TERMINAL PROCEDURES TABLE OF CONTENTS

CORRECTIONS, COMMENTS AND/OR PROCUREMENT

FOR CHARTING ERRORS, OR FOR CHANGES, ADDITIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS ON PROCEDURAL ASPECTS CONTACT:
FAA, Aeronautical Information Services
1305 East-West Highway
SSMC 4, Room 4531
Silver Spring, MD 20910-3281
Telephone: 1-800-638-8972
https://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/flight_info/aeronav/aero_data/

For inquiries regarding military charts, please contact **aerohelp@nga.mil**

FOR PROCUREMENT:
For digital products, visit our website at: **https://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/flight_info/aeronav/digital_products/**

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Frequently asked questions (FAQ) are answered on our website at: **https://www.faa.gov/go/ais**
See the FAQs prior to contact via toll free number or email.

Request for the creation or revisions to Airport Diagrams should be in accordance with FAA Order 7910.4

16 MAY 2024 to 13 JUN 2024

GENERAL INFORMATION/INSTRUCTIONS

CHANGE NOTICE (CN) FOR UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TERMINAL PROCEDURES PUBLICATION

GENERAL : The United States Terminal Procedures are published in 25 Bound Volumes on a 56-day cycle. This CN is published at the mid 28-day point and contains revisions, additions and deletions to the last complete issue of the 24 volumes covering the conterminous U.S. There is no CN published for airports in the states of Alaska, Hawaii, or Pacific Islands.

OPERATIONAL USE OF THE CHANGE NOTICE : During flight planning or in the case of an in-flight diversion, it is imperative that the pilot first consult this CN before making any decision as to which procedures are current at the airport of intended landing. If the airport of intended landing is not listed in the supplementary information or Index of Charts then the airport information in the basic 24 volumes has not changed.

INDEX OF TERMINAL PROCEDURES : All civil airports which have revised, added or deleted procedures are listed alphabetically by city in the Index. In addition to the airport name, the Index includes the CN page number, the current procedure designation, the affected page and volume number in the last issue of the 24 conterminous US volumes and an indicaton whether the procedure is new, has been deleted, or replaces an existing procedure.

EFFECTIVE DATES: All procedures in this CN are effective on the dates shown on the front cover unless indicated otherwise in the Index, i.e., if the procedure revision is effective on a date other than the CN publication date, this will be noted in the Index instructions by "Effective (date)". This will also be shown on the planview of the affected Chart(s)

CONSULT CURRENT NOTAMS.

16 MAY 2024 to 13 JUN 2024

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CORRECTIONS, COMMENTS AND/OR PROCUREMENT

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For digital products, visit our website at: **https://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/flight_info/aeronav/digital_products/**

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INOPERATIVE COMPONENTS OR VISUAL AIDS TABLE
(For Civil Use Only)

Straight-in and Sidestep landing minimums published on instrument approach procedure charts are based on full operation of all components and visual aids (see exception below for ALSF 1 & 2) associated with the particular approach chart being used. Higher minimums are required with inoperative components or visual aids as indicated below. If more than one component is inoperative, each minimum is raised to the highest minimum required by any single component that is inoperative. ILS glideslope inoperative minimums are published on the instrument approach charts as localizer minimums. This table applies to approach categories A thru D and is to be used unless amended by notes on the approach chart. Such notes apply only to the particular approach category(ies) as stated. Category E inoperative notes will be specified when published on civil charts. The inoperative table does not apply to Circling minimums. See legend page for description of components indicated below.

Full Operation Exception: For ALSF 1 & 2 operated as SSALR, or when the sequenced flashing lights are inoperative, there is no effect on visibility for ILS lines of minima.

(1) ILS, PAR, LPV, GLS minima

Inoperative Component or Visual Aid	Increase Visibility
All ALS types (except ODALS)	¼ mile

(2) ILS, LPV, GLS with visibility minima of RVR 1800†/2000*/2200*

Inoperative Component or Visual Aid	Increase Visibility
ALSF 1 & 2, MALSR, SSALR	To RVR 4000† To RVR 4500*
TDZL or RCLS	To RVR 2400#
RVR	To ½ mile

#For ILS, LPV, GLS procedures with a 200 foot HAT, RVR 1800 authorized with use of FD or AP or HUD to DA.

(3) All Approach Types and all lines of minima other than (1) & (2) above

Inoperative Component or Visual Aid	Increase Visibility
ALSF 1 & 2, MALSR, SSALR	½ mile
MALSF, MALS, SSALF, SSALS, SALSF, SALS	¼ mile

(4) Sidestep minima (CAT C-D)

Inoperative Component or Visual Aid to Sidestep Runway	Increase Visibility
ALSF 1 & 2, MALSR, SSALR	½ mile

(5) All Approach Types, All lines of minima

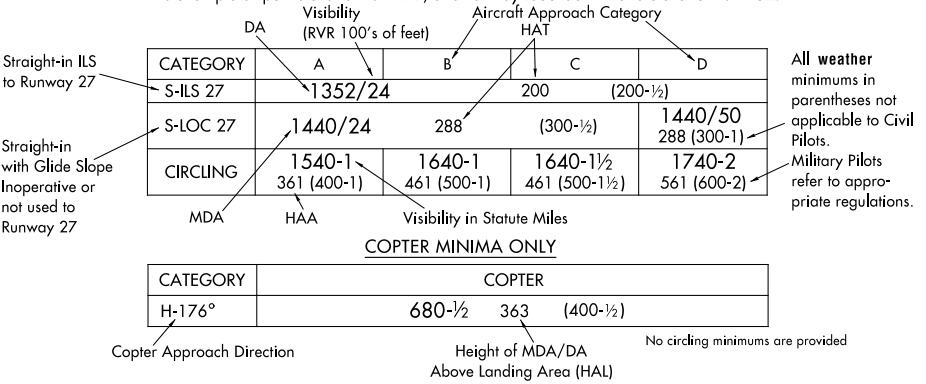
Inoperative Component or Visual Aid	Increase Visibility
ODALS (CAT A-B)	¼ mile
ODALS (CAT C-D)	⅛ mile

IFR LANDING MINIMA

The United States Standard for Terminal Instrument Procedures (TERPS) is the approved criteria for formulating instrument approach procedures. Landing minima are established for six aircraft approach categories (ABCDE and COPTER).
In the absence of COPTER MINIMA, helicopters may use the CAT A minimums of other procedures.

LANDING MINIMA FORMAT

In this example airport elevation is 1179, and runway touchdown zone elevation is 1152.



COPTER MINIMA ONLY

CATEGORY	COPTER
H-176°	680-½ 363 (400-½)

Copter Approach Direction

Height of MDA/DA Above Landing Area (HAL)

No circling minimums are provided

NOTE: The W symbol indicates outages of the WAAS vertical guidance may occur daily at this location due to initial system limitations. WAAS NOTAMS for vertical outages are not provided for this approach. Use LNAV minima for flight planning at these locations, whether as a destination or alternate. For flight operations at these locations, when the WAAS avionics indicate that LNAV/VNAV or LPV service is available, then vertical guidance may be used to complete the approach using the displayed level of service. Should an outage occur during the procedure, reversion to LNAV minima may be required. As the WAAS coverage is expanded, the W will be removed.

RNAV minimums are dependent on navigation equipment capability, as stated in the applicable AFM, AFMS, or other FAA approved document. See AIM paragraph 5-4-5, AC 90-105 and AC 90-107 for detailed requirements for each line of minima.

COLD TEMPERATURE AIRPORTS

NOTE: A ❄-12°C symbol indicates a cold temperature altitude correction is required at this airport when reported temperature is at or below the published temperature. See the following Cold Temperature Error Table to make manual corrections. Advise ATC with altitude correction. Advising ATC with altitude corrections is not required in the final segment. See Aeronautical Information Manual (AIM), Chapter 7, for guidance and additional information. For a complete list, see the "Cold Temperature Airports" link under the Additional Resources heading at the bottom of the following page: http://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/flight_info/aeronav/digital_products/dtpp/search/

COLD TEMPERATURE ERROR TABLE

HEIGHT ABOVE AIRPORT IN FEET

REPORTED TEMP °C	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1500	2000	3000	4000	5000
+10	10	10	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	30	40	60	80	90
0	20	20	30	30	40	40	50	50	60	90	120	170	230	280
-10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	150	200	290	390	490
-20	30	50	60	70	90	100	120	130	140	210	280	420	570	710
-30	40	60	80	100	120	140	150	170	190	280	380	570	760	950
-40	50	80	100	120	150	170	190	220	240	360	480	720	970	1210
-50	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300	450	590	890	1190	1500

AIRCRAFT APPROACH CATEGORIES

Aircraft approach category indicates a grouping of aircraft based on a speed of VREF, if specified, or if VREF not specified, 1.3 VSO at the maximum certificated landing weight. VREF, VSO, and the maximum certificated landing weight are those values as established for the aircraft by the certification authority of the country of registry. Helicopters are Category A aircraft. An aircraft shall fit in only one category. When necessary to operate the aircraft at an airspeed in excess of the maximum airspeed of its certified aircraft approach category, pilots should use the applicable higher category minima. For additional options and to ensure the aircraft remains within protected airspace, consult the AIM. See following category limits:

MANEUVERING TABLE

Approach Category	A	B	C	D	E
Speed (Knots)	0-90	91-120	121-140	141-165	Abv 165

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CIRCLING APPROACH OBSTACLE PROTECTED AIRSPACE

The circling MDA provides vertical obstacle clearance during a circle-to-land maneuver. The circling MDA protected area extends from the threshold of each runway authorized for landing following a circle-to-land maneuver for a distance as shown in the tables below. The resultant arcs are then connected tangentially to define the protected area.

STANDARD CIRCLING APPROACH MANEUVERING RADIUS

Circling approach protected areas developed prior to late 2012 used the radius distances shown in the following table, expressed in nautical miles (NM), dependent on aircraft approach category. The approaches using standard circling approach areas can be identified by the absence of the C symbol on the circling line of minima.

Circling MDA in feet MSL	Approach Category and Circling Radius (NM)				
	CAT A	CAT B	CAT C	CAT D	CAT E
All Altitudes	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.3	4.5

C EXPANDED CIRCLING APPROACH MANEUVERING AIRSPACE RADIUS

Circling approach protected areas developed after late 2012 use the radius distance shown in the following table, expressed in nautical miles (NM), dependent on aircraft approach category, and the altitude of the circling MDA, which accounts for true airspeed increase with altitude. The approaches using expanded circling approach areas can be identified by the presence of the C symbol on the circling line of minima.

Circling MDA in feet MSL	Approach Category and Circling Radius (NM)				
	CAT A	CAT B	CAT C	CAT D	CAT E
1000 or less	1.3	1.7	2.7	3.6	4.5
1001-3000	1.3	1.8	2.8	3.7	4.6
3001-5000	1.3	1.8	2.9	3.8	4.8
5001-7000	1.3	1.9	3.0	4.0	5.0
7001-9000	1.4	2.0	3.2	4.2	5.3
9001 and above	1.4	2.1	3.3	4.4	5.5

Comparable Values of RVR and Visibility

The following table shall be used for converting RVR to ground or flight visibility. For converting RVR values that fall between listed values, use the next higher RVR value; do not interpolate. For example, when converting 4800 RVR, use 5000 RVR with the resultant visibility of 1 mile.

RVR (feet)	Visibility (SM)	RVR (feet)	Visibility (SM)	RVR (feet)	Visibility (SM)	RVR (feet)	Visibility (SM)
1600	¼	2400	½	3500	⅝	5500	1
1800	½	2600	½	4000	¾	6000	1¼
2000	½	3000	⅝	4500	⅞		
2200	½	3200	⅝	5000	1		

RADAR MINIMA

	RWY	GP/TCH/RPI	CAT	DA/ MDA-VIS	HAT HAA	CEIL-VIS	CAT	DA/ MDA-VIS	HAT HAA	CEIL-VIS
PAR	10	2.5°/42/1000	ABCDE	**195**/16	100	(100-¼)				
	28	2.5°/48/1068	ABCDE	**187**/16	100	(100-¼)				
ASR	10		ABC	**560**/40	463	(500-¾)	DE	**560**/50	463	(500-1)
	28		AB	**600**/50	513	(600-1)	CDE	**600**/60	513	(600-1¼)
CIR	10		AB	**560-**1¼	463	(500-1¼)	CDE	**560-**1½	463	(500-1½)
	28		AB	**600-**1¼	503	(600-1¼)	CDE	**600-**1½	503	(600-1½)

Visibility (RVR 100's of feet)

Visibility in Statute Miles

All minimums in parentheses not applicable to Civil Pilots. Military Pilots refer to appropriate regulations.

Radar Minima:

1. Minima shown are the lowest permitted by established criteria. Pilots should consult applicable directives for their category of aircraft.
2. The circling MDA and weather minima to be used are those for the runway to which the final approach is flown- not the landing runway. In the above RADAR MINIMA example, a category C aircraft flying a radar approach to runway 10, circling to land on runway 28, must use an MDA of 560 feet with weather minima of 500-1½.

NOTE: Military RADAR MINIMA may be shown with communications symbology that indicates emergency frequency monitoring capability by the radar facility as follows: (E) VHF and UHF emergency frequencies monitored
(V) VHF emergency frequency (121.5) monitored
(U) UHF emergency frequency (243.0) monitored

Additionally, unmonitored frequencies which are available on request from the controlling agency may be annotated with an "x".

A Alternate Minimums not standard. Civil users refer to tabulation. USA/USN/USAF pilots refer to appropriate regulations.

A NA Alternate minimums are Not Authorized due to unmonitored facility or absence of weather reporting service.

T Airport is published in the Takeoff Minimums, (Obstacle) Departure Procedures, and Diverse Vector Area (Radar Vectors) tabulation.

16 MAY 2024 to 13 JUN 2024

GENERAL INFORMATION

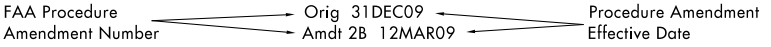
This publication is issued every 56 days and includes Standard Instrument Approach Procedures (SIAPS), Standard Instrument Departures (SIDs), Standard Terminal Arrivals (STARs), IFR Takeoff Minimums and (Obstacle) Departure Procedures (ODPs), IFR Alternate Minimums, and Radar Instrument Approach Minimums for use by civil and military aviation. The organization responsible for SIAPs, Radar Minimums, SIDs, STARs and graphic ODPs is identified in parentheses in the top margin of the procedure; e.g., (FAA), (FAA-O), (USA), (USAF), (USN). SIAPS with the (FAA) and (FAA-O) designation are regulated under 14 CFR, Part 97. SIAPs with the (FAA-O) designation have been developed by an authorized non-FAA service provider. See 14 CFR, Part 91.175 (a) and the AIM for further details. 14 CFR, Part 91.175 (g) and the Special Notices section of the Chart Supplement contain information on civil operations at military airports.

The FAA uses an internal numbering system on all charts in the TPP. This Approach and Landing (AL) number is located on the top center margin of the chart followed by the organization responsible for the procedure in parentheses, e.g., AL-18 (FAA), AL-11919 (FAA-O). Military procedures do not show AL number, but do show the appropriate authority for the procedure, e.g., (USAF).

CHART CURRENCY INFORMATION

Date of Latest Revision 09365

The Date of Latest Revision identifies the Julian date the chart was added or last revised for any reason. The first two digits indicate the year, the last three digits indicate the day of the year (001 to 365/6) in which the latest revision of any kind has been made to the chart.



The FAA Procedure Amendment Number represents the most current amendment of a given procedure. The Procedure Amendment Effective Date represents the AIRAC cycle date on which the procedure amendment was incorporated into the chart. Updates to the amendment number & effective date represent procedural/criteria revisions to the charted procedure, e.g., course, fix, altitude, minima, etc. On Departure Procedures and Standard Terminal Arrivals, procedural revisions to the current chart are indicated by an upnumber to the procedure title with the procedure amendment effective date following. On Radar Minima, Takeoff Minimums and (Obstacle) Departure Procedures and Diverse Vector Areas, the FAA Procedure Amendment Number, Procedure Effective Date, and the Julian Date of Last Revision will be shown on the same line, e.g., AMDT 2 10DEC15 (15344).

MISCELLANEOUS

★ Indicates a non-continuously operating facility, see Chart Supplement.

For Civil (FAA) instrument procedures, "RADAR REQUIRED" in the planview of the chart indicates that ATC radar must be available to assist the pilot when transitioning from the en route environment. "Radar required" in the pilot briefing portion of the chart indicates that ATC radar is required on portions of the procedure outside the final approach segment, including the missed approach. Some military procedures also have equipment requirements such as "Radar Required", but do not conform to the same charting application standards used by the FAA.

Distances are in nautical miles (except visibility in statute miles and Runway Visual Range in hundreds of feet). Runway dimensions are in feet. Elevations are in feet, Mean Sea Level (MSL). Ceilings are in feet above airport elevation. Radials/bearings/headings/courses are magnetic. Horizontal Datum: Unless otherwise noted on the chart, all coordinates are referenced to North American Datum 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84).

Terrain is scaled within the neat lines (planview boundaries) and does not accurately underlie not-to-scale distance depictions or symbols.

16 MAY 2024 to 13 JUN 2024

STANDARD TERMINAL ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURE PROCEDURES

The use of the associated codified STAR/DP and transition identifiers are requested of users when filing flight plans online. It must be noted that when filing a STAR/DP with a transition, the first three coded characters of the STAR and the last three coded characters of the DP are replaced by the transition code. Examples: ACTON SIX ARRIVAL, file (AQN.AQN6); ACTON SIX ARRIVAL, EDNAS TRANSITION, file (EDNAS.AQN6). FREEHOLD THREE DEPARTURE, file (FREH3.RBV), FREEHOLD THREE DEPARTURE, ELWOOD CITY TRANSITION, file (FREH3.EWC).

PROCEDURE PBN/EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

Users will begin to see Performance-Based Navigation (PBN) Requirements and Equipment Requirements on Instrument Approach Procedures (IAPs), RNAV STARs and RNAV DPs prominently displayed in separate, standardized notes boxes. For procedures with PBN elements, the PBN box will contain the procedure's navigation specification(s); and, if required: specific sensors or infrastructure needed for the navigation solution; any additional or advanced functional requirements; the minimum Required Navigation Performance (RNP) value and any amplifying remarks. Items listed in this PBN box are REQUIRED for the procedure's PBN elements. The Equipment Requirements Box will list non-PBN requirements. On charts with both PBN elements and equipment requirements, the PBN requirements box will be listed first. The publication of these notes will continue incrementally until all charts have been amended to comply with the new standard.

IAP PBN/Equipment Requirements Notes Box

PBN Requirements Box →	From WINRZ, LIBGE: RNAV-1 GPS, RNAV-1GPS from MAP to YARKU.
Equipment Requirements Box →	DME required for LOC only.
Standard Procedure Notes Box →	(T) Circling to Rwy 25 NA at night. #For inop MALSR increase S-ILS 16R all cats visibility to 2½ SM.

RNAV STAR and DP PBN/Equipment Requirements Notes Box

PBN Requirements Box →	RNAV 1 - DME/DME/IRU or GPS
Equipment Requirements Box →	RADAR required

PILOT CONTROLLED AIRPORT LIGHTING SYSTEMS

Reference the Chart Supplement for detailed information on pilot controlled lighting (PCL) systems.

Available FAA standard approach lighting systems are charted as a negative symbol to indicate pilot contolled lighting, e.g., (A1), (V)

Available airport lighting systems that are charted as notes, e.g. REIL, MIRL, are shown with a negative "(L)" symbol beside the name to indicate pilot controlled lighting.

To activate lights, use frequency indicated in the communications section of the chart with a (L)

KEY MIKE	FUNCTION
7 times within 5 seconds	Highest intensity available
5 times within 5 seconds	Medium or lower intensity (Lower REIL or REIL-off)
3 times within 5 seconds	Lowest intensity available (Lower REIL or REIL-off)

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ABBREVIATIONS

AAUP	Attention All Users Page
ADF	Automatic Direction Finder
ADIZ	Air Defense Identification Zone
AFIS	Automatic Flight Information Service
ALS	Approach Light System
ALSF	Approach Light System with Sequenced Flashing Lights
AOB	At or Below
AP	Autopilot System
APCH	Approach
APP CON	Approach Control
AR	Authorization Required
ARR	Arrival
ASOS	Automated Surface Observing System
ASR/PAR	Published Radar Minimums at this Airport
ASSC	Airport Surface Surveillance Systems
ATIS	Automated Terminal Information Service
AUNICOM	Automated UNICOM
AWOS	Automated Weather Observing System
AZ	Azimuth
BC	Back Course
BND	Bound
C	Circling
CAT	Category
CCW	Counter Clockwise
CDI	Course Deviation Indicator
Chan	Channel
CIFP	Coded Instrument Flight Procedures
CIR	Circling
CLNC DEL	Clearance Delivery
CNF	Computer Navigation Fix
CPDLC	Controller Pilot Data Link Communication
CTAF	Common Traffic Advisory Frequency
CW	Clockwise
D-ATIS	Digital-Automated Terminal Information Service
DA	Decision Altitude
DER	Departure End of Runway
DH	Decision Height
DME	Distance Measuring Equipment
DTHR	Displaced Threshold
DVA	Diverse Vector Area
ELEV	Elevation
EMAS	Engineered Material Arresting System
FAF	Final Approach Fix
FD	Flight Director System
FM	Fan Marker
FMS	Flight Management System
GBAS	Ground Based Augmentation System
GCO	Ground Communications Outlet
GLS	Ground based Augmentation System Landing System
GP	Glidepath
GPI	Ground Point of Interception
GPS	Global Positioning System
GS	Glide Slope
HAA	Height above Airport
HAL	Height above Landing
HAT	Height above Touchdown
HATh	Height above Threshold
HCH	Heliport Crossing Height
HGS	Heads-up Guidance System
HIRL	High Intensity Runway Lights
HUD	Head-up Display
IAF	Initial Approach Fix
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IF	Intermediate Fix
IM	Inner Marker
INOP	Inoperative
INT	Intersection
K	Knots
KIAS	Knots Indicated Airspeed
LAAS	Local Area Augmentation System
LDA	Localizer Type Directional Aid
Ldg	Landing
LIRL	Low Intensity Runway Lights
LNAV	Lateral Navigation
LOC	Localizer
LP	Localizer Performance
LPV	Localizer Performance with Vertical Guidance
LR	Lead Radial. Provides at least 2 NM (Copter 1 NM) of lead to assist in turning onto the intermediate/final course.
MAA	Maximum Authorized Altitude
MALS	Medium Intensity Approach Light System
MALSF	Medium Approach Lighting System with Sequenced Flashers
MALSR	Medium Intensity Approach Light System with RAIL
MAP	Missed Approach Point
MDA	Minimum Descent Altitude
MIRL	Medium Intensity Runway Lights
MM	Middle Marker
MRA	Minimum Reception Altitude
N/A	Not Applicable
NA	Not Authorized
NDB	Non-directional Radio Beacon
NM	Nautical Mile
NoPT	No Procedure Turn Required (Procedure Turn shall not be executed without ATC clearance)

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ABBREVIATIONS

ODALS	Omnidirectional Approach Light System
ODP	Obstacle Departure Procedure
OM	Outer Marker
PAR	Precision Approach Radar
PDC	Pre-Departure Clearance
PRM	Precision Runway Monitor
R	Radial
RA	Radio Altimeter setting height
RAIL	Runway Alignment Indicator Lights
RCLS	Runway Centerline Light System
REIL	Runway End Identifier Lights
RF	Radius-to-Fix
RLLS	Runway Lead-in Light System
RNAV	Area Navigation
RNP	Required Performance Navigation
RPI	Runway Point of Intercept(ion)
RRL	Runway Remaining Lights
Rwy	Runway
RVR	Runway Visual Range
S	Straight-in
SALS	Short Approach Light System
SALSF	Short Approach Lighting System with Sequenced Flashing Lights
SSALF	Simplified Short Approach Lighting System with Sequenced Flashers
SSALR	Simplified Short Approach Light System with RAIL
SSALS	Simplified Short Approach Lighting System
SDF	Simplified Directional Facility
SM	Statute Mile
SOIA	Simultaneous Offset Instrument Approach
SR-SS	Sunrise-Sunset
TAA	Terminal Arrival Area
TAC	TACAN
TCH	Threshold Crossing Height (height in feet above ground level)
TDZ	Touchdown Zone
TDZE	Touchdown Zone Elevation
TDZ/CL	Touchdown Zone and Runway Centerline Lighting
TDZL	Touchdown Zone Lights
THR	Threshold
TODA	Takeoff Distance Available
TORA	Takeoff Run Available
TR	Track
VASI	Visual Approach Slope Indicator
VCOA	Visual Climb over Airport
VDA	Vertical Descent Angle
VDP	Visual Descent Point
VGSI	Visual Glide Slope Indicator
VNAV	Vertical Navigation
WAAS	Wide Area Augmentation System
WP/WPT	Waypoint (RNAV)

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INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURES (CHARTS)

PLANVIEW SYMBOLS

ROUTES

Procedure Track

Feeder Route

Missed Approach

Visual Flight Path

165°
345°
Procedure Turn
(Type degree and point of turn optional)

Minimum Route Altitude → 3100 NoPT to LOM
045°
Mileage → (14.2)

HOLDING PATTERNS

Hold-in-lieu of Procedure Turn

HOLD 10000/8000
090° (IAS) 270°
4 NM

HOLD 10000/8000
090° 1 min 270°

Missed Approach
090° 270°

Arrival
HOLD 8000
090° 270°

Holding pattern with maximum restricted airspeed:
(175K) applies to all altitudes.
(210K) applies to altitudes above 6000′ to and including 14000′.
Arrival Holding Pattern altitude restrictions will be indicated when they deviate from the adjacent leg.

Timing or distance limits for Hold-in-lieu of Procedure Turn Holding Patterns will be shown.
DME fixes may be shown.

FIXES/ATC REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Reporting Point

Waypoint

MAP WP (Flyby)

MAP WP (Flyover)

GLGHR INT — Intersection

MYLES I-LVF 14.9 — (Distance From Facility)

DME

Flyover Point

x (CFTSP) — Computer Navigation Fix (CNF)-No ATC Function ("x" omitted when it is a MAP)

R-198 → Radial line and value

LR-198 → Lead Radial

LB-198 → Lead Bearing

ALTITUDES

5500 Mandatory Altitude
2500 Minimum Altitude
4300 Maximum Altitude
3000 Recommended Altitude
5000 Mandatory Block
3000 Altitude

INDICATED AIRSPEED

175K Mandatory Airspeed
120K Minimum Airspeed
250K Maximum Airspeed
180K Recommended Airspeed

RADIO AIDS TO NAVIGATION

110.1 Underline indicates No Voice transmitted on this frequency

VOR
VORTAC
TACAN
VOR/DME
DME
NDB
NDB/DME
LOM (Compass locator at Outer Marker)
Marker Beacon

Marker beacons that are not specifically part of the procedure.

Localizer Front Course (LOC/LDA)
Right side shading- Front course

Localizer Back Course
Left side shading- Back Course

SDF Course

LOC/LDA/SDF Transmitter
LOC/DME
(shown when installation is offset from its normal postion off the end of the runway.)

Primary NAVAID
LIMA
114.5 LIM
Chan 92

Secondary NAVAID
LOM
AKRON
362 AK

TACAN or DME NAVAID
SCOTT
Chan 59
SKE
(112.2)
VHF Paired Frequency

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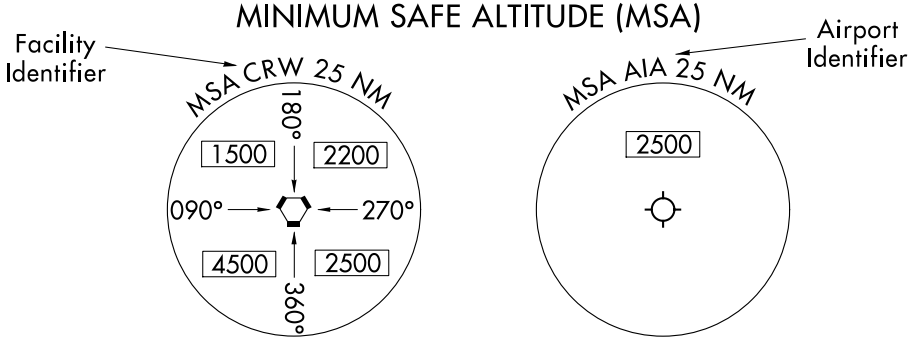
16 MAY 2024 to 13 JUN 2024

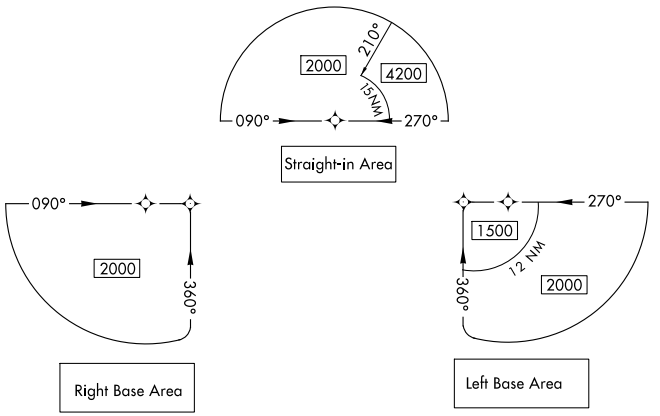
PLANVIEW SYMBOLS

MINIMUM SAFE ALTITUDE (MSA)



(arrows on distance circle identify sectors)

TERMINAL ARRIVAL AREA (TAA)



MISCELLANEOUS

VOR Changeover Point

RWY 15 S12° 00.52′ W77° 06.91′ End of Rwy Coordinates (DoD only)

Distance not to scale

International Boundary

Air Defense Identification Zone

SPECIAL USE AIRSPACE

R-352

R-Restricted W-Warning
P-Prohibited A-Alert
MOA-Military Operations Area

AIRPORTS

Primary and Secondary (named in planview)

Civil

Seaplane Base

Heliport

Joint (Civil-Military)

OBSTACLES

- Spot Elevation
- Obstacle
- Highest Obstacle
- Highest Spot Elevation
- Group of Obstacles
- ± Doubtful accuracy

16 MAY 2024 to 13 JUN 2024

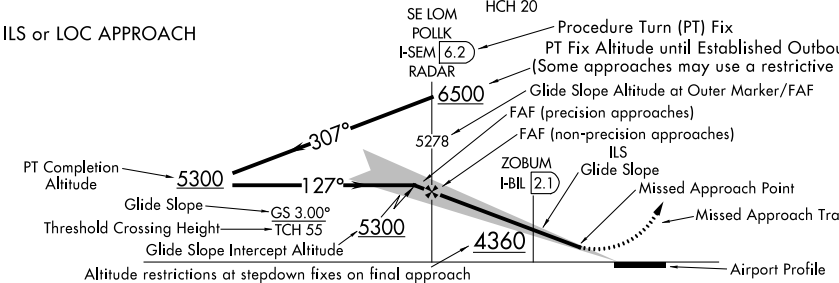
PROFILE VIEW

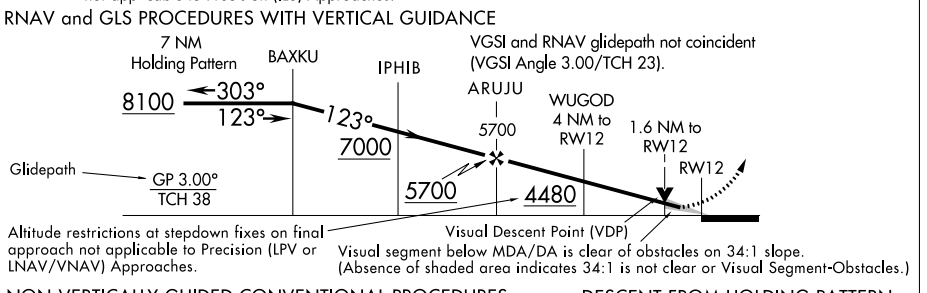
Three different methods are used to depict either electronic or vertical guidance: "GS", "GP", or "VDA".

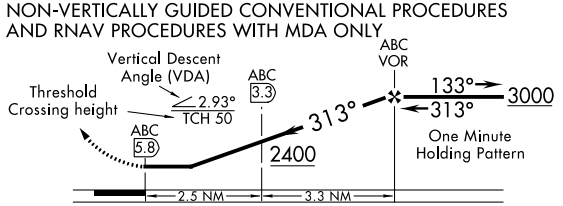
1. "GS" indicates that an Instrument Landing System (ILS) electronic glide slope (a ground antenna) provides vertical guidance. The profile section of ILS procedures depict a GS angle and TCH in the following format: GS 3.00°. TCH 55

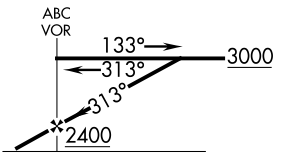
2. "GP" on GLS and RNAV procedures indicates that either electronic vertical guidance (via Wide Area Augmentation System - WAAS or Ground Based Augmentation System - GBAS) or barometric vertical guidance is provided. GLS and RNAV procedures with a published decision altitude (DA/H) depict a GP angle and TCH in the following format: GP 3.00°. TCH 50

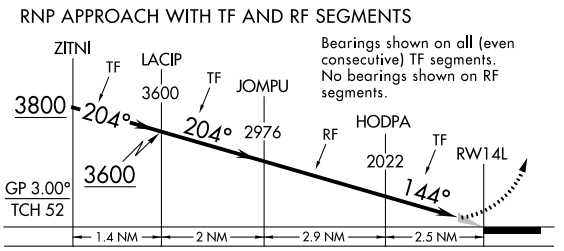
3. An advisory vertical descent angle (VDA) is provided on non-vertically guided conventional procedures and RNAV procedures with only a minimum descent altitude (MDA) to assist in preventing controlled flight into terrain. On Civil (FAA) procedures, this information is placed above or below the procedure track following the fix it is based on. Absence of a VDA or a note that the VDA is not authorized indicates that the prescribed obstacle clearance surface is not clear and the VDA must not be used below MDA. VDA is depicted in the following format: 3.00°. TCH 55
On Copter procedures this is depicted in the following format: 7.30°. HCH 20











ALTITUDES

5500	Mandatory Altitude	3000	Recommended Altitude
2500	Minimum Altitude	5000 / 3000	Mandatory Block Altitude
4300	Maximum Altitude		

PROFILE SYMBOLS

2400 — Glide Slope/Glidepath Intercept Altitude and final approach fix for vertically guided approach procedures.

▼ Visual Descent Point (VDP)

- - - → Visual Flight Path

Note: Facilities and waypoints are depicted as a solid vertical line while fixes and intersections are depicted as a dashed vertical line.

RADIO AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Compulsory:

VOR VORTAC DME NDB/DME

VOR/DME TACAN NDB

Non-Compulsory:

VOR VORTAC DME NDB/DME

VOR/DME TACAN NDB

LOM (Compass locator at outer marker)

Marker Beacon

Localizer Front Course

BACK COURSE

Localizer Back Course (Shading on left)

(T) indicates frequency protection range

ORLANDO
112.25 (T) ORL
Chan 59(Y)

Underline indicates no voice transmitted on this frequency

(Y) TACAN must be placed in "Y" mode to receive distance information

TACAN or DME NAVAID Box

SCOTT
Chan 59
SKE
(112.2)

VHF Paired Frequency

FIXES/ATC REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Unnamed DME fix

▲ Reporting Point (Compulsory)

△ Reporting Point (Non-Compulsory)

Obvious DME (DME mileage matches route mileage)

75 DME Mileage (when not obvious)

Waypoint (Compulsory)

Waypoint (Non-Compulsory)

Flyover Point

x
(CFTSP) Computer Navigation Fix (CNF) - No ATC Function

AIRPORTS

Civil Military Joint (Civil-Military)

Airports not served by the procedure shown in screened color

Civil Military Joint (Civil-Military)

ROUTES

MAA FL200 Maximum Authorized Altitude

4500 MEA-Minimum Enroute Altitude

*3500 MOCA-Minimum Obstruction Clearance Altitude

270° Arrival Route

(65) Mileage between Radio Aids, Reporting Points, and Route Breaks

Transition Route

R-275 Radial line and value

Lost Communications Track

V12 J80 Airway/Jet Route Identification

(IAS) Holding Pattern

Lost Comm Holding Pattern

Holding pattern with maximum restricted airspeed
(175K) applies to all altitudes
(210K) applies to altitudes above 6000' to and including 14000'

SPECIAL USE AIRSPACE

R-352

R-Restricted W-Warning
P-Prohibited A-Alert
MOA-Military Operations Area

ALTITUDES

5500 Mandatory Altitude (Cross at)

2300 Minimum Altitude (Cross at or above)

4800 Maximum Altitude (Cross at or below)

15000
12000
Block Altitude

Altitude change at other than Radio Aids to Navigation

INDICATED AIRSPEED

175K Mandatory Airspeed

120K Minimum Airspeed

250K Maximum Airspeed

MISCELLANEOUS

Changeover Point

Air Defense Identification Zone

N Indicates True North is not aligned to the top of the page

Ldg KLAS and KHND

Ldg Rwys 16L/C/R

Terminus identifier

16 MAY 2024 to 13 JUN 2024

RADIO AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Compulsory:

VOR VORTAC DME NDB/DME

VOR/DME TACAN NDB

Non-Compulsory:

VOR VORTAC DME NDB/DME

VOR/DME TACAN NDB

LOC LOC/DME (shown when installation is offset from its normal position off the end of the runway.)

LOM (Compass locator at outer marker)

Marker Beacon

Localizer Front Course

BACK COURSE

Localizer Back Course (Shading on left)

(T) indicates frequency protection range

ORLANDO
112.25 (T) ORL
Chan 59(Y)

Underline indicates no voice transmitted on this frequency

(Y) TACAN must be placed in "Y" mode to receive distance information

TACAN or DME NAVAID Box

SCOTT
Chan 59
SKE
(112.2)

VHF Paired Frequency

FIXES/ATC REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Unnamed DME fix

▲ Reporting Point (Compulsory)

△ Reporting Point (Non-Compulsory)

Obvious DME (DME mileage matches route mileage)

75 DME Mileage (when not obvious)

Waypoint (Compulsory)

Waypoint (Non-Compulsory)

Flyover Point

x (CFTSP) Computer Navigation Fix (CNF) - No ATC Function

MISCELLANEOUS

Changeover Point

Distance not to scale

International Boundary

Sector Boundary

Air Defense Identification Zone

Takeoff Minimums and (Obstacle) Departure Procedures entry published.

ROUTES

4500 MEA-Minimum Enroute Altitude

*3500 MOCA-Minimum Obstruction Clearance Altitude

270° Departure Route

(65) Mileage between Radio Aids, Reporting Points, and Route Breaks

Transition Route

R-275 Radial line and value

Lost Communications Track

Visual Flight Path

V12 J80 Airway/Jet Route Identification

(IAS) Holding Pattern

Lost Comm Holding Pattern

Holding pattern with maximum restricted airspeed (175K) applies to all altitudes
(210K) applies to altitudes above 6000' to and including 14000'

SPECIAL USE AIRSPACE

R-352

R-Restricted W-Warning
P-Prohibited A-Alert
MOA-Military Operations Area

ALTITUDES

5500 Mandatory Altitude (Cross at)

2300 Minimum Altitude (Cross at or above)

4800 Maximum Altitude (Cross at or below)

15000 / 12000 Block Altitude

TOP ALTITUDE: 5000 Top altitude restriction

INDICATED AIRSPEED

175K Mandatory Airspeed

120K Minimum Airspeed

250K Maximum Airspeed

AIRPORTS

Heliport

Civil Military Joint (Civil-Military)

MINIMUM SAFE ALTITUDE (MSA)

Facility Identifier

MSA CRW 25 NM
180°
4500 4100
090° 270°
5300 4700
360°

Airport Identifier

MSA AIA 25 NM
2500

(arrows on distance circle identify sectors)

16 MAY 2024 to 13 JUN 2024

AIRPORT DIAGRAM/AIRPORT SKETCH

Runways

Hard Surface | Other Than Hard Surface | Stopways,Taxiways, Parking Areas | Metal Surface

Closed Runway | Closed Surface | Non-Movement | Under Construction | Water Runway

ARRESTING GEAR: Specific arresting gear systems; e.g., BAK12, MA-1A etc., shown on airport diagrams, not applicable to Civil Pilots. Military Pilots refer to appropriate DOD publications.

uni-directional | bi-directional | Jet Barrier

ARRESTING SYSTEM ☐ (EMAS)

REFERENCE FEATURES

Displaced Threshold.....
Hot Spot .....
Runway Holding Position Markings.....
Buildings.....
Self-Serve Fuel ##.....
Tanks.....
Obstructions.....
Airport Beacon #.....
Runway Radar Reflectors.....
Bridges.....
Control Tower #..... TWR

	Unlit	Lit
Wind Cone.....		
Landing Tee.....		
Tetrahedron.....		

When Control Tower and Rotating Beacon are co-located, Beacon symbol will be used and further identified as TWR.

See appropriate Chart Supplement for information.

Runway Weight Bearing Capacity or Pavement Classification Number (PCN)/Pavement Classification Rating (PCR) is shown as a codified expression. Refer to the appropriate Supplement/Directory for applicable codes e.g., RWY 14-32 PCR 560 R/B/W/T; S-75, D-185, 2D-325, 2D/2D2-1120

Helicopter Alighting Areas

Negative Symbols used to identify Copter Procedures

landing point.....

NOTE:
Landmark features depicted on Copter Approach insets and sketches are provided for visual reference only.

Runway TDZ elevation.....TDZE 123

Runway Slope..... ←0.3% Down.....0.8% UP→
(shown when rounded runway slope is ≥ 0.3%)

NOTE:
Runway Slope measured to midpoint on runways 8000 feet or longer.

U.S. Navy Optical Landing System (OLS) "OLS" location is shown because of its height of approximately 7 feet and proximity to edge of runway may create an obstruction for some types of aircraft.

Approach light symbols are shown in the Flight Information Handbook.

Airport diagram scales are variable.

True/magnetic North orientation may vary from diagram to diagram

Coordinate values are shown in 1 or ½ minute increments. They are further broken down into 6 second ticks, within each 1 minute increments.

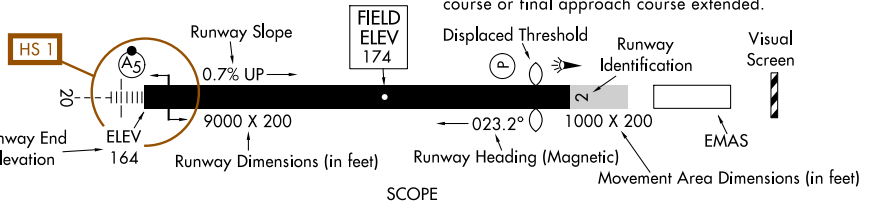
Positional accuracy within ± 600 feet unless otherwise noted on the chart.

Runway length depicted is the physical length of the runway (end-to-end, including displaced thresholds if any) but excluding areas designated as stopways.

A D symbol is shown to indicate runway declared distance information available, see appropriate Chart Supplement for distance information.

NOTE:
All new and revised airport diagrams are shown referenced to the World Geodetic System (WGS) (noted on appropriate diagram), and may not be compatible with local coordinates published in DoD FLIP. (Foreign Only)

The airport sketch box includes the final approach course or final approach course extended.



SCOPE

Airport diagrams are specifically designed to assist in the movement of ground traffic at locations with complex runway/taxiway configurations. Airport diagrams are not intended to be used for approach and landing or departure operations. For revisions to Airport Diagrams: Consult FAA Order 7910.4.

16 MAY 2024 to 13 JUN 2024

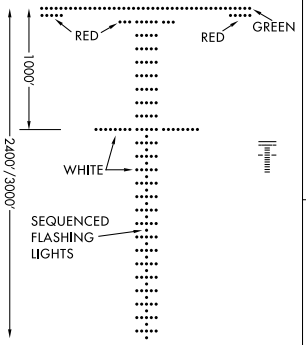
Approach lighting and visual glide slope systems are indicated on the airport sketch by an identifier, e.g., (A2), (V), etc.

A dot " ● " portrayed with approach lighting letter identifier indicates sequenced flashing lights (F) installed with the approach lighting system e.g., (A1). Negative symbology, e.g., (A1), (V) indicates Pilot Controlled Lighting (PCL).

CATEGORY I APPROACH LIGHTING SYSTEM

(A1)

ALSF-1

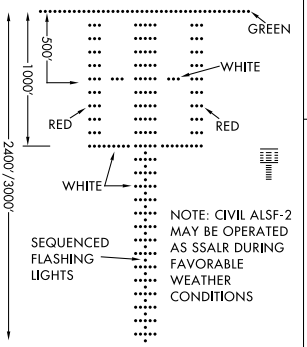


(High Intensity)
LENGTH 2400/3000 FEET

CATEGORY II APPROACH LIGHTING SYSTEM

(A)

ALSF-2

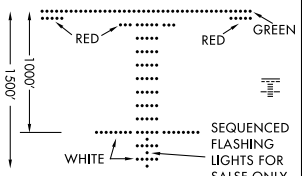


(High Intensity)
LENGTH 2400/3000 FEET

SHORT APPROACH LIGHTING SYSTEM

(A2) (A2)

SALS/SALSF

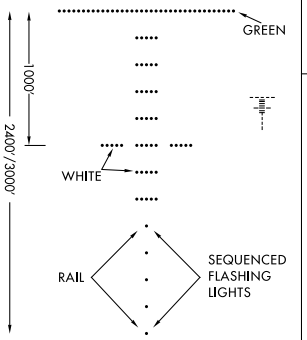


(High Intensity)
LENGTH 1500 FEET

SIMPLIFIED SHORT APPROACH LIGHTING SYSTEM with Runway Alignment Indicator Lights

(A3)

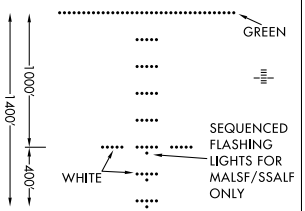
SSALR



(High Intensity)
LENGTH 2400/3000 FEET

MEDIUM INTENSITY (**MALS** and **MALSF**) OR SIMPLIFIED SHORT (**SSALS** and **SSALF**) APPROACH LIGHTING SYSTEMS

(A4) (A4)

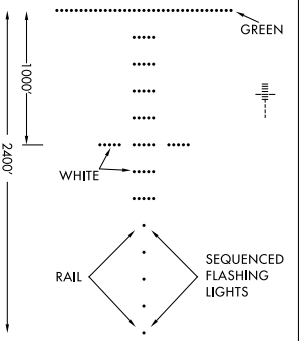


LENGTH 1400 FEET

MEDIUM INTENSITY APPROACH LIGHTING SYSTEM with Runway Alignment Indicator Lights

(A5)

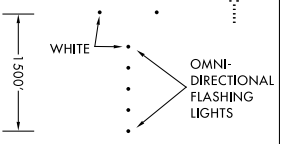
MALSR



LENGTH 2400 FEET

OMNIDIRECTIONAL APPROACH LIGHTING SYSTEM

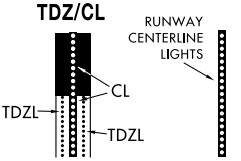
ODALS



LENGTH 1500 FEET

RUNWAY TOUCHDOWN ZONE AND CENTERLINE LIGHTING SYSTEMS

TDZ/CL



AVAILABILITY of TDZ/CL will be shown by NOTE in SKETCH e.g. "TDZ/CL Rwy 15"

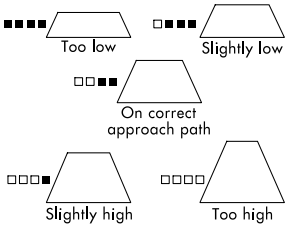
16 MAY 2024 to 13 JUN 2024

Approach lighting and visual glide slope systems are indicated on the airport sketch by an identifier, (A2), (V), etc.

A dot " ● " portrayed with approach lighting letter identifier indicates sequenced flashing lights (F) installed with the approach lighting system e.g., (A1). Negative symbology, e.g., (A1), (V) indicates Pilot Controlled Lighting (PCL).

(P) PRECISION APPROACH PATH INDICATOR

PAPI



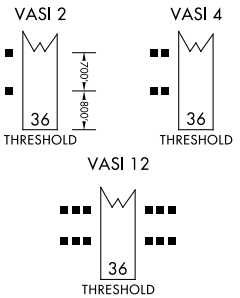
Legend: □ White ■ Red

(V) VISUAL APPROACH SLOPE INDICATOR

VASI

VISUAL APPROACH SLOPE INDICATOR WITH STANDARD THRESHOLD CLEARANCE PROVIDED.

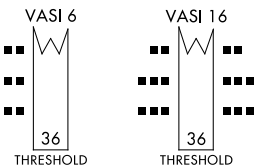
ALL LIGHTS WHITE — TOO HIGH
FAR LIGHTS RED, NEAR LIGHTS WHITE — ON GLIDE SLOPE
ALL LIGHTS RED — TOO LOW



(V3) VISUAL APPROACH SLOPE INDICATOR

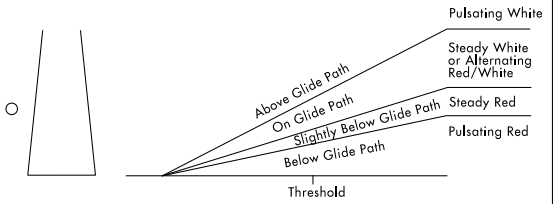
VASI

3-BAR, 6 OR 16 BOX, VISUAL APPROACH SLOPE INDICATOR THAT PROVIDES 2 GLIDE ANGLES AND 2 THRESHOLD CROSSING HEIGHTS.



(V2) PULSATING VISUAL APPROACH SLOPE INDICATOR

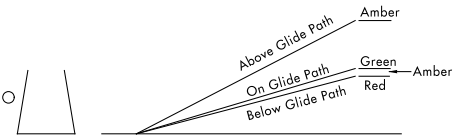
PVASI



CAUTION: When viewing the pulsating visual approach slope indicators in the pulsating white or pulsating red sectors, it is possible to mistake this lighting aid for another aircraft or a ground vehicle. Pilots should exercise caution when using this type of system.

(V4) TRI-COLOR VISUAL APPROACH SLOPE INDICATOR

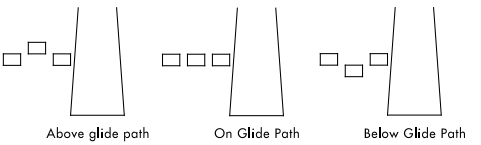
TRCV



CAUTION: When the aircraft descends from green to red, the pilot may see a dark amber color during the transition from green to red.

(V5) ALIGNMENT OF ELEMENTS SYSTEMS

APAP



Painted panels which may be lighted at night. To use the system the pilot positions the aircraft so the elements are in alignment.

16 MAY 2024 to 13 JUN 2024

FREQUENCY PAIRING TABLE

TACAN CHANNEL	VHF FREQUENCY	TACAN CHANNEL	VHF FREQUENCY	TACAN CHANNEL	VHF FREQUENCY
17Y	108.05	40X	110.30	88Y	114.15
18X	108.10	40Y	110.35	89Y	114.25
18Y	108.15	41Y	110.45	90Y	114.35
19Y	108.25	42X	110.50	91Y	114.45
20X	108.30	42Y	110.55	92Y	114.55
20Y	108.35	43Y	110.65	93Y	114.65
21Y	108.45	44X	110.70	94Y	114.75
22X	108.50	44Y	110.75	95Y	114.85
22Y	108.55	45Y	110.85	96Y	114.95
23Y	108.65	46X	110.90	97Y	115.05
24X	108.70	46Y	110.95	98Y	115.15
24Y	108.75	47Y	111.05	99Y	115.25
25Y	108.85	48X	111.10	100Y	115.35
26X	108.90	48Y	111.15	101Y	115.45
26Y	108.95	49Y	111.25	102Y	115.55
27Y	109.05	50X	111.30	103Y	115.65
28X	109.10	50Y	111.35	104Y	115.75
28Y	109.15	51Y	111.45	105Y	115.85
29Y	109.25	52X	111.50	106Y	115.95
30X	109.30	52Y	111.55	107Y	116.05
30Y	109.35	53Y	111.65	108Y	116.15
31Y	109.45	54X	111.70	109Y	116.25
32X	109.50	54Y	111.75	110Y	116.35
32Y	109.55	55Y	111.85	111Y	116.45
33Y	109.65	56X	111.90	112Y	116.55
34X	109.70	56Y	111.95	113Y	116.65
34Y	109.75	80Y	113.35	114Y	116.75
35Y	109.85	81Y	113.45	115Y	116.85
36X	109.90	82Y	113.55	116Y	116.95
36Y	109.95	83Y	113.65	117Y	117.05
37Y	110.05	84Y	113.75	118Y	117.15
38X	110.10	85Y	113.85	119Y	117.25
38Y	110.15	86Y	113.95		
39Y	110.25	87Y	114.05		

See the Chart Supplement for a complete listing.

16 MAY 2024 to 13 JUN 2024

INSTRUMENT TAKEOFF OR APPROACH PROCEDURE CHARTS
RATE OF CLIMB/DESCENT TABLE
(ft per min)

A rate of climb/descent table is provided for use in planning and executing climbs or descents under known or approximate ground speed conditions. It will be especially useful for approaches when the localizer only is used for course guidance. A best speed, power, altitude combination can be programmed which will result in a stable glide rate and altitude favorable for executing a landing if minimums exists upon breakout. Care should always be exercised so that minimum descent altitude and missed approach point are not exceeded.

ft/NM	%	GROUND SPEED (knots)											ANGLE
		60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300	330	360	
152	2.50	150	230	300	380	460	530	610	680	760	840	910	1.43
200	3.29	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1.89
210	3.46	210	320	420	530	630	740	840	950	1050	1160	1260	1.98
220	3.62	220	330	440	550	660	770	880	990	1100	1210	1320	2.07
230	3.79	230	350	460	580	690	810	920	1040	1150	1270	1380	2.17
240	3.95	240	360	480	600	720	840	960	1080	1200	1320	1440	2.26
250	4.11	250	380	500	630	750	880	1000	1130	1250	1380	1500	2.36
260	4.28	260	390	520	650	780	910	1040	1170	1300	1430	1560	2.45
270	4.44	270	410	540	680	810	950	1080	1220	1350	1490	1620	2.54
280	4.61	280	420	560	700	840	980	1120	1260	1400	1540	1680	2.64
290	4.77	290	440	580	730	870	1020	1160	1310	1450	1600	1740	2.73
300	4.94	300	450	600	750	900	1050	1200	1350	1500	1650	1800	2.83
310	5.10	310	470	620	780	930	1090	1240	1400	1550	1710	1860	2.92
320	5.27	320	480	640	800	960	1120	1280	1440	1600	1760	1920	3.01
330	5.43	330	500	660	830	990	1160	1320	1490	1650	1820	1980	3.11
340	5.60	340	510	680	850	1020	1190	1360	1530	1700	1870	2040	3.20
350	5.76	350	530	700	880	1050	1230	1400	1580	1750	1930	2100	3.30
360	5.92	360	540	720	900	1080	1260	1440	1620	1800	1980	2160	3.39
370	6.09	370	560	740	930	1110	1300	1480	1670	1850	2040	2220	3.48
380	6.25	380	570	760	950	1140	1330	1520	1710	1900	2090	2280	3.58
390	6.42	390	590	780	980	1170	1370	1560	1760	1950	2150	2340	3.67
400	6.58	400	600	800	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800	2000	2200	2400	3.77
450	7.41	450	680	900	1130	1350	1580	1800	2030	2250	2480	2700	4.24
500	8.23	500	750	1000	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	2500	2750	3000	4.70
550	9.05	550	830	1100	1380	1650	1930	2200	2480	2750	3030	3300	5.17

16 MAY 2024 to 13 JUN 2024

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