

Obstruction Evaluation/Airport Airspace Analysis (OE/AAA)

Protecting Navigable Airspace Briefing

Presented to: NEC/AAAE Airports Conference Participants

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Overview

- **FAA Role**
- **Notice Requirements**
- **FAA Form 7480-1, Notice for Construction, Alteration and Activation/Deactivation of Airports**
- **Notice Criteria Tool**
- **FAA Form 7460-1, Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration**
- **Obstruction Evaluation Process**



FAA Role

- FAA to insure that Code of Regulations Part 157 and Part 77 are adhered to by any persons proposing Constructions, Activations, Deactivations etc.
- FAA will conduct studies against the proposals and respond to the proponents with a Determination.
- On-Airport constructions (NRA's); Airports (ARP) LOB will respond.
- Off-Airport constructions (OE's); Air Traffic (AT) LOB will respond.



Notice Requirements

14 CFR Part 157.3: notice must be filed with the FAA when anyone proposes any of the following:

- Construct or otherwise establish a new airport or activate an airport.
- Construct, realign, alter, or activate any aircraft landing or takeoff area of an airport.
- Deactivate, discontinue using, or abandon an airport or any landing or takeoff area of an airport for a period of 1 year or more.
- Construct, realign, alter, activate, deactivate, abandon, or discontinue using a taxiway associated w/ a landing or take-off area on a public-use airport.
- Change status from private use to public use or public use to private use.
- Change any traffic pattern/traffic pattern altitude/direction.
- Change status from IFR to VFR or VFR to IFR.



Notice Requirements

14 CFR Part 77.9: notice must be filed with the FAA **if requested by the FAA or** when anyone proposes any of the following types of construction/alteration:

- Exceeding 200 feet above ground level (AGL)
- Exceeding an imaginary surface extending outward and upward at any of the following slopes:
 - 100 to 1 for a horizontal distance of 20,000 ft. from the nearest point of the nearest runway of each airport with its longest runway more than 3,200 ft
 - 50 to 1 for a horizontal distance of 10,000 ft. from the nearest point of the nearest runway of each airport with its longest runway no more than 3,200 ft. (excluding heliports)
 - 25 to 1 for a horizontal distance of 5,000 ft. from the nearest point of the nearest landing and takeoff area of each heliport
- Any highway, railroad or other traverse way for mobile objects, of a height which, if adjusted upward as defined in 14 CFR 77.9(c) would exceed a standard
- Any construction or alteration located on an airport



Terms of Reference

- OE – Obstruction Evaluation
- Airport – Any Airport, Heliport, Helistop, Vertiport, Gliderport, Seaplane base, Ultralight flightpark, Manned balloon facility.
- AAA – Airport Airspace Analysis
- NRA – Non-rulemaking Airports
- oeaaa.faa.gov – Public website



Notice Criteria Tool

Provides a simple way for the public to determine if they are required to file notice with the FAA.

The screenshot shows the 'Notice Criteria Tool' interface. It includes a left-hand navigation menu with various categories like 'Home', 'About', 'FAQ', and 'Contact Us'. The main content area contains a title 'Notice Criteria Tool' and a detailed set of instructions and criteria for filing notice. The instructions are organized into sections, with the first section detailing the requirements for filing notice and the second section detailing the requirements for filing notice for certain projects. The interface is clean and professional, with a blue header and footer.

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Federal Aviation Administration

Filing For Aeronautical Study- 7460-1

The screenshot shows the 'Filing For Aeronautical Study- 7460-1' web application. The page title is 'Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration (EAS) Request'. The interface is complex, with multiple sections for data entry. On the left, there are sections for 'Project Information', 'Project Location', and 'Project Description'. On the right, there is a 'Project Summary' section with a table for 'Project Summary Data'. The table has columns for 'Project ID', 'Project Name', 'Project Location', 'Project Status', and 'Project Type'. The interface is designed for a professional user, with a clear layout and a blue header and footer.

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Federal Aviation Administration

Obstruction Evaluation Process

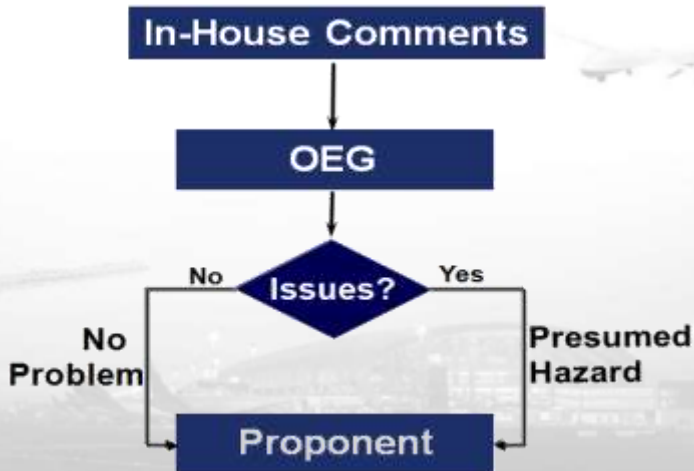


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Obstruction Evaluation Process



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Notice of Presumed Hazard (NPH)

- Pre-decisional
- Documents initial findings
- Notifies proponent of possible concerns
- Opens negotiations

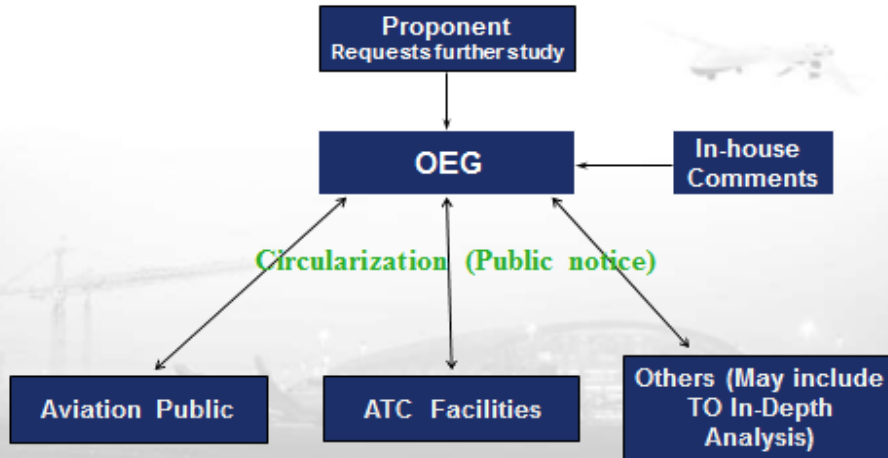


Notice of Presumed Hazard (NPH)

- Provides the sponsor a “No Exceed Height”
- The sponsor has 3 options:
 - Reduce** the height of the proposal
 - Withdraw** the proposal
 - Request** the FAA conduct **further study** of the proposal at the originally requested height



Further Aeronautical Study



Aeronautical Study

FAA JO 7400.2 K, 6-3-3 DETERMINING ADVERSE EFFECT

If a structure **first exceeds** the obstruction standards of Part 77, **or** is found to have physical or electromagnetic radiation **effect on** the operation of **air navigation facilities**, then the proposed or existing structure, if not amended, altered, or removed, has an adverse effect **if it would:**

- a. Require a **change** to an existing or planned IFR minimum flight altitude, a published or special instrument procedure, or an IFR departure procedure for a **public-use airport**.
- b. Require a **VFR operation**, to **change** its regular flight course or altitude.
- c. **Restrict the clear view** of runways, helipads, taxiways, or traffic patterns from the control tower cab.
- d. **Derogate airport** capacity/efficiency.
- e. **Affect future** VFR and/or IFR operations as indicated by plans on file.
- f. **Affect the usable length** of an existing or planned runway.



Aeronautical Study

FAA JO 7400.2 K, 6-3-3 DETERMINING ADVERSE EFFECT

If it exceeds Part 77 standard
or
Effects air navigation facilities

It will have adverse effect if it
would:

- a. Require a change to IFR altitude, a instrument procedure, or departure procedure for a public-use airport
- b. Require a VFR operation to change course or altitude
- c. Restrict the clear view from the control tower cab
- d. Derogate airport capacity/efficiency.
- e. Affect future operations (plans on file)
- f. Affect the usable length a runway



Aeronautical Study

FAA JO 7400.2K 6-3-4 DETERMINING SIGNIFICANT VOLUME OF ACTIVITY

“Significant” depends on the type of activity. For example:

- One or more operations per day affected would indicate regular and continuing activity--thus a significant volume, no matter the type
- An affected instrument procedure or minimum altitude used only once a week may be considered significant if the procedure is primary under certain conditions

FAA JO 7400.2K 6-3-5. DETERMINING SUBSTANTIAL ADVERSE EFFECT

if it causes electromagnetic interference to the operation of an air navigation facility or the signal used by aircraft, or if there is a combination of:

- a. Adverse effect as described in paragraph 6-3-3, *Determining Adverse Effect*, and
- b. A significant volume of aeronautical operations, as described in 6-3-4, *Determining Significant Volume of Activity*, would be affected



Recap

- Notice Requirements
- FAA Form 7480-1; Notice of Construction, Alteration, Activation/Deactivation of Airports.
- FAA Form 7460-1, Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration.
- Notice Criteria Tool
- Obstruction Evaluation Process



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Questions and Answers



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