3. U.S. Terminal Procedures Publication (TPP). TPPs are published in 24 loose–leaf or perfect bound volumes covering the conterminous U.S., Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. A Change Notice is published at the midpoint between revisions in bound volume format and is available on the internet for free download at the AIS website. (See FIG 9–1–15.) The TPPs include:

(a) Instrument Approach Procedure (IAP) Charts. IAP charts portray the aeronautical data that is required to execute instrument approaches to airports. Each chart depicts the IAP, all related navigation data, communications information, and an airport sketch. Each procedure is designated for use with a specific electronic navigational aid, such as ILS, VOR, NDB, RNAV, etc.

(b) Instrument Departure Procedure (DP) Charts. DP charts are designed to expedite clearance delivery and to facilitate transition between takeoff and en route operations. They furnish pilots' departure routing clearance information in graphic and textual form.

(c) Standard Terminal Arrival (STAR) Charts. STAR charts are designed to expedite ATC arrival procedures and to facilitate transition between en route and instrument approach operations. They depict preplanned IFR ATC arrival procedures in graphic and textual form. Each STAR procedure is presented as a separate chart and may serve either a single airport or more than one airport in a given geographic area.

(d) Airport Diagrams. Full page airport diagrams are designed to assist in the movement of ground traffic at locations with complex runway/taxiway configurations and provide information for updating geodetic position navigational systems aboard aircraft. Airport diagrams are available for free download at the AIS website.

4. Alaska Terminal Procedures Publication. This publication contains all terminal flight procedures for civil and military aviation in Alaska. Included are IAP charts, DP charts, STAR charts, airport diagrams, radar minimums, and supplementary support data such as IFR alternate minimums, take–off minimums, rate of descent tables, rate of climb tables and inoperative components tables. Volume is 5–3/8 x 8–1/4 inch top bound. Publication revised every 56 days with provisions for a Terminal Change Notice, as required.

c. Planning Charts.

1. U.S. IFR/VFR Low Altitude Planning Chart. This chart is designed for prefight and en route flight planning for IFR/VFR flights. Depiction includes low altitude airways and mileage, NAVAIDs, airports, special use airspace, cities, times zones, major drainage, a directory of airports with their airspace classification, and a mileage table showing great circle distances between major airports. Scale 1 inch = 47nm/1:3,400,000. Chart revised annually, and is available either folded or unfolded for wall mounting. (See FIG 9–1–10.)

2. Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Planning Chart. This is a VFR planning chart on the reverse side of the *Puerto Rico – Virgin Islands VFR Terminal Area Chart.* Information shown includes mileage between airports of entry, a selection of special use airspace and a directory of airports with their available services. Scale 1 inch = 85nm/1:6,192,178. 60 x 20 inches folded to 5 x 10 inches. Chart revised annually. (See FIG 9–1–10.)

3. Alaska VFR Wall Planning Chart. This chart is designed for VFR preflight planning and chart selection. It includes aeronautical and topographic information of the state of Alaska. The aeronautical information includes public and military airports; radio aids to navigation; and Class B, Class C, TRSA and special–use airspace. The topographic information includes city tint, populated places, principal roads, and shaded relief. Scale 1 inch = 27.4 nm/1:2,000,000. The one sided chart is 58.5 x 40.75 inches and is designed for wall mounting. Chart is revised biennially. (See FIG 9–1–9.)

Time/Distance Table

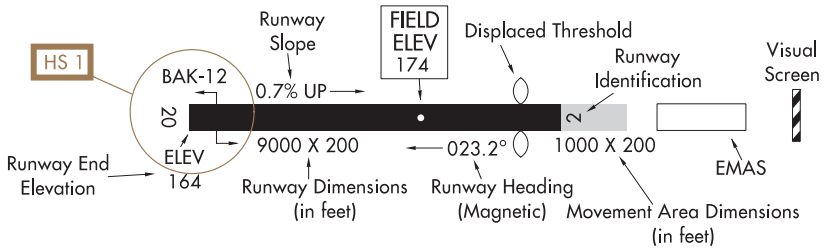
When applicable, a Time/Distance Table is provided below the airport sketch. The table provides the distance and time that is required from the final approach fix to the missed approach point for select groundspeeds.

Base Information (Copter Approaches Only)

Base Information, as required and necessary to identify the MAP area and in the vicinity of the landing area shall be provided. Information shall be limited to and depict significant visual landmark features at and surrounding the MAP area and the heliport/pad of intended landing.

AIRPORT DIAGRAMS

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 for use in approach and landing or departure operations. An airport diagram assists pilots in identifying their location on the airport, thus reducing requests for “progressive taxi instructions” from controllers.



Airport Diagram Features:

1. Runways

   a. complete with magnetic headings (including magnetic variation and epoch year) and identifiers.
   b. Runways under construction shall also be shown.
   c. Runway dimensions, displaced thresholds, runway end elevations.
   d. Runway surface composition
   e. Weight bearing capacity (landing gear configuration or Pavement Classification Number)
   f. Land and Hold Short (LAHSO) lines, ILS hold lines, Localizer/Glide Slope Critical Areas.
   g. Arresting Gear. To include Engineered Materials Arresting System (EMAS).

2. Taxiways, with identifiers. Taxiways under construction shall also be shown.

3. Hot Spot locations.

4. Parking areas, run-up pads, alert areas, landing pads, “Non-Movement” areas (where pilot is NOT under air traffic control), ramps, aprons and hold pads.

5. Turnarounds, blast pads, stopways, overruns, and clearways (include dimensions when known)

6. Large tanks, including fueling area.

7. Control towers (include tower height).

8. Airport beacon.

9. Helicopter pads.

10. Radar reflectors.

11. Highest obstruction within diagram boundary.

AIRPORT DIAGRAM/AIRPORT SKETCH

Runways

Hard Surface | Other Than Hard Surface | Stopways,Taxiways, Parking Areas, Water Runways | Displaced Threshold

Closed Runway | Closed Pavement | Under Construction | Metal Surface

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

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

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

A fuel symbol is shown to indicate 24-hour self-serve fuel available, see appropriate Chart Supplement for information.

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.

Helicopter Alighting Areas

Negative Symbols used to identify Copter Procedures

landing point.....

Runway Threshold elevation.....THRE 123
Runway TDZ elevation.....TDZE 123

Runway Slope.....0.3% DOWN / 0.8% UP
(shown when runway slope is greater than or equal to 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.

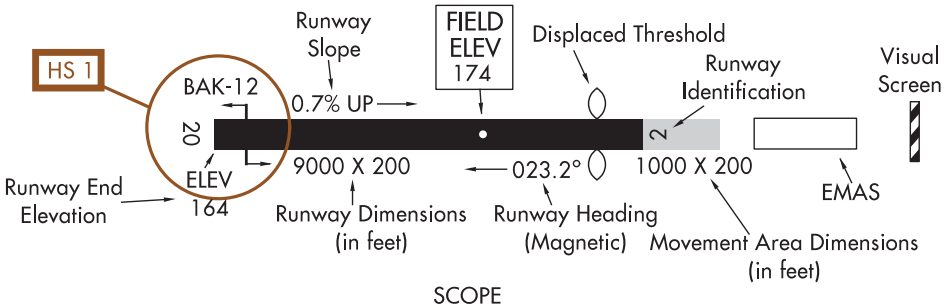
True/magnetic North orientation may vary from diagram to diagram

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.

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 FLIP. (Foreign Only)

Runway Weight Bearing Capacity/or PCN Pavement Classification Number is shown as a codified expression.
Refer to the appropriate Supplement/Directory for applicable codes e.g.,
RWY 14-32 PCN 80 F/D/X/U S-75, D-185, 2S-175, 2D-325



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.

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HOT SPOTS

An "airport surface hot spot" is a location on an aerodrome movement area with a history or potential risk of collision or runway incursion, and where heightened attention by pilots/drivers is necessary.

A "hot spot" is a runway safety related problem area on an airport that presents increased risk during surface operations. Typically it is a complex or confusing taxiway/taxiway or taxiway/runway intersection. The area of increased risk has either a history of or potential for runway incursions or surface incidents, due to a variety of causes, such as but not limited to: airport layout, traffic flow, airport marking, signage and lighting, situational awareness, and training. Hot spots are depicted on airport diagrams as open circles or polygons designated as "HS 1", "HS 2", etc. and tabulated in the list below with a brief description of each hot spot. Hot spots will remain charted on airport diagrams until such time the increased risk has been reduced or eliminated.

CITY/AIRPORT	HOT SPOT	DESCRIPTION*
DOVER, DE		
DOVER AFB (DOV)	HS 1	Intersecting Twys and Rwys can create confusion. Query tower if lost or need help
EASTON, MD		
EASTON/NEWNAM FIELD (ESN)	HS 1	Twy A and Twy B int in close proximity to the rwy.
FREDERICK, MD		
FREDERICK MUNI (FDK)	HS 1	Twy A and Twy E at Rwy 05-23.
	HS 2	Int of Twy A and Twy B.
	HS 3	Potential for inadvertent entry onto Rwy 30.
	HS 4	Potential for inadvertent entry onto Rwy 23.
NEWPORT NEWS, VA		
NEWPORT NEWS/WILLIAMSBURG INTL (PHF)	HS1	Int of Rwy 07-25 and Rwy 02-20.
	HS2	Rwy 07 and Rwy 02 thlds in close proximity.
RICHMOND, VA		
RICHMOND INTL (RIC)	HS 1	Wrong rwy departure risk. Frequent rwy crossings due to aircraft exiting Rwy 34.
ROANOKE, VA		
ROANOKE RGNL/ WOODRUM FIELD (ROA)	HS 1	Twy A and Twy G at Rwy 24.
	HS 2	Maintain situation awareness at Twy A and Twy D.
WASHINGTON, DC		
RONALD REAGAN WASHINGTON NATIONAL (DCA)	HS 1	Twy M and Twy J int in close proximity of the rwy.
	HS 2	Twy N, Twy K, Twy L, and Twy J complex int in close proximity of the rwy.
WILMINGTON, DE		
NEW CASTLE (ILG)	HS 1	Twy F, Rwy 09-27 and Rwy 14-32.

*See appropriate Chart Supplement HOT SPOT table for additional information.

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