in the vicinity of nuclear power facilities, Federal, state and county emergency plans do not properly take these preschool institutions into account.

The Petitioners' Request

The petitioners request that the NRC immediately establish a standard measure of adequate protection by creating new rules requiring that emergency planning for daycare centers and nursery schools located in evacuation zones be included in the offsite emergency plans of all NRC nuclear power facility licensees. The petitioners request that the NRC amend its regulations to insure that all children attending daycare centers and nursery schools within the evacuation zone are:

1. Assigned to designated relocation centers established safely outside the evacuation zone.
2. Provided with designated transportation to relocation centers in the event of an emergency evacuation.
3. Transported in approved child-safety seats that meet State and Federal laws as they pertain to the transportation of children and infants under 50 pounds in weight or 4'9" in height.

The petitioners also request that the following be mandated by NRC regulations:

4. The creation and maintenance of working rosters of emergency bus drivers and back-up drivers for nursery school and daycare center evacuation vehicles, and the establishment of a system for notifying these individuals in the event of a radiological emergency. These rosters should be regularly checked and updated, with a designated back-up driver listed for each vehicle and route.
5. Notification of emergency management officials by individual preschools as to the details of each institution's radiological emergency plan.
6. Annual site inspections of daycare centers and nursery schools within the evacuation zone by emergency management officials.
7. Participation of daycare centers and nursery schools within the evacuation zone in radiological emergency preparedness exercises designed to determine each institution's state of readiness.
8. Creation of identification cards, school attendance lists, and fingerprint records for all children who are to be transported to a relocation center, to insure no child is left behind or is unable, due to age, to communicate his or her contact information to emergency workers.
9. Development by emergency management officials of educational materials for parents informing them what will happen to their children in case of a radiological emergency, and

where their children can be picked up after an emergency evacuation.

10. Stocking of potassium iodide (KI) pills and appropriate educational materials at all daycare centers and nursery schools within the evacuation zone.

11. Radiological emergency preparedness training for all daycare center and nursery school employees within the evacuation zone.

12. Listing of designated relocation centers for daycare centers and nursery schools in area phone directories so that parents can quickly and easily find where their children will be sent in case of a radiological emergency.

13. Establishment of toll-free or 911-type telephone lines to provide information about radiological emergency plans and procedures for daycare centers and nursery schools within the evacuation zone.

14. Creation of written scripts for use by the local emergency public broadcast system that include information about evacuation plans and designated relocation centers for daycare centers and nursery schools.

The Petitioners' Justification

In support of their request, the petitioners detail their reasons for asking the NRC to change its regulations to include the aforementioned protective measures aimed at securing the health and safety of preschoolers in evacuation zones surrounding nuclear power plants. The petitioners stated reasons for requesting that the NRC amend its rules to mandate these emergency planning measures are as follows:

Establishment of Designated Relocation Centers

The petitioners note that FEMA emergency planning regulations require that the health and safety of the general public be protected in the event of a radiological accident at a nuclear power plant. Preschoolers are part of the general population and their well-being must be provided for. The petitioners claim that the designation of emergency relocation centers for all elementary, middle school and high school students is already standard practice, and contend that the establishment of such centers for preschoolers is no less vital. Because the thyroid glands of young children are highly susceptible to damage by exposure to radiation, the petitioners stress that children attending daycare centers and nursery schools in the evacuation zone should be moved to safety as quickly and as efficiently as possible. If parents are forced to backtrack into the evacuation zone to

fetch their preschool-aged children and carry them to safety one-by-one, frantic parents will clog evacuation routes. The petitioners conclude that radiological emergency plans should provide for the mass evacuation of children from daycare centers and nursery schools located in the evacuation zone to relocation centers situated at a safe distance from the nuclear power facility.

Provision of Designated Transportation; Creation of Working Rosters of Emergency Bus Drivers

The petitioners note that most daycare centers and nursery schools currently have no access to public school buses or school bus drivers. If frantic parents must drive personal vehicles into the evacuation zone to pick up their children during a radiological emergency, evacuation routes will be clogged with private cars, the evacuation will be impeded, and the health and well-being of preschool children will not be adequately protected. Therefore, the petitioners conclude that the NRC should require that offsite emergency plans provide for designated busses or vans, manned by designated emergency drivers, to transport children from daycare centers and nursery schools located in the evacuation zone to designated relocation centers.

Use of Assigned and Installed, Approved Child-Safety Seats in the Evacuation of Preschoolers

The petitioners note that newborns and infants cannot safely be placed on a standard bus seat and transported out of the evacuation zone. Unrestrained children could roll or fall off the seats and be injured or killed en route to designated relocation centers. Federal law requires all children under 50 lbs or under the height of 4'9" to be placed in federally-approved child safety seats when riding in motor vehicles. The use of approved child-safety seats is the only safe and legal way to transport small children. The petitioners conclude that NRC regulations should require that infants and young children being evacuated during a radiological emergency be properly secured in approved child safety seats.

Notification to Emergency Management Officials; Annual Site Inspections; Inclusion of Daycare Centers and Nursery Schools in Radiological Preparedness Exercises

The petitioners maintain that these measures are necessary to insure that daycare centers and nursery schools properly comply with the requested regulations and implement the

suggested emergency planning provisions.

Use of Identification Cards, School Attendance Lists and Fingerprinting To Keep Track of Children During an Emergency Evacuation

The petitioners note that most children under the age of three do not know their parents' legal names, but will simply identify them as "Mommy" or "Daddy". Preschool children are also typically unable to state their home address or phone number. Young children therefore have no effective means of communicating their parents' names or contact information to teachers, caregivers, or emergency workers. The petitioners conclude that identifying and tracking young children through the use of ID cards, school attendance lists, and fingerprinting is necessary to ensure that no preschool-aged child is left behind in a radiological emergency.

Preparation of Educational Materials for the Parents of Preschoolers

The petitioners contend that such materials are necessary in order to properly inform parents about procedures for evacuating their preschool-aged children from the danger zone in case of a radiological emergency.

Stocking of KI Tablets and the Preparation of Relevant Educational Materials for the Parents of Preschoolers

The petitioners note that preschool-aged children are particularly susceptible to thyroid damage due to exposure to radiation. Since the ingestion of KI protects against this damage, the petitioners contend that KI should be stocked by daycare centers and nursery schools in the evacuation zone for distribution to the children their charge in case of radiological emergency. However, because parents may be unaware of a young child's allergy to iodine, the petitioners believe that daycare centers and nursery schools should prepare for possible future radiological emergencies by having parents sign release forms giving daycare and nursery school workers standing permission to administer KI to their children, in the proper children's dose, in case of radiological emergency.

Radiological Emergency Preparedness Training for Employees of Daycare Centers and Nursery Schools

The petitioners maintain that radiological emergency preparedness training is necessary to equip employees of daycare centers and nursery schools

to properly respond in case of a radiological accident.

Phone Listings for Designated Relocation Centers Assigned to Local Daycare Centers and Nursery Schools; Toll-free and 911 Information Lines

The petitioners claim that many parents are not acquainted with, or may not even have access to information about emergency procedures for evacuating their preschool-aged children from the danger zone following a radiological accident. Moreover, even if parents are well-informed, in the event of a radiological emergency, someone other than a parent (e.g., a grandparent, neighbor or friend) may be called upon to pick up a child from a designated relocation center. These individuals will need quick access to information about emergency plans and designated relocation centers for local preschools. Finally, the general public should have access to this information. The petitioners conclude that dedicated information lines and easy-to-find phone listings should be set up in order to avoid confusion in case of an emergency.

Creation of Written Scripts for the Public Emergency Broadcast System Which Include Information About Emergency Plans and Designated Relocation Centers for Daycare Centers and Nursery Schools

The petitioners believe that, during an emergency, parents might panic if they cannot locate their children and do not have timely information about their movements in the event of an evacuation. The emergency broadcast system could be used to inform parents that their preschool-aged children have left their buildings and are en route to designated relocation centers. The petitioners contend that this will free parents to redirect their efforts toward escaping the danger zone themselves, rather than further exacerbating traffic problems by trying to move back into the evacuation zone to fetch their children from daycare centers or nursery schools. Finally, the petitioners say, the general public should have access to such information during a radiological emergency. The petitioners conclude that the public emergency broadcast system should prepare to disseminate information about the evacuation of daycare centers and nursery schools in the event of a radiological accident.

Specialized Evacuation Needs of Preschool-aged Children

The petitioners also offer a statement in support of their request which

focuses on the specialized evacuation needs of preschool-aged children. They note that very young children are more difficult to safely transport than school-aged children and would require more and different kinds of care from emergency workers. The petition makes the following points in this connection:

1. Most children under the age of three have no effective way of communicating their parents legal names, but identify them only as "Mommy" and "Daddy".
2. Most children under the age of three cannot tell you their home address or phone number, and therefore have no effective means of communicating their contact information.
3. Infants and newborns are usually unable to walk, so they are completely dependent on others for their safe relocation during an emergency evacuation.
4. Infants and newborns have special dietary and sanitary needs.
5. Infants and newborns can be easily injured if not properly handled, due to the weakness in their young spines and necks.
6. Preschool children must be transported in approved child-safety seats when being evacuated. Young children cannot ride unsecured in bus seats, as they might fall off and be injured or killed.
7. Unlike public school teachers, nursery school teachers and daycare center employees have little or no emergency evacuation training.
8. Infants, newborns, toddlers, and preschoolers are physically and emotionally dependent on adults for their overall well-being. During an emergency, these needs are greatly amplified. Planning and training for, and providing proper supervision of the emergency evacuation of such young children is a therefore a necessity.
9. Very young children have an especially high susceptibility to damage and health risks caused by radiation exposure. Because they are especially vulnerable, children in daycare centers and nursery schools require special protection in a radiological emergency.

The Petitioners' Conclusion

The petitioners maintain that without new NRC requirements concerning offsite emergency plans no standard measure of adequate protection will ever exist for daycare centers and nursery schools located within evacuation zones surrounding nuclear power facilities. The petitioners note that a FEMA fact sheet concerning emergency radiological planning states that Federal law mandates that "plans and preparedness must be determined

to adequately protect the public health and safety by providing reasonable assurance that appropriate measures can be taken offsite in the event of a radiological emergency." The petitioners add that society as a whole has a moral obligation to make sure that every possible measure is in place to insure the safety and well-being of young children.

The petitioners contend that, if the NRC refuses to require the basic protections for preschoolers laid out in the petition, the agency will be perpetuating an improper implementation of FEMA regulations as they pertain to properly protecting the public in the event of a radiological emergency. The petitioners stress that the NRC's principal duty is to safeguard the public, and maintain that, barring the adoption of the provisions requested by the petitioners, the NRC will be guilty of negligence in the fulfillment of its duty.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 28th day of October, 2002.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Annette L. Vietti-Cook,

Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 02-27861 Filed 10-31-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Airspace Docket No. 02-AEA-18]

Establishment of Class E Airspace; Crisfield, MD

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: This action proposes to establish Class E airspace at Crisfield Municipal Airport, Crisfield, MD. The development of a Standard Instrument Approach Procedure (SIAP) to serve flights operating into Crisfield Municipal Airport under Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) makes this action necessary. Controlled airspace extending upward from 700 feet Above Ground Level (AGL) is needed to contain aircraft executing the approach. The area would be depicted on aeronautical charts for pilot reference.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before December 2, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Send comments on the proposal in triplicate to: Manager, Airspace Branch, AEA-520, Docket No.

02-AEA-18, FAA Eastern Region, 1 Aviation Plaza, Jamaica, NY, 11434-4809.

The official docket may be examined in the Office of the Regional Counsel, AEA-7, FAA Eastern Region, 1 Aviation Plaza, Jamaica, NY, 11434-4809.

An informal docket may also be examined during normal business hours in the Airspace Branch, AEA-520, FAA Eastern Region, 1 Aviation Plaza, Jamaica, NY, 11434-4809.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Francis T. Jordan, Jr., Airspace Specialist, Airspace Branch, AEA-520, FAA Eastern Region, 1 Aviation Plaza, Jamaica, NY 11434-4809; telephone: (718) 553-4521.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

Interested parties are invited to participate in this proposed rulemaking by submitting such written data, views, or arguments as they may desire. Comments that provide the factual basis supporting the views and suggestions presented are particularly helpful in developing reasoned regulatory decisions on the proposal. Comments are specifically invited on the overall regulatory, economic, environmental, and energy-related aspects of the proposal. Communications should identify the airspace docket number and be submitted in triplicate to the address listed above. Commenters wishing the FAA to acknowledge receipt of their comments on this action must submit with those comments a self-addressed, stamped postcard on which the following statement is made: "Comments to Airspace Docket No. 02-AEA-18". The postcard will be date/time stamped and returned to the commenter. All communications received on or before the closing date for comments will be considered before taking action on the proposed rule. The proposal contained in this action may be changed in light of comments received. All comments submitted will be available for examination in the Rules Docket closing both before and after the closing date for comments. A report summarizing each substantive public contact with the FAA personnel concerned with this rulemaking will be filed in the docket.

Availability of NPRMs

Any person may obtain a copy of this Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) by submitting a request to the Office of the Regional Counsel, AEA-7, FAA Eastern Region, 1 Aviation Plaza, Jamaica, NY, 11434-4809. Communications must identify the

docket number of this NPRM. Persons interested in being placed on a mailing list for future NPRMs should also request a copy of Advisory Circular No. 11-2A, which describes the application procedure.

The Proposal

The FAA is considering an amendment to Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR Part 71) to establish Class E airspace area at Crisfield, MD. The development of a SIAP to serve flights operating IFR into the airport makes this action necessary. Controlled airspace extending upward from 700 feet AGL is needed to accommodate the SIAP. 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 7400.9K, dated August 30, 2002, and effective September 16, 2002, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The Class E airspace designation listed in this document would be published subsequently in the Order.

The FAA has determined that this proposed regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. Therefore, this proposed 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 would only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this proposed rule would not have 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).

The Proposed Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration proposes to amend 14 CFR Part 71 as follows:

PART 71—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for 14 CFR Part 71 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40103, 40113, 40120; EO 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959-1963 Comp., p. 389.