

**PART 71—DESIGNATION OF CLASS A, B, C, D, AND E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIR TRAFFIC SERVICE ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS**

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

**Authority:** 49 U.S.C. 106(f), 106(g); 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp., p. 389.

**§ 71.1 [Amended]**

■ 2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of FAA Order 7400.11C, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 13, 2018, and effective September 15, 2018, is amended as follows:

*Paragraph 6005 Class E Airspace Areas Extending Upward From 700 Feet or More Above the Surface of the Earth.*

\* \* \* \* \*

**ACE MO E5 Cabool, MO [Amended]**

Cabool Memorial Airport, MO

(Lat. 37°07'57" N, long. 92°05'02" W)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6.3-mile radius of Cabool Memorial Airport.

Issued in Fort Worth, Texas, on September 10, 2018.

**Walter Tweedy,**

*Acting Manager, Operations Support Group, ATO Central Service Center.*

[FR Doc. 2018–20398 Filed 9–19–18; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4910–13–P**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

**Federal Aviation Administration**

**14 CFR Part 71**

[Docket No. FAA–2018–0699; Airspace Docket No. 18–ASW–11]

**RIN 2120–AA66**

**Proposed Amendment of Class D and E Airspace and Revocation of Class E Airspace; Fayetteville, AR**

**AGENCY:** Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

**ACTION:** Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

**SUMMARY:** This action proposes to amend Class D airspace and Class E airspace designated as a surface area, and remove Class E airspace designated as an extension to a Class D and Class E airspace at Drake Field, Fayetteville, AR. The FAA is proposing this action as the result of an airspace review caused by the decommissioning of the Drake VHF omnidirectional range (VOR) navigation aid, which provided navigation information for the

instrument procedures at this airport, as part of the VOR Minimum Operational Network (MON) Program. The geographic coordinates of the airport would also be updated to coincide with the FAA's aeronautical database.

**DATES:** Comments must be received on or before November 5, 2018.

**ADDRESSES:** Send comments on this proposal to the U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590; telephone (202) 366–9826, or (800) 647–5527. You must identify FAA Docket No. FAA–2018–0699; Airspace Docket No. 18–ASW–11, at the beginning of your comments. You may also submit comments through the internet at <http://www.regulations.gov>. You may review the public docket containing the proposal, any comments received, and any final disposition in person in the Dockets Office between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FAA Order 7400.11C, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, and subsequent amendments can be viewed online at [http://www.faa.gov/air\\_traffic/publications/](http://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/publications/). For further information, you can contact the Airspace Policy Group, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267–8783. The Order is also available for inspection at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of FAA Order 7400.11C at NARA, call (202) 741–6030, or go to <http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.html>.

FAA Order 7400.11, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, is published yearly and effective on September 15.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Jeffrey Claypool, Federal Aviation Administration, Operations Support Group, Central Service Center, 10101 Hillwood Parkway, Fort Worth, TX 76177; telephone (817) 222–5711.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Authority for This Rulemaking**

The FAA's authority to issue rules regarding aviation safety is found in Title 49 of the United States Code. Subtitle I, Section 106 describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII, Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the agency's authority. This rulemaking is promulgated under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart I, Section 40103. Under that

section, the FAA is charged with prescribing regulations to assign the use of airspace necessary to ensure the safety of aircraft and the efficient use of airspace. This regulation is within the scope of that authority as it would amend Class D airspace and Class E airspace designated as a surface area, and remove Class E airspace designated as an extension to a Class D and Class E airspace at Drake Field, Fayetteville, AR, to support instrument flight rule operations at the airport.

**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, aeronautical, economic, environmental, and energy-related aspects of the proposal. Communications should identify both docket numbers and be submitted in triplicate to the address listed above. Commenters wishing the FAA to acknowledge receipt of their comments on this notice must submit with those comments a self-addressed, stamped postcard on which the following statement is made: "Comments to Docket No. FAA–2018–0699/Airspace Docket No. 18–ASW–11." The postcard will be date/time stamped and returned to the commenter.

All communications received before the specified closing date for comments will be considered before taking action on the proposed rule. The proposal contained in this notice may be changed in light of the comments received. A report summarizing each substantive public contact with FAA personnel concerned with this rulemaking will be filed in the docket.

**Availability of NPRMs**

An electronic copy of this document may be downloaded through the internet at <http://www.regulations.gov>. Recently published rulemaking documents can also be accessed through the FAA's web page at [http://www.faa.gov/air\\_traffic/publications/airspace\\_amendments/](http://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/publications/airspace_amendments/).

You may review the public docket containing the proposal, any comments received, and any final disposition in person in the Dockets Office (see the **ADDRESSES** section for the address and phone number) between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, except federal holidays. An informal

docket may also be examined during normal business hours at the Federal Aviation Administration, Air Traffic Organization, Central Service Center, Operations Support Group, 10101 Hillwood Parkway, Fort Worth, TX 76177.

#### Availability and Summary of Documents for Incorporation by Reference

This document proposes to amend FAA Order 7400.11C, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 13, 2018, and effective September 15, 2018. FAA Order 7400.11C is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document. FAA Order 7400.11C lists Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic service routes, and reporting points.

#### The Proposal

The FAA is proposing an amendment to Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) part 71 by:

Amending the Class D airspace at Drake Field, Fayetteville, AR, to within a 4.0-mile radius (decreased from a 4.1-mile radius); and adding an extension 1.1 miles each side of the 181° bearing from the airport from the 4.0-mile radius to 5.9 miles north of the airport, and adding an extension 1.0 mile each side of the 172° bearing from the Drake Field: RWY 34–LOC from the 4.0-mile radius to 4.9 miles south of the Drake Field: RWY 34–LOC; and adding an extension 1.0 mile each side of the 347° bearing from the airport from the 4.0-mile radius to 4.9 miles north of the airport. The city associated with the airport would be removed from the airspace legal description to comply with a change to FAA Order 7400.2L, Procedures for Handling Airspace Matters, and the outdated term “Airport/Facility Directory” would be updated to “Chart Supplement.” Additionally, the geographic coordinates of the airport would be updated to coincide with the FAA’s aeronautical database.

Amending the Class E airspace designated as a surface area at Drake Field to within a 4.0-mile radius (decreased from a 4.1-mile radius); and extending the airspace up to and including 3,800 feet MSL; and adding an extension 1.1 miles each side of the 181° bearing from the airport from the 4.0-mile radius to 5.9 miles south of the airport, and adding an extension 1.0 mile each side of the 172° bearing from the Drake Field: RWY 34–LOC from the 4.0-mile radius to 4.9 miles south of the Drake Field: RWY 34–LOC; and adding an extension 1.0 mile each side of the 347° bearing from the airport from the

4.0-mile radius to 4.9 miles north of the airport. The city associated with the airport would be removed from the airspace legal description to comply with a change to FAA Order 7400.2L, Procedures for Handling Airspace Matters, and the outdated term “Airport/Facility Directory” would be updated to “Chart Supplement.” Additionally, the geographic coordinates of the airport would be updated to coincide with the FAA’s aeronautical database.

And removing the Class E airspace designated as an extension to Class D and Class E at Drake Field as it is no longer required.

This action as the result of an airspace review caused by the decommissioning of the Drake VOR, which provided navigation information for the instrument procedures at this airport, as part of the VOR MON Program.

Class D and E airspace designations are published in paragraph 5000, 6002, and 6004, respectively, of FAA Order 7400.11C, dated August 13, 2018, and effective September 15, 2018, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The Class D and E airspace designations listed in this document will be published subsequently in the Order.

#### Regulatory Notices and Analyses

The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current, is non-controversial and unlikely to result in adverse or negative comments. It, therefore: (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 will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule, when promulgated, would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

#### Environmental Review

This proposal will be subject to an environmental analysis in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, “Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures” prior to any FAA final regulatory action.

#### List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

#### The Proposed Amendment

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, the Federal Aviation Administration proposes to amend 14 CFR part 71 as follows:

#### PART 71—DESIGNATION OF CLASS A, B, C, D, AND E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIR TRAFFIC SERVICE ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS

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

**Authority:** 49 U.S.C. 106(f), 106(g); 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp., p. 389.

#### § 71.1 [Amended]

■ 2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of FAA Order 7400.11C, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 13, 2018, and effective September 15, 2018, is amended as follows:

*Paragraph 5000 Class D Airspace.*

\* \* \* \* \*

#### ASW AR D Fayetteville, AR [Amended]

Drake Field, AR

(Lat. 36°00′18″ N, long. 94°10′12″ W)

Drake Field: RWY 34–LOC

(Lat. 36°00′26″ N, long. 94°10′10″ W)

That airspace extending upward from the surface to and including 3,800 feet MSL within a 4.0-mile radius of Drake Field, and within 1.1 miles each side of the 181° bearing from the airport from the 4.0-mile radius to 5.9 miles south of the airport, and within 1.0 mile each side of the 172° bearing from the Drake Field: RWY 34–LOC from the 4.0-mile radius to 4.9 miles south of the Drake Field: RWY 34–LOC, and within 1.0 mile each side of the 347° bearing from the airport from the 4.0-mile radius to 4.9 miles north of the airport. This Class D airspace area is effective during the specific dates and times established in advance by a Notice to Airmen. The effective date and time will thereafter be continuously published in the Chart Supplement.

*Paragraph 6002 Class E Airspace Areas Designated as Surface Areas.*

\* \* \* \* \*

#### ASW AR E2 Fayetteville, AR [Amended]

Drake Field, AR

(Lat. 36°00′18″ N, long. 94°10′12″ W)

Drake Field: RWY 34–LOC

(Lat. 36°00′26″ N, long. 94°10′10″ W)

That airspace extending upward from the surface to and including 3,800 feet MSL within a 4.0-mile radius of Drake Field, and within 1.1 miles each side of the 181° bearing from the airport from the 4.0-mile radius to 5.9 miles south of the airport, and within 1.0 mile each side of the 172° bearing from the Drake Field: RWY 34–LOC from the 4.0-mile

radius to 4.9 miles south of the Drake Field: RWY 34–LOC, and within 1.0 mile each side of the 347° bearing from the airport from the 4.0-mile radius to 4.9 miles north of the airport. This Class E airspace area is effective during the specific dates and times established in advance by a Notice to Airmen. The effective date and time will thereafter be continuously published in the Chart Supplement.

*Paragraph 6004 Class E Airspace Designated as an Extension of Class D and Class E Surface Areas.*

\* \* \* \* \*

#### ASW OK E4 Fayetteville, AR [Removed]

Issued in Fort Worth, Texas, on September 10, 2018.

**Walter Tweedy,**

*Acting Manager, Operations Support Group, ATO Central Service Center.*

[FR Doc. 2018–20400 Filed 9–19–18; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4910–13–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### 36 CFR Part 7

[NPS–DEVA–25759; PPWONRADE2, PMP00E105.YP0000]

**RIN 1024–AE48**

#### Special Regulations, Areas of the National Park System, Death Valley National Park; Designation of Airstrip

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Proposed rule.

**SUMMARY:** The National Park Service proposes to revise the special regulations for Death Valley National Park to designate the Saline Valley Warm Springs Airfield, commonly known as the Chicken Strip, within the Saline Valley Warm Springs area as a location available for the operation of aircraft.

**DATES:** Comments on the proposed rule must be received by 11:59 p.m. EDT on November 19, 2018.

**ADDRESSES:** You may submit comments, identified by Regulation Identifier Number (RIN) 1024–AE48, by either of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

- *Mail to:* Death Valley National Park, P.O. Box 579, Death Valley, CA 92328, Attention: Superintendent.

- *Instructions:* Comments will not be accepted by fax, email, or in any way other than those specified above. All submissions received must include the words “National Park Service” or

“NPS” and must include the docket number or RIN (1024–AE48) for this rulemaking. Comments received may be posted without change to <http://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal information provided.

- *Docket:* For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to <http://www.regulations.gov>.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Kelly Daigle, National Park Service, Environmental Quality Division, (303) 987–6897, [kelly\\_daigle@nps.gov](mailto:kelly_daigle@nps.gov).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

Saline Valley is a large desert valley located in the northwest portion of Death Valley National Park (the park). The Saline Valley Warm Springs area is approximately 1,100 acres of backcountry surrounded by wilderness. This area is distinctive, both in the setting of the site and in its geology. Saline Valley is a closed basin, which means that the water does not flow to another body of water. Water in closed basins only leaves the system by evaporation or diversion. The Saline Valley Warm Springs are among the highest-flow springs in the park. The mountain ranges surrounding this valley, Saline Range, Last Chance Range, and Inyo Range, have elevations ranging from 7,000 feet to over 11,000 feet, which result in spectacular views from the Saline Valley Warm Springs.

The Timbisha Shoshone Tribe (the Tribe), whose homelands encompass the entirety of the park, has a deep affinity for the Saline Valley Warm Springs area due to the existence of long-lived historical and ethnographic connections. The Timbisha Shoshone Homeland Act of 2000 (Homeland Act; Pub. L. 106–423) specified designated special use areas. Saline Valley is part of one of these special use areas. The waters of the warm springs in Saline Valley are a source of *puha* for the Tribe, a life force energy. Although the development of the area by Euro-Americans degraded *puha* and other ethnographic resources, Tribal leaders still seek these cultural connections from historic times until the present and will continue to do so in the future.

The Saline Valley Warm Springs area has not been formally or systematically developed for use by the NPS but does have a number of user-developed and user-maintained structures and facilities. Visitors enjoy backcountry camping and soaking tubs created by diverting water from natural source springs. Visitors use the Saline Valley Warm Springs area throughout the year

but the cooler months, October to May, receive the highest use; holidays are times of especially heavy use. The Lower Spring area is the most developed and includes the following features: Cool Pool, Sunrise Pool, Crystal Pool, Children’s Play Tub, communal fire pit, library, shower, bathtub, sink for dishwashing, maintained lawn, settling pond, auto shop, and the camp host site. It is the site of many communal activities, such as group fires, communal dinners, and singing. The site contains heavy burro concentration and use, and invasive species such as palm trees and Bermuda grass.

##### Chicken Strip Airstrip

There is a small, unimproved landing strip to the west of Lower Spring, referred to as the Chicken Strip. The formal name of the airstrip is the Saline Valley Warm Springs Airfield. The airstrip is located at latitude N 36°48.41”, longitude W 117°46.90”. In past years, there were up to three landing strips for small planes in this area. The Suicide Strip and the Crosswinds Strip have been decommissioned. Historically, the landing strips were used by miners and prospectors to access Saline Valley. The Chicken Strip is the only remaining active landing strip within the Saline Valley Warm Springs area. It is approximately 1,400 feet long and 35 feet wide. The strip has a tie-down area large enough to accommodate five small planes. Features of the airstrip include a windsock, painted rocks lining the strip, and two airplane tie-downs. Visitors who fly into the Saline Valley Warm Springs area via the Chicken Strip often camp next to their airplanes.

The Chicken Strip surface is maintained by the community of recreational pilots who use it. The Recreational Aviation Foundation (RAF), an organization of private pilots, is active in the promotion of the continued use of the Chicken Strip. In 2017, the NPS renewed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the RAF that allows the RAF to maintain the Chicken Strip at no cost to the NPS. Maintenance activities include leveling the surface, removing stones and debris, and packing the surface.

Based on visitor registration logs at the Chicken Strip, approximately 440 people visited Saline Valley via airplane from 2008 to 2012, averaging 88 visitors per year. Of the aircraft reported, approximately two-thirds were Cessna models. Other types of planes included various models of Pipers, Maules, and Beechcraft. The largest number of people recorded in one aircraft was six.