

and operational judgment that must form the basis of any compliance findings relative to paragraph §§ 25.1353(a) and 25.1353(c)(6). These paragraphs concern electrical equipment, nickel cadmium battery installations, and nickel cadmium battery storage.

Harmonization of Standards and Guidance

The AC is based on recommendations submitted to the FAA by the Aviation Rulemaking Advisory Committee (ARAC). The FAA tasked ARAC (63 FR 50954, September 23, 1998) to provide advice and recommendations on "harmonizing" certain sections of part 25 with the counterpart standards contained in Joint Aviation Requirements (JAR) 25. The goal of "harmonization tasks," such as this, is to ensure that:

- Where possible, standards and guidance do not require domestic and foreign parties to manufacture or operate to different standards for each country involved; and
- The standards and guidance adopted are mutually acceptable to the FAA and the foreign aviation authorities.

The guidance contained in the AC has been harmonized with that of the JAA, and provides a method of compliance that has been found acceptable to both the FAA and JAA.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on March 25, 2004.

Kalene C. Yanamura,

Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

Public Notice for a Change in Use of Aeronautical Property at Martin County Airport/Witham Field in Stuart, FL

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Request for public comment.

SUMMARY: The Federal Aviation Administration is requesting public comment on the Martin County Board of County Commissioners (Sponsor) request to change approximately 30 acres of airport property from aeronautical use to non-aeronautical use.

The property is located on the west side of the airport and is bordered by Monterey Road to the North, Taxiway D

to the East, Runway 7-25 to the south, and Runway 12-30 to the West. The property is currently designated as future aeronautical use on the currently approved Airport Layout Plan. The Sponsor proposes changing the land-use to non-aeronautical/commercial development for the purposes of generating revenue to cover operational and capital expenses of the airport. The property would remain airport property under the ownership of the sponsor.

Documents reflecting the sponsor's request are available, by appointment only, for inspection at the Airport Manager's office and the FAA Airports District Office.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before May 13, 2004.

ADDRESSES: Documents are available for review at the Airport Manager's office, Martin County Airport/Witham Field, 1805 SE Airport Road, Stuart, FL 34996 and the FAA Airports District Office, 5950 Hazeltine National Drive, Suite 400, Orlando, FL 32822. Written comments on the sponsor's request must be delivered or mailed to: Matthew J. Thys, Assistant Manager, Orlando Airports District Office, 5950 Hazeltine National Drive, Suite 400, Orlando, FL 32822-5024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Matthew J. Thys, Assistant Manager, Orlando Airports District Office, 5950 Hazeltine National Drive, Suite 400, Orlando, FL 32822-5024.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 125 of The Wendell H. Ford Aviation Investment and Reform Act for the 21st Century (AIR-21) requires the FAA to provide an opportunity for public notice and comment prior to the "waiver" or "modification" of a sponsor's Federal obligation to use certain airport land for non-aeronautical purposes.

The property is located on the west side of the airport and is bordered by Monterey Road to the North, Taxiway D to the East, Runway 7-25 to the South, and Runway 12-30 to the West.

The property was owned by Martin County and leased to the Federal Government on May 27, 1943. The Federal Government transferred the property back to the Martin County Board of County Commissioners through a Surplus Property Agreement under Regulation 16-War Asset Administration, dated July 1, 1949.

The property is currently designated as future aeronautical use on the currently approved Airport Layout Plan. The Sponsor proposes changing the land-use to non-aeronautical/commercial development for the purposes of generating revenue to cover operational and capital expenses of the

airport. The property is currently vacant. The property would remain airport property under the ownership of the sponsor and leased for the purposes of revenue generation.

Matthew J. Thys,

Acting Manager, Orlando Airports District Office, Southern Region.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

Commercial Space Transportation; Waiver of Public Notice Requirement for Suborbital Rocket Launch

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of waiver.

SUMMARY: The FAA has determined to waive the public notice requirement of 14 CFR part 431 for Reusable Launch Vehicle (RLV) missions to be conducted by Scaled Composites, LLC, under License No. LRLS 04-067, issued by the FAA on April 1, 2004. The FAA finds that waiving the public notice requirement is in the public interest and will not jeopardize public health and safety, safety of property, and national security and foreign policy interests of the United States.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: George Nield, Deputy Associate Administrator for Commercial Space Transportation and Acting Manager, Licensing and Safety Division, Office of the Associate Administrator for Commercial Space Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 800 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20591, (202) 267-9222.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) licenses the launch of a launch vehicle, reentry of a reentry vehicle and the operation of a launch or reentry site under authority granted to the Secretary of Transportation in the Commercial Space Launch Act of 1984, as amended (CSLA), codified in 49 U.S.C. Subtitle IX, chapter 701, and delegated to the FAA Administrator. Licensing authority under the CSLA is carried out by the Associate Administrator for Commercial Space Transportation.

The CSLA allows the FAA to waive a requirement for an individual license applicant if the Administrator decides that the waiver is in the public interest and will not jeopardize public health

and safety, safety of property, and national security and foreign policy interests of the United States. 49 U.S.C. 70105(b)(3).

On April 1st, the FAA issued the first commercial Reusable Launch Vehicle (RLV) mission license authorizing Scaled Composites, LLC, to conduct manned suborbital RLV missions. The license, issued in accordance with licensing requirements under 14 CFR part 431, is valid for up to one year or until the authorized missions are completed, whichever occurs first.

Scaled Composites, LLC (Scaled Composites) plans to conduct piloted RLV missions using its SpaceShipOne vehicle, an RLV that is operated at all times under an Experimental Airworthiness Certificate (EAC). SpaceShipOne is an air-launched, winged, hybrid rocket-powered, horizontal landing vehicle that is a suborbital rocket as defined by the FAA. See **Federal Register Notice**, 68 FR 59977–59980, issued October 20, 2003, as corrected. It is carried aloft using a carrier aircraft, known as the White Knight. The White Knight is operated under an EAC. At the designated altitude, the SpaceShipOne is released from the White Knight, and after a brief glide for vehicle separation, the pilot ignites its rocket motor. Licensed activity commences upon rocket motor ignition.

Scaled Composites plans to conduct flight activities commencing upon take-off of the White Knight carrier aircraft from Mojave Airport, East Kern Airport District (EKAD). Licensed launch activity will commence, under the terms and conditions of the RLV mission license, in R–2515 airspace within the shared use areas of the R–2508 complex around and above Edwards Air Force Base, and will conclude, for nominal flight, upon landing at Mojave Airport.

As specified in the license, rocket-powered ballistic flight will occur over unpopulated area east of Mojave Airport. Ballistic flight resembles a parabolic arc with steep ascent, followed by a coast period during which weightlessness occurs, and then atmospheric entry. Following atmospheric entry, SpaceShipOne will circle down in a glide phase containment area, defined in the license, and must avoid identified population centers. In a nominal situation, the SpaceShipOne operates as a glider after its ballistic flight profile is concluded, having used up its fuel supply. It will fly back to Mojave Airport, where it will land on the designated Mojave Airport runway.

Under 14 CFR part 431, a licensee is required to maintain an emergency

response plan that contains procedures for informing the affected public of a planned RLV mission. 14 CFR 431.45(a). The FAA has determined to waive the public notice requirement for SpaceShipOne flights, relieving Scaled Composites of the requirement to issue local notice of planned launch events. While risk to public safety from SpaceShipOne launches is within allowable limits under 14 CFR part 431, and is expected to be highly remote, the FAA is concerned that public notice may have the unintended effect of drawing spectators to the launch area thereby increasing risk to public safety and the safety of property. Accordingly, the FAA has determined that waiver of the public notice requirement is in the public interest.

Waiving the public notice requirement will not jeopardize public health and safety or the safety of property, and is consistent with U.S. national interests. Public notice is intended to alert the public in the vicinity of an RLV mission that a launch event will be occurring that includes ascent and descent flight. Without notice, the public may be alarmed at the sight of a launch vehicle and believe it to be unauthorized activity. Concerned persons may wish to seek shelter. However, for SpaceShipOne launches, the FAA has determined that because the most hazardous operations will occur in remote, unpopulated area, there should be little opportunity for the public to be alarmed at the sight of the vehicle. During glide flight, when the vehicle will briefly pass over populated area, the vehicle will be in a safe, non-explosive configuration and should not pose unusual risk to the local population. Moreover, Scaled Composites has conducted limited test flights using the SpaceShipOne vehicle, up to 15-second rocket motor burn-time, and has performed return glide flight to Mojave Airport. On all occasions, return glide flight of the SpaceShipOne vehicle to Mojave Airport has been uneventful from a public safety perspective and has not been hazardous to public health and safety or the safety of property.

In accordance with RLV mission licensing requirements under 14 CFR part 431, proposed SpaceShipOne launch missions have undergone an interagency policy review. The review identified no concerns relating to national security or foreign policy considerations. The FAA has determined that waiving the public notice requirement will not jeopardize U.S. national security or foreign policy.

For the foregoing reasons, the FAA has waived the public notice requirement with respect to the conduct

by Scaled Composites of RLV missions authorized by License No. LRLS 04–067.

Issued in Washington DC, on April 8, 2004.

Patricia Grace Smith,

Associate Administrator for Commercial Space Transportation.

[FR Doc. 04–8308 Filed 4–12–04; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

Notice of Public Hearing and Availability of a Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) for Installation of Category II/III Approaches at O'Hare International Airport at Chicago, IL

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice to hold a public hearing and of availability of a draft Environmental Assessment for Installation of Category II/III approaches at Chicago O'Hare International Airport.

SUMMARY: The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has prepared and is making available the Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the following proposed action at O'Hare International Airport: the upgrade of Runways 27LK and 27R from a category I approach to a Category II/III approach, the installation of an Approach Lighting System with Sequenced Flashing Lights (ALSF–2) system to Runways 27L and 27R, the construction of localizer buildings and associated equipment including removal of the existing buildings, installation of 1,000-gallon underground storage tanks at the localizer buildings, the replacement or potential relocation of the localizer antennae on Runway 27R, the installation of an Inner Marker and Far Field Monitor on Runways 27L and 27R, the removal of existing Medium Intensity Approach Lighting System with Runway Alignment Indicator Lights (MALSR) systems from Runway 27L and 27R, the removal of the Runways 27L and 27R Middle Marker, shelter, and antenna, the replacement of the glide slope antenna and equipment for Runway 27R, the installation of taxiway centerline lights in the apron north of Gates B–17 through B–22, the installation of Runway Guard Lights (RGLs) at connecting taxiways to Runways 27L and 27R, the expansion of lease areas, by the FAA, from the City of Chicago on airport property, the development of Category II/III instrument approach procedures for Runways 27L and 27R, and the issuance of National Airspace System (NAS)