

NOTICES TO AIRMEN

PART 3

INTERNATIONAL NOTICES TO AIRMEN

GENERAL

This section features significant international notices to airmen (NOTAM) information and special notices. These may affect a pilot's decision to enter or use areas of foreign or international airspace. This publication complements and expands data carried in the International Flight Information Manual (IFIM) which is available on the internet at <http://www.faa.gov/ats/aat/ifim/index.htm>.

Pilots should review the foreign airspace and entry restrictions published in the IFIM during the flight planning process. Foreign airspace penetration without official authorization can involve extreme danger to the aircraft and the imposition of severe penalties and inconvenience on both passengers and crew. A flight plan on file with ATC authorities does not necessarily constitute the prior permission required by certain authorities. The possibility of fatal consequences cannot be ignored in some areas of the world.

The information contained in the International Notices to Airmen section is derived from international notices and other official sources. International notices are of two types: Class One International Notices are those NOTAMs issued via telecommunications. They are made available to the U.S. flying public by the International NOTAM Office (Washington, DC) through the local Flight Service Station (FSS). Class Two International Notices are NOTAMs issued via postal services and are not readily available to the U.S. flying public. The International Notices to Airmen draws from both these sources and also includes information about temporary hazardous conditions which are not otherwise readily available to the flyer. Before any international flight, always update the International Notices to Airmen with a review of Class One International Notices available at your closest FSS.

Foreign notices carried in this publication are carried as issued to the maximum extent possible. Most abbreviations used in this publication are listed in ICAO Document DOC 8400. Wherever possible, the source of the information is included at the end of an entry. This allows the user to confirm the currency of the information with the originator. (See the IFIM for foreign NOTAM areas of responsibility and for a listing of foreign NOTAM offices which exchange information with the U.S. International NOTAM Office.)

International Information Source Code Table

Code	Information Source
I or II (followed by the NOTAM Number)	Class One or Class Two NOTAMs
AIP	Aeronautical Information Publication (followed by the AIP change number)
AIC	Aeronautical Information Circular (followed by the AIC number)
DOS	Department of State advisories
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration

The International Notices to Airmen section gives world wide coverage in each issue. Coverage for the U.S. and its external territories is limited and normally will not include data available on the domestic NOTAM circuit or published in other official sources available to the user.

Each issue of this section is complete in itself. Temporary data will be repeated in each issue until the condition ceases to exist. Permanent data will be carried until it is sufficiently promulgated or is available in other permanent sources. New items will be indicated by a black bar running in the left or right margin.

This section includes data issued by foreign governments. The publication of this data in no way constitutes legal recognition of the validity of the data. This publication does not presume to tabulate all NOTAM data, although every

effort is made to publish all pertinent data. The Federal Aviation Administration does not assume liability for failure to publish, or the accuracy of, any particular item.

SECTION 1

INTERNATIONAL NOTICES TO AIRMEN

Flight Prohibitions, Potentially Hostile Situations, and Foreign Notices

Introduction: This part contains FAA-issued flight prohibitions for countries and territories outside the United States, advisory notices on potentially hostile situations abroad, and notices issued by foreign governments and civil aviation authorities.

The latest status of flight prohibitions and potentially hostile situations is available on the Restrictions on International Aviation Web site at <http://www.intl.faa.gov/restricthome.cfm>. All operators also should check the latest U.S. Department of State Travel Warnings and Public Announcements at <http://travel.state.gov>, and can obtain additional information by contacting the appropriate foreign government authorities.

CARIBBEAN

Communication Procedures for Aircraft Operations Within the Nassau and Grand Bahama Terminal Control Areas (TMAS').

Effective immediately, all aircraft operating or about to operate (IFR, VFR, including military unless specifically exempted, etc.) within the Nassau and Grand Bahama TMAS' and within a 50 nautical mile radius of Nassau and Freeport Int'l airports SHALL report, as a minimum, to the respective Approach Control Unit as follows:

- a. Their identification.
- b. Aircraft type.
- c. Position.
- d. Direction of flight.
- e. Cruising level.

These reports shall enable the respective approach control unit to provide a more effective advisory service to possible conflicting flights, controlled and uncontrolled within the TMAS'.

Pilots shall contact the appropriate approach control unit as follows:

- a. "Nassau Approach" on frequency 121.0 MHz.
- b. "Freeport Approach" on frequency 126.5 MHz. (**Bahamas AIC 2/94**)

CHINA (PRC)

Federal Aviation Administration US Territorial Airspace Route Authorization Requirements:

All Peoples Republic of China (PRC) diplomatic flights require FAA routing approval regardless of aircraft country of registration. All aircraft with PRC registration, (this excludes Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan registered aircraft), require FAA routing approval. Anyone operating an aircraft using the ICAO designator of a PRC company requires FAA routing approval. FAA routing authorization is in addition to any US State Department (DOS) diplomatic clearance, US Transportation Security Administration (TSA) waiver, or US Department of Transportation (DOT) grant of economic authority.

To obtain route approval, provide the following to 9-ATOR-HQ-IFOS@faa.gov over the internet or FAX 202-267-5775 (Attention ATOR IFOS):

1. Name and address of company or individual. Include a phone number (in case there are questions concerning your request) and a return E-Mail address.

Aircraft Information: Callsign (including ICAO designator if assigned)/type/registration number.

Example: CCA005/B747/B12345

2. General Route Itinerary: Date range. City (ICAO Location Identifier)- City (ICAO Location Identifier)- City (ICAO Location Identifier), etc. Example:

18-22 APR 06 BEIJING(ZBAA)-EVERETT PAINE FLD(KPAE)-ANDREWS AFB(KADW)-BRADLEY INTL(KBDL)-KING KHALED INTL(OERK)

3. Specific route information for each leg of the flight: callsign, departure point, date/time (UTC), route, destination, date/time (UTC). Example:

CCA005 18-22 APR 06*

ZBAA180730...G212 FDV OME J111 ANC J133 BKA J501 YZP J523 TOU V4 LOFAL

KPAE181800/191945...ELN V2 MWH J34 ESL BUCKO.BUCK6 KADW200020/211230...POLLA V312 GOLDA V268 BROSS J42 HFD KBDL211345/211730...PUT J581 TOPPS J581...OERK220550

4. Purpose: Cargo, Passenger, Diplomatic, etc for each leg of flight. Example:

PURPOSE: DIPLOMATIC FLIGHT TO TRANSPORT PRESIDENT OF CHINA

5. Provide DOS, TSA, DOT approval numbers as appropriate.

CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO)

FDC 8/7569

Democratic Republic of Congo (DROC) (Formerly Zaire) Advisory - Potentially Hostile Situation. Attention U.S. Operators: The DROC has been involved in a civil war periodically since 1996; fighting there has shifted back and forth from one side of the country to the other. None of the forces involved in the regional fighting is known to have the capability of targeting aircraft at normal overflight cruising altitudes above 15,000 feet above ground level (AGL). Aircraft operating below 15,000 feet AGL in the DROC may come within weapons range as the fighting continues. An October 1998 incident in Eastern Zaire, where a civilian B-727 was shot down by a man-portable missile, demonstrates that the rebel forces in the DROC can and will shoot down civil aircraft they believe to be carrying government soldiers or weaponry. The Department of State has issued a travel warning for this region. Operators considering flights within the DROC should familiarize themselves with the current situation. **(FAA/AIA-100 5/14/02)**

CUBA

FLORIDA STRAITS AND NEARBY INTERNATIONAL WATERS

FDC 6/1335

Attention U.S. Airmen and Operators: Due to recent incidents involving civil aircraft of U.S. registry, the FAA recommends that any operators conducting flight in the Florida Straits and nearby international waters remain vigilant for other air traffic in the area and strictly abide by the international and FAA Federal Aviation Regulations. The Administrator has issued a cease and desist order and notice of enforcement policy effective February 29, 1996. Any person holding a U.S. Airman Certificate and/or operating U.S. registered civil aircraft shall comply with Federal Aviation Regulations prohibiting unauthorized operation within Cuban territorial airspace. Unauthorized entry into this airspace will subject the individual to enforcement action to the maximum extent permitted by law, including: revocation of pilot certificate, maximum civil penalties, seizure of aircraft, and judicial remedies. Further, any person attempting to operate an aircraft after revocation or without a valid certificate is subject to criminal penalties of up to 3 years in prison and/or fines. **(FAA 5/14/02)**

CUBA

Federal Aviation Administration US Territorial Airspace Route Authorization Requirements:

All Cuban diplomatic flights require FAA routing approval regardless of aircraft country of registration. All aircraft with Cuban registration require FAA routing approval. Anyone operating an aircraft using the ICAO designator of a Cuban operator requires FAA routing approval. FAA routing authorization is in addition to any US State Department (DOS) diplomatic clearance, US Transportation Security Administration (TSA) waiver, or US Department of Transportation (DOT) grant of economic authority.

To obtain route approval, provide the following to 9-ATOR-HQ-IFOS@faa.gov over the internet or FAX 202-267-5775 (Attention ATOR IFOS):

1. Name and address of company or individual. Include a phone number (in case there are questions concerning your request) and a return E-Mail address. Aircraft Information: Callsign (including ICAO designator if assigned)/type/registration number.

2. General Route Itinerary: Date range. City (ICAO Location Identifier)- City (ICAO Location Identifier)- City (ICAO Location Identifier), etc.

3. Specific route information for each leg of the flight: callsign, departure point, date/time (UTC), route, destination, date/time (UTC).
4. Purpose: Cargo, Passenger, Diplomatic, etc. for each leg of flight.
5. Provide DOS, TSA, DOT approval numbers as appropriate.

ETHIOPIA**FDC 0/4999****KFDC A0012/00****Special Federal Aviation Regulation No. 87 - Prohibition Against Certain Flights Within the Territory and Airspace of Ethiopia.**

- a. Applicability.** This Special Federal Aviation Regulation (SFAR) No. 87 applies to all U.S. air carriers or commercial operators, all persons exercising the privileges of an airman certificate issued by the FAA unless that person is engaged in the operation of a U.S.-registered aircraft for a foreign air carrier, and all operators using aircraft registered in the United States except where the operator of such aircraft is a foreign air carrier.
- b. Flight prohibition.** Except as provided in paragraphs c and d of this SFAR, no person described in paragraph a may conduct flight operations within the territory and airspace of Ethiopia north of 12 degrees north latitude.
- c. Permitted operations.** This SFAR does not prohibit persons described in paragraph a from conducting flight operations within the territory and airspace of Ethiopia where such operations are authorized either by exemption issued by the Administrator or by an authorization issued by another agency of the United States Government with the approval of the FAA.
- d. Emergency situations.** In an emergency that requires immediate decision and action for the safety of the flight, the pilot in command of an aircraft may deviate from this SFAR to the extent required by that emergency. Except for U.S. air carriers and commercial operators that are subject to the requirements of 14 CFR 121.557, 121.559, or 135.19, each person who deviates from this rule shall, within ten (10) days of the deviation, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and Federal holidays, submit to the nearest FAA Flight Standards District Office a complete report of the operations of the aircraft involved in the deviation, including a description of the deviation and the reason therefor.
- e. Expiration.** This Special Federal Aviation Regulation shall remain in effect until further notice. **(FAA/AIA-100 5/14/02)**

ETHIOPIA/KENYA**KFDC A0012/97**

Ethiopia/Kenya Advisory: Potentially Hostile Situation. Attention U.S. Operators: Aircraft that cross into Ethiopian airspace while taking off or landing at Mandera Airstrip in Kenya may be fired upon by Ethiopian forces. Mandera is located in the extreme northeastern corner of Kenya, adjacent Ethiopia and Somalia. Operators considering flights to northeastern Kenya should familiarize themselves with the current situation. **(FAA/AIA-100 5/14/02)**

EUROPE**EUROCONTROL-Integrated Initial Flight Plan Processing System (IFPS).**

All aircraft flying into, departing from, or transiting Europe within the General Air Traffic (GAT) Civil system must file an International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) flight plan with the Integrated Initial Flight Plan Processing System (IFPS) managed by the EUROCONTROL Central Flow Management Unit (CFMU). This system is the sole source for the distribution of the IFR/GAT portions of flight plan information to Air Traffic Control (ATC) within participating European Countries collectively known as the IFPS Zone (IFPZ). Flight plans entering, overflying or departing the IFPZ must be addressed to only the following IFPS Units:

NETWORK

AFTN EBBDZMFP LFPYZMFP

SITA BRUEP7X PAREP7X

Additional information may be obtained from Aeronautical Information Publications (AIP) and/or Aeronautical Information Circulars (AIC) issued by individual countries, through commercial flight planners, or by contacting EUROCONTROL, rue de la Fusee, 96, B-1130, Brussels, Belgium. Telephone: 32-2- 729-9750/9751, FAX: 32-2- 729-9019 and on the EUROCONTROL Web site: www.eurocontrol.be

In addition, aircrews are responsible for ensuring that the ICAO flight filed is in accordance with the current Strategic Routing Scheme (SRS) as published in each national Aeronautical Information Publication. The ICAO Flight Plan may be filed at any time but must be filed at least 3 hours prior to flight. In those cases where a diplomatic clearance route is specified and it differs from the SRS route, the SRS route will be processed. However, this does not relieve the flight crew of diplomatic clearance requirements. Filing the flight plan well in advance allows time to resolve discrepancies between the two requirements.

NOTE-

IFPS Zone Countries - Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (AEU-500 4/12/99)

IRAN**FDC 6/2762**

Iranian civil aviation authorities have issued NOTAMs describing required procedures for entry into the Tehran FIR. Prior to flight, all U.S. operators must be familiar with applicable procedures for interception of civil aircraft and should check current Iranian NOTAMs for procedures for contacting appropriate defense radar stations. If unable to contact the defense radar stations as required under Iranian procedures, operators should notify Tehran ACC and request Tehran ACC to attempt contact on the operator's behalf. The operator should also continue to attempt contact with the defense radar station directly. Any U.S. operator planning a flight through Iranian airspace should file a flight plan well in advance and carefully adhere to that flight plan and/or all air traffic clearances while in Iranian airspace. The U.S. Department of State has issued a travel warning for Iran advising, in part, that the U.S. government does not currently maintain diplomatic or consular relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran, and that the Swiss government, acting through its Embassy in Tehran, serves as the protecting power for U.S. interests in Iran. Any U.S. operator making an unanticipated landing in Iran should contact the Swiss Embassy in Tehran for any needed assistance at telephone 98-21-871-52-23 or 98-21-871-52-24.

The United States NOTAM Office disclaims foreign NOTAM accuracy or completeness. **(FAA/AIA-100 5/14/02)**

IRAN**Federal Aviation Administration US Territorial Airspace Route Authorization Requirements:**

All Iranian diplomatic flights require FAA routing approval regardless of aircraft country of registration. All aircraft with Iranian registration require FAA routing approval. Anyone operating an aircraft using the ICAO designator of an Iranian operator requires FAA routing approval. FAA routing authorization is in addition to any US State Department (DOS) diplomatic clearance, US Transportation Security Administration (TSA) waiver, or US Department of Transportation (DOT) grant of economic authority.

To obtain route approval, provide the following to 9-ATOR-HQ-IFOS@faa.gov over the internet or FAX 202-267-5775 (Attention ATOR IFOS):

1. Name and address of company or individual. Include a phone number (in case there are questions concerning your request) and a return E-Mail address.

Aircraft Information: Callsign (including ICAO designator if assigned)/type/registration number.

2. General Route Itinerary: Date range. City (ICAO Location Identifier)- City (ICAO Location Identifier)- City (ICAO Location Identifier), etc.

3. Specific route information for each leg of the flight: callsign, departure point, date/time (UTC), route, destination, date/time (UTC).

4. Purpose: Cargo, Passenger, Diplomatic, etc. for each leg of flight.

5. Provide DOS, TSA, DOT approval numbers as appropriate.

IRAQ**Special Federal Aviation Regulation No. 77 - Prohibition Against Certain Flights Within the Territory and Airspace of Iraq.**

1. Applicability. This rule applies to the following persons:

(a) All U.S. air carriers or commercial operators;

(b) All persons exercising the privileges of an airman certificate issued by the FAA except such persons operating U.S.-registered aircraft for a foreign air carrier; or

(c) All operators of aircraft registered in the United States except where the operator of such aircraft is a foreign air carrier.

2. Flight prohibition. No person may conduct flight operations over or within the territory of Iraq except as provided in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this SFAR or except as follows:

(a) Overflights of Iraq may be conducted above flight level (FL) 200 subject to the approval of, and in accordance with the conditions established by, the appropriate authorities of Iraq.

(b) Flights departing from countries adjacent to Iraq whose climb performance will not permit operation above FL 200 prior to entering Iraqi airspace may operate at altitudes below FL 200 within Iraq to the extent necessary to permit a climb above FL 200, subject to the approval of, and in accordance with the conditions established by, the appropriate authorities of Iraq.

(c) [Reserved]

3. Permitted operations. This SFAR does not prohibit persons described in paragraph 1 from conducting flight operations within the territory and airspace of Iraq where such operations are authorized either by another agency of the United States Government with the approval of the FAA or by an exemption issued by the Administrator.

4. Emergency situations. In an emergency that requires immediate decision and action for the safety of the flight, the pilot in command of an aircraft may deviate from this SFAR to the extent required by that emergency. Except for U.S. air carriers or commercial operators that are subject to the requirements of 14 CFR parts 119, 121, or 135, each person who deviates from this rule shall, within ten (10) days of the deviation, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and Federal holidays, submit to the nearest FAA Flight Standards District Office a complete report of the operations of the aircraft involved in the deviation, including a description of the deviation and the reasons therefore.

5. Expiration. This Special Federal Aviation Regulation will remain in effect until further notice. **(FAA/AIA-100 11/19/03)**

MIDDLE EAST AND EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

KFDC A0029/03

SPECIAL NOTICE.

a. U.S. and allied military units (Coalition military forces) may operate throughout the Middle East and the airspace above the Eastern Mediterranean sea, Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, Arabian Sea, Gulf of Oman, and the Arabian Gulf. The timely and accurate identification of civil aircraft in these areas is critical to avoid the inadvertent use of force against civil aircraft. Coalition military forces are prepared to exercise self-defense measures, as may be necessary, to ensure their safety in the event they are approached by unidentified aircraft (fixed-wing, or helicopter).

b. In addition, the territorial airspace of Iraq is closed to all non-coalition aircraft, except Central Command authorized medical, firefighting, rescue/recovery and humanitarian flights, until further notice. Aircraft entering this airspace do so at their own risk. Coalition forces are prepared to respond decisively to any hostile acts or indications of hostile intent. This notice is also provided to ensure the safety of coalition forces and their facilities. All aircraft or flight activities that are determined to be threats to coalition forces may be subject to interception, quarantine, disabling or destruction. This includes aircraft within Iraqi territorial airspace and ground-based assets and activities throughout Iraq without regard to registry.

c. The timely and accurate identification of civil aircraft operating within these affected areas is essential to preclude the inadvertent use of military force against civil aircraft.

1. To better enable U.S. military forces to identify civil aircraft, all civil aircraft flying within or entering the affected area shall continuously monitor one or both international emergency frequencies (VHF 121.5 Mhz and/or UHF 243.0 Mhz UHF).

2. When an aircraft carries a serviceable transponder, the pilot shall operate the transponder at all times during the flight, regardless of whether the aircraft is within or outside airspace where SSR is used for ATS purposes. All crews are reminded to continuously operate the SSR transponder in accordance with the ICAO provisions (PANS-ATM-Chapter 8, PANS-OPS, Vol 1, Part VII and ICAO Doc 7030 Chapter 8).

3. When an aircraft carries serviceable weather radar, the pilot shall operate it at all times during the flight within the affected area, regardless of weather conditions.

4. The pilot should ensure continuous display of aircraft exterior and cabin lighting and illumination of logo light, if possible.

d. Unidentified aircraft and/or those whose intentions are unclear to U.S. and Coalition military forces will be contacted using the English language on VHF 121.5 Mhz and/or UHF 243.0 Mhz and requested to identify themselves and to state their intentions. Such contacts may originate from military surface and/or airborne units. U.S. radio communications will use standard phraselogy and will specify the aircraft's flight information, as available, to include: heading, Flight Level or altitude, SSR code squawk, geographical coordinates, and ground speed, civil aircraft receiving advisory calls shall acknowledge the message on the frequency on which the message was received and provide the information requested.

e. In the event an aircraft remains unidentified and/or is deemed to pose a threat to U.S. military forces, an emergency situation exists. In this circumstance, the pilots must be prepared to exercise their emergency authority to deviate from the ATC clearance as required: comply with recommended heading and/or altitude changes provided by U.S. military forces; and notify the appropriate ATC facility of the deviation and the need for an amended clearance.

f. Civil aircraft transiting the affected area outside published ATS routes are more susceptible to the procedures published herein. All aircraft are requested to avoid, as much as practical, abrupt and unusual changes of heading and/or altitude which may be construed as inconsistent with normal civil aircraft flight patterns.

NOTE-

This information is provided to warn all operators that U.S. and allied military forces are exercising self-defense measures. The measures will be implemented in a manner that does not unduly interfere with the right of overflight in international airspace. (AIA-100 11/24/03)

NORTH KOREA

FDC 8/1167

Special Federal Aviation Regulation (SFAR) No. 79 - Prohibition Against Certain Flights Within the Flight Information Region of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

a. Applicability. This rule applies to the following persons:

1. All U.S. air carriers or commercial operators.

2. All persons exercising the privileges of an airman certificate issued by the FAA, except such persons operating U.S.-registered aircraft for a foreign air carrier.

3. All operators of aircraft registered in the United States except where the operator of such aircraft is a foreign air carrier.

b. Flight Prohibition. Except as provided in paragraphs c and d of this SFAR, no person described in paragraph a may conduct flight through the Pyongyang FIR west of 132 degrees east longitude.

c. Permitted Operations. This SFAR does not prohibit persons described in paragraph a from conducting flight operations within the Pyongyang FIR west of 132 degrees east longitude where such operations are authorized either by exemption issued by the Administrator or by another agency of the United States Government with FAA approval.

d. Emergency situations. In an emergency that requires immediate decision and action for the safety of the flight, the pilot in command of an aircraft may deviate from this SFAR to the extent required by that emergency. Except for U.S. air carriers and commercial operators that are subject to the requirements of 14 CFR parts 121, 125, or 135, each person who deviates from this rule shall, within ten (10) days of the deviation, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and Federal holidays, submit to the nearest FAA Flight Standards District Office a complete report of the operations of the aircraft involved in the deviation, including a description of the deviation and the reasons therefore.

e. Expiration. This Special Federal Aviation Regulation No. 79 will remain in effect until further notice. **(FAA/AIA-100 5/14/02)**

NORTH KOREA

Federal Aviation Administration US Territorial Airspace Route Authorization Requirements:

All North Korean diplomatic flights require FAA routing approval regardless of aircraft country of registration. All aircraft with North Korean registration require FAA routing approval. Anyone operating an aircraft using the ICAO designator of a North Korean operator requires FAA routing approval. FAA routing authorization is in addition to any US State Department (DOS) diplomatic clearance, US Transportation Security Administration (TSA) waiver, or US Department of Transportation (DOT) grant of economic authority.

To obtain route approval, provide the following to 9-ATOR-HQ-IFOS@faa.gov over the internet or FAX 202-267-5775 (Attention ATOR IFOS):

1. Name and address of company or individual. Include a phone number (in case there are questions concerning your

request) and a return E-Mail address.

Aircraft Information: Callsign (including ICAO designator if assigned)/type/registration number.

2. General Route Itinerary: Date range. City (ICAO Location Identifier)- City (ICAO Location Identifier)- City (ICAO Location Identifier), etc.

3. Specific route information for each leg of the flight: callsign, departure point, date/time (UTC), route, destination, date/time (UTC).

4. Purpose: Cargo, Passenger, Diplomatic, etc. for each leg of flight.

5. Provide DOS, TSA, DOT approval numbers as appropriate.

RUSSIA

COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES (CIS)

Special Notice: Provideniya Bay Airport, CIS.

In accordance with Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Order 8260.31B, The Alaska Region is modifying the arrival and departure minimums for Provideniya Bay Airport, CIS.

Provideniya Bay PAR+2 NDB RWY 01 Visual RWY 19:

Approach visibility minimums are 9 km (9000 meters) IFR or VFR.

Departure minimums IFR or VFR:

RWY 01 ceiling 750 meters, visibility 5 km (5000 meters)

RWY 19 ceiling 300 meters, visibility 1.5 km (1500 meters)

NOTE-

NDB minimums apply when using PAR (VIS 9 KM/9000 METERS). (FAA/AAL-200 4/91)

RUSSIA

Federal Aviation Administration US Territorial Airspace Route Authorization Requirements:

All Russian diplomatic flights require FAA routing approval regardless of aircraft country of registration. All aircraft with Russian registration require FAA routing approval. Anyone operating an aircraft using the ICAO designator of a Russian company requires FAA routing approval. FAA routing authorization is in addition to any US State Department (DOS) diplomatic clearance, US Transportation Security Administration (TSA) waiver, or US Department of Transportation (DOT) grant of economic authority.

To obtain route approval, provide the following to 9-ATOR-HQ-IFOS@faa.gov over the internet or FAX 202-267-5775 (Attention ATOR IFOS):

1. Name and address of company or individual. Include a phone number (in case there are questions concerning your request) and a return E-Mail address.

Aircraft Information: Callsign (including ICAO designator if assigned)/type/registration number. Example:

VDA1234/A124/RA12345

2. General Route Itinerary: Date range. City (ICAO Location Identifier)- City (ICAO Location Identifier)- City (ICAO Location Identifier), etc. Example: 05-07 AUG 06 MEDFORD(KMFR)-GREENVILLE/SPARTANBURG(KGSP)-GANDER(CYQX)-TUNIS(DTTA)

3. Specific route information for each leg of the flight: Call Sign, Departure point, date/time (UTC), route, Destination, date/time (UTC). Example:

VDA4965 KMFR051500...BRUTE5.LANKS V122 REO J7 BOI J163 OCS J20 FQF J80 MCI J24 STL J45 PLESS Q19 BNA J46 VXV SOT...KGSP052100

VDA4970 KGSP061200...SPA J14 CREWE J51 OTT J42 PUT J581 ENE J573 EBONY...CANADIAN ROUTING...CYQX061700/070800 ...DTTA071530

4. Purpose: Cargo, Passenger, Diplomatic, etc. for each leg of flight. Example:

PURPOSE:EMPTY FERRY KMFR-KGSP; AIRLIFT 67,000KGS GENERATOR/COMPRESSOR/ROTOR) KGSP-DTTA

5. Provide DOS, TSA, DOT approval numbers as appropriate.

SUDAN

Federal Aviation Administration US Territorial Airspace Route Authorization Requirements:

All Sudan diplomatic flights require FAA routing approval regardless of aircraft country of registration. All aircraft

with Sudan registration require FAA routing approval. Anyone operating an aircraft using the ICAO designator of a Sudanese operator requires FAA routing approval. FAA routing authorization is in addition to any US State Department (DOS) diplomatic clearance, US Transportation Security Administration (TSA) waiver, or US Department of Transportation (DOT) grant of economic authority.

To obtain route approval, provide the following to 9-ATOR-HQ-IFOS@faa.gov over the internet or FAX 202-267-5775 (Attention ATOR IFOS):

1. Name and address of company or individual. Include a phone number (in case there are questions concerning your request) and a return E-Mail address.
2. Aircraft Information: Callsign (including ICAO designator if assigned)/type/registration number.
3. General Route Itinerary: Date range. City (ICAO Location Identifier)- City (ICAO Location Identifier)- City (ICAO Location Identifier), etc.
4. Specific route information for each leg of the flight: callsign, departure point, date/time (UTC), route, destination, date/time (UTC).
5. Purpose: Cargo, Passenger, Diplomatic, etc. for each leg of flight.
6. Provide DOS, TSA, DOT approval numbers as appropriate.

SYRIA

Federal Aviation Administration US Territorial Airspace Route Authorization Requirements:

All Syrian diplomatic flights require FAA routing approval regardless of aircraft country of registration. All aircraft with Syrian registration require FAA routing approval. Anyone operating an aircraft using the ICAO designator of a Syrian operator requires FAA routing approval. FAA routing authorization is in addition to any US State Department (DOS) diplomatic clearance, US Transportation Security Administration (TSA) waiver, or US Department of Transportation (DOT) grant of economic authority.

To obtain route approval, provide the following to 9-ATOR-HQ-IFOS@faa.gov over the internet or FAX 202-267-5775 (Attention ATOR IFOS):

1. Name and address of company or individual. Include a phone number (in case there are questions concerning your request) and a return E-Mail address.
- Aircraft Information: Callsign (including ICAO designator if assigned)/type/registration number.
2. General Route Itinerary: Date range. City (ICAO Location Identifier)- City (ICAO Location Identifier)- City (ICAO Location Identifier), etc.
3. Specific route information for each leg of the flight: callsign, departure point, date/time (UTC), route, destination, date/time (UTC).
4. Purpose: Cargo, Passenger, Diplomatic, etc. for each leg of flight.
5. Provide DOS, TSA, DOT approval numbers as appropriate.