

DATES: *Effective Date:* The effective date of the FAA's determination on the noise exposure maps is December 7, 2007.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Michelle Simmons, Federal Aviation Administration, Los Angeles Airports District Office, 15000 Aviation Boulevard, Hawthorne, California 90261, Telephone: 310/725-3614.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice announces that the FAA finds that the noise exposure maps submitted for Marana Regional Airport are in compliance with applicable requirements of Part 150, effective December 7, 2007. Under 49 U.S.C. section 47503 of the Aviation Safety and Noise Abatement Act (hereinafter referred to as "the Act"), an airport operator may submit to the FAA noise exposure maps which meet applicable regulations and which depict non-compatible land uses as of the date of submission of such maps, a description of projected aircraft operations, and the ways in which such operations will affect such maps. The Act requires such maps to be developed in consultation with interested and affected parties in the local community, government agencies, and persons using the airport. An airport operator who has submitted noise exposure maps that are found by FAA to be in compliance with the requirements of Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) Part 150, promulgated pursuant to the Act, may submit a noise compatibility program for FAA approval which sets forth the measures the operator has taken or proposes to take to reduce existing non-compatible uses and prevent the introduction of additional non-compatible uses.

The FAA has completed its review of the noise exposure maps and accompanying documentation submitted by the Town of Marana, Arizona. The documentation that constitutes the "Noise Exposure Maps" as defined in section 150.7 of Part 150 includes: "Exhibit 1-2005 Noise Exposure Map," and "Exhibit 2-2010 Noise Exposure Map." The Noise Exposure Maps contain current and forecast information including the depiction of the airport and its boundaries, the runway configurations, land uses such as residential, open space, commercial/office, community facilities, libraries, churches, open space, infrastructure, vacant and warehouse and those areas within the Yearly Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL) 65, 70 and 75 noise contours. Estimates for the number of people within these contours for the year 2005 are shown in Table 4B. Estimates of the

future residential population within the 2010 noise contours are shown in Table 4E. Flight tracks for the existing and the five-year forecast Noise Exposure Maps are found in Exhibits 3D, 3E, and 3F. The type and frequency of aircraft operations (including nighttime operations) are found in Table 3C. The FAA has determined that these noise exposure maps and accompanying documentation are in compliance with applicable requirements. This determination is effective on December 7, 2007.

FAA's determination on an airport operator's noise exposure maps is limited to a finding that the maps were developed in accordance with the procedures contained in Appendix A of FAR Part 150. Such determination does not constitute approval of the applicant's data, information or plans, or a commitment to approve a noise compatibility program or to fund the implementation of that program. If questions arise concerning the precise relationship of specific properties to noise exposure contours depicted on a noise exposure map submitted under section 47503 of the Act, it should be noted that the FAA is not involved in any way in determining the relative locations of specific properties with regard to the depicted noise contours, or in interpreting the noise exposure maps to resolve questions concerning, for example, which properties should be covered by the provisions of section 47506 of the Act. These functions are inseparable from the ultimate land use control and planning responsibilities of local government. These local responsibilities are not changed in any way under Part 150 or through FAA's review of noise exposure maps. Therefore, the responsibility for the detailed overlaying of noise exposure contours onto the map depicting properties on the surface rests exclusively with the airport operator that submitted those maps, or with those public agencies and planning agencies with which consultation is required under section 47503 of the Act. The FAA has relied on the certification by the airport operator, under section 150.21 of FAR Part 150, that the statutorily required consultation has been accomplished.

Copies of the full noise exposure map documentation and of the FAA's evaluation of the maps are available for examination at the following locations:

Federal Aviation Administration,
Planning and Environmental Division,
APP-400, 800 Independence Avenue,
SW., Washington, DC 20591.

Federal Aviation Administration,
Western-Pacific Region, Airports
Division, Room 3012, 15000 Aviation
Boulevard, Hawthorne, California
90261.

Federal Aviation Administration, Los
Angeles Airports District Office,
Room 3024, 15000 Aviation
Boulevard, Hawthorne, California
90261.

Charles Mangum, Airport Director,
Marana Regional Airport, 11700 W.
Avra Valley Road, #91, Marana,
Arizona 85633-9625.

Questions may be directed to the
individual named above under the
heading **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
CONTACT**.

Issued in Hawthorne, California on
December 7, 2007.

Mark A. McClardy,

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

[FR Doc. 07-6067 Filed 12-14-07; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

[Docket No: FAA-2008-22842]

Notice of Opportunity To Participate, Criteria Requirements and Application Procedure for Participation in the Military Airport Program (MAP)

AGENCY: Federal Aviation
Administration (FAA), Department of
Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice of criteria and
application procedures for designation
or redesignation, for the fiscal year 2008
MAP.

SUMMARY: In anticipation of congress
enacting an extension of the Airport
Improvement Program (AIP) the FAA is
publishing this annual notice. This
notice announces the criteria,
application procedures, and schedule to
be applied by the Secretary of
Transportation in designating or
redesignating, and funding capital
development annually for up to 15
current (joint-use) or former military
airports seeking designation or
redesignation to participate in the MAP.
While FAA currently has continuing
authority to designate or redesignate
airports, FAA does not have authority to
issue grants for fiscal year 2008 MAP,
and will not have authority until
Congress enacts legislation enabling
FAA to issue grants.

The MAP allows the Secretary to
designate current (joint-use) or former
military airports to receive grants from

the Airport Improvement Program (AIP). The Secretary is authorized to designate an airport (other than an airport designated before August 24, 1994) only if:

(1) The airport is a former military installation closed or realigned under the Title 10 U.S.C. Sec. 2687 (announcement of closures of large Department of Defense installations after September 30, 1977), or under Section 201 or 2905 of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Acts; or

(2) The airport is a military installation with both military and civil aircraft operations.

The Secretary shall consider for designation only those current or former military airports, at least partly converted to civilian airports as part of the national air transportation system, that will reduce delays at airports with more than 20,000 hours of annual delays in commercial passenger aircraft takeoffs and landings, or will enhance airport and air traffic control system capacity in metropolitan areas, or reduce current and projected flight delays (49 U.S.C. 47118(c)).

DATES: Applications must be received on or before February 15, 2008.

ADDRESSES: Submit an original and two copies of *Standard Form (SF) 424*, "Application for Federal Assistance," prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-102, available at http://www.faa.gov/airports_airtraffic/airports/regional_guidance/northwest_mountain/airports_resources/forms/media/applications/application_sf_424.doc along with any supporting and justifying documentation. Applicant should specifically request to be considered for designation or redesignation to participate in the fiscal year 2008 MAP. Submission should be sent to the Regional FAA Airports Division or Airports District Office that serves the airport. Applicants may find the proper office on the *FAA Web* site http://www.faa.gov/airports_airtraffic/airports/regional_guidance/ or may contact the office below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Kendall Ball (Kendall.Ball@faa.gov), Airports Financial Assistance Division (APP-500), Office of Airport Planning and Programming, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591, (202) 267-7436.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

General Description of the Program

The MAP provides capital development assistance to civil airport

sponsors of designated current (joint-use) military airfields or former military airports that are included in the FAA's National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS). Airports designated to the MAP may obtain funds from a set-aside (currently four percent) of AIP discretionary funds for airport development, including certain projects not otherwise eligible for AIP assistance. These airports are also eligible to receive grants from other categories of AIP funding.

Number of Airports

A maximum of 15 airports per fiscal year (FY) may participate in the MAP. There are 7 slots available for designation or redesignation in FY 2008. Of the seven slots available, there is one general aviation slot. Term of Designation.

The maximum term is five fiscal years following designation. The FAA can designate airports for a period of less than five years. The FAA will evaluate the conversion needs of the airport in its capital development plan to determine the appropriate length of designation.

Redesignation

Previously designated airports may apply for redesignation of an additional term not to exceed five years. Those airports must meet current eligibility requirements in the 49 U.S.C. 47118(a) at the beginning of each grant period and have MAP eligible projects. The FAA will evaluate applications for redesignation primarily in terms of warranted projects fundable only under the MAP as these candidates tend to have fewer conversion needs than new candidates. The FAA wants MAP airports to graduate to regular AIP participation.

Eligible Projects

In addition to eligible AIP projects, MAP can fund fuel farms, utility systems, surface automobile parking lots, hangers, and air cargo terminals up to 50,000 square feet. Designated or redesignated military airports can receive not more than \$7,000,000 for each fiscal year after 2005 for projects to construct, improve, or repair terminal building facilities. Designated or redesignated military airports can receive not more than \$7,000,000 for each fiscal year after 2005 for MAP eligible projects that include hangers, cargo facilities, fuel farms, automobile surface parking, and utility work.

Designation Consideration

In making designations of new candidate airports, the Secretary of Transportation may only designate an

airport (other than an airport so designated before August 24, 1994) if it meets the following general requirements:

(1) The airport is a former military installation closed or realigned under:

(A) Section 2687 of Title 10;

(B) Section 201 of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (BRAC) (10 U.S.C. 2687 note); or

(C) Section 2905 of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (10 U.S.C. 2687 note); or

(2) The airport is a military installation with both military and civil aircraft operations; and

(3) The airport is classified as a commercial service or reliever airport in the NPIAS. (See 49 U.S.C. 47105(b)(2)). One of the designated airports, if included in the NPIAS, may be a general aviation (GA) airport (public airport other than an air carrier airport, 49 U.S.C. 47102(1), (20)) that was a former military installation closed or realigned under BRAC, as amended, or 10 U.S.C. 2687. (See 49 U.S.C. 47118(g)). A general aviation airport must qualify under (1) above.

In designating new candidate airports, the Secretary shall consider if a grant would:

(1) Reduced delays at an airport with more than 20,000 hours of annual delays in commercial passenger aircraft takeoffs and landings; or

(2) Enhance airport and air traffic control system capacity in a metropolitan area or reduce current and projected flight delays.

The application for new designations will be evaluated in terms of how the proposed projects would contribute to reducing delays and/or how the airport would enhance air traffic or airport system capacity and provide adequate user services.

Project Evaluation

Recently realigned or closed military airports, as well as active military airfields with new joint-use agreements, have the greatest need of funding to convert to, or to incorporate, civil airport operations. Newly converted airports and new joint-use locations frequently have minimal capital development resources and will therefore receive priority consideration for designation and MAP funding. The FAA will evaluate the need for eligible projects based upon information in the candidate airport's five-year Airport Capital Improvement Plan (ACIP). These projects need to be related to development of that airport and/or the air traffic control system capacity.

1. The FAA will evaluate candidate airports and/or the airports such candidate airports would relieve based on the following specific factors:

- Compatibility of airport roles and the ability of the airport to provide an adequate airport facility;
- The capability of the candidate airport and its airspace and landside complex to serve aircraft that otherwise must use the relieved airport;
- Landside surface access;
- Airport operational capability, including peak hour and annual capacities of the candidate airport;
- Potential of other metropolitan area airports to relieve the congested airport;
- Ability to satisfy, relieve, or meet air cargo demand within the metropolitan area;
- Forecasted aircraft and passenger levels, type of commercial service anticipated, i.e., scheduled or charter commercial service;
- Type and capacity of aircraft projected to serve the airport and level of operations at the relieved airport and the candidate airport;
- The potential for the candidate airport to be served by aircraft or users, including the airlines, serving the congested airport;
- Ability to replace an existing commercial service or reliever airport serving the area; and
- Any other documentation to support the FAA designation of the candidate airport.

2. The FAA will evaluate the development needs that, if funded, would make the airport a viable civil airport that will enhance system capacity or reduce delays.

Application Procedures and Required Documentation

Airport sponsors applying for designation or redesignation must complete and submit an SF 424, Application for Federal Assistance, and provide supporting documentation to the appropriate FAA Airports regional or district office serving that airport.

Standard Form 424:

Sponsors may obtain this fillable form at http://www.faa.gov/airports_airtraffic/airports/regional_guidance/northwest_mountain/airports_resources/forms/media/applications/application_sf_424.doc.

Applicants should fill this form out completely, including the following:

- Mark Item 1, Type of Submission as a “pre-application” and indicate it is for “construction”.
- Mark Item 8, Type of Application as “new”, and in “other”, fill in “Military Airport Program”.

- Fill in Item 11, Descriptive Title of Applicants Project. “Designation (or redesignation) to the Military Airport Program”.

- In Item 15a, Estimated Funding, indicate the total amount of funding requested from the MAP during the entire term for which you are applying.

Supporting Documentation

(A) Identification as a Current or Former Military Airport. The application must identify the airport as either a current or former military airport and indicate whether it was:

(1) Closed or realigned under Section 201 of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act, and/or Section 2905 of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Installations Approved for Closure by the Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission), or

(2) Closed or realigned pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2687 as excess property (bases announced for closure by Department of Defense (DOD) pursuant to this title after September 30, 1977 (this is the date of announcement for closure and not the date the property was deeded to the airport sponsor)), or

(3) A military installation with both military and civil aircraft operations. A general aviation airport applying for the MAP may be joint-use but must also qualify under (1) or (2) above.

(B) Qualifications for MAP:

Submit documents for (1) through (7) below:

(1) Documentation that the airport meets the definition of a “public airport” as defined in 49 U.S.C. Sec. 47102(20).

(2) Documentation indicating the required environmental review for civil reuse or joint-use of the military airfield has been completed. This environmental review need not include review of the individual projects to be funded by the MAP. Rather, the documentation should reflect that the environmental review necessary to convey the property, enter into a long-term lease, or finalize a joint-use agreement has been completed. The military department conveying or leasing the property, or entering into a joint-use agreement, has the lead responsibility for this environmental review. To meet AIP requirements the environmental review and approvals must indicate that the operator or owner of the airport has good title, satisfactory to the Secretary, or assures that good title will be acquired.

(3) For a former military airport, documentation that the eligible airport sponsor holds or will hold satisfactory

title, a long-term lease in furtherance of conveyance of property for airport purposes, or a long-term interim lease for 25 years or longer to the property on which the civil airport is being located. Documentation that an application for surplus or BRAC airport property has been accepted by the Federal Government is sufficient to indicate the eligible airport sponsor holds or will hold satisfactory title or a long-term lease.

(4) For a current military airport, documentation that the airport sponsor has an existing joint-use agreement with military department having jurisdiction over the airport. For all first time applicants a copy of the existing joint-use agreement must be submitted with the application. This is necessary so the FAA can legally issue grants to the sponsor. Here and in (3) directly above, the airport must possess the necessary property rights in order to accept a grant for its proposed projects during FY 2008.

(5) Documentation that the airport is classified as a “commercial service airport” or a “reliever airport” as defined in 49 U.S.C. 47102(7) and 47102(22), unless the airport is applying for the general aviation slot.

(6) Documentation that the airport owner is an eligible airport “sponsor” as defined in 49 U.S.C. 47102(24).

(7) Documentation that the airport has a FAA approved airport layout plan (ALP) and a five-year airport capital improvement plan (ACIP) indicating all eligible grant projects proposed to be funded either from the MAP or other portions of the AIP.

(C) Evaluation Factors:

Submit information on the items below to assist in our evaluation: (1) Information identifying the existing and potential levels of visual or instrument operations and aeronautical activity at the current or former military airport and, if applicable, the relieved airport. Also, if applicable, information on how the airport contributes to air traffic system or airport system capacity. If served by commercial air carriers, the revenue passenger and cargo levels should be provided.

(2) A description of the airport’s projected civil role and development needs for transitioning from use as a military airfield to a civil airport. Include how development projects would serve to reduce delays at an airport with more than 20,000 hours of annual delays in commercial passenger aircraft takeoffs and landings; or enhance capacity in a metropolitan area or reduce current and projected flight delays.

(3) A description of the existing airspace capacity. Describe how anticipated new operations would affect the surrounding airspace and air traffic flow patterns in the metropolitan area in or near the airport. Include a discussion of whether operations at this airport create airspace conflicts that may cause congestion or whether air traffic works into the flow of other air traffic in the area.

(4) A description of the airport's five-year ACIP, including a discussion of major projects, their priorities, projected schedule for project accomplishment, and estimated costs. The ACIP must specifically identify the safety, capacity, and conversion-related projects, associated costs, and projected five-year schedule of project construction, including those requested for consideration for MAP funding.

(5) A description of those projects that are consistent with the role of the airport and effectively contribute to the joint-use or conversion of the airfield to a civil airport. The projects can be related to various improvement categories depending on what is needed to convert from military to civil airport use, to meet required civil airport standards, and/or to provide capacity to the airport and/or airport system. The projects selected (e.g., safety-related, conversion-related, and/or capacity-related), must be identified and fully explained based on the airport's planned use. Those projects that may be eligible under MAP, if needed for conversion- or capacity-related purposes, must be clearly indicated, and include the following information:

Airside

- Modification of airport or military airfield for safety purposes, including airport pavement modifications (e.g., widening), marking, lighting, strengthening, drainage or modifying other structures or features in the airport environs to meet civil standards for airport imaginary surfaces as described in 14 CFR part 77.

- Construction of facilities or support facilities such as passenger terminal gates, aprons for passenger terminals, taxiways to new terminal facilities, aircraft parking, and cargo facilities to accommodate civil use.

- Modification of airport or military utilities (electrical distribution systems, communications lines, water, sewer, storm drainage) to meet civil standards. Also, modifications that allow utilities on the civil airport to operate independently, where other portions of the base are conveyed to entities other than the airport sponsor or retained by the Government.

- Purchase, rehabilitation, or modification of airport and airport support facilities and equipment, including snow removal, aircraft rescue, fire fighting buildings and equipment, airport security, lighting vaults, and reconfiguration or relocation of eligible buildings for more efficient civil airport operations.

- Modification of airport or military airfield fuel systems and fuel farms to accommodate civil aviation use.

- Acquisition of additional land for runway protection zones, other approach protection, or airport development.

- Cargo facility requirements.

- Modifications, which will permit the airfield to accommodate general aviation users.

Landside

- Construction of surface parking areas and access roads to accommodate automobiles in the airport terminal and air cargo areas and provide an adequate level of access to the airport.

- Construction or relocation of access roads to provide efficient and convenient movement of vehicular traffic to, on, and from the airport, including access to passenger, air cargo, fixed base operations, and aircraft maintenance areas.

- Modification or construction of facilities such as passenger terminals, surface automobile parking lots, hangars, air cargo terminal buildings, and access roads to cargo facilities to accommodate civil use.

(6) An evaluation of the ability of surface transportation facilities (road, rail, high-speed rail, maritime) to provide intermodal connections.

(7) A description of the type and level of aviation and community interest in the civil use of a current or former military airport.

(8) One copy of the FAA-approved ALP for each copy of the application. The ALP or supporting information should clearly show capacity and conversion-related projects. Other information such as project costs, schedule, project justification, other maps and drawings showing the project locations, and any other supporting documentation that would make the application easier to understand should also be included. You may also provide photos, which would further describe the airport, projects, and otherwise clarify certain aspects of this application. These maps and ALPs should be cross-referenced with the project costs and project descriptions.

Redesignation of Airports Previously Designated and Applying for up to an Additional Five Years in the Program

Airports applying for redesignation to the Military Airport Program must submit the same information required by new candidate airports applying for a new designation. On the SF 424, Application for Federal Assistance, prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-102, airports must indicate their application is for redesignation to the MAP. In addition to the above information, they must explain:

(1) Why a redesignation and additional MAP-eligible project funding is needed to accomplish the conversion to meet the civil role of the airport and the preferred time period for redesignation not to exceed five years;

(2) Why funding of eligible work under other categories of AIP or other sources of funding would not accomplish the development needs of the airport; and

(3) Why, based on the previously funded MAP projects, the projects and/or funding level were insufficient to accomplish the airport conversion needs and development goals.

This notice is issued pursuant to Title 49 U.S.C. 47118.

Issued at Washington, DC, on December 7, 2007.

Wayne Herbeck,

Deputy Director, Office of Airport Planning and Programming.

[FR Doc. 07-6068 Filed 12-14-07; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Transit Administration

[FTA Docket No. FTA-2007-0027]

Notice of Request for a New Collection

AGENCY: Federal Transit Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice of request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Federal Transit Administration invites public comments about our intention to request the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) to approve a new collection: 49 U.S.C. 5317, New Freedom Program. The information to be collected will be used to accumulate mass transportation financial and operating information using a uniform system of accounts and records. The **Federal Register** Notice with a 60-day comment period soliciting comments was published on October 2, 2007.

DATES: Comments must be submitted before January 16, 2008. A comment to