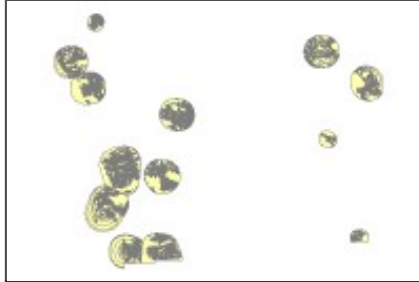


Air_FAA_Height_Notification



Tags

FAA, Part 77 Airspace Obstruction Analysis, Height Notification Requirements, FAA height notification surface, San Diego County

Summary:

This dataset comprises polygons of Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) height notification zones.

This Advisory Circular (AC) provides information to persons proposing to erect or alter an object that may affect the navigable airspace. The AC also explains the requirement to notify the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) before construction begins and FAA's responsibility to respond to these notices in accordance with Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) part 77, Objects Affecting Navigable Airspace. Additionally, the AC explains the process by which to petition the FAA's Administrator for discretionary review of the determinations issued by the FAA.

Data set is designed to aid in the compliance with FAA Part 77 Notification Requirements

These requirements mandate filing a notice to the FAA The Purpose of Filing a Notice Federal Regulation Title 14 Part 77 establishes standards and notification requirements for objects affecting navigable airspace. This notification serves as the basis for:

Evaluating the effect of the construction or alteration on operating procedures
Determining the potential hazardous effect of the proposed construction on air navigation
Identifying mitigating measures to enhance safe air navigation
Charting of new objects. Notification allows the FAA to identify potential aeronautical hazards in advance thus preventing or minimizing the adverse impacts to the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace

Feature Type: Polygon

Number of Records: 94034

Publication Date: 2016-10-27

Date of Data (Temporal Period Extent): 2007-04-24 to 2016-01-01

Extent: San Diego County

Extent in Longitude Latitude

North 33.388743

West -117.424658 **East** -116.072086
South 32.503438

Extent in the item's coordinate system

North 2085073.037003
West 6203100.096404 **East** 6615972.896818
South 1764953.626686

Description:

This dataset comprises polygons of Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) height notification zones and includes fields for ID number, FAA_NOTIFY (yes or no) and a Gridcode and description for each feature. Air space obstructions are any man made structure built or allowed in the areas immediately surrounding an airport that, as a result of their existence, create or hamper "the efficient use and preservation of the navigable airspace and of airport traffic capacity at public-use airports." These obstructions can be determined to be a hazard to life and property in the areas surrounding airports. To mitigate or prevent the construction of a structures, that when completed may unintentionally act as an airspace obstruction or hazard, the FAA requires notification be given to the FAA. This notification is required in administering 14 CFR Part 77, the FAA's prime objectives are to ensure the safe and efficient use of the navigable airspace. The FAA recognizes that there are varied demands for the use of airspace, both by aviation and non-aviation interests. When conflicts arise out of construction proposals, the FAA emphasizes the need for conserving the navigable airspace. Therefore, early notice of proposed construction or alteration provides the FAA the opportunity to: (1) Recognize potential aeronautical hazards to minimize the adverse effects to aviation. (2) Revise published data or issue a Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) to alert pilots to airspace or procedural changes made as a result of the structure. (3) Recommend appropriate marking and lighting to make objects visible to pilots. Before filing FAA Form 7460- 1, Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration, construction sponsors should become knowledgeable in the different types of obstruction marking and lighting systems that meet FAA standards. Information about these systems can be obtained from the manufacturers. Proponents can then determine which system best meets their needs based on purchase, installation, and maintenance costs. The FAA will make every effort to accommodate the request. (4) Depict obstacles on aeronautical charts for pilotage and safety. FAA notification is required from "Any person/organization who intends to sponsor any"... "structures higher than 200ft" or structures that intersect a specified inversely conical three dimensional plane surrounding an airport of a given dimension. For the purposes of clarity, I will refer to this three-dimensional model as the FAA height notification surface (or FAAHNS). This surface is defined in the Part 77 rules of the FAA regional guidance document. This dataset can be used to check whether future building of structures of a given height, will intersect FAAHNS surrounding an airport, and subsequently require FAA notification and discretionary approval from the FAA and local/regional planning authorities. It should be noted that any structure greater than 200ft requires notification, regardless of position above ground level. The FAAHNS dataset was created with a series of extracted elevation models that were mathematically differenced between these conical three dimensional surfaces. The initial dataset of vertical distance difference between the FAAHNS and the base elevations above ground level surrounding the runways of the airports, is in actual continuous elevation values. This dataset was later classified into discrete classes of data representing elevation ranges above and below the above ground level base elevation of the airports at distances from the airports. These are represented as a discrete feature class in an ESRI ArcINFO file

based geodatabase. Classes range from 1-11 with 1 having the greatest vertical clearance between the FAAHNS and the base elevation, 8 being at equal to or slightly less than the ground level of the runway, and 11 being equal to or greater than 40 ft higher than the FAAHNS (often several hundred feet higher). Areas inside of this dataset within zones 6 and higher are at elevated risk of creating an air space obstruction if building is allowed.

Credits:

County of San Diego, Planning and Development Services, LUEG-GIS Service and Federal Aviation Administration.

Use Limitation:

This is a height restriction guideline, it is not a replacement for good research, site visits, and checks of the engineering data for the site plan of a structure of any considerable height. THIS MAP/DATA IS PROVIDED WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. The SanGIS legal notice can be found at www.sangis.org

Topics and Keywords

Topic Categories: Planning Cadastral Transportation

Themes:

FAA, Part 77 Airspace Obstruction Analysis, Height Notification Requirements, FAA height notification surface

Places:

San Diego County

Resource Details:

Status: On Going
Type: Vector
Update Frequency: As Needed
Next Update: 2015-08-01

Spatial Reference System:

Type: Projected
Reference: GCS_North_American_1983
Projection: NAD_1983_StatePlane_California_VI_FIPS_0406_Feet
Identifier: 2230
Codespace: EPSG
Version: 5.3(9.0.0)

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Distribution Ordering Instructions:

Refer to SanGIS website (<http://www.sangis.org>) to obtain further information on mapping and data extraction services available from SanGIS.

The dataset is available for download in shapefile format from
<https://rdw.sandag.org/Account/Login>

Fields:

Overview:

The Air FAA Height Notification dataset comprises the following fields which are detailed further under individual field definitions.

ID - Unknown

GRIDCODE - The derived range bound values of the elevation categories in the FAAHNS dataset. Goes with Description field

FAA_NOTIFY - Indicates if FAA needs to be notified (Yes or No)

DESCRIPTION - Description to go with GRIDCODE for Federal Aviation Administration height notification surface (FAAHNS)

Citation:

None specific to dataset.

Go to the Federal Aviation Administration website for further details (<http://www.faa.gov/>) of height notifications.

__FID (OID)

Internal feature number.

ID (Double)

Unknown

Shape (Geometry)

Feature geometry.

GRIDCODE (Double)

The derived range bound values of the elevation categories in the FAAHNS dataset

Direct relationship between GRIDCODE and DESCRIPTION fields as follows:

GRIDCODE, DESCRIPTION

- 1, Max elevation below to 201 feet below FAAHNS
- 2, 200 to 151 feet below FAAHNS
- 3, 150 to 101 feet below FAAHNS
- 4, 100 to 81 feet below FAAHNS
- 5, 80 to 61 feet below FAAHNS
- 6, 60 to 41 feet below FAAHNS
- 7, 40 to 21 feet below FAAHNS
- 8, 20 to Zero feet below FAAHNS
- 9, 1 to 20 feet above FAAHNS (notification required automatically)
- 10, 21 to 40 feet above FAAHNS (notification required automatically)
- 11, 41 to maximum elevation above FAAHNS (notification required automatically)

FAA_NOTIFY (String)

Indicates if FAA needs to be notified (Yes or No)

Yes for GRIDCODE 6 - 11

DESCRIPTIO (String)**Shape_Area (Double)**

Area of feature in internal units squared.

SHAPE_LEN (Double)

Metadata Last Update: 2023-01-31

Regional GIS Data Warehouse (RGDW) Publication Stylesheet 1.4