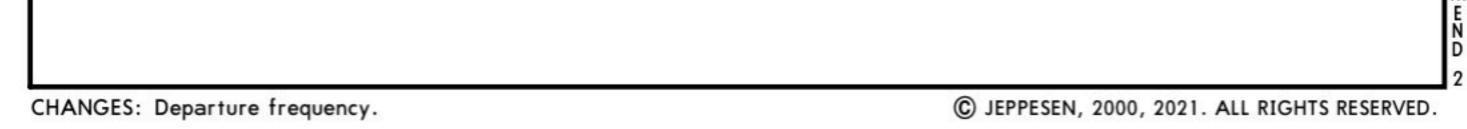


Feet 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500 3000 $4^{-1}$									
39-04 77-34					77-33			39-04	
		ADDITIONAL RUNW		ATION		1 1		1	
	USABLE LENGTHS								
	RWY			LANDING BEYOND - Threshold Glide Slope TAKE-OFF WI					
17	HIRL ODALS (non-	std) <b>M</b> REIL <b>MA</b> PAPI-I	Ú	Theshold	4640				
322849	17 ①HIRL ① ODALS (non-std) ① REIL ① ② PAPI-L 35 ② HIRL ① REIL ① PAPI-L (angle 3.0°)							100'	
-									
-									
<ul> <li>Activate on 127.5 when Twr inop.</li> <li>Angle 3.0°.</li> </ul>									
	TAKE-OFF & OBSTACLE DEPARTURE PROCEDURE			FOR FILING AS ALTERNATE					
	All R	Authorized Only When Local Weather Available							
8	Adequate Vis Ref STD		RN	RNAV (GPS) Rwy 17		ILS or LOC Rwy 17			
1 & 2 Eng 3 & 4 Eng	1⁄4	1 1⁄2	A B C D			NA			
OBSTACLE DP: Rwy 35, climb heading 351°									

to 1200' before proceeding on course.

2



KDCA/DCA

#### JEPPESEN

REAGAN WASHINGTON NATL

# WASHINGTON, DC (VA)

SFRA/FRZ

### ADVISORY

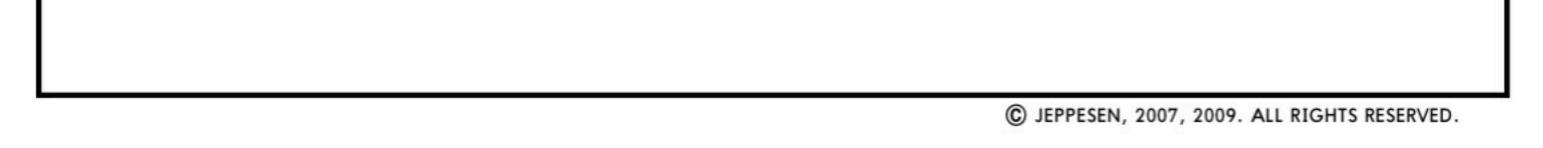
10 JUL 09 (10-1B2

## FAILURE TO COMPLY (a) Any violation: The FAA may take civil enforcement action against a pilot for violations, weather inadvertent or intentional, including inposition of civil penalties and suspension or revocation of airmans's certificates. (b) Knowing or willful violations: The DC FRZ and DC SFRA were established for reasons of national security under the provisions of 49 U.S.C. 40103(b)(3). Areas established by the FAA under that authority constitute "National Defense Airspace" as that term is used in 49 U.S.C 46307. In addition to being subject to the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section, persons who knowingly or willfully violate national defense airspace established pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 40103(b)(3) may be subject to criminal prosecution. REQUIREMENTS FOR OPERATING IN THE DC SFRA, INCLUDING THE DC FRZ (a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, or unless authorized by Air Traffic Control, no pilot may operate an aircraft, including an ultralight vehicle or any civil aircraft or public aircraft, in the DC SFRA, including the DC FRZ, unless-(1) The aircraft is equipped with an operable two-way radio capable of communicating with Air Traffic Control on appropriate radio frequencies; (2) Before operating an aircraft in the DC SFRA, including the DC FRZ, the pilot establishes two-way radio communications with the appro-

priate Air Traffic Control facility and maintains such communications

- while operating the aircraft in the DC SFRA, including the DC FRZ;
- (3) The aircraft is equipped with an operating automatic altitude reporting transponder;
- (4) Before operating an aircraft in the DC SFRA, including the DC FRZ, the pilot obtains and transmits a discrete transponder code from Air Traffic Control, and the aircraft's transponder continues to transmit the assigned code while operating within the DC SFRA;
- (5) For VFR operations, the pilot must file and activate a DC FRZ or DC SFRA flight plan by obtaining a discrete transponder code. The flight plan is closed upon landing at an airport within the DC SFRA or when the aircraft exits the DC SFRA;
- (6) Before operating the aircraft into, out of, or through the Washington, D.C. Tri-Area Class B Airspace Area, the pilot receives a specific Air Traffic Control clearance to operate in the Class B Airspace Area; and
- (7) Before operating the aircraft into, out of, or through Class D airspace area that is within the DC SFRA, the pilot complies with FAR 91.129.
- (b) Paragraph (a)(5) of this section does not apply to operators of Department of Defense aircraft, law enforcement operations, or lifeguard or air ambulance operations under an FAA/TSA airspace authorization, if the flight crew is in contact with Air Traffic Control and is transmitting an Air Traffic Control - assigned discrete transponder code.
- (c) Pilots must transmit the assigned transponder code. No pilot may use transponder code 1200 while in the DC SFRA.

# Not for Navigational Use



KDCA/DCA

#### JEPPESEN



REAGAN WASHINGTON NATL 10 JUL 09 (10-1B3

WASHINGTON, DC (VA)

## ADVISORY

#### AIRCRAFT OPERATING IN THE DC FRZ

- (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, no pilot may conduct any flight operation under part 91, 101, 103, 105, 125, 133, 135, or 137 of this chapter in the DC FRZ, unless the specific flight is operating under an FAA/TSA authorization.
- (b) Department of Defense (DOD) operations, law enforcement operations, and lifeguard or air ambulance operations under an FAA/TSA airspace authorization are excepted from the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section if the pilot is in contact with Air Traffic Control and operates the aircraft transponder on an Air Traffic Control-assigned beacon code.
- (c) The following aircraft operations are permitted in the DC FRZ:
  - Aircraft operations under the DCA Access Standard Security Program (DASSP) (49 CFR part 1562) with a Transportation Security Administration (TSA) flight authorization.
  - (2) Law enforcement and other U.S. Federal aircraft operations with prior FAA approval.
  - (3) Foreign-operated military and state aicraft operations with a State Department-authorized diplomatic clearance, with State Department notification to the FAA and TSA.
  - (4) Federal, State, Federal DOD contract, local government agency aircraft operations and part 121, 129 or 135 air carrier flights with TSAapproved full aircraft operator standard security programs/procedures, if operating with DOD permission and notification to the FAA and the National Capital Regional Coordination Center (NCRCC). These flights may land and depart Andrews Air Force Base, MD, with prior permission, if required.
  - (5) Aircraft operations maintaining radio contact with Air Traffic Control and continuously transmitting an Air Traffic Control-assigned discrete transponder code. The pilot must monitor VHF frequency 121.5 or UHF frequency 243.0.
- (d) Before departing from an airport within the DC FRZ, or before entering the DC FRZ, all aircraft, except DOD, law enforcement, and lifeguard or air ambulance aircraft operating under an FAA/TSA airspace authorization must file and activate an IFR or a DC FRZ or a DC SFRA flight plan and transmit a discrete transponder code assigned by an Air Traffic Control Facility. Aircraft must transmit the discrete transponder code at all times while in the DC FRZ or DC SFRA.

#### RESOURCES

Direct any questions about the DC SFRA/FRZ or JYO Maneuvering Area to the FAA Representative at the National Capitol Region Coordination Center (NCRCC), telephone 866-598-9522. Information about waiver applications and TSA security authorization is at http://www.tsa.gov/what \_we\_do/tsnm/general \_aviation/airspace \_waivers.shtm or by calling the TSA at 571-227-2071.

# Not for Navigational Use

