

U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Aviation Administration
Aeronautical Information Services
<http://www.faa.gov/go/ais>

FAA/Aeronautical Information Services CIFP Readme

Volume: 1910

Effective: 0901Z
12 SEP 2019
To: 0901Z
10 OCT 2019

Last Transmittal Letter: **9 August 2019**

Customer Agreement Form

Please note: When downloading the CIFP, you have agreed to the Customer Agreement for Error Notification by clicking "I Agree" on the FAA Website.

As a recipient of the CIFP, you agree to the following:

- You must notify all of your customers who receive or download the CIFP, or CIFP-derived data product, of the subject and nature of the reported error.
- You must notify the FAA contact listed below if you discover an error in the CIFP, or if one of your customers notifies you of an error.
- Upon notification and verification of any CIFP error that is discovered and reported by you or any of your customers, the FAA will in turn notify all CIFP customers of the error.

The FAA contact is:

FAA, Aeronautical Information Services
SSMC-4 Sta. #4445
1305 East West Highway
Silver Spring, MD 20910-3281
Telephone: 1-800-626-3677
Email: 9-AMC-Aerochart@faa.gov

By subscribing to http://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/flight_info/aeronav/safety_alerts/ you will be notified by email of any errors discovered and reported to the FAA.

ARINC 424 Standard

The CIFP adheres to ARINC 424-18 specifications, with exceptions noted forthwith.

Record types

The Coded Instrument Flight Procedures (CIFP) currently provides the following record types:

- Airports and heliports (PA and HA)
- Runways (PG)
- VHF Nav aids (D)
- NDB Nav aids (DB)
- Terminal Nav aids (PN)
- Localizer and Glide Slope Records (PI)
- Path Point Records, Primary and Continuation (PP)
- MSA Records (PS and HS)
- Enroute Waypoints (EA)
- Terminal Waypoints (PC and HC)
- SIDs (PD)
- STARs (PE)
- Approaches, including Level of Service continuation records (PF and HF)
- Airways (ER)
- Class B, C, and D Airspace (UC)
- Special Use Airspace, Primary and Continuation (UR)
- Grid MORA (AS)

Airports and Heliports: The published ICAO Airport Identifier will be used (5.6). If there is no published ICAO Airport Identifier, then the published FAA Airport Identifier will be used. The IATA code field in the Airport Record will contain the FAA Airport Identifier. If the Airport Identifier is four characters in length, the field will be left blank.

The Longest Runway (5.54) field may not always represent the longest hard-surface runway at the airport.

Runways: Suffixes for water runways (W), soft-surface runways (S), glider runways (G), ultralight runways (U) and assault strips (numeric) will be included (5.46).

Non-numeric runway identifiers (5.46) are included and will not carry the prefixed 'RW' characters.

Runway gradient (5.212) and ellipsoid height (5.225) are included in the runway record when available.

If a magnetic variation is not available to help determine Runway Magnetic Bearings (5.58), one will be calculated using the IGRF calculator.

Waypoints and Fixes: Domestic fixes include the following types: Reporting point, Waypoint, RNAV Waypoint, VFR Waypoint, Computer Navigation, Terminal Waypoint, ATC Coordination, GPS Waypoint, Military Reporting Point, Military Waypoint, NRS Waypoint, and Radar. Waypoints with all-numeric identifiers will not be included.

Fixes classified as “Offshore” in the NASR database will be assigned a Customer/Area Code (5.3) of ‘USA’ and an ICAO Code (5.14) of “K “ or “P “ (Character “K” or “P” followed by blank or NULL value).

Waypoint Type (5.42, col 27) designates fixes with an “R” for ground-based components, a “W” for satellite-based components, and a “C” for both.

Waypoint Name Format Indicator (5.196) will not be populated.

PC records (4.1.4.1) will be used for named terminal waypoints if used at only one airport in the CIFP, and is not used by an Enroute Airway. Otherwise EA records will be used. In some cases, PC records also are used for unnamed terminal waypoints.

PC Waypoints will carry the Customer/Area Code (5.3) of the parent airport, regardless of its location. PC waypoints, however, will maintain their distinct ICAO Code (5.14), even if it differs from that of the Parent Airport.

Nav aids: Enroute NDBs will be shown as DB Records. Terminal NDBs are defined as Markers and appear as PN records. Terminal Nav aids used by more than one Airport will result in multiple PN records. (4.1.3)

If a VOR frequency is unavailable, the VOR Frequency field (5.34) will contain ‘00000’ in columns 23-27. For all other Nav aids, an unavailable frequency will result in blank coding.

Nav aid Class 3 (5.35) will be coded as ‘H’ for high, ‘L’ for low, and ‘T’ for terminal altitude description. Where undetermined, the field will be coded with ‘U’. Nav aid Class 5 will carry an ‘N’ for VORTACs if the VOR coordinates and the TACAN coordinates are 0.1 NM or greater distance from each other.

The Figure of Merit (5.149) is determined from the NAVAID Class. If the Nav aid Class is undetermined, the Figure of Merit will be coded as ‘3’

Weather Capability codes for Hazardous Inflight Weather Advisory Service (HIWAS) and Automatic Transcribed Weather Broadcast (TWEB), will be coded with an “A” (5.35).

Airways: U.S. Airways include Enroute Airways, Area Navigation Routes, Area Navigation Instrument Flight Rules Terminal Transition Routes, and ATS Routes. Non-US airways, including Canadian Airways, will no longer be included in the dataset.

Route Type (5.7) will employ “O” for conventional and “R” for RNAV routes. The point-to-point MEA value in the Minimum Altitude (5.30) field will be coded. If the airway is a conventional route,

the conventional MEA will be coded. If the airway is an RNAV route, the GNSS MEA will be coded. If a GNSS MEA value is not provided, the conventional MEA will be used.

ATS Routes do not contain directional restrictions (5.115).

Approaches: Standard instrument approach procedures include ILS and/or LOC (Category 1 only), VOR and NDB-related procedures including GPS overlays, GPS, RNAV (GPS), RNAV (RNP), as well as GPS and RNAV (GPS) helicopter approaches. ILS component records (PI records) will only be added for those procedures that are included in the CIPF.

Version 19 of the ARINC 424 specifications will be applied with regard to route type (5.7, col 20) and route qualifier 1 (5.7, col 119) for RNAV (RNP) approaches. Column 20 will be populated with an H, and column 119 will be populated with an F. In addition, the route identifier for the final and missed approach segments of these procedures will be identified with an H (5.10, col 14). For version 15 of the CIPF, columns 14 and 20 will be populated with an E, and column 119 will be blank. RF legs will be coded as fly by except when followed by a Hx leg type.

Version 19 of the ARINC 424 specifications will be applied with regard to the level of the service continuation record (5.297)

Version 19 of the ARINC 424, Attachment 5, table 3 specifications will be applied with regard to the Theta field (tangential track) for non-RF legs prior to RF legs. This field will not be populated.

Version 19 of the ARINC 424, Attachment 5, table 3 specifications will be applied with regard to the Outbound Magnetic Course field for non-RF legs following to RF legs. This field will not be populated.

Controlled Airspace: Controlled Airspace Names (5.216) are those found in the legal description.

Airspace Center (5.214) uses the ICAO identifier for the primary airport for the airspace.

Unit Indicator (5.133) for all altitudes described as “GND” contain an A for AGL.

Special Use Airspace: Time Code (5.131) uses a “C” to indicate continuous and is blank to indicate part-time.

Special Use Airspace Altitudes (5.121) are only coded on the first record of each area. Upper altitudes are described as "to and including". The Unit Indicator (5.133) for all altitudes described as “GND” contains an A for AGL.

Positions within UR records that result in a gap (greater than *0.02NM*) between an arc end and its adjoining leg may have been recalculated. The revised coordinate positions more accurately reflect the arc radius published in the legal description, but may differ from the published coordinates.

The lower and upper limits (5.121) of a totally-excluded volume from within an airspace will be coded as GND A0000A.

Continuation Records for UR records are included only for Controlling Agencies (5.140).

Special Air Traffic Rules Areas described under Part 93 of Title 14 of the CFR are included as UR Records if their spatial dimensions can be coded. These are classified as “U” in the Restricted Airspace Type (5.128). Please refer to Part 93 of the CFR for the specific air traffic rules governing these areas.

Restrictive Airspace Designation (5.129) listed as follows include published names in parentheses.

ANC SATR (Anchorage, Alaska, Terminal Area)

KTN SATR (Ketchikan International Airport Traffic Rule)

GCNPSFRA E and GCNPSFRA W (Grand Canyon Special Flight Rules) See below for details

LUKE SATR (Special Air Traffic Rule in the Vicinity of Luke AFB, AZ)

DC SFRA (Washington, DC Metropolitan Area Special Flight Rules Area) includes DC FRZ

NIAGFLSATR (Special Air Traffic Rules in the Vicinity of Niagara Falls, New York)

NY SFRA (New York Class B Airspace Hudson River and East River Exclusion SFRA)

VALPO SATR (Valparaiso, Florida Terminal Area)

National Security Areas are included as UR records with a “U” coded in the Restrictive Airspace Type field (5.128)

The GRAND CANYON SFRA is divided into East and West sections. The internal boundaries for Sectors and Flight Free Zones (FFZ) are included. All boundary names and their altitudes are included in the Restrictive Airspace Name Field (5.216). The Restrictive Airspace Designation (5.129) is "GCNPSFRA E" or "GCNPSFRA W". Please refer to the Part 93 Subpart U of the CFR for the specific air traffic rules governing the Grand Canyon SFRA.

UR airspace involving nautical/maritime limits are in the process of being standardized to the official NOAA source, while maintaining the coordinates given in the airspace legal description. This sometimes results in the given points not meeting the nautical boundary.

Coding information

Waypoint Descriptor: Compulsory waypoints will not be indicated in Waypoint Descriptor 3 (5.17) for all routes. An “R” is coded in Waypoint Descriptor 3 (5.17) when a fix marks a course change in the final approach. The ‘S’ attribute in Waypoint Descriptor 3 (5.17) will not be coded for step down fixes between the FACF and the FAF. An “H” is coded in Waypoint Descriptor 4 (5.17) for SID and STAR records for discretionary holds.

Final Approach Course Fix (FACF): The FACF may be designated as the Initial Fix (IF). This may result in Step-down Fixes between the FACF and the FAF.

Minimum Safe Altitude (MSA): The MSA Center Fix (5.144) is normally coded on the FAF record. If the FAF record is an RF leg, then the MSA Center Fix is coded on the FACF record. If there is no FACF record, no center fix will be coded.

Vertical Angle: Circling and Dive-and-Drive procedures are coded with “000” in the vertical angle field (5.70)

Missed Approach: Course-to-Altitude (CA) path terminator segments are used as the first leg of the missed approach. If there is no mandatory altitude specified in the missed approach instructions, the CIFP will code the lowest of the DA, the MDA, or 400 feet above airport elevation.

Alternate missed approaches (Route Type Z) (5.7) are not included in the CIFP. Route type for the missed approach will reflect the route type of the final approach.

For LDA approaches with both LDA and Glide Slope minima, the procedure will be coded to Glide Slope specifications only. This means that no LDA-only step down fixes within the final approach will be coded.

Route Qualifier 2: Route Qualifier 2 (5.7) of “H” will be shown for copter approaches using helipads.

File Record Number (5.31) A unique number is assigned for each record rather than consecutively for the entire dataset. Some file record numbers will have alphabetic characters or blank fields.

Cycle Date (5.32) Cycle dates will be updated to the most recent cycle on all new records in the CIFP, or on those records with modifications.

General information:

Header Records (6.2.1) The Creation Date on Header Record 1 will not contain a leading ‘zero’ or <blank> if the date is only one digit. As a result, the Creation Date, Creation Time, and Data Supplier fields will be shifted one space to the left.

Procedure types that are not yet included in the CIFP: ILS CAT II, ILS CAT III, ILS PRM, Converging ILS and Visual procedures are not included in the CIFP.

Not-In-CIFP Spreadsheet: ILS (Category 1 only), LOC, SDF, LDA, VOR, NDB, GPS, RNAV (GPS), RNAV (RNP), GPS Overlays, GPS and RNAV (GPS) helicopter approaches, SIDs and STARs that do not appear in the CIFP will be listed in the Not-In-CIFP spreadsheet. Note that only FAA-developed procedures are included in the CIFP. Approach types listed above that are developed outside the FAA, such as Navy or Air Force procedures, will not appear in this spreadsheet.

Magnetic Variation: Calculations are derived from the International Association of Geomagnetism and Aeronomy (IAGA) International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF) model, 2015 epoch year. For more information on the IGRF-11, 2010 - 2015 model and access to the 1900 – 2015 coefficients go to: <http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/IAGA/vmod/>

If there is no magnetic variation assigned by official government source, then the dynamic magnetic variation will be calculated based on the magnetic epoch at the first 56-day cycle following the first cycle of the calendar year.

Dynamic magnetic variation values for waypoint records will be updated during the first 56-day cycle following the first cycle of the calendar year.

Canadian data: Refer to current Canadian charts and flight information publications for information within Canadian airspace.

Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC), Data Replication Integrity

The Coded Instrument Flight Procedures is wrapped with a 32-bit CRC, using a normal polynomial.

Comments

Aeronautical Information Services welcomes any comments, suggestions and inquiries regarding specific coding practices that could improve the Coded Instrument Flight Procedures.

Please contact Aeronautical Information Services at:

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