

The Proposal

On May 4, 1999, a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking was published in the **Federal Register** to establish Class E airspace at Gwinn, MI, and revoke the Class E airspace at Sawyer, MI, and K.I. Sawyer, MI. The legal description for the Sawyer Airport has changed from Sawyer, MI, to Gwinn, MI, and K.I. Sawyer AFB has been closed; therefore, action was initiated to correct the legal description for the Class E airspace.

Summary of Comments

Documentation was received from the Board of Commissioners, County of Marquette, MI, that on April 20, 1999, the Marquette County Board of Commissioners unanimously passed an action changing the name of the Sawyer Airport (formerly K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base) to Sawyer International Airport, and changing the associated city for the airport from Gwinn, MI, to Marquette, MI.

Conclusion

In consideration of the aforementioned changes, the airspace action as proposed was incomplete; there, the airspace action including these changes will be reissued in the near future.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

Withdrawal of Proposed Rule

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, Airspace Docket No. 99-AGL-27, as published in the **Federal Register** on May 4, 1999, (64 FR 23806), is hereby withdrawn.

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

Issued in Des Plaines, Illinois on July 6, 1999.

Christopher R. Blum,

Manager, Air Traffic Division.

[FR Doc. 99-18206 Filed 7-15-99; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Airspace Docket No. 99-ASO-13]

Proposed Establishment of Class E Airspace; Pikeville, KY

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: This action proposes to establish Class E airspace at Pikeville, KY. A Global Positioning System (GPS) Runway (RWY) 8 Standard Instrument Approach Procedure (SIAP) and a GPS RWY 26 SIAP have been developed for Pike County—Hatcher Field Airport. As a result, controlled airspace extending upward from 700 feet Above Ground Level (AGL) is needed to accommodate the SIAP and for Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) operations at Pike County—Hatcher Field Airport. The operating status of the airport will change from Visual Flight Rules (VFR) to include IFR operations concurrent with the publication of SIAP.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before August 16, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Send comments on the proposal in triplicate to: Federal Aviation Administration, Docket No. 99-ASO-13, Manager, Airspace Branch, ASO-520, P.O. Box 20636, Atlanta, Georgia 30320.

The official docket may be examined in the Office of the Regional Counsel for Southern Region, Room 550, 1701 Columbia Avenue, College Park, Georgia 30337, telephone (404) 305-5627.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nancy B. Shelton, Manager, Airspace Branch, Air Traffic Division, Federal Aviation Administration, P.O. Box 20636, Atlanta, Georgia 30320; telephone (404) 305-5627.

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-ASO-13." 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 action may be changed in light of the comments received. All comments submitted will be available for examination in the Office of the Assistant Chief Counsel for Southern Region, Room 550, 1701 Columbia Avenue, College Park, Georgia 30337, 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 NPRMs

Any person may obtain a copy of this Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) by submitting a request to the Federal Aviation Administration, Manager, Airspace Branch, ASO-520, Air Traffic Division, P.O. 20636, Atlanta, Georgia 30320. 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 at Pikeville, KY. A GPS RWY 8 SIAP and a GPS RWY 26 SIAP have been developed for Pike County—Hatcher Field Airport. As a result, controlled airspace extending upward from 700 feet AGL is needed to accommodate the SIAP and for IFR operations at Pike County—Hatcher Field Airport. The operating status of the airport will change from VFR to include IFR operations concurrent with the publication of the SIAP. Class E airspace designations for airspace areas extending upward from 700 feet or more above the surface are published in Paragraph 6005 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 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. 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, 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

In consideration of the foregoing, 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 Federal Aviation Administration Order 7400.9D, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated September 10, 1998, and effective September 16, 1998, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 6005 Class E airspace areas extending upward for 700 feet or more above the surface of the earth.

* * * * *

ASO KY E5 Pikeville, KY [New]

Pike County—Hatcher Field Airport, KY
Lat. 37°33'44"N, long. 82°33'56"W
Prestonburg, Big Sandy Regional Airport, KY
Lat. 37°45'04"N, long. 82°38'13"W

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6.7-mile radius of Pike County—Hatcher Field Airport; excluding that airspace within the Prestonburg, KY Class E airspace area.

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Issued in College Park, Georgia, on July 8, 1999.

Wade T. Carpenter,

Acting Manager, Air Traffic Division Southern Region.

[FR Doc. 99–18204 Filed 7–15–99; 8:45 am]

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CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

16 CFR Chapter II

Dive Sticks; Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking; Request for Comments and Information

AGENCY: Consumer Product Safety Commission.

ACTION: Advance notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Commission has reason to believe that certain dive sticks may present an unreasonable risk of injury. Such dive sticks are constructed in such a manner that children can become impaled on them when jumping into shallow water where the dive sticks are oriented in an upright position. This impalement can result in serious injuries. Dive sticks are one of several types of devices used for underwater retrieval activities in swimming pools. They are typically made of rigid plastic, and are or can be weighted so that when dropped into water they sink and stand upright on the bottom. Dive sticks have a variety of shapes, but many have a hollow tube cross section or a solid X-shaped cross section. Dive sticks are sold under a variety of names such as dive sticks, diving sticks, fish sticks, sticks and batons.

This advance notice of proposed rulemaking (“ANPR”) initiates a rulemaking proceeding that could result in a rule banning dive sticks with certain characteristics that cause them to be hazardous. This proceeding is commenced under the Federal Hazardous Substances Act.

The Commission solicits written comments concerning the risks of injury associated with dive sticks, the regulatory alternatives discussed in this ANPR, other possible ways to address these risks, and the economic impacts of the various regulatory alternatives. The Commission also invites interested persons to submit an existing standard, or a statement of intent to modify or develop a voluntary standard, to address the risk of injury described in this ANPR.

DATES: Written comments and submissions in response to this ANPR must be received by September 14, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be mailed, preferably in five copies, to the Office of the Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, DC 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. Comments should be captioned “ANPR for Dive Sticks.”

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Scott R. Heh, Directorate for Engineering Sciences, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, DC 20207; telephone (301) 504–0494, ext. 1308.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. The Product

Dive sticks are one of several types of devices used for underwater retrieval activities in swimming pools. They are typically made of rigid plastic, and are, or can be weighted so that when dropped into water they sink and stand upright on the bottom. Dive sticks have a variety of shapes, but many have a hollow tube cross section or a solid X-shaped cross section. Dive sticks are sold under a variety of names such as dive sticks, diving sticks, fish sticks, sticks and batons.

The Commission’s technical staff preliminarily considers a dive stick that has all of the following characteristics to pose a hazard for traumatic injuries to the perineum, including laceration and perforation injuries associated with rectal and vaginal impalement:

1. The product is essentially rigid.
2. The product is weighted, or can be weighted, so that when dropped in the water, it sinks to the bottom and stands upright.
3. The product has an elongated shape with a top end that is small enough in cross section to concentrate the force of impact and allow penetration of the rectum or vagina. (As examples, a hazardous dive stick could have a cylindrical shape with a blunt end or it may have a more pointed end, such as one product that is shaped like a shark silhouette.)

B. The Risk of Injury

1. Description of Injury

When used in shallow water, serious rectal or vaginal impalement injuries can occur when a child accidentally falls on or jumps buttocks-first into the water, and lands on a dive stick. Facial and eye injuries are also possible when a child attempts to retrieve a dive stick under the water.

While penetrating injuries account for only a very small percentage of traumatic injuries in children, they are severe. Falls on vertical objects may result in traumatic injuries to the perineum. The severity of rectal or vaginal lesions after impalement depends on the degree of penetration by