# Demonstration of FAA's Modification of Standards System

Presented to: ICAO - Colombia Webinar

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## BENEFITS OF AGIS-MOS TOOL

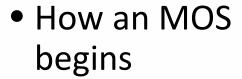
- ➤ Streamline the timeline/process
  - Request won't get lost in email or mountain of papers
- ➤ Automatic notifications to all parties
  - System sends out request and status emails during review
  - Sends out reminder emails for expiring MOS (5-years)
  - Sponsor/Consultant can check status of review
- ➤ System automatically archives MOS
  - MOS archived (no paper copies or spreadsheet updates)
  - Search by location to provide MOS history of an Airport

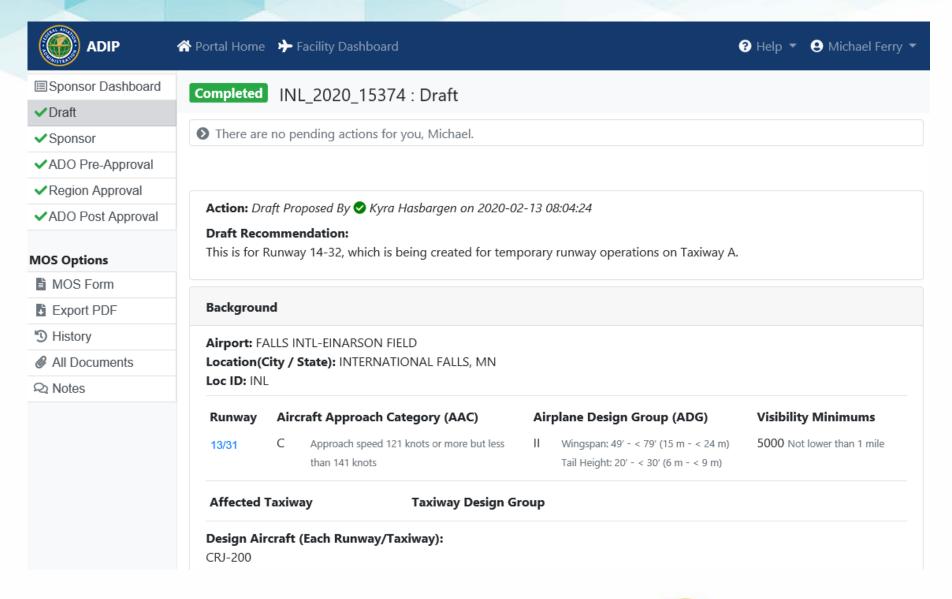
















## Approval Authority

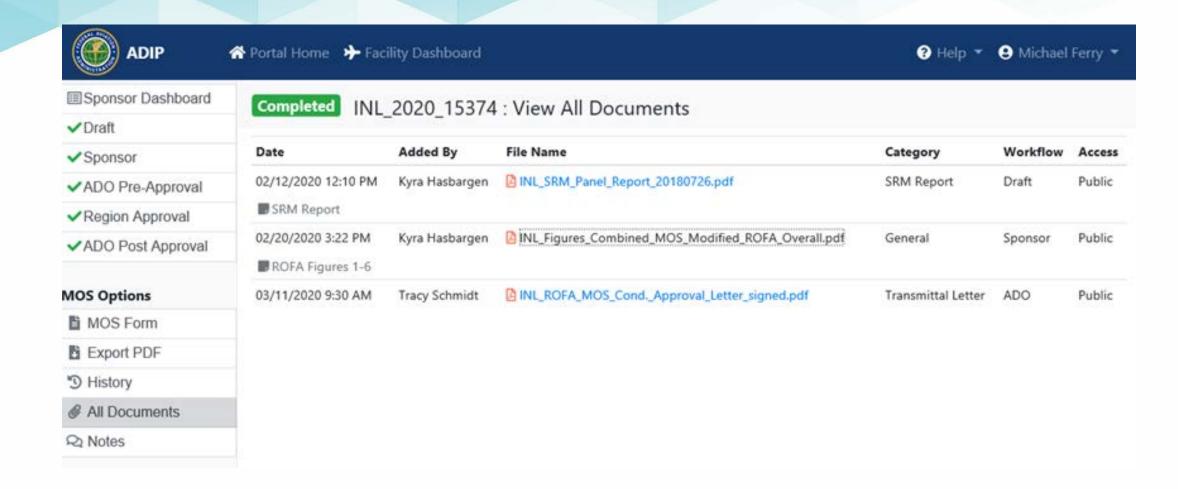
- Level of approval authority
  - Determines coordination
    - Often impacts speed of reviews
- Doesn't preclude coordination with HQ

9/29/17 5300.1G

Category	Sub Category	ARP Region		arp HQ	MOS Not Applicable
Design	New Instrument Approaches – Waivers to TERPS	4		Х	
Design	Obstacle Free Zone (OFZ) - TERPS Waivers Related			X	
Design	Runway End Siting Requirements				X
Design	Runway Hold Positions - Marking			X	
Design	Runway Hold Positions - Offset Distance			Х	
Design	Runway Object Free Area (ROFA)	)	K		
Design	Runway or Taxiway Width	)	<b>K</b>		
Design	Runway Protection Zone (RPZ)				X
Design	Runway to Heliport Separation			X	
Design	Airplane Design Group VI Standards			Х	
Design	Runway to Taxilane Separation			Х	
Design	Runway to Taxiway Separation			Х	
Design	Runway Visibility Zone	)	K		
Design	Surface Gradient and Line of Sight	)	K		
Design	Taxilane to Parallel Taxilane	)	K		
Design	Taxiway Edge Safety Margin	)	K		
Design	Taxiway Object Free Area (TOFA)	)	K		
Design	Taxiway Safety Area (TSA)	)	K		
Design	Taxiway to Object Separation	)	Κ		
Design	Taxiway to Taxiway/Taxilane Separation	)	K		
Design	Taxiway/Taxilane Wingtip Clearance	)	K		











- Move temporary RW closer to terminal, hangars, fencing / trees, road
- Critical evaluation to maintain safety







#### **Modification of Standards**

AC Number: 150/5300-13A Chapter: 3 Paragraph: 309 Page Number: 69

Title of Standard Being Modified (Cite Reference Document): AC Published Date:

Airport Design 09/27/2012

EB Number: --

Airport Engineering Briefs: EB Published Date:

Category: Design

**Sub Category:** Runway Object Free Area (ROFA)

#### 1. Standard/Requirement:

The standard for a C-II ROFA is 800 feet.

#### 2. Proposed:

INL is requesting a 464 foot ROFA for temporary runway operations on Runway 14/32.

#### 3. Explain Why Standard Cannot be Met (FAA ORDER 5300.1):

The existing parallel Taxiway A will be converted to a temporary C-II runway (Runway 14-32) to maintain commercial air service during the reconstruction of the middle section of Runway 13-31. The RSA for Runway 14-32 will meet standards, but there are objects inside the 800 foot standard ROFA. The attached Figured 1-6 show that a 464 foot ROFA excludes all obstacles.

Less

#### 4. Discuss Viable Alternatives (FAA ORDER 5300.1):

Alternative 1: Reduce category of aircraft allowed to B-II. This would not allow commercial service to continue during runway reconstruction. The scheduled commercial service aircraft is a C-II aircraft (CRJ-200). This aircraft is also the critical aircraft. Alternative 2: Design the runway to C-II (critical aircraft) and Implement wing span restriction to ensure an acceptable level of safety is met for the ROFA through wing tip clearances.

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#### 5. Explain Why the Modification is Necessary to Conform to Local Laws and Regulations (if Applicable):

N/A





## Equivalent safety required

### 6. State Why Modification Would Provide Acceptable Level of Safety, Economy, Durability, and Workmanship (FAA ORDER 5300.1):

The modification of standards would allow an acceptable level of safety. The wing tip of the critical aircraft (CRJ-200) when the aircraft wheels are placed at the edge of the RSA does not impact the objects identified outside the modified ROFA. See attached Figures 1 through 6. The CRJ-200 arrives via scheduled service up to 2 times per day. Minimal other C-II aircraft will be utilizing the runway during the Runway 14-32 operations due to limited instrument approach capabilities and reduced runway length. The majority of aircraft operating at INL are A-I to B-II category aircraft.

Runway 14/32 will be limited to ADG II aircraft with wingspans less than or equal to 77 feet. This accommodates a G-IV type aircraft, which has a wingspan of 77 feet. While a G-IV aircraft may utilize the airport occasionally, it is not the critical aircraft. However, it is acknowledged those aircraft operators may choose to utilize INL. C-II and D-II category aircraft both use the same Runway Design Standards Matrix as shown on Table A7-8 of AC 150/5200-13A. The "D:" category only affects the instrument approach procedure minima.

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7. Explain any Special Operational Procedures and/or Restrictions Necessary to Accommodate the Modification of Standards: Obstructions can be lit with obstruction lights as needed.



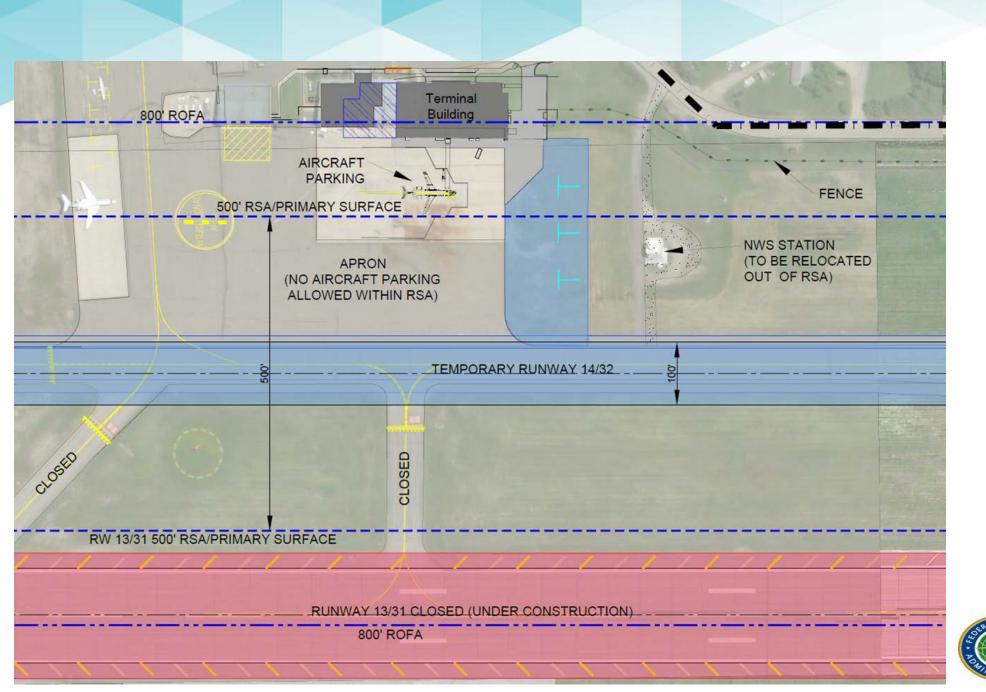






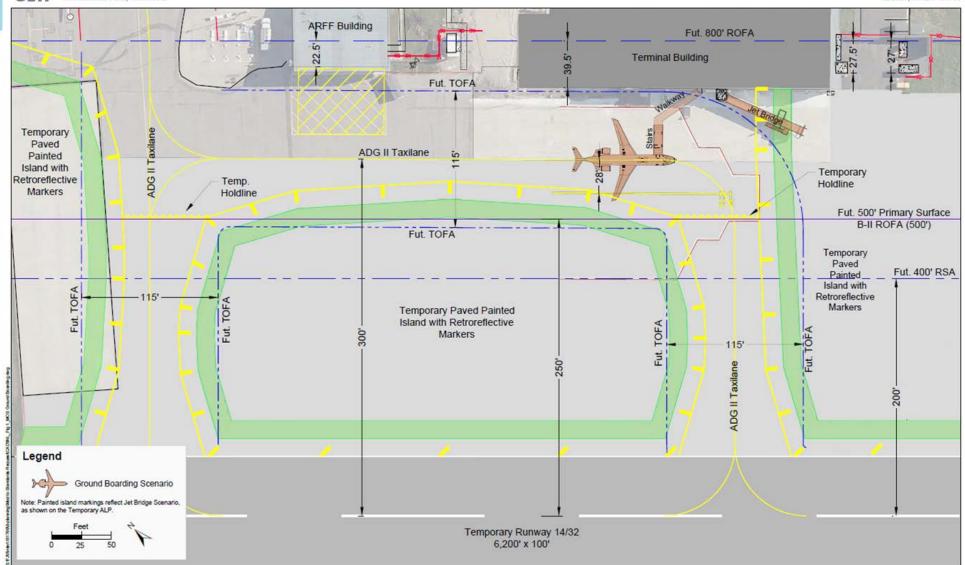








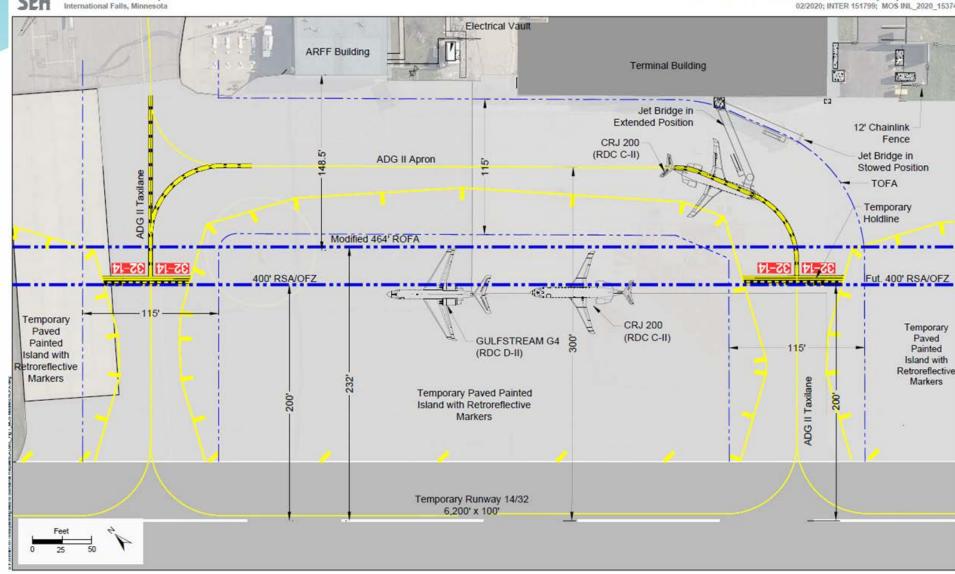
Modifications to Standards: Ground Boarding 02/2020; INTER 151799







Modifications of Standards: Modified Runway Object Free Area 02/2020; INTER 151799; MOS INL\_2020\_15374

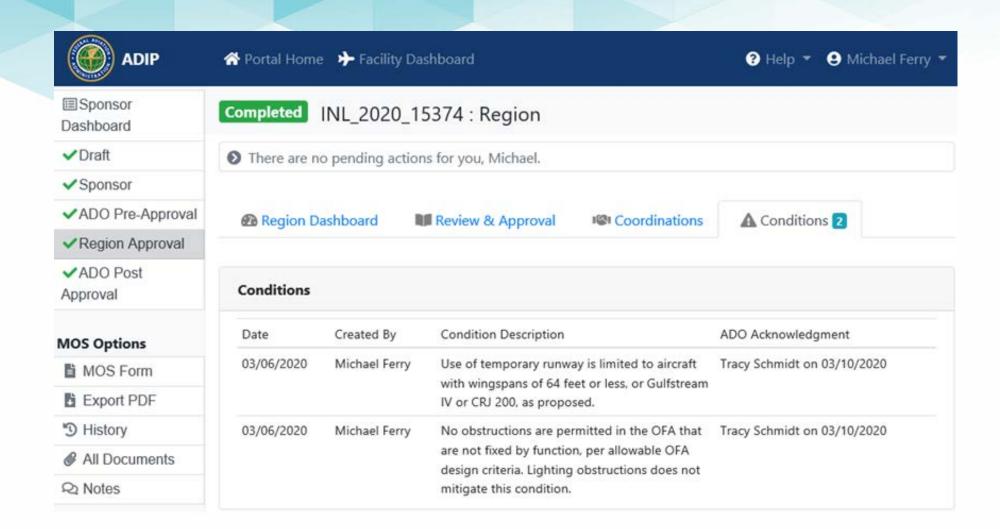


Enhanced hold lines after 139 review



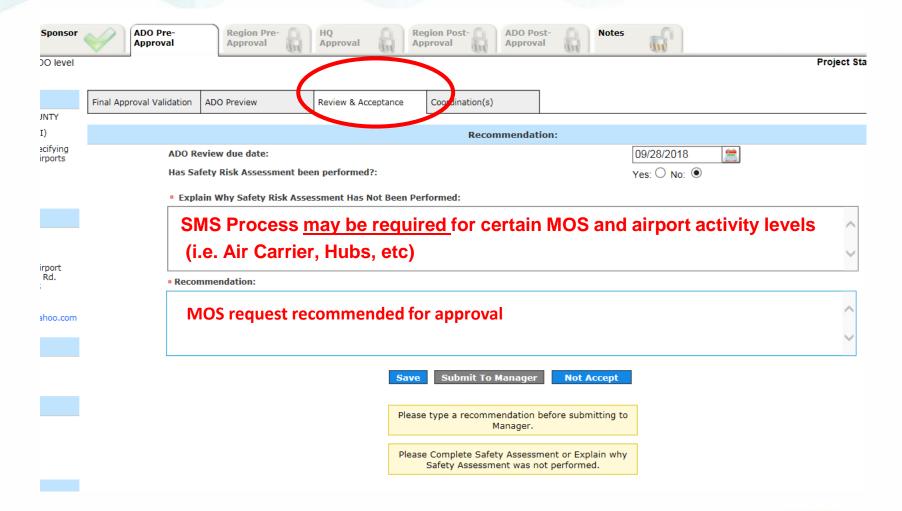
Falls International Airport



















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