Availability of NPRM's

Any person may obtain a copy of this Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) by submitting a request to the Federal Aviation Administration Office of Public Affairs, Attention: Public Inquiry Center, APA–230, 800 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, DC 20591, or by calling (202) 267–3484. Communications must identify the notice number of this NPRM. Persons interested in being placed on a mailing list for future NPRM's 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 14 CFR part 71 to modify Class E airspace at Jackson, MI, by making the times of operation of the Class D airspace and the Class E airspace extension to the Class D airspace for Jackson County-Reynolds Field consistent with each other, and by amending the Class E surface area for the airport to include an extension. Controlled airspace extending upward from the surface is needed to contain aircraft executing instrument approach procedures. The area would be depicted on appropriate aeronautical charts Class E airspace areas designated as an extension to a Class D surface area are published in paragraph 6004, and Class E airspace areas designated as a surface area for an airport are published in paragraph 6002 of FAA Order 7400.9F dated September 10, 1998, and effective September 16, 1998, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The Class E airspace designations listed in this document would be published subsequently in the Order.

The FAA has determined that this proposed regulation only involves an establishment 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 will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this proposed rule will not have a 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

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, CLASS B, CLASS C, CLASS D, AND CLASS E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIRWAYS; ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS

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

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 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 the Federal Aviation Administration Order 7400.9F, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated September 10, 1998, and effective September 16, 1998, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 6004 Class E airspace areas designated as an extension to a Class D surface area.

AGL MI E4 Jackson, MI [Revised]

Jackson County-Reynolds Field, MI (Lat. 42° 15′ 35″N., long. 084° 27′ 34″W.) Jackson VOR/DME

(Lat. 42° 15′ 33"N., long. 84° 27′ 31"W.)

That airspace extending upward from the surface within 1.7 miles each side of the Jackson VOR/DME 236° radial extending from the 4.0-mile radius of the Jackson County-Reynolds Field to 7.0 miles southwest of the VOR/DME, and within 1.7 miles each side of the Jackson VOR/DME 307° radial extending from the 4.0-mile radius of the Jackson County-Reynolds Field to 7.0 miles northwest of the VOR/DME. This Class E airspace area is effective during the specific dates and times established in advance by a Notice to Airman. The effective date and time will thereafter be continuously published in the Airport/facility Directory.

Paragraph 6002 Class E airspace areas designated as a surface area for an airport.

AGL MI E2 Jackson, MI [Revised]

Jackson County-Reynolds Field, MI (Lat. 42° 15′ 35″N., long. 84° 27′ 34″W.)

Within a 4.0-mile radius of the Jackson County-Reynolds Field and within 1.7 miles each side of the Jackson VOR/DME 236° radial extending from the 4.0-mile radius of the Jackson County-Reynolds Field to 7.0 miles southwest of the VOR/DME, and within 1.7 miles each side of the Jackson VOR/DME 307° radial extending from the

4.0-mile radius of the Jackson County-Reynolds Field to 7.0 miles northwest of the VOR/DME. This Class E airspace area is effective during the specific dates and times established in advance by a Notice to Airman. The effective date and time will thereafter be continuously published in the Airport/facility Directory.

Issued in Des Plaines, Illinois on February 16, 1999.

David B. Johnson,

Acting Manager, Air Traffic Division. [FR Doc. 99–5254 Filed 3–2–99; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 4910–13–M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Airspace Docket No. 99-AGL-12]

Proposed Modification of Class D Airspace and Class E Airspace; Minot, ND

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: This notice proposes to modify Class D airspace and Class E airspace at Minot, ND. This action would correct technical errors in the legal descriptions of the Class D airspace and the Class E airspace extension to the Class D airspace for Minot International Airport, and amend the Class E surface area for the airport to include the Class E airspace extension. The purpose of these actions is to make technical corrections to the airspace legal descriptions in order to make the Class D airspace and Class E airspace for the airport consistent with each other, and to provide adequate controlled airspace for instrument approach procedures when the airport traffic control tower (ATCT) is closed.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before April 20, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Send comments on the proposal in triplicate to: Federal Aviation Administration, Office of the Assistant Chief Counsel, AGL-7, Rules Docket No. 99–AGL-12, 2300 East Devon Avenue, Des Plaines, Illinois 60018.

The official docket may be examined in the Office of the Assistant Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, 2300 East Devon Avenue, Des Plaines, Illinois. An informal docket may also be examined during normal business hours at the Air Traffic Division, Airspace Branch, Federal Aviation Administration, 2300

East Devon Avenue, Des Plaines, Illinois.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michelle M. Behm, Air Traffic Division, Airspace Branch, AGL–520, Federal Aviation Administration, 2300 East Devon Avenue, Des Plaines, Illinois 60018, telephone (847) 294–7568.

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, aeronautical, 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 notice must submit with those comments a self-addressed, stamped postcard on which the following statement is made: "Comments to Airspace Docket No. 99-AGL-12." The postcard will be date/ time stamped and returned to the commenter. All communications received on or 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 comments received. All comments submitted will be available for examination in the Rules Docket, FAA, Great Lakes Region, Office of the Assistant Chief Counsel, 2300 East Devon Avenue, Des Plaines, Illinois, both before and after the closing date for comments. A report summarizing each substantive public contact with FAA personnel concerned with this rulemaking will be filed in the docket.

Availability of NPRM's

Any person may obtain a copy of this Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) by submitting a request to the Federal Aviation Administration, Office of Public Affairs, Attention: Public Inquiry Center, APA–230, 800 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20591, or by calling (202) 267–3484. Communications must identify the notice number of this NPRM. Persons interested in being placed on a mailing list for future NPRM's 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 14 CFR part 71 to modify Class D and associated Class E airspace at Minot, ND, by making technical corrections to the legal descriptions of the Class D airspace and the Class E airspace extension to the Class D airspace for Minot International Airport, and by amending the Class E surface area for the airport to include the Class E extension to the surface area. Controlled airspace extending upward from the surface is needed to contain aircraft executing instrument approach procedures. The area would be depicted on appropriate aeronautical charts. Class D airspace designations are published in paragraph 5000, Class E airspace areas designated as an extension to a Class D surface area are published in paragraph 6004, and Class E airspace areas designated as a surface area for an airport are published in paragraph 6002 of FAA Order 7400.9F dated September 10, 1998, and effective September 16, 1998, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The Class D and Class E airspace designations listed in this document would be published subsequently in the Order.

The FAA has determined that this proposed regulation only involves an establishment 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 will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this proposed rule will not have a 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

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, CLASS B, CLASS C, CLASS D, AND CLASS E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIRWAYS; ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS

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

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 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 the Federal Aviation Administration Order 7400.9F, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated September 10, 1998, and effective September 16, 1998, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 5000 Class D airspace.

AGL ND D Minot, ND [Revised]

Minot International Airport, ND (Lat. 48°15′34″N., long. 101°16′52″W.)

That airspace extending upward from the surface to and including 4,200 feet MSL within a 4.2-mile radius of the Minot International Airport. This Class D airspace area is effective during the specific dates and times established in advance by a Notice to Airman. The effective date and time will thereafter be continuously published in the Airport/facility Directory.

Paragraph 6004 Class E airspace areas designated as an extension to a Class D surface area.

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AGL ND E4 Minot, ND [Revised]

Minot International Airport, ND (Lat. 48°15′34″N., long. 101°16′52″W.) Minot VORTAC

(Lat. 48°15'37"N., long. 101°17'13"W.)

That airspace extending upward from the surface within 3.5 miles each side of the Minot VORTAC 129° radial, extending from the 4.2-mile radius of the airport to 7.0 miles southeast of the VORTAC, and within 3.5 miles each side of the Minot VORTAC 260° radial, extending from the 4.2-mile radius of the airport to 7.0 miles west of the VORTAC, and within 3.5 miles each side of the Minot VORTAC 327° radial, extending from the 4.2mile radius of the airport to 7.0 miles northwest of the VORTAC, and within 3.5 miles each side of the Minot VORTAC 097° radial, extending from the 4.2-mile radius to 7.0 miles east of the VORTAC, excluding the portion which overlies the Minot AFB, ND, Class D airspace area. This Class E airspace area is effective during the specific dates and times established in advance by a Notice to Airman. The effective date and time will thereafter be continuously published in the Airport/facility Directory.

* * * * *

Paragraph 6002 Class E airspace areas designated as a surface area for an airport.

AGL ND E2 Minot, ND [Revised]

Minot International Airport, ND (Lat. 48°15′34″N., long. 101°16′52″W.) Minot VORTAC

(Lat. 48°15'37"N., long. 101°17'13"W.)

Within a 4.2-mile radius of the Minot International Airport and within 3.5 miles each side of the Minot VORTAC 129° radial, extending from the 4.2-mile radius of the airport to 7.0 miles southeast of the VORTAC, and within 3.5 miles each side of the Minot VORTAC 260° radial, extending from the 4.2-mile radius of the airport to 7.0 miles west of the VORTAC, and within 3.5 miles each side of the Minot VORTAC 327° radial, extending from the 4.2-mile radius of the airport to 7.0 miles northwest of the VORTAC, and within 3.5 miles each side of the Minot VORTAC 097° radial, extending from the 4.2-mile radius to 7.0 miles east of the VORTAC, excluding the portion which overlies the Minot AFB, ND, Class D airspace area. This Class E airspace area is effective during the specific dates and times established in advance by a Notice to Airman. The effective date and time will thereafter be continuously published in the Airport/facility Directory.

Issued in Des Plaines, Illinois on February 16, 1999.

David B. Johnson,

Acting Manager, Air Traffic Division.
[FR Doc. 99–5250 Filed 3–2–99; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4910–13–M

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

16 CFR Parts 1213, 1500, and 1513

Bunk Beds; Notice of Proposed Rulemaking

AGENCY: Consumer Product Safety Commission.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Consumer Product Safety Commission ("CPSC" or "Commission") has reason to believe that unreasonable risks of injury and death are associated with bunk beds that are constructed so that children can become entrapped in the beds' structure or become wedged between the bed and a wall.

This notice proposes a rule mandating bunk bed performance requirements to reduce this hazard. This rule would be issued under both the Federal Hazardous Substances Act ("FHSA"), for bunk beds intended for use by children, and the Consumer Product Safety Act ("CPSA"), for beds not intended for children. The Commission solicits written comments and will

provide an opportunity for oral comments from interested persons.

DATE: Written comments in response to this notice must be received by the Commission by May 17, 1999. The Commission will announce an opportunity for oral presentations of

comments in a separate Federal Register

notice to be published later.

ADDRESSES: Written comments, should be mailed, preferably in five copies, to the Office of the Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, D.C. 20207–0001, or delivered to the Office of the Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Room 502, 4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, Maryland; telephone (301) 504–0800. Comments also may be filed by telefacsimile to (301) 504–0127 or by email to cpsc-os@cpsc.gov. Written comments should be captioned "NPR

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Concerning the substance of the

Concerning the substance of the proposed rule: John Preston, Directorate for Engineering Sciences, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, D.C. 20207; telephone (301) 504–0494, ext. 1315.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

for Bunk Beds.'

A. Background; History of Voluntary Standards Activities

Bunk beds have been long recognized as a potential source of serious injury to children. In 1978, an Inter-Industry Bunk Bed Safety Task Group developed a Bunk Bed Safety Guideline for voluntary use by manufacturers and retailers of bunk beds intended for home use. Members of this group included the National Association of Bedding Manufacturers, the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers, the Southern Furniture Manufacturers Association, and the National Home Furnishings Association. The guideline became effective on January 1, 1979.

In February 1981, an American
National Standard for Bedding Products
and Components (ANSI Z357.1) was
published. For the most part, this
standard contained dimensional
requirements for mattresses and
foundations for all beds. However, it
also incorporated the requirements of
the January 1, 1979, industry safety
guideline for bunk beds. In May 1986,
the American Furniture Manufacturer's
Association ("AFMA") published
Voluntary Bunk Bed Safety Guidelines
developed by the Inter-Industry Bunk
Bed Committee ("IIBBC").
On August 26, 1986, the Consumer

On August 26, 1986, the Consumer Federation of America ("CFA") filed a petition with CPSC requesting the promulgation of a mandatory safety regulation for bunk beds. In its petition, CFA cited three different risks of injury posed by bunk beds: inadequate mattress supports that can allow the mattress to fall to the bunk below or to the floor, entrapment in the space between the guardrails and the mattress, and entrapment between the bed and the wall. CFA alleged that the voluntary industry guidelines did not fully address the hazards posed to consumers.

In July 1988, AFMA published Revised Voluntary Bunk Bed Safety Guidelines, with an effective date of April 1989. A majority of the revisions were made as a result of CPSC staff comments on the May 1986 guidelines, which included comments that the requirements addressing entrapment in openings in guardrails were not adequate and that bunk beds should be required to be sold with two guardrails. To prevent entrapment, the 1989 revised guidelines did require two guardrails to accompany a bunk bed, and required that any opening in the structure of the upper bunk be less than 3½ inches in width.

On July 21, 1988, the Commission voted to deny the petition filed by the CFA, but directed its staff to prepare a letter to AFMA urging that it reconsider the CPSC staff's comments that had not been included in the Revised Voluntary Bunk Bed Safety Guidelines. That letter was sent in August 1988. It also requested (a) that AFMA consider additional staff recommendations, (b) that AFMA submit the revised guidelines to a voluntary standards organization such as ANSI or ASTM for development as a voluntary safety standard, and (c) that AFMA develop, and provide to the Commission, a plan and proposed implementation date for a certification program to ensure that bunk beds comply with the guidelines. AFMA responded that a certification program would be established upon publication of an ASTM bunk bed standard.

In October 1992, ASTM published the Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Bunk Beds, ASTM F1427-92, in response to the Commission's August 1988 request. The performance requirements in that standard primarily addressed falls from the upper bunk, entrapment in the upper bunk structure or between the upper bunk and a wall, and security of the foundation support system. The standard also had a requirement for a warning label and for instructions to accompany the bed. In June 1994, the ASTM bunk bed standard was republished with additional provisions (requested by CPSC staff) to address collapse of tubular metal bunk