South-Central Florida Metroplex

Palm Beach International Airport

Area Navigation (RNAV) Standard Terminal Arrivals (STARs)

CAPTN
CLMNT
MAHHI
SHRVY

East Flow

- Standard Terminal Arrivals (STARs) would provide vertical and lateral navigation guidance for jets landing east at PBI
- Jet arrival aircraft typically would fly along the same paths and at similar altitudes as they do today
- Air Traffic Control (ATC) would merge the CAPTN and CLMNT STARs into a single stream in trail for arrival to Runway 10 Left
  - Arrivals that can accept a shorter runway length may be moved to arrive Runway 14 by ATC
- ATC occasionally would direct aircraft away from the procedure to avoid hazardous weather, for operational need, or for safety
- Radar track data are a sample of jet traffic from January to May 2018 which does not include 11:00 pm to 6:00 am.
Standard Terminal Arrivals (STARs) would provide vertical and lateral navigation guidance for jets landing west at PBI. Jet arrival aircraft typically would fly along the same paths and at similar altitudes as they do today. Air Traffic Control (ATC) would merge the CAPTN and CLMNT STARs into a single stream in trail for arrival to Runway 28 Right. Arrivals that can accept a shorter runway length may be moved to arrive Runway 32 by ATC. ATC occasionally would direct aircraft away from the procedure to avoid hazardous weather, for operational need, or for safety. Radar track data are a sample of jet traffic from January to May 2018 which does not include 11:00 pm to 6:00 am.
This board shows PBI east flow traffic departing to the north of the PBI airport.

Jet departures typically would fly along the same paths and at similar altitudes as they do today.

The Standard Instrument Departures (SIDs) would provide vertical and lateral navigation guidance for jets departing east at PBI.

Jet departures that can accept a shorter runway length may depart Runway 14.

Departures would use the vertical and lateral guidance of the procedure on initial departure from the runway.

ATC occasionally would direct aircraft away from the procedure to avoid hazardous weather, for operational need, or for safety.

Radar track data are a sample of jet traffic from January to May 2018 which does not include 11:00 pm to 6:00 am.

For more information, visit the FAA website: [https://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/community_involvement/florida/modernization_of_our_national_airspace/](https://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/community_involvement/florida/modernization_of_our_national_airspace/)
This board shows PBI east flow traffic departing to the west, south and east of the PBI airport. Jet departures typically would fly along the same paths and at similar altitudes as they do today. The Standard Instrument Departures (SIDs) would provide vertical and lateral navigation guidance for jets departing east at PBI. Jet departures that can accept a shorter runway length may depart Runway 14. Departures will use the vertical and lateral guidance of the procedure on initial departure from the runway. ATC occasionally would direct aircraft away from the procedure to avoid hazardous weather, for operational need, or for safety. Radar track data are a sample of jet traffic from January to May 2018 which does not include 11:00 pm to 6:00 am.
This board shows PBI west flow jet traffic departing to the northeast, east, and south of the PBI airport.

Jet departures typically would fly along the same paths and at similar altitudes as they do today.

The Standard Instrument Departures (SIDs) would provide vertical and lateral navigation guidance for jets departing west at PBI.

Departures will use the vertical and lateral guidance of the procedure on initial departure from the runway.

ATC occasionally would direct aircraft away from the procedure to avoid hazardous weather, for operational need, or for safety.

Radar track data are a sample of jet traffic from January to May 2018 which does not include 11:00 pm to 6:00 am.
This board shows PBI Runway 32 jet traffic departing to the northeast, east, and south of the PBI airport. Jets depart Runway 32 on a straight out heading and get vectored to their route of flight. Jet departures typically would fly along the same paths and at similar altitudes as they do today. Aircraft are vectored by controllers to the waypoints offshore. Runway 32 is used less than Runway 28R. The Standard Instrument Departures (SIDs) would provide vertical and lateral navigation guidance for jets departing northwest at PBI. Departures would use the vertical and lateral guidance of the procedure on initial departure from the runway. ATC occasionally would direct aircraft away from the procedure to avoid hazardous weather, for operational need, or for safety. Radar track data are a sample of jet traffic from January to May 2018 which does not include 11:00 pm to 6:00 am.
This board shows PBI Runway 28R traffic departing and flying to west and northwest destinations.

Jet departures typically would fly along the same paths and at similar altitudes as they do today.

The Standard Instrument Departures (SIDs) would provide vertical and lateral navigation guidance for jets departing west at PBI.

Departures would use the vertical and lateral guidance of the procedure on initial departure from the runway.

ATC occasionally would direct aircraft away from the procedure to avoid hazardous weather, for operational need, or for safety.

Radar track data are a sample of jet traffic from January to May 2018 which does not include 11:00 pm to 6:00 am.
This board shows PBI Runway 32 traffic departing and flying to west and northwest destinations.

Jet departures typically would fly along the same paths and at similar altitudes as they do today.

Runway 32 is an alternate west flow departure runway and is used less frequently.

The Standard Instrument Departures (SIDs) would provide vertical and lateral navigation guidance for jets departing west at PBI.

Departures would use the vertical and lateral guidance of the procedure on initial departure from the runway.

ATC occasionally would direct aircraft away from the procedure to avoid hazardous weather, for operational need, or for safety.

Radar track data are a sample of jet traffic from January to May 2018 which does not include 11:00 pm to 6:00 am.
This board shows conventional arrival procedures for aircraft not capable of using the RNAV procedures.

Jet arrival aircraft typically would fly along the same paths and at similar altitudes as they do today.

The existing conventional STARs would be modified to align with the RNAV STARs.

The STOOP STAR would be used by jet aircraft only.

The STOOP STAR would be used infrequently.

ATC occasionally would direct aircraft away from the procedure to avoid hazardous weather, for operational need, or for safety.
This board shows BCT arrival traffic using Runway 5 and Runway 23. Aircraft arriving would be radar vectored by ATC to the runway as they currently are today. ATC occasionally would direct aircraft away from the procedure to avoid hazardous weather, for operational need, or for safety. Radar track data are a sample of jet traffic from April to May 2018 which does not include 11:00 pm to 6:00 am.
This board shows BCT departure traffic using Runway 5 and Runway 23. Aircraft departing BCT would be radar vectored by ATC to join the SID procedures. ATC occasionally would direct aircraft away from the procedure to avoid hazardous weather, for operational need, or for safety. Radar track data are a sample of jet traffic from April to May 2018 which does not include 11:00 pm to 6:00 am.