

Appendix D

AIRPORT LAYOUT PLANS





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AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN

Airport Master Plan Chandler Municipal Airport

As part of this master plan, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) requires the development of Airport Layout Plan (ALP) drawings detailing specific parts of the airport and its environs. The ALP drawings are created on a computer-aided drafting (CAD) system and serve as the official depiction of the current and planned condition of the airport. The ALP drawings will be reviewed by the FAA to be sure all applicable federal regulations are met. The FAA will use the ALP as the basis for justification for funding decisions.

It should be noted that FAA require that any changes to the airfield (i.e., runway and taxiway system, navigational aids, etc.) be presented on the ALP. The landside configuration developed during the master planning process is also depicted on the ALP, but the FAA recognizes that landside development is much more fluid and dependent upon developer needs. Thus, an updated ALP set is typically not necessary for future landside development.

The five primary functions of the ALP that define its purpose are provided in Advisory Circular (AC) 150/5070-6B, *Airport Master Plans*, as follows:

 An ALP creates a blueprint for airport development by depicting proposed facility improvements. The ALP provides a guideline by which the airport sponsor can ensure that development maintains airport design standards and safety requirements and is consistent with airport and community land use plans.

- 2) The ALP is a public document that serves as a record of aeronautical requirements, both present and future, and as a reference for community deliberations on land use proposals and budget resource planning.
- 3) The approved ALP enables the airport sponsor and the FAA to plan for facility improvements at the airport. It also allows the FAA to anticipate budgetary and procedural needs. The approved ALP will also allow the FAA to protect the airspace required for facility or approach procedure improvements.
- 4) The ALP can be a working tool for the airport sponsor, including its development and maintenance staff.
- 5) An approved ALP is necessary for the airport to receive financial assistance under the terms of the *Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982*, as amended, and to be able to impose and use Passenger Facility Charges. An airport must keep its ALP current and follow that plan because those are grant assurance requirements of the Airport Improvement Program (AIP) and previous airport development programs, including the 1970 *Airport Development Aid Program* (ADAP) and *Federal Aid Airports Program* (FAAP) of 1946, as amended.

The FAA requires that any planned changes to the airfield (i.e., runway and taxiway system, etc.) be represented on the drawings. However, the ALP drawing set is not intended to provide design engineering accuracy.

AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN DRAWING SET

The ALP drawing set for the Airport Master Plan includes several technical drawings which depict various aspects of the current and future layout of the airport. The following is a description of the ALP drawings included with this Airport Master Plan.

AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN DRAWING

An official ALP drawing has been developed for Chandler Municipal Airport, a draft of which is included in this appendix. The ALP drawing graphically presents the existing and future airport facilities and layout plan. The ALP drawing includes, but is not limited to, such elements as the physical airport features, wind data tabulation, location of airfield facilities (i.e., runways, taxiways, navigational aids), and landside development. Also presented on the ALP are the runway safety areas, airport property boundary, and revenue support areas.

The computerized plan provides detailed information on existing and future facility layouts on multiple layers that permit the user to focus on any section of the airport at a desired scale. The plan can be used as base information for subsequent planning and design efforts, and can be easily updated in the future to reflect new development and more detail concerning existing conditions as made available through design surveys.

TERMINAL AREA PLAN DRAWING

The terminal area plan drawing presents a large-scale depiction of areas with significant terminal facility development. This drawing is an enlargement of a portion of the ALP. The drawing includes the landside facility areas as well as the supporting infrastructure, including access roads and parking facilities. The terminal area drawings include a listing of all airport buildings and identifies the aircraft apron areas.

FAR PART 77 AIRPORT AIRSPACE DRAWING

Federal Aviation Regulation (F.A.R.) Part 77, *Objects Affecting Navigable Airspace*, was established for use by local authorities to control the height of objects near airports. The FAR Part 77 Airport Airspace drawing included in this Airport Master Plan is a graphic depiction of this regulatory criterion. The FAR Part 77 Airport Airspace drawing is a tool to aid local authorities in determining if proposed development could present a hazard to aircraft using the airport. The FAR Part 77 Airport Airspace drawing can be a critical tool for the airport sponsor's use in reviewing proposed development near the airport.

The FAR Part 77 Airport Airspace drawing assigns three-dimensional imaginary surfaces associated with the airport. These imaginary surfaces emanate from the runway centerline(s) and are dimensioned according to the visibility minimums associated with the approach to the runway end and size of aircraft to operate on the runway. The FAR Part 77 imaginary surfaces include the primary surface, approach surface, transitional surface, horizontal surface, and conical surface.

The airport sponsor should do all in their power to ensure development stays below the FAR Part 77 surfaces to protect the role of the airport. The drawing includes a table detailing the penetrations to any of the FAR Part 77 surfaces. A recommended action or disposition is also presented for each penetration. This drawing is based on the planned future condition of the airport.

Penetrations of the FAR Part 77 surfaces indicate an obstruction. Once an obstruction is identified, the FAA determines if the obstruction is a hazard to air navigation. When an obstruction is determined to be a hazard, a variety of actions can be taken to mitigate the hazard. The table included on the drawing presents a recommended action or disposition; however, the FAA is responsible to make the final determination as to what course of action should be taken. Potential mitigating measures include removing the hazard, lowering the hazard, adding an obstruction light, increasing instrument approach visibility minimums, or displacing runway landing thresholds. The following discussion will describe those surfaces that make up the recommended FAR Part 77 surfaces.

Primary Surface: The primary surface is longitudinally centered on the runways and extends 200 feet beyond each runway end. The elevation of any point on the primary surface is the same as the elevation along the nearest associated point on the runway centerline. The primary surface for Runway 4R-22L is 500 feet wide as centered on the runway and 250 feet wide for Runway 4L-22R. If non-precision instrument approaches are established to either end of Runway 4L-22R in the future, the primary surface will increase to 500 feet wide.

Approach Surface: An approach surface is also established for each runway end. The approach surface begins at the end of the primary surface, extends upward and outward, and is centered along an extended runway centerline. The dimensions of the approach surface leading to each runway is based upon the type of instrument approach available (instrument or visual) or planned.

With visibility minimums of not lower than one-mile for Runway 4R, the approach surface extends a horizontal distance of 10,000 feet at a 34:1 slope. The outer width of the approach surface is 3,500 feet. Runways 4L, 22R, and 22L are visual-only runways currently so the approach surfaces have an outer width of 1,500 feet and extend a horizontal distance of 5,000 feet at a 20:1 slope. If instrument approaches of one-mile or greater minimums are established to these runways, the approach surface will match that of Runway 4R.

Transitional Surface: Each runway has a transitional surface that begins at the outside edge of the primary surface at the same elevation as the runway. The transitional surface rises at a slope of 7:1, up to a height 150 feet above the highest runway elevation. At that point, the horizontal surface begins where the transitional surface ends.

Horizontal Surface: The horizontal surface is established at 150 feet above the highest elevation of the runway surface. Having no slope, the horizontal surface connects the transitional and approach surfaces to the conical surface at a distance of 10,000 feet from the end of the primary surfaces of each runway.

Conical Surface: The conical surface begins at the outer edge of the horizontal surface. The conical surface then continues for an additional 4,000 feet horizontally at a slope of 20:1. Therefore, at 4,000 feet from the horizontal surface, the elevation of the conical surface is 350 feet above the highest airport elevation.

INNER APPROACH SURFACE DRAWING

The inner approach surface drawing provides greater detail of penetrations to the approach surface and the obstacle clearance surface (OCS) within a few thousand feet of the runway end. Any penetrations are documented in the obstruction table. The obstruction table includes a description of the object, its top elevation, the depth of penetration, and a recommended disposition to mitigate the penetration.

DEPARTURE SURFACE DRAWING

For primary runways supporting instrument departures, a separate drawing depicting the departure surface is required. The departure surface, when clear, allows pilots to follow standard departure procedures. The departure surface emanates from the departure end of the runway to a distance of 10,200 feet. The inner width is 1,000 feet and the outer width is 6,466 feet. The slope of the departure surface is 40:1.

Obstacles frequently penetrate the departure surface. Where object penetrations exist, the departure procedure can be adjusted by:

- a) Non-standard climb rates, and/or
- b) Non-standard (higher) departure minimums.

Therefore, it is important for the airport sponsor to identify and remove departure surface obstacles whenever possible in order to enhance takeoff operations at the airport. The airport sponsor should also prevent any new obstacles from developing.

AIRPORT LAND USE DRAWING

The objective of the airport land use drawing is to coordinate uses of the airport property in a manner compatible with the functional design of the airport facility. Airport land use planning is important for orderly development and efficient use of available space. There are two primary considerations for airport land use planning, which are to secure those areas essential to the safe and efficient operation of the airport and to determine compatible land uses for the balance of the property which would be most advantageous to the airport and community.

EXHIBIT A - AIRPORT PROPERTY MAP

The airport property map provides a drawing depicting the airport property boundary, the various tracts of land that were acquired to develop the airport, the method of acquisition, and other information on the property under airport control that is subject to FAA grant assurances. The various recorded deeds that make up the airport property are listed in tabular format. The primary purpose of the drawing is to provide information for analyzing the current and future aeronautical use of land acquired with federal funds.

AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN

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LOCATION MAP



COUNTY MAP



Prepared for the City of Chandler, Arizona

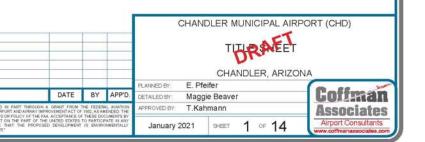
DRAWING INDEX

- 1. TITLE SHEET
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- 8. INNER PORTION OF THE APPROACH SURFACE DRAWING RUNWAY 4L-22R
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- 12. TERMINAL AREA DRAWING SOUTH
- 13. LAND USE DRAWING
- 14. EXHIBIT "A" AIRPORT PROPERTY INVENTORY MAP





VICINITY MAP



REVISION

ALL	WEATHEF	R WIND C	COVERAC	GE
Runways	10.5 Knots	13 Knots	16 Knots	20 Knots
Runway 4-22	94.97%	97.52%	99.21%	99.75%
OF OF STATES		N Construction Soluti		

SOURCE: NOAA National Climatic Center Asheville, North Carolina Chandler Municipal Airport Chandler, AZ

OBSERVATIONS: 50,436 All Weather Observations Jan. 1, 2010 - Dec, 31 2019

NAVAID	OWNER
RNAV (GPS)	FAA
VOR 1mile 4R	FAA
AWOS	National Weather Service

MODIFICATIONS TO STANDARDS APPROVAL TABLE										
APPROVAL DATE	AIRSPACE CASE NUMBER	STANDARD MODIFIED	DESCRIPTION							
	None Re	quired								

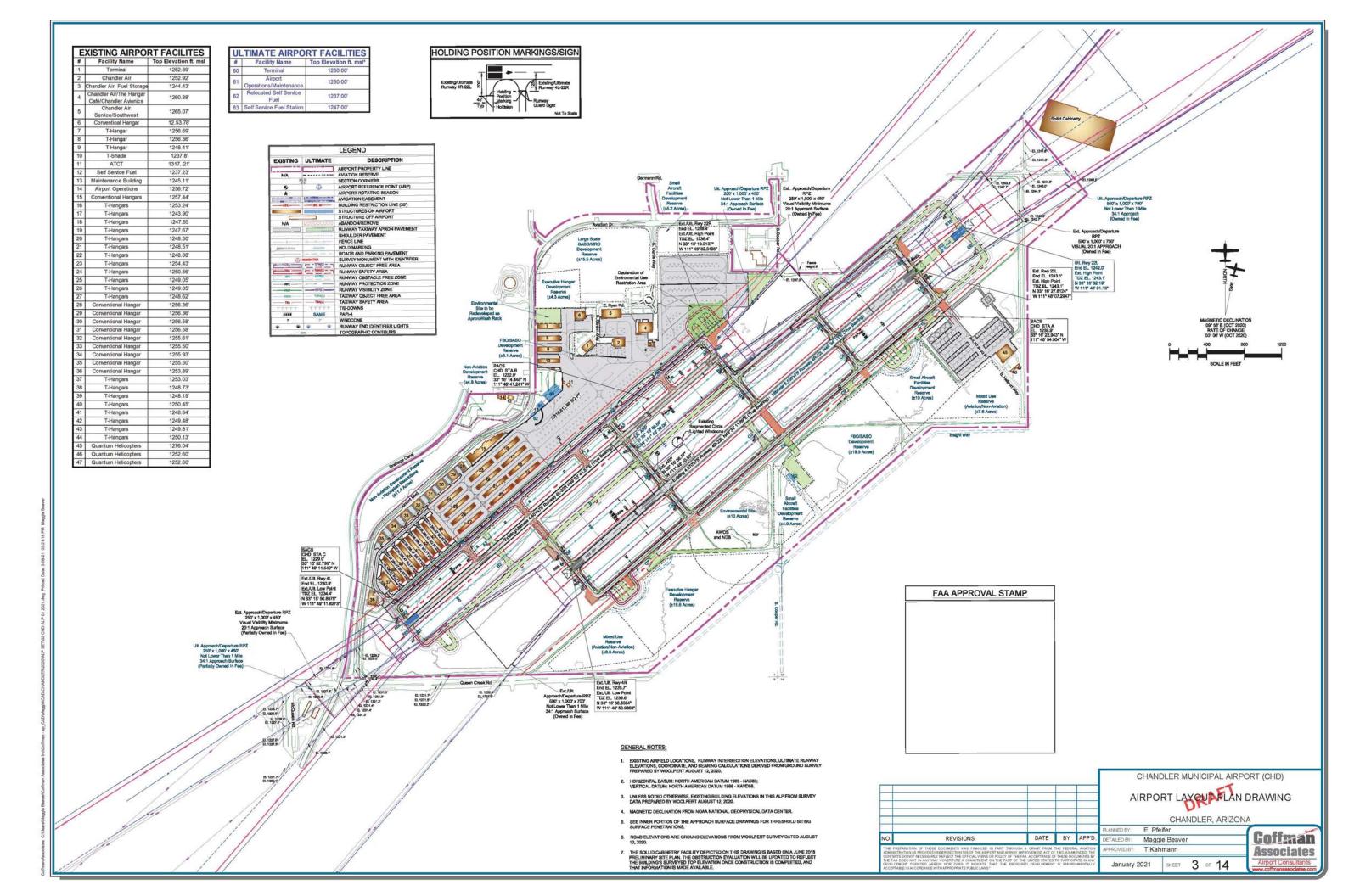
DUNINA AV DATA T	ADIE		RUNWAY	4R-22L			RUNWA	Y 4L-22R		
RUNWAY DATA T	ABLE	EXIS	TING	UL	TIMATE	EXIS	TING	ULTI	MATE	
Runway Identification		4R	22L	4R	221	4L	22R	4L	22R	
Runway Design Code (RDC)		B-8-	5000	5	SAME	B-II-VIS	(SMALL)	B-II-5000	(SMALL)	
Approach Reference Code (APRC)		D/IV/5000 a	nd D/V/5000	5	SAME	B/II	/VIS	SAME		
Departure Reference Code (DPRC)		D/IV a	nd D/V	5	SAME	B	///	SAME		
Runway Surface Material		ASP	HALT		SAME	ASP	HALT	SAME		
Runway Pavement Strength By Wheel Loading (in	thousands of lbs.)	30	(S)		SAME	30	(S)	SAME		
Runway Pavement Strength by PCN		N	/A	-	SAME	N	/A	SAME		
Runway Surface Treatment		NO	NE	5	SAME	NC	NE	SA	ME	
Runway Effective Gradient		0.1	5%	5	SAME	0.1	2%	SA	ME	
	10.5 knots	94.1	97%	5	SAME	94.	97%	SA	ME	
Construction of the second state of the second state	13 knots	97.5	52%	5	SAME	97.	52%	SA	ME	
Runway Percent Wind Coverage	16 knots	99.1	21%	5	SAME	99.3	21%	SA	ME	
	20 knots	99,1	75%	5	SAME	99.	75%	SA	ME	
Runway Dimensions (L x W)		4,870	1 X 75'	5,5	50' X 75'	4,401	' X 75'	SA	ME	
	Latitude	33°15'56,6084"N	33°16'27.8124"N	SAME	33°16'32.19"N	33°15'50.8078"N	33°16'19.0137"N	SAME	SAME	
Runway End Coordinates	Longitude	111°48'50.9868"W	111°48'07.2947"W	SAME	111°48'01.18'W	111°49'11.8273"W	111*48'32.3495*W	SAME	SANE	
Runway Displaced Threshold	Test. Brooke	N/A	N/A	SAME	SAME	N/A	N/A	SAME	SAME	
nway Displaced Threshold Elevation		N/A	N/A	SAME	SAME	N/A	N/A	SAME	SAME	
	Latitude	N/A	N/A	SAME	SAME	N/A	N/A	SAME	SAME	
Runway Displaced Threshold Coordinates	Longitude	N/A	N/A	SAME	SAME	N/A	N/A	SAME	SAME	
Runway Safety Area Dimensions (width x length b	and the second s	150' X 300'	150' X 300'	SAME	SAME	150' X 300'	150' X 300'	SAME	SAME	
Runway Safety Area Dimensions (width x length b		150' X 300'	150' X 300'	SAME	SAME	150' X 300'	150' X 300'	SAME	SAME	
Runway Lighting Type		M	RL.		SAME	M	RL	SA	ME	
Runway Protection Zone Dimensions		500'X700'X1,000'	500'X700'X1,000'	SAME	SAME	250'X450'X1,000'	250'X450'X1,000'	SAME	SAME	
Runway Marking Type		NON- PR	ECISION	5	SAME	BA	SIC	NON-PR	ECISION	
14 CFR Part 77 Approach Slope		34:1	20:1	SAME	34:1	20:1	20:1	SAME	SAME	
14 CFR Part 77 Approach Type		NON-PRECISION	VISUAL	SAME	NON-PRECISION	VISUAL	VISUAL	NON-PRECISION	NON-PRECISIO	
Approach Visibility Minimums		≥ 1 MILE	VISUAL	SAME	≥1 MILE	VISUAL	VISUAL	≥ 1 MILE	≥1 MILE	
Type of Aeronautical Survey Required for Approac	h	NVGS	NVGS	SAME	SAME	NVGS	NVGS	SAME	SAME	
Departure Surface (Yes or N/A)		YES	YES	SAME	SAME	N/A	N/A	YES	YES	
Runway Object Free Area Dimensions (width x ler	eth beyond end)	500' X 300'	500' X 300'	SAME	SAME	500' X 300'	500' X 300'	SAME	SAME	
Runway Obstacle Free Zone Dimension (width x l		400' X 200'	400' X 200'	SAME	SAME	250' X 200'	250' X 200'	SAME	SAME	
Obstacle Clearance Surface (Table 3-2 post Engine		4	4	SAME	SAME	2	2	4	4	
		RNAV (GPS) 1-MILE (4R)	RNAV (GP	S) 1-MILE (22L)	PAF	PI-4s	SA	ME	
		VOR 1-N	AILE (4R)					RNAV (GPS)	1-MILE 4L-22R	
Runway Visual and Instrument Navaids		PAF	21-45	5	SAME			RE	ElLs	
		RE	ILs		SAME					
Touchdown Zone Elevation (TDZE)		1239.6'	1243.1'	SAME	1242.0	1234.4'	1236.4'	SAME	SAME	
Vertical Datum		NAL	0.83	5	SAME	NAI	D 83	SA	ME	
Horizontal Datum			VD	5	SAME		VD	SAME		

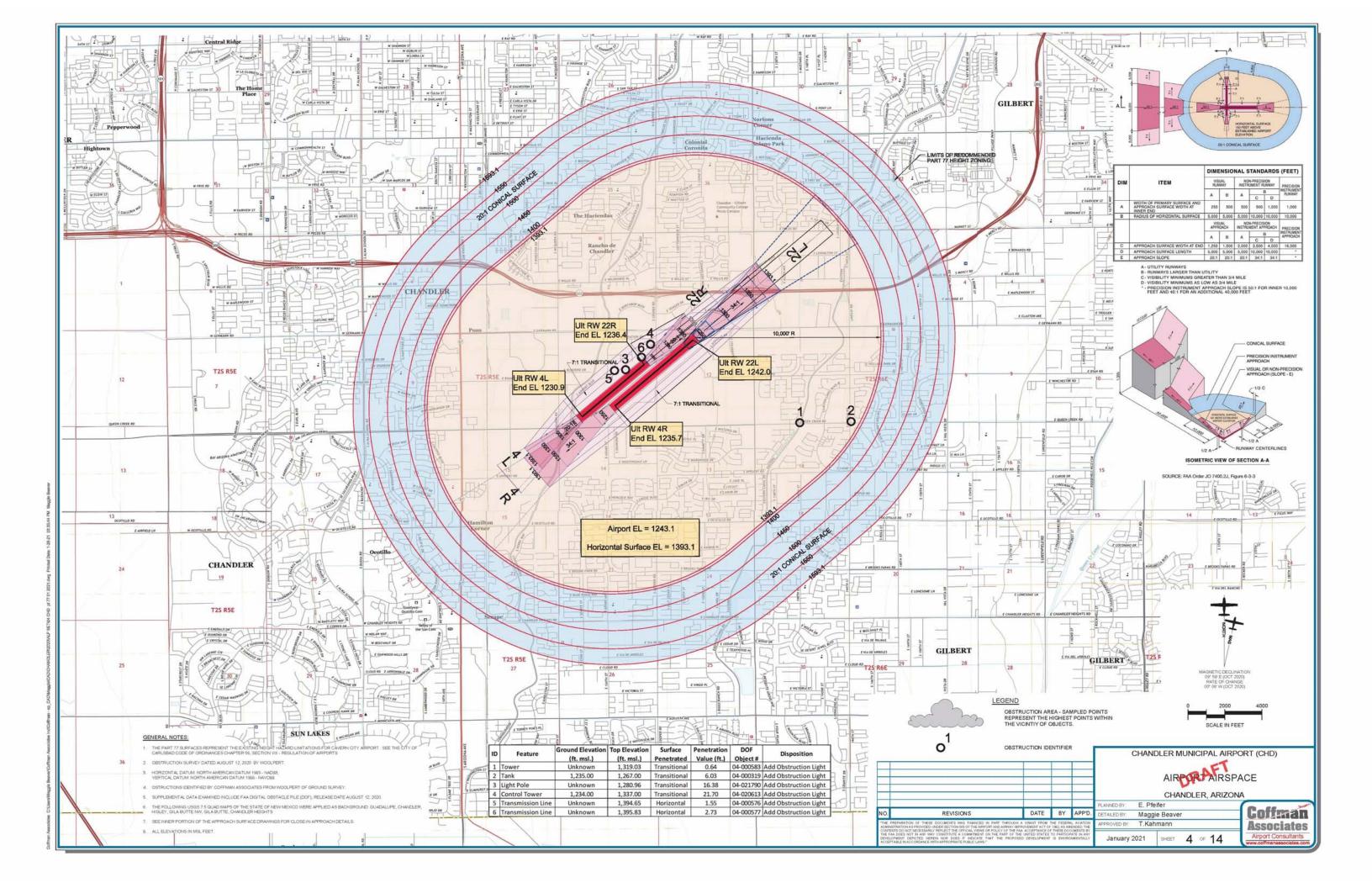
RUNWAY DECLARED DISTANCE	EXIS	TING	ULTI	MATE	EXIS	TING	ULTIMATE		
RUNWAT DECLARED DISTANCE	4R	22L	4R	22L	4L	22R	4L	22R	
Takeoff Run Available (TORA)	4,870'	4,870'	5,550'	5,550'	4,401	4,401"	SAME	SAME	
Takeoff Distance Available (TODA)	4,870'	4,870'	5,550"	5,550'	4,401'	4,401'	SAME	SAME	
Accelerate-Stop Distance Available (ASDA)	4,870'	4,870'	5,550*	5,550'	4,401'	4,401'	SAME	SAME	
Landing Distance Available (LDA)	4,870'	4,870	5,550*	5,550'	4,401'	4,401'	SAME	SAME	

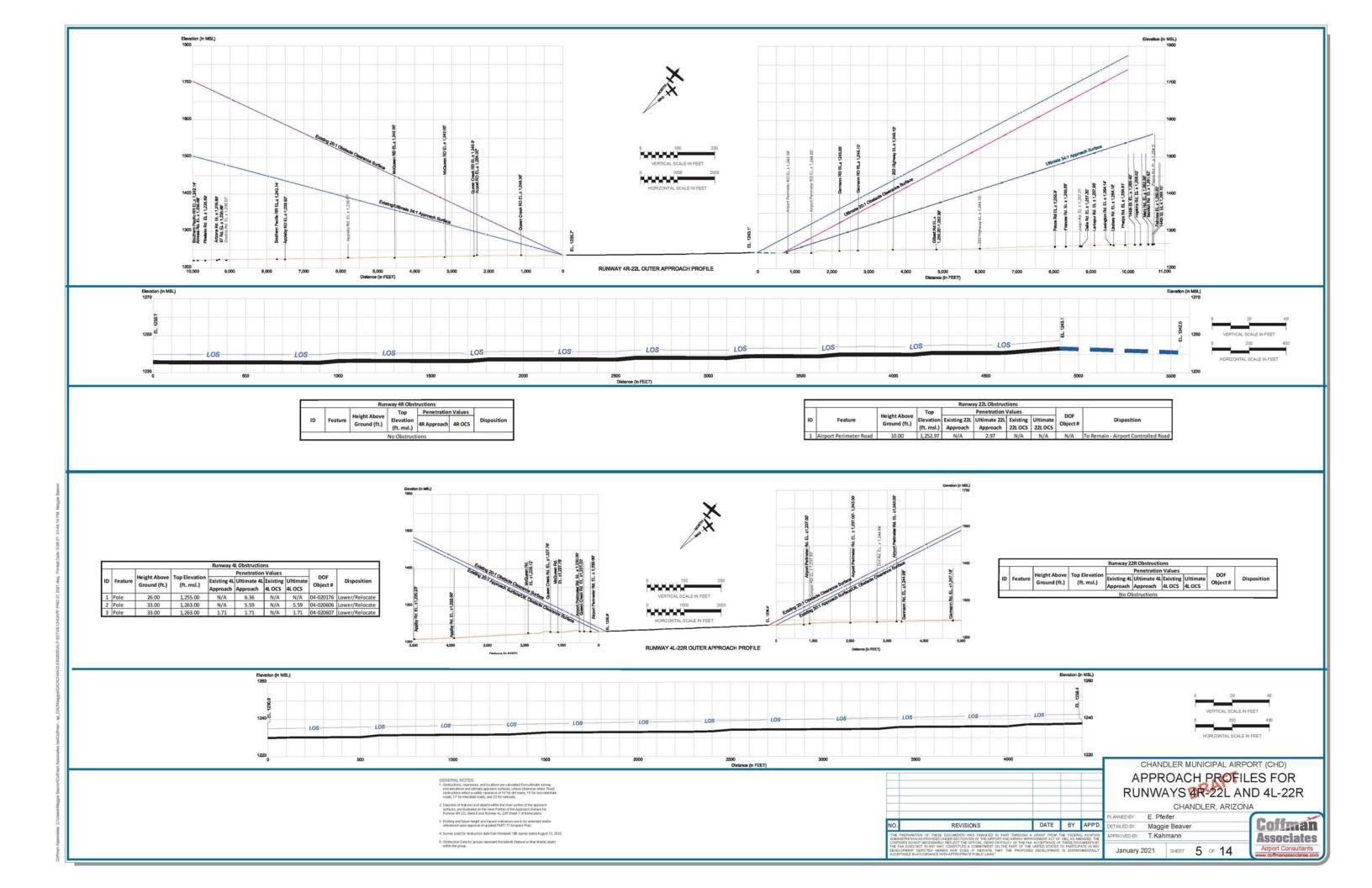
															TA	XIWA	/ DAT	A																								1		State System F
	0010000000	RD TDG PER		PA	RALLE	EL TAX	IWAY	s															E	NTRAN	ICE/EXI	T TAXIV	VAYS																	
	EXISTING	ULTIMATE	1	EXISTIN	NG		ULT	IMATI	E															EXIS	TING/U	LTIMA	TE																	
AIRPLANE DESIGN GROUP	н	11																																										
EXISTING TAXIWAY DESIGNATION	-	1	A	В	C		-		2	D	F	G	н	н	н	J	L	L	L	L	M	N	N	N	Ρ	Ρ	Q	Q		а.,	-		1		-		-				-			
ULTIMATE TAXIWAY DESIGNATION		140	+			1	1	в	C	A1	A2	A6		85	C1		A3	B3	B6	C2	-	A4	B4	B7	88	C4	89	CS	A5	A7	A8	A9	B1	82	B10	C3	C6	C7	a	8 0	9 0	10		
TAXIWAY DESIGN GROUP	2	2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1.2	2	2		
EXISTING TAXIWAY WIDTH	40	40	40	40	40	0 4	0	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	4	4	0 4	10		
ULTIMATE TAXIWAY WIDTH	40	40	40	40	40	0 4	0	40	40	45	45	40	0	45	45	0	45	45	45	45	0	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	40	40	40	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	5 4	15 4	15	-	
TAXIWAY SAFETY AREA (TSA) WIDTH	79	79	79	79	75	9 7	9	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	7	9 7	19 7	79		
TAXIWAY OBJECT FREE AREA (TOFA) WIDTH	131	131	131	131	13	1 1	31 1	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	13	1 131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	1 131	1 13	1 1	31 1	31		
TAXIWAY CENTERLINE TO FIXED OR MOVEABLE OBJECT	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	5 65.	5 65	5 6	5.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.	5 65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.	5 65.5	5 65	5 6	5.5 65	5.5		
TAXIWAY WING TIP CLEARANCE	26	26	26	26	26	5 2	6	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	5 2	6 2	26		
TAXIWAY EDGE SAFETY MARGIN	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.	5 7.	5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	5 7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	5 7.	5 7	.5 7	.5		
TAXIWAY SHOULDER WIDTH	15	15	15	15	15	5 1	5	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	1	5 1	15 1	15		
OBJECTS LOCATED IN TSA/TOFA		. (2)	NO		NO					NO	NO	NO	NO							D NO			NO			NO												NC					NC	D. REVISIONS
DISTANCE TO OBJECT FROM CENTERLINE	-	241																							N/A																		177	AE PREPARATION OF THESE DOCUMENTS WAS FINANCED IN PART 1
TAXIWAY LIGHTING		•	MITL	MIT	L MI	п. м	TLN	AITL 1	MITL	MITL	MITL	MITL	MITL	MITL	MIT	MITL	MIT	MIT	L	n. MIT	MITL	MIT	MITL	MITL	MITL	MITL	MITL	MITL	MITL	MITL	MITL	MITL	MITL	MITL	MITL	MITL	MIT	L	L M	TL M	ITL M	m	ADR CON THE DE AC	MINISTRATICH AS PROVIDED UNDER SECTION 95 OF THE APPORT AND A DIFFINED ON OTI NECESSARY REFLECT THE OFFICIAL VERSION OF POLICY RE FAA DOES NOT IN ANY WAY CONSTITUTE A COMMITMENT ON THE PL DIFLOMENT DEPICTED HEREIN NOW DOES IT INCLASTE THAT THE CEPTABLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPROPRIATE PUBLIC LAVES.

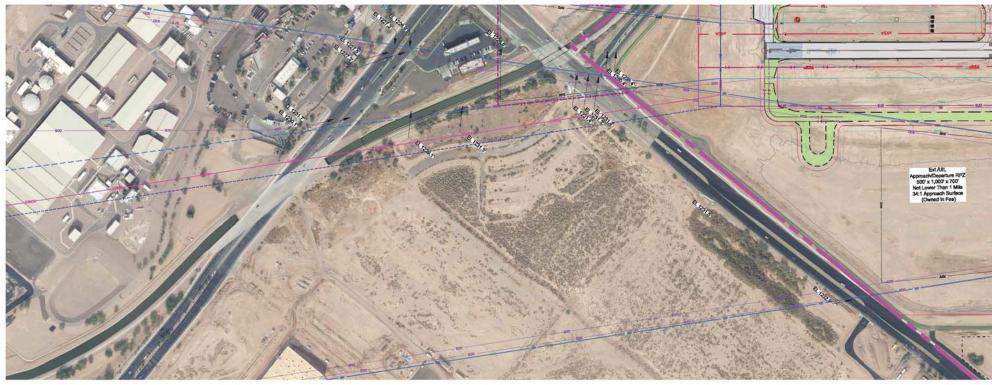
A	IRPOR	T DATA		
City: Chandler, Arizona		County: Maricopa	Owner: City of Chandle	
Airport Name & ID: Chandler Municipal Airp	EXISTING	ULTIMATE		
Airport Reference Code (ARC)	B-II	8-11		
Mean Maximum Temperature of Hottest Me	onth	106.1° F	SAME	
Airport Elevation (NAVD 88)		1243.1'	SAME	
	RNAV (GPS) 1 MILE (4R)	RNAV (GPS) 1 MILE 22L, 4L, 22R		
Airport Navigational Aids		VOR 1 MILE (4R)	SAME	
		PAPIs-4	SAME	
		REILs (4R-22L)	REILs (4L-22R)	
Almost Deferring Delet (ADD) Constitution	Latitude	33" 16 ' 8.80"N	33" 16 ' 09.65"N	
Airport Reference Point (ARP) Coordinates	Longitude	111" 48'40.00"W	111° 48'39.09"W	
-		AWOS	SAME	
Miscellaneous Facilities		SEGMENTED CIRCLE	SAME	
		LIGHTED WINDCONE	SAME	
Design Critical Aircraft		KING AIR 200/300/350	CJ4/X	
Wingspan of Design Aircraft (Feet)		57.92'	63.58	
Approach Speed of Design Aircraft (Knots)		107	111/112	
Undercarriage Width of Design Aircraft (Fe	et)	16.25'	28.67	
Magnetic Declination (Degrees)		09	58'E	
Declination Date		Od	t-20	
Declination Source		NO	DAA	
NPIAS Code	RELIEVER	SAME		
State System Plan Role		RELIEVER	SAME	

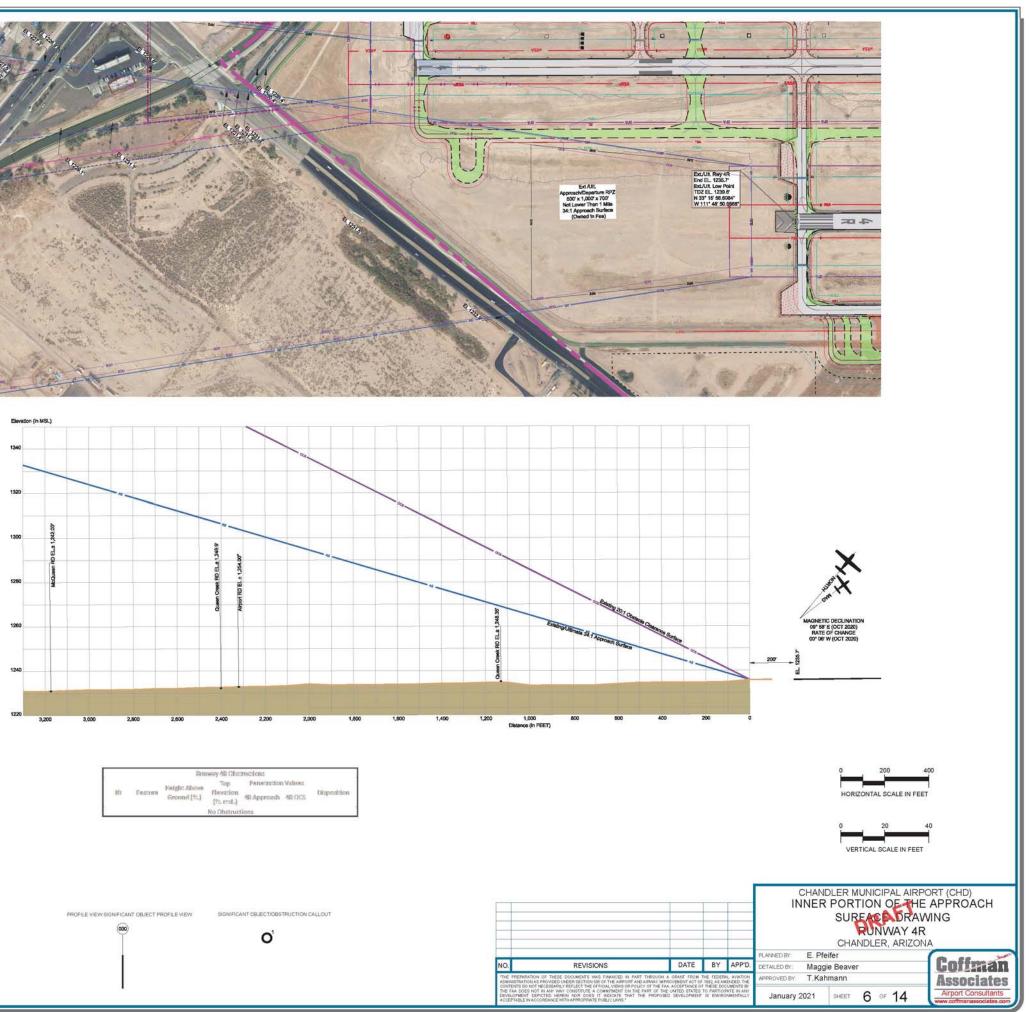
				С		AIRPORRATA SH CHANDLER, ARIZO	IEET
			_	PLANNED BY:	E. Pfe	ifer	(A)
	DATE	BY	APP'D.	DETAILED BY:	Magg	e Beaver	Coffman
ROUGH A	ORANT FROM	THE FEDER 1982, AS AN	AL AVIATION	APPROVED BY:	T.Kah	mann	Associates
	DEVELOPMENT	TO PARTICI		January 20	021	SHEET 2 OF 14	Airport Consultants







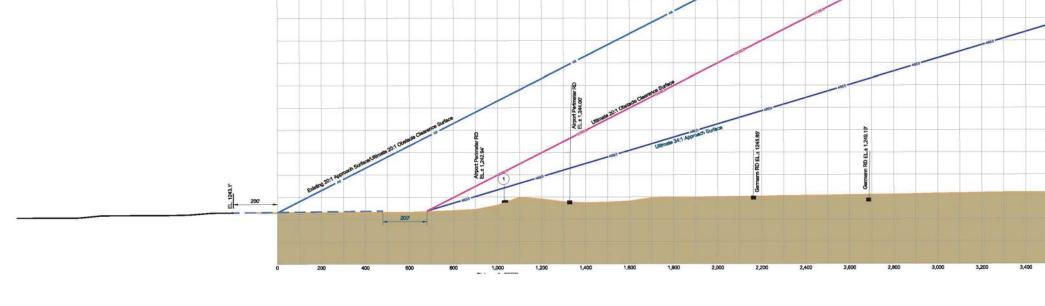




		Dan	way AR Obs	riscions		
		Aladaha dhaara	Top	Panachelion	Velama	
10	Festure	Ground (ft.)	Flavation (%, msl.)	4R Approach	AR OCS	Disposition
			No Obstruct	tions		

GENERAL NOTES:

- 1. GROUND SURVEY DATED AUGUST 12, 2020 BY WOOLPERT.
- 2 HORIZONTAL DATUM: NORTH AMERICAN DATUM 1983 NAD83, VERTICAL DATUM: NORTH AMERICAN DATUM 1988 NAVD88
- 3 OSTRUCTIONS IDENTIFIED BY COFFMAN ASSOCIATES FROM WOOLPERT, DATED AUGUST 12, 2020
- 4 SUPPLEMENTAL DATA EXAMINED INCLUDE FAA DIGITAL OBSTACLE FILE (DOF).
- 5. ALL ELEVATIONS IN MSL FEET.



	<i></i>			Runwa	ay 22L Obstruc	tions					
		Height Above Top Penetration Val	Values		DOF						
ID	Feature	Ground (ft.)	Elevation (ft. msl.)	Existing 22L Approach	Ultimate 22L Approach		Ultimate 22L OCS	Object#	Disposition		
1	Airport Perimeter Road	10.00	1,252.97	N/A	2.97	N/A	N/A	N/A	To Remain - Airport Controlled Road		

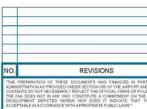


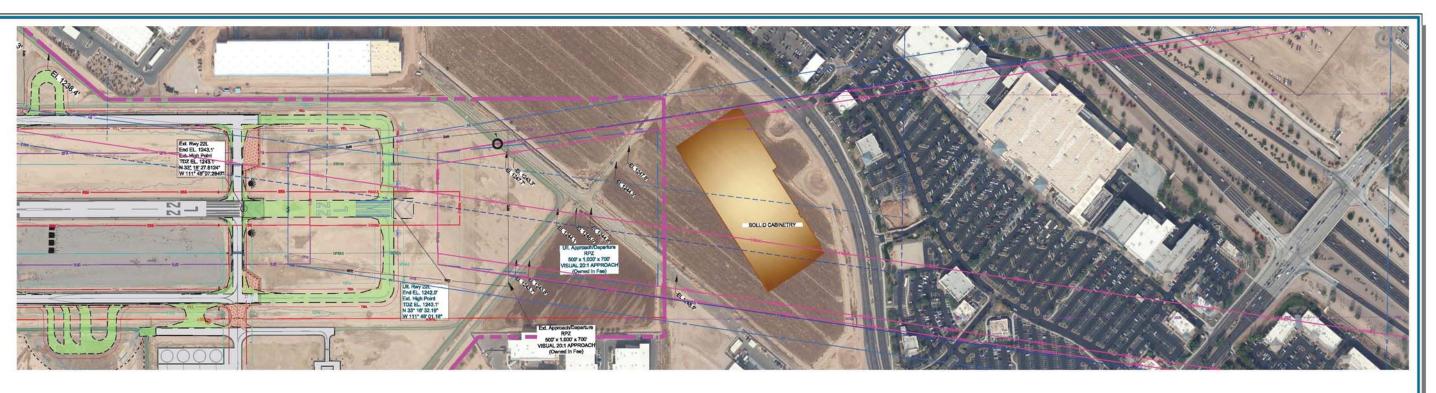
- 1. GROUND SURVEY DATED AUGUST 12, 2028 BY WOOLPERT.
- 2. HORIZONTAL DATUM: NORTH AMERICAN DATUM 1983 NADB3; VERTICAL DATUM: NORTH AMERICAN DATUM 1988 NAVD88
- 3 OSTRUCTIONS IDENTIFIED BY COFFMAN ASSOCIATES FROM WOOLPERT. DATED AUGUST 12, 2020 SUPPLEMENTAL DATA EXAMINED INCLUDE FAA DIGITAL OBSTACLE FILE (DOF). 4 ALL ELEVATIONS IN MS. FEET.
- 5 THE SOLLID CABINETRY FACILITY DEPICTED ON THIS DRAWING IS BASED ON A JUNE 2019 PRELIMINARY SITE PLAN. THE OBSTRUCTION EVALUATION WILL BE UPDATED TO REFLECT THE BUILDING'S SURVEYED TOP ELEVATION ONCE CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED, AND THAT INFORMATION IS MADE AVAILABLE.

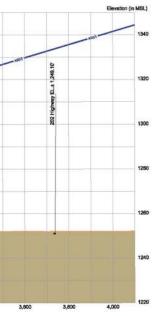
PROFILE VIEW SIGNIFICANT OBJECT PROFILE VIEW SIGNIFICANT OBJECT/OBSTRUCTION CALLOUT

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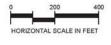
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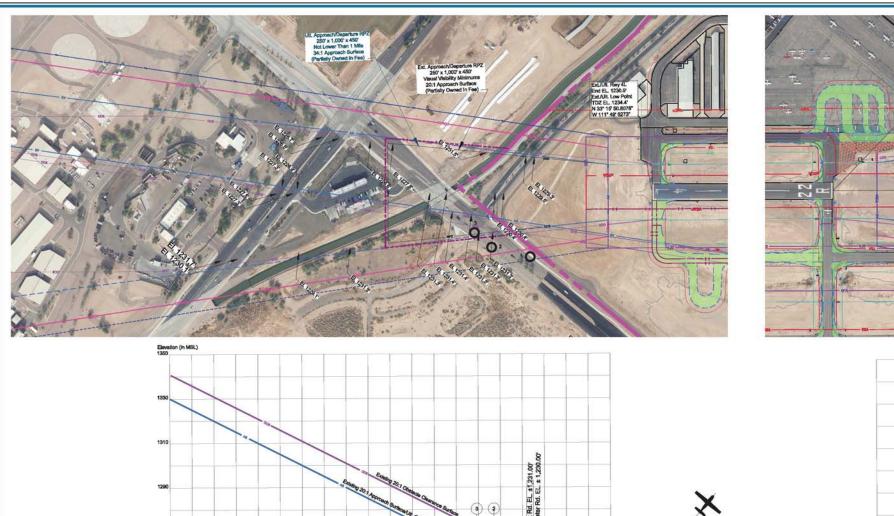




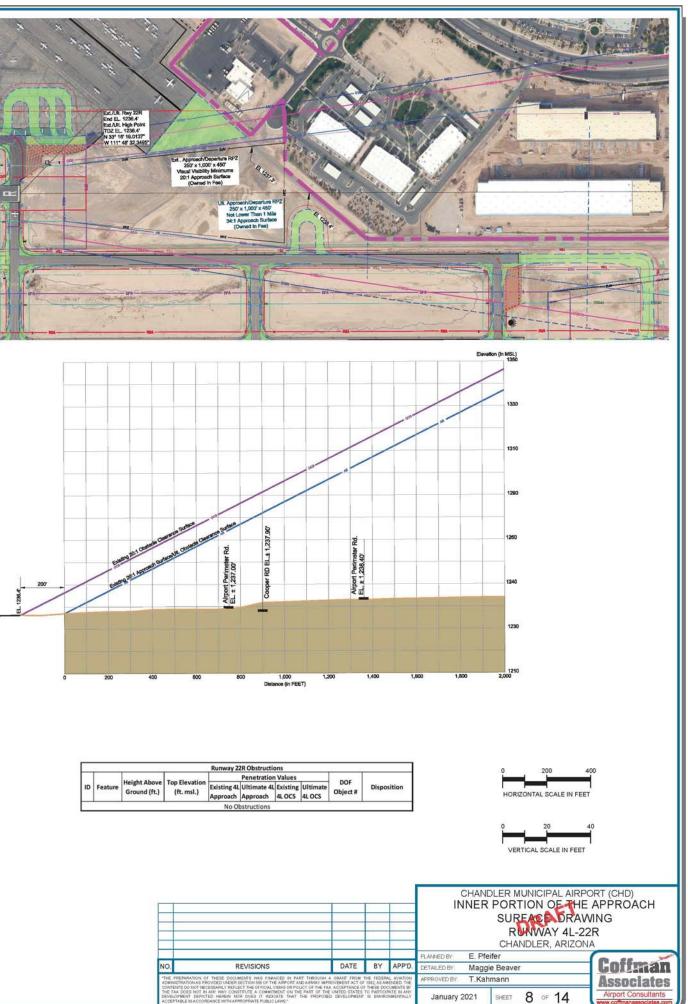




					LER MUNICIPAL AIRI PORTION OF THI SURFACE DRA RUNWAY 22 CHANDLER, ARIZO	E APPROACH WING 2L
	2			PLANNED BY E. Pfeif	er	(a a y
	DATE	BY	APP'D.	DETAILED BY Maggie	Beaver	Coffman
THROUD	H A ORANT FROM T		AL AVIATION	APPROVED BY T.Kahn	nann	Associates
PART OF THE PART OF T	FAA. ACCEPTANCE OF THE UNITED STATES DEED DEVELOPMENT		CUMENTS BY PATE IN ANY DNMENTALLY	January 2021	SHEET 7 OF 14	Airport Consultants



(2)



_	12 X	a - 12		Runway 2	2R Obstructio	ons	
					Penetration	Values	
ID	Feature	Ground (ft.)	Top Elevation (ft. msl.)	Existing 4L	Ultimate 4L Approach		ŀ
				No Ol	ostructions		

	a		02 - B	Runway 4	L Obstructio	ns			
		weeks and the			Penetration	Values			
ID	Feature	Height Above Ground (ft.)	Top Elevation (ft. msl.)	Existing 4L Approach	Ultimate 4L Approach		Ultimate 4LOCS	DOF Object#	Disposition
1	Pole	26.00	1,255.00	N/A	6.36	N/A	N/A	04-020176	Lower/Relocate
2	Pole	33.00	1,263.00	N/A	5.59	N/A	5.59	04-020606	Lower/Relocate
3	Pole	33.00	1,263.00	1.71	1.71	N/A	1.71	04-020607	Lower/Relocate

1,200

1,000 Distance (in FEET)

800

Queen Creek / EL. ±1,227.78*

McQueen Rd. EL. ±1,227.78

1,400

1.600

GENERAL NOTES:

1. GROUND SURVEY DATED AUGUST 12, 2020 BY WOOLPERT.

1290

1270

McQueen Rd. EL. ±1,227.78 ____

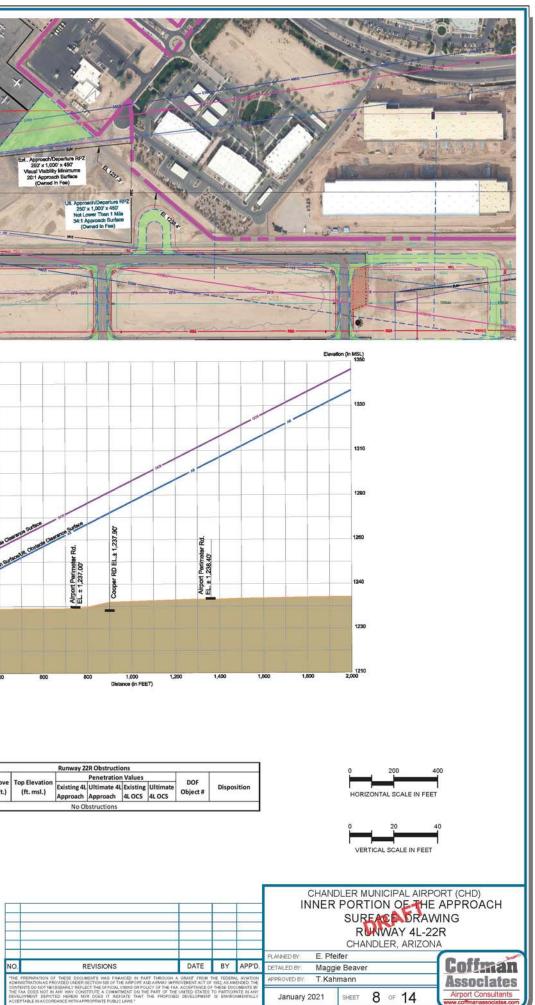
- HORIZONTAL DATUM: NORTH AMERICAN DATUM 1983 NAD83; VERTICAL DATUM: NORTH AMERICAN DATUM 1988 NAVD88
- 3. OSTRUCTIONS IDENTIFIED BY COFFMAN ASSOCIATES FROM WOOLPERT. DATED AUGUST 12, 2020
- 4. SUPPLEMENTAL DATA EXAMINED INCLUDE FAA DIGITAL OBSTACLE FILE (DOF).
- 5. ALL ELEVATIONS IN MSL FEET.

PROFILE VIEW SIGNIFICANT OBJECT PROFILE VIEW SIGNIFICANT OBJECT/OBSTRUCTION CALLOUT

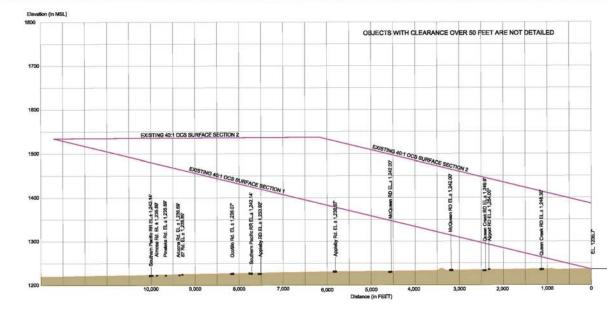
200"

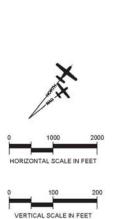
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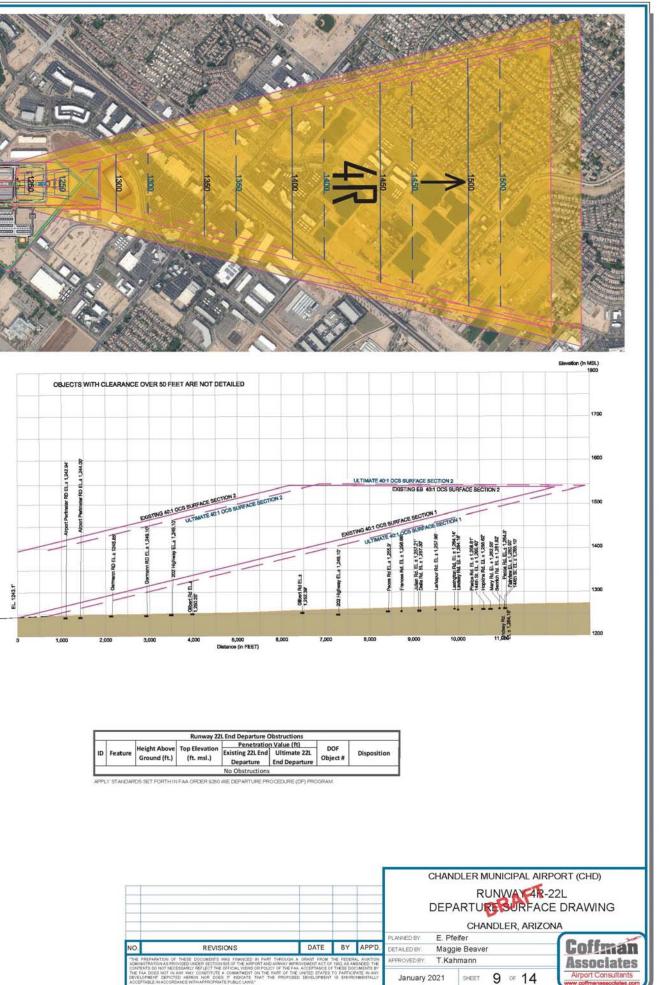
AGNETIC DECLINATION 09* 55' E (OCT 2020) RATE OF CHANGE 00* 05' W (OCT 2020)







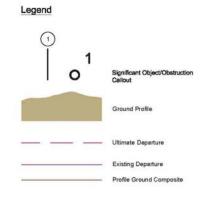




		Carloba Abarra	No. Character	Penetration	n Value (ft)	DOT	
ID	Feature	Ground (ft.)	Top Elevation (ft. msl.)	Existing 22L End Departure	Ultimate 22L End Departure	DOF Object#	Disposition
				No Obstructions			

GENERAL NOTES:

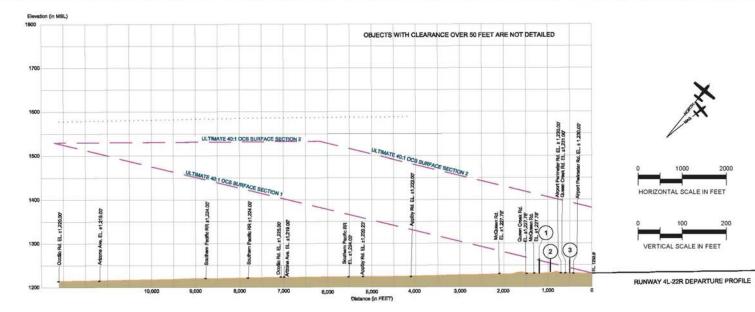
- 1. ADDITIONAL DATA SOURCE INCLUDES GROUND SURVEY PREPARED BY WOOLPERT AUGUST 12, 2020.
- 2. HORIZONTAL DATUM: NORTH AMERICAN DATUM 1983 NAD83, VERTICAL DATUM: NORTH AMERICAN DATUM 1988 NAVD88
- 3 MAGNETIC DECLINATION FROM NOAA NATIONAL GEOPHY SICAL DATA CENTER
- 4. OBSTRUCTIONS WITHIN THIS GROUPING REPRESENT TALLEST MANMADE AND/OR NATURAL FEATURE.
- 5. THE SOLUD CABINETRY FACILITY DEPICTED ON THIS DRAWING IS BASED ON A JUNE 2018 PRELIMINARY STEP LAW THE OBSTRUCTION EVALUATION WILL BE UPDATED TO REPLECT THE BUILDING'S SURVEYED TOP ELEVATION ONCE CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED, AND THAT INFORMATION IS MADE AVAILABLE

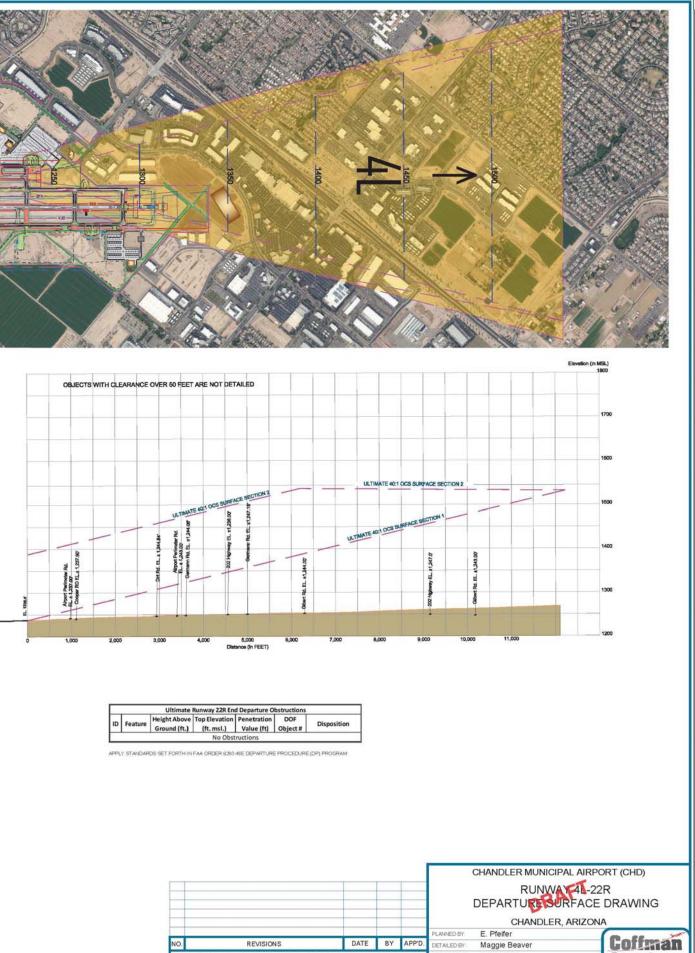


			Runway 22	L End Departure (
		United at an	March March 1997	Penetratio
ID	Feature	Height Above Ground (ft.)	Top Elevation (ft. msl.)	Existing 22L End Departure
				No Obstruction

_	
_	
NO.	REVISIONS
CONT THE F	PREVANDANTION OF THESE DOCUMENTS WHILE THANKED IN PART BUTTANTON AS REVOVED UNDER DECTOR USE OF THE ARPORT AND BUTTANTON AS REPOVEDED UNDER DECTOR USE OF THE ARPORT AND BUTTANTON AS REPOVEDED UNDER DECTOR USE OF THE ARPORT AND AL DOES NOT IN ANY WAY CONSTITUTE A COMMITMENT ON THE LOPMENT DEPICTED HEREIN NOR DOES. IT MUNICATE THAT TH TRAKE IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPROPRIME TRAKE THAT TH







PROVED BY T.Kahmann

January 2021 SHEET 10 OF 14

Associates

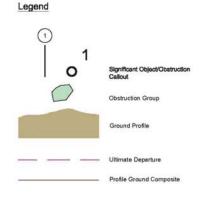
Airport Consult

ID	Feature	Height Above Ground (ft.)	Top Elevation (ft. msl.)	Penetration Value (ft)	DOF Object#	Disposition
1	Pole	16.00	1,245.00	1.76	04-020175	Lower/Relocate
2	Pole	35.00	1,264.00	9.56	04-020608	Lower/Relocate
3	Pole	37.00	1,266.00	5.57	04-020609	Lower/Relocate

APPLY STANDARDS SET FORTH IN FAA ORDER 8260.46E DEPARTURE PROCEDURE (DP) PROGRAM



- ADDITIONAL DATA SOURCE INCLUDES GROUND SURVEY PREPARED BY WOOLPERT AUGUST 12, 2020.
- HORIZONTAL DATUM: NORTH AMERICAN DATUM 1983 NAD83; VERTICAL DATUM: NORTH AMERICAN DATUM 1988 NAVD88.
- MAGNETIC DECLINATION FROM NOAA NATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL DATA CENTER.
- OBSTRUCTIONS WITHIN THIS GROUPING REPRESENT TALLEST MANMADE AND/OR NATURAL FEATURE.
- THE SOLLID CABINETRY FACILITY DEPICTED ON THIS DRAWING IS BASED ON A JUNE 2018 PREJUNNARY SITE PLAN. THE OBSTRUCTION EVALUATION WILL BE UPDATED TO REFLECT THE BUILDINGS SURVEYED TO DE ELEVATION ONCE CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED, AND THAT INFORMATION IS MADE AVAILABLE



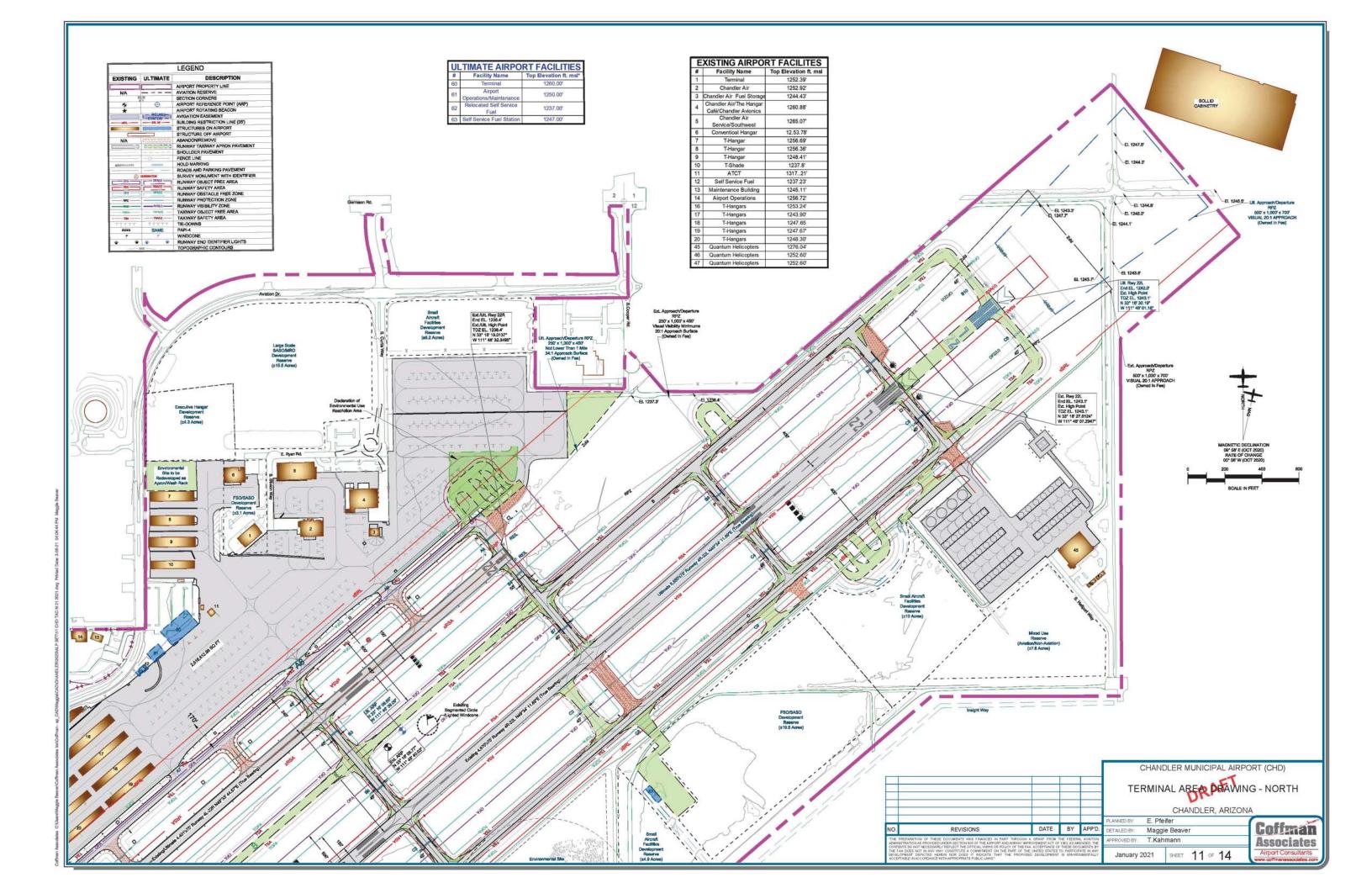
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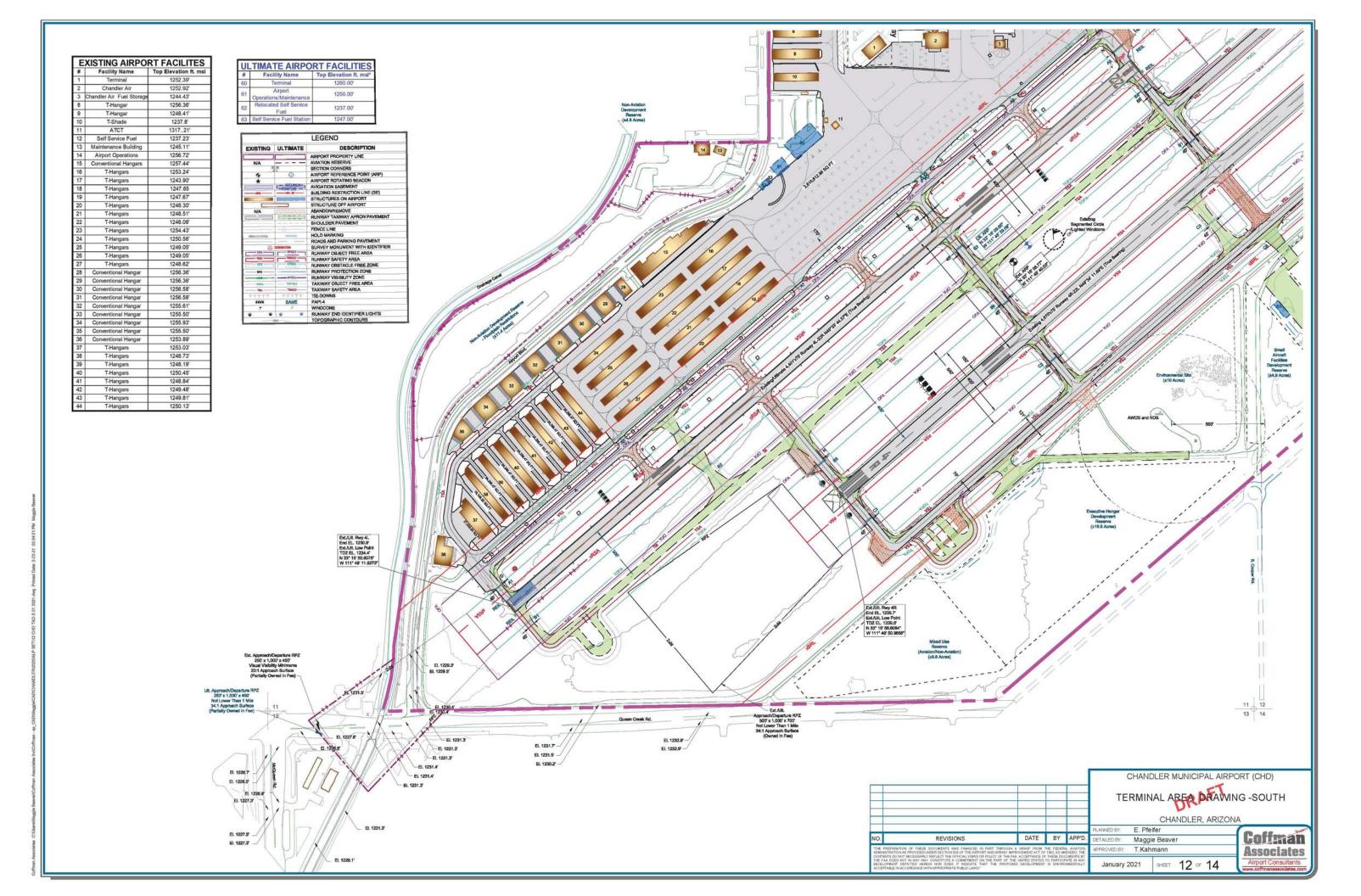
		Runway 22R En		
ID	Feature	Top Elevation (ft. msl.)		
		No Obst	tructions	

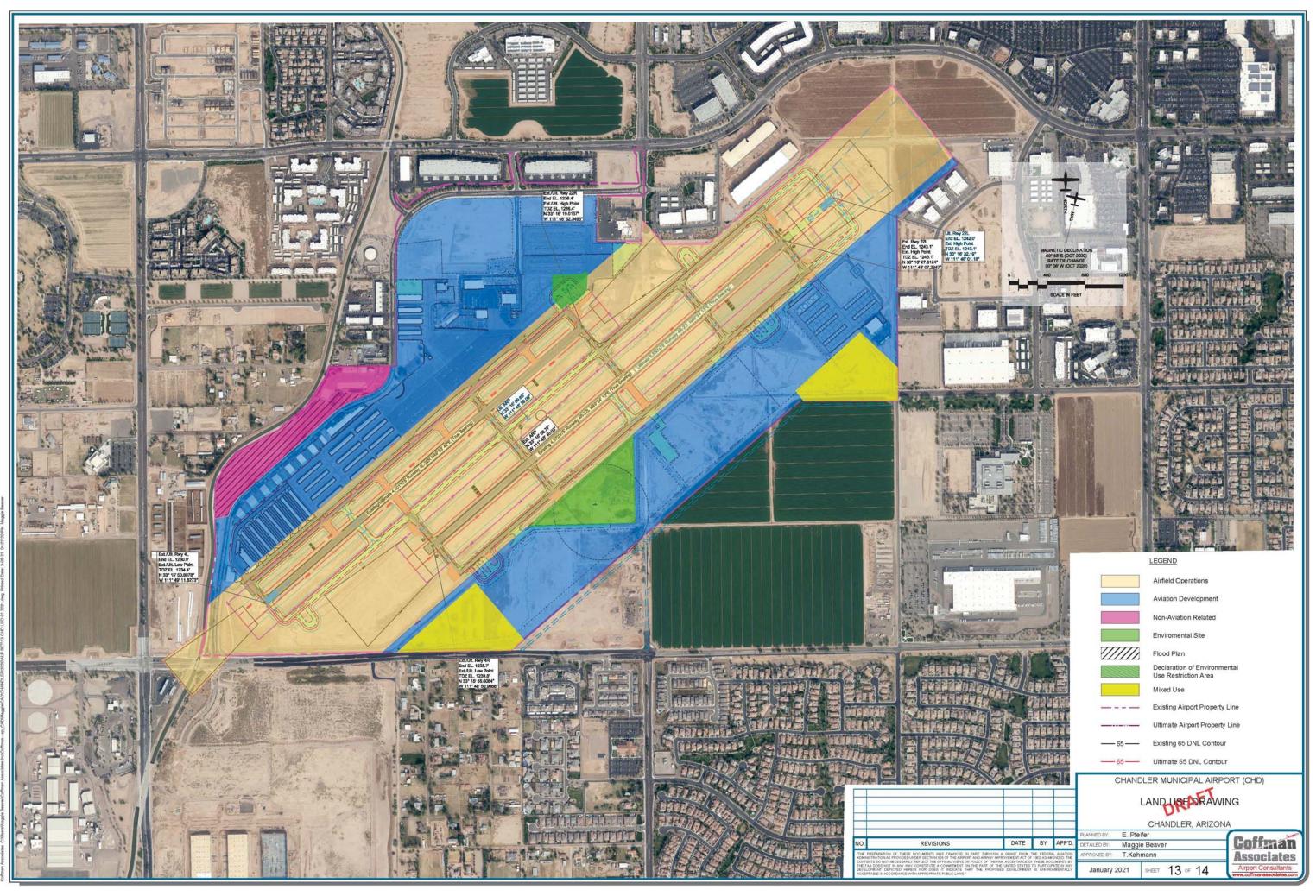
_	
NO.	REVISIONS

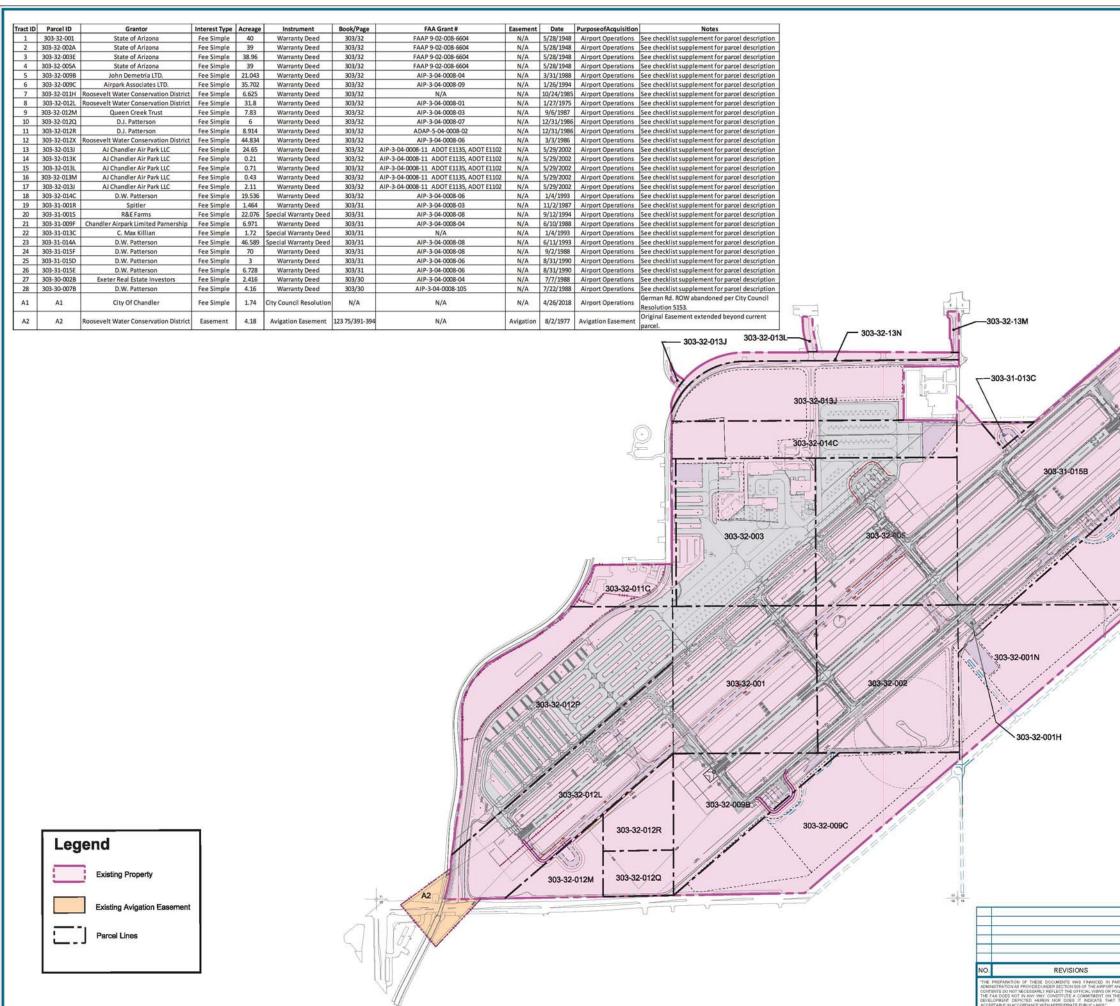












CHANDLER MUNICIPAL AIRPORT (CHD) EXHIBIT "A" AIRPORT PROPERTY INVENTORY MAP CHANDLER, ARIZONA PLANED BY E. Pfeifer DATE BY APPD. DETAILED BY Maggie Beaver
CHANDLER, ARIZONA
CHANDLER, ARIZONA
DATE BY APP'D. DETAILED BY Maggie Beaver
T REMAIN & ADMIT FOR THE FOREM ANATOMIC COMPANY OF THE TRANSPORT
I PROVIDENT ACTIVITY DAVID THE PROVIDE A MILITON A APPROVED BY I.Kanmann ASSOCIATES
PARE OF THE UNITED STATES TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT IS EMPROVMENTALLY January 2021 SHEET 14 OF 14 AIrport Consultants

2 Parcel descriptions are on an attachment to the SOP 3.0 Checklist

GENERAL NOTES 1. APN's used as tract ID's on previous ALP Exhibit "A". New ID's of Atland A2 were