



Mail Processing Center
 Federal Aviation Administration
 Southwest Regional Office
 Obstruction Evaluation Group
 10101 Hillwood Parkway
 Fort Worth, TX 76177

Aeronautical Study No.
 2018-ANE-2082-OE

Issued Date: 08/08/2018

Raymond A. Syms
 Maine Medical Center
 489 Broadway
 Long Branch, NJ 07740

**** DETERMINATION OF NO HAZARD TO AIR NAVIGATION ****

The Federal Aviation Administration has conducted an aeronautical study under the provisions of 49 U.S.C., Section 44718 and if applicable Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 77, concerning:

Structure: Building East Tower - Highest Point
 Location: Portland, ME
 Latitude: 43-39-13.66N NAD 83
 Longitude: 70-16-31.33W
 Heights: 146 feet site elevation (SE)
 169 feet above ground level (AGL)
 315 feet above mean sea level (AMSL)

This aeronautical study revealed that the structure would have no substantial adverse effect on the safe and efficient utilization of the navigable airspace by aircraft or on the operation of air navigation facilities. Therefore, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, it is hereby determined that the structure would not be a hazard to air navigation provided the following condition(s) is(are) met:

As a condition to this Determination, the structure is to be marked/lighted in accordance with FAA Advisory circular 70/7460-1 L Change 1, Obstruction Marking and Lighting, red lights - Chapters 4,5(Red),&12.

Any failure or malfunction that lasts more than thirty (30) minutes and affects a top light or flashing obstruction light, regardless of its position, should be reported immediately to (877) 487-6867 so a Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) can be issued. As soon as the normal operation is restored, notify the same number.

It is required that FAA Form 7460-2, Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration, be e-filed any time the project is abandoned or:

- At least 10 days prior to start of construction (7460-2, Part 1)
- Within 5 days after the construction reaches its greatest height (7460-2, Part 2)

As a result of this structure being critical to flight safety, it is required that the FAA be kept apprised as to the status of the project. Failure to respond to periodic FAA inquiries could invalidate this determination.

This aeronautical study included evaluation of a structure that exists at this time. Action will be taken to ensure aeronautical charts are updated to reflect the most current coordinates, elevation and height as indicated in the case description.

See attachment for additional condition(s) or information.

This determination expires on 02/08/2020 unless:

- (a) the construction is started (not necessarily completed) and FAA Form 7460-2, Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration, is received by this office.
- (b) extended, revised, or terminated by the issuing office.
- (c) the construction is subject to the licensing authority of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and an application for a construction permit has been filed, as required by the FCC, within 6 months of the date of this determination. In such case, the determination expires on the date prescribed by the FCC for completion of construction, or the date the FCC denies the application.

NOTE: REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD OF THIS DETERMINATION MUST BE E-FILED AT LEAST 15 DAYS PRIOR TO THE EXPIRATION DATE. AFTER RE-EVALUATION OF CURRENT OPERATIONS IN THE AREA OF THE STRUCTURE TO DETERMINE THAT NO SIGNIFICANT AERONAUTICAL CHANGES HAVE OCCURRED, YOUR DETERMINATION MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR ONE EXTENSION OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD.

This determination is subject to review if an interested party files a petition that is received by the FAA on or before September 07, 2018. In the event a petition for review is filed, it must contain a full statement of the basis upon which it is made and be submitted to the Manager of the Airspace Policy Group. Petitions can be submitted via mail to Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Ave, SW, Room 423, Washington, DC 20591, via email at OEPetitions@faa.gov, or via facsimile (202) 267-9328.

This determination becomes final on September 17, 2018 unless a petition is timely filed. In which case, this determination will not become final pending disposition of the petition. Interested parties will be notified of the grant of any review. For any questions regarding your petition, please contact Airspace Policy Group via telephone – 202-267-8783.

This determination is based, in part, on the foregoing description which includes specific coordinates, heights, frequency(ies) and power. Any changes in coordinates, heights and frequencies or use of greater power, except those frequencies specified in the Colo Void Clause Coalition; Antenna System Co-Location; Voluntary Best Practices, effective 21 Nov 2007, will void this determination. Any future construction or alteration, including increase to heights, power or the addition of other transmitters, requires separate notice to the FAA. This determination includes all previously filed frequencies and power for this structure.

If construction or alteration is dismantled or destroyed, you must submit notice to the FAA within 5 days after the construction or alteration is dismantled or destroyed.

This determination does include temporary construction equipment such as cranes, derricks, etc., which may be used during actual construction of the structure. However, this equipment shall not exceed the overall heights as indicated above. Equipment which has a height greater than the studied structure requires separate notice to the FAA.

This determination concerns the effect of this structure on the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace by aircraft and does not relieve the sponsor of compliance responsibilities relating to any law, ordinance, or regulation of any Federal, State, or local government body.

This aeronautical study considered and analyzed the impact on existing and proposed arrival, departure, and en route procedures for aircraft operating under both visual flight rules and instrument flight rules; the impact on all existing and planned public-use airports, military airports and aeronautical facilities; and the cumulative impact resulting from the studied structure when combined with the impact of other existing or proposed structures. The study disclosed that the described structure would have no substantial adverse effect on air navigation.

An account of the study findings, aeronautical objections received by the FAA during the study (if any), and the basis for the FAA's decision in this matter can be found on the following page(s).

If we can be of further assistance, please contact David Maddox, at (202) 267-4525, or david.maddox@faa.gov. On any future correspondence concerning this matter, please refer to Aeronautical Study Number 2018-ANE-2082-OE.

Signature Control No: 360282224-372298474

(DNH)

Mike Helvey

Manager, Obstruction Evaluation Group

Attachment(s)

Additional Information

Case Description

Map(s)

Additional information for ASN 2018-ANE-2082-OE

The proposed building project (Building addition to Maine Medical Center with helipad) consists of five proposals (2018-ANE-2082, 2523 through 2526-OE), at a height of up to 169 feet (ft.) above ground level (AGL) / 315 ft. above mean sea level (AMSL) would be located approximately 1.53 nautical miles (nm) northeast of the Portland International Jetport (PWM) Airport Reference Point (ARP), Portland, ME.

Each building point was studied separately at the location(s) and height(s) shown below:

2018-ANE-2082-OE: 43-39-13.66N / 70-16-31.33W / 169 ft. AGL / 315 ft. AMSL

2018-ANE-2523-OE: 43-39-13.84N / 70-16-31.25W / 142 ft. AGL / 288 ft. AMSL

2018-ANE-2524-OE: 43-39-13.38N / 70-16-31.41W / 142 ft. AGL / 288 ft. AMSL

2018-ANE-2525-OE: 43-39-13.59N / 70-16-31.00W / 142 ft. AGL / 288 ft. AMSL

2018-ANE-2526-OE: 43-39-13.64N / 70-16-31.66W / 142 ft. AGL / 288 ft. AMSL

Individual determinations will be issued.

The proposal has been identified as an obstruction under the standards of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 77, as applied to PWM as follows:

Section 77.17 (a) (5): The surface of a takeoff and landing area of an airport or any imaginary surface established under 77.19, 77.21, or 77.23. However, no part of the takeoff or landing area itself will be considered an obstruction.

Section 77.19 (a): A Horizontal plane 150 ft. above the established airport elevation, the perimeter of which is constructed by swinging arcs of a specified radii from the center of each end of the primary surface of each runway of each airport and connecting the adjacent arcs by lines tangent to those arcs. The proposal exceeds the Horizontal Surface by up to the following:

2018-ANE-2082-OE: 90 ft.

2018-ANE-2523-OE: 63 ft.

2018-ANE-2524-OE: 63 ft.

2018-ANE-2525-OE: 63 ft.

2018-ANE-2526-OE: 63 ft.

In response to Notices of Presumed Hazard letters issued on June 13, 2018 a request was received from the sponsor on June 20, 2018 for circularization to the public. For the sake of efficiency, the adverse effects were circularized under case study 2017-ANE-2082-OE. After circularization to all known aviation interests and to non-aeronautical interests that may be affected by the proposal, no objections were received as a result of circularization.

Aeronautical study disclosed that the proposal would have no effects on existing or proposed arrival, departure, or en route instrument flight rule (IFR) operations, minimum flight altitudes, minimum vectoring altitudes (MVA), aeronautical procedures, aeronautical facilities at PWM or at any other known public use or military airport. Information on the proposal shall be forwarded for appropriate aeronautical charting.

Study for possible VFR effect disclosed the proposal would exceed 77.19 (a) as noted above, but would have no greater effect on any existing or proposed arrival or departure VFR operations or procedures when compared to the existing buildings in close proximity (Maine Medical Center, ASN 2016-ANE-764-OE, Obstacle Authoritative Source (OAS) # 23-023351 and 23-000162), at up to 200 ft. AGL / 310 ft. AMSL. The proposal would not conflict with any airspace required to conduct normal VFR traffic pattern and/or visual approach operations at PWM or at any other public-use, joint-use, or military airport. The proposal would not require a VFR aircraft to change its regular flight course or altitude, restrict VFR operations in any way, or create a dangerous situation during a critical phase of flight while operating under VFR conditions. Therefore, at a height of up to 169 ft. AGL, the proposed building would have no substantial adverse effects on any existing or proposed VFR arrival, VFR departure, en route, minimum flight altitudes, or VFR helicopter routes in the vicinity of this location.

The structure should be lit with red lights at select locations to make it more conspicuous to airmen should circumnavigation be necessary.

This proposal becomes the Controlling Obstacle for Cat A Circling minima for ILS or LOC RWY 11 (FINUS FIX MINIMUMS), ILS or LOC RWY 29, RNAV (GPS) RWY 11, RNAV (GPS) RWY 29, RNAV (GPS) RWY 36 at PWM. Please e-file FAA Form 7460-2 Part 1 per the instructions on Page 1 of this determination to notify FAA Flight Procedures that construction has commenced.

The cumulative impact of the proposal, when combined with other proposed and existing structures, is not considered to be significant. Study did not disclose any adverse effects on existing or proposed public-use or military airports or navigational facilities, nor does the proposal affect the capacity of any known existing or planned public-use or military airport.

Therefore, it is determined that the proposal would not have a substantial adverse effect on the safe and efficient utilization of the navigable airspace by aircraft or on any air navigation facility and would not be a hazard to air navigation as long as all conditions written within this determination are met.

Case Description for ASN 2018-ANE-2082-OE

ADD two stories and heliport to existing bldg.

