



**PROGRAMED TEXT**

**DOD FLIP**

**MARCH 1968**

**REVISED**

**JULY 1969**

**UNITED STATES ARMY AVIATION SCHOOL  
FORT RUCKER, ALABAMA**



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
UNITED STATES ARMY AVIATION SCHOOL  
FORT RUCKER, ALABAMA

PROGRAMED TEXT

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TITLE: DOD FLIP

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SCOPE: Introduction to DOD FLIP, information contained in Sections I, II, and IV, SID's, low altitude enroute charts, IFR and VFR Supplements, low altitude approach charts, and aerodrome sketches. Practice in locating desired information.

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INSTRUCTOR REFERENCE: DOD FLIP

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MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR THE PROGRAM:

- A. A current set of US FLIP materials should be available for reference while working this program.
  - B. Special USAAVNS printing of certain FLIP materials should accompany this program including ELA Chart 17-18, Section II Classroom Extract, and Ground School Copy of Approach Charts Booklet.
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DATE: November 1967

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REVISED BY: Curriculum Division  
Office of the Director  
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Fort Rucker, Alabama

DATE: July 1969

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APPROVED BY: COL A T Pumphrey  
Director  
Dept of Adv FW

DATE: March 1968

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## PREFACE

The DOD FLIP system was designed using the concept that there are three phases of flight—flight planning, enroute operations, and terminal operations. This programed text was written in light of this concept.

FLIP planning publications are designed primarily for desk use and not for carrying in the aircraft. The planning publications contain data covering general information, planning data and procedures, military training routes, international rules and procedures, and regulations.

FLIP enroute and terminal publications are designed to provide airway structure, radio navigation facilities, letdown, approach, and landing information for use during the in-flight phase of IFR operations. The IFR and VFR Supplements support these publications with supplemental aerodrome, facility, communication, and procedural information.

This text will acquaint you with the format and contents of the DOD FLIP publications and provide you with practice in locating desired information.

For most effective use of this program, you should have the required materials shown on page i. If the program is worked using only FLIP materials available through normal distribution, certain answers may not agree with those shown in the program.

# PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

## DOD FLIP

### Training Objective

When planning and executing VFR and IFR flight missions, the aviator will use FLIP for planning, enroute operations, and terminal operations in accordance with regulations and instructions published in FLIP.

### Criteria

1. When conducting instrument flight training missions, the student will use FLIP as stated above.
2. When provided with a set of ground school FLIP and specific flight situations, the student will locate pertinent data in FLIP, with an overall accuracy of 90 percent.

PLANNING

SECTION I - "GENERAL INFORMATION"

NOTE: You will need Section I, "General Information," for frames 1 through 11. The answers to questions in this program are based on Section I, dated 21 Feb 69. If you are using a later date copy, disregard answers in this program which do not agree with the current Section I. The program will not refer to specific page numbers; refer to the Table of Contents on the cover of Section I to locate information asked for in this program.

Identify the following symbols:

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

1a.

Answer: No response.

---

52a.

- Answer:
1. MRA (minimum reception altitude).
  2. MCA (minimum crossing altitude).
  3. MEA, MAA, and/or MOCA change.
  4. Compulsory reporting point.

The basis of FLIP procurement and distribution information is found on the \_\_\_\_\_.

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Identify the following symbols:

1. 

2. X

3. 

4. 

2a.

Answer: inside front cover - Section I

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53a.

- Answer: 1. VOR changeover point (giving mileage).
2. Mileage breakdown.
  3. Altimeter setting change (boundaries).
  4. PFSV and WXR combined.

Check FLIP program, Arrangement of Sections. An important source of information that you will need in flight planning is Section II, "Planning Data and Procedures, CONUS and Alaska." How often is it published? \_\_\_\_\_.

Enroute charts do not provide enough detail in certain congested terminal areas. The small index map printed on an outside panel of each enroute chart indicates the cities (terminal areas) for which area charts are issued. These cities are shown in \_\_\_\_\_ (color).

3a.

Answer: Every 8 weeks

---

54a.

Answer: blue

Generally, the publication cycle listed will be adhered to. However, all sections may be revised between publication dates by issuing

a \_\_\_\_\_.

Like enroute charts, area charts are effective up to \_\_\_\_\_ feet MSL. Area chart symbols are the same as enroute charts; to find the meaning of a symbol, you should consult \_\_\_\_\_.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT  
FLIGHT INFORMATION PUBLICATION  
**AREA CHARTS-U.S.**

For use up to but not including 18,000' MSL

EFFECTIVE 0501Z **17 AUG 1967**

TO 0501Z 14 SEP 1967

PUBLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTER-AGENCY AIR CARTOGRAPHIC COMMITTEE  
SPECIFICATIONS AND AGREEMENTS, APPROVED BY:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE \* FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION \* DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Consult ENROUTE CHARTS for LEGEND information

Compiled by Coast and Geodetic Survey, ESSA, U.S. Department of Commerce

Lithographed by Emerson Electric Company

for the Department of Defense

USAF Aeronautical Chart and Information Center, St. Louis, Mo.

4a.

Answer: Planning Change Notice (PCN)

---

55a.

Answer: 18,000

enroute chart legend

NOTE: Although FLIP distribution does not include an area chart for the Cairns AAF area, there is a special printing of a Fort Rucker Area Student Training Chart. You will probably use it at a later time.

A large low altitude US planning chart (IFR) is normally posted in base operations. How often is a new planning chart published? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

FLIP ENROUTE

IFR SUPPLEMENT

Another FLIP booklet necessary for IFR flight is the "IFR Supplement." Specific data required for answers to questions on the frames can be found on the extracts from the "IFR Supplement" printed on the frames. However, you should refer to the current copy of the "IFR Supplement" which you were issued for legend information and familiarity with the general makeup of the booklet.

The kind of data included in the "IFR Supplement" is indicated by the Table of Contents shown on the \_\_\_\_\_.

5a.

Answer: Every 16 weeks

---

56a.

Answer: cover

While planning a flight, if you encountered the abbreviations shown below, you would look for their meanings in Section I. Which one of the abbreviations is authorized for use in NOTAM?

AUW

\*ATCRBS

The "Aerodrome/Facility Directory" makes up the bulk of the "IFR Supplement." General information about the supplement tells you that the only airports (aerodromes) listed are those that have \_\_\_\_\_

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

**I. GENERAL**

The IFR Supplement is a joint USAF/USN/USA Flight Information Publication (FLIP) issued every 4 weeks by the USAF Aeronautical Chart and Information Center (ACIC), 2nd & Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo. 63118. It contains an alphabetical listing of U.S. aerodromes (with associated data) that have a published DOD (high/low altitude) Instrument Approach Procedure, USAF/USN Seaplane Instrument Approach procedure and/or radar capability. In addition, those aerodromes in Canada and Mexico portrayed on the enroute charts for emergency use are listed by country at the end of the U.S. Directory. Directory consists of pertinent data primarily for enroute use. The IFR and VFR Supplement combined constitute a complete Aerodrome Directory covering the U.S. (Radio aids to navigation are contained only in the IFR Supplement). This publication is intended for U.S. Military use, and procedures herein may not be applicable to other users.

**NEW OR CHANGED INFORMATION:** To alert users of new information or changes to information from the previous issue, a vertical line will be portrayed to the left and extending the full length of the new and/or revised data. This will not apply to the Front Cover nor the Aerodrome/Facility Directory Listings.

6a.

Answer: \*ATCRBS

---

57a.

Answer: a published DOD (high/low altitude) instrument approach procedure, USAF/USN seaplane instrument approach procedure, and/or radar capability.

If you are doubtful about the meaning of any aviation term, you can find its meaning in Section I. What does the term "pressure altitude" mean?

The only part of FLIP which contains a listing of radio aids to navigation is the "Aerodrome/Facility Directory." Look up the radio aid to navigation for Gulfport Municipal. The radio class code for this facility is (check one) \_\_\_\_\_ RBn (HW) or \_\_\_\_\_ BVORTAC.

The directory legend, "Radio Class Code" (near front of book), shows that the meaning of the first letter in this radio class code is

AERODROME/FACILITY DIRECTORY 133			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>GULFPORT MUNI, MISS.</b>	30°24'N 89°04'W GMT-6 (-5DT)	<b>H-4, L-17-18</b>
P	(ANG) 28 BL4, 5, 6 H90 (CON) (S80, T120, TT210)		(GPT)
	JASU-6(MD-3), 8(C-26), 1(MA-1A) FUEL-A+J4, 0-128-133-148 (NC-CIA1TA1)		
	J-BAR/A-GEAR $\text{\textcircled{1}}$		
	RWY 13 MA-1A MODIFIED _____ MA-1A MODIFIED		RWY 31
	(100' OVRN)	(100' OVRN)	
	<b>AERODROME REMARKS-</b> (ANG) Tran svc oval dur tng periods. Prior coordination rqrd (AUTOVON 431-3784). $\text{\textcircled{1}}$ 10 min prior ntc rqrd for emerg erection of barrier dur other than scheduled fld tng periods.		
	<b>COMMUNICATION-(UNICOM 123.0) (TIE-IN FSS MOBILE)</b>		
	RADIO-122.1R 109.0T		
	AP $\text{\textcircled{2}}$ CON-354.1 124.6 122.4R 109.0T (E) Opr 1200-0400Z.		
	TOWER-257.8 121.3 122.4R 109.0T (E) GND CON-348.6 121.9 Opr 1200-0400Z.		
	<b>RADIO AIDS TO NAVIGATION</b>		
	(L) BVORTAC GPT 109.0 Chan 27	30°24'24''N 89°04'36''W At Field	
		087° 8.5 NM to Keesler AFB	

7a.

Answer: The altitude above the standard datum plane.

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58a.

Answer: ✓

BVORTAC

scheduled weather broadcast

Flight planning sometimes requires decoding a NOTAM (notice to airmen).

EXAMPLE: QAPOK.

All NOTAM code groups, like the one above, consist of \_\_\_\_\_ letters and always start with the letter \_\_\_\_\_. The NOTAM code above means--

AP (second and third letters) \_\_\_\_\_.

OK (fourth and fifth letters) \_\_\_\_\_.

Airports listed in the "Aerodrome/Facility Directory" are given a classification. Atlanta, Georgia Airport is classified as "P" (shown below name). Can Army aircraft land at airports classified as "P"?  
\_\_\_\_ Yes. \_\_\_\_ No. (See aerodrome classification in the legend.)

**AERODROME/FACILITY DIRECTORY 25**

**ATLANTA, GA.** 33°39'N 84°26'W GMT-5 (-4DT) **H-4, L-20, A-1**  
P 1024 BL4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 (H100 (ASP) (S60, T170, TT310) (KATL)  
**FUEL**-(NC-ECIAIA+ITA)  
**AERODROME REMARKS**- AF tran acft use Dobbins AFB, 1381' displaced thld rwy 21 5556' avar for ldg. 2850' displaced thld rwy 15. 6012' avar for ldg. Special VFR clncs proh. Rwy 09R-27L grooved. (H) Rwy 09R-27L only. Touchdown lgts Rwy 09R. (Q) (S100, T170, TT340) avar rwy 09R-27L (S100, T200, TT400) avar Rwy 15-33 & 02-21.  
**COMMUNICATIONS**-(SFA) (UNICOM 123.0) (ATIS ARR 111.8 DEP 111.0)  
**TIE-IN FSS ATLANTA**  
255.4 123.6 122.7  
119.8 (M) 115.6T 266T (E)  
122.7R (E)  
Not

8a.

Answer: five

Q

VOR

resumed normal operation

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59a.

Answer:  Yes.

FRAME 9

Did you know that a quartering tailwind of 25 knots will increase your groundspeed by 13 knots? Or, that 1 gallon of oil weighs 7.5 pounds? If you need to know this kind of information requiring conversion, you should check the \_\_\_\_\_ tables in section I.

One gallon of turbine fuel weighs \_\_\_\_\_ pounds.

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FRAME 60

Much additional information is shown about Atlanta, Georgia Airport including—

Elevation (below name) \_\_\_\_\_ feet.

Low altitude chart coverage (upper right) \_\_\_\_\_  
(chart number)

9a.

Answer: conversion

6.7

NOTE: JP-4 used in Army aircraft weights 6.5 pounds per gallon. Refer to appropriate aircraft flight manuals.

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60a.

Answer: 1024

L-20

In what area of FLIP coverage is Mexico located? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

All symbols and notations used in the directory are explained in the directory legend in the front. What do the following symbols mean?

(R) \_\_\_\_\_

(E) \_\_\_\_\_

10a.

Answer: Caribbean and South America.

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61a.

Answer: Radar capability

Emergency frequencies 243.0 and 121.5 available

**REVIEW**

We have discussed briefly the contents of FLIP, Section I, "General Information." Can you list at least four types of information found in section I, without looking at the front cover?

1. \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_.

Ceiling and visibility minimums for radar controlled approaches at an airport are included in only one part of FLIP—the "IFR Supplement."

The minimum ceiling and visibility (day and night) authorized for a radar (PAR) approach to Runway 32-14 at Davison AAF, Virginia, are \_\_\_\_\_ feet and \_\_\_\_\_ mile(s).

<b>DAVISON AAF, VA.</b> (Ft. Belvoir) 38°43'N 77°11'W GMT-5 (-4DT)		<b>L-22-24-27</b>
A 69 BL4, 6, 7, 8 H33(ASP) (S30)		(DAA)
FUEL- A+J4, O-113-117		
AERODROME REMARKS- No lds or low apps auth by jet acft. For NOTAMS on FAA circuits check DCA (Washington D.C.).		
COMMUNICATIONS- (TIE-IN FSS WASHINGTON)		
① WASHINGTON APP CON- 322.3 ② 269.0 ③ 127.0 ④ 124.2 ⑤ 132.7 122.5R 120.75 109.9T (E)		
TOWER- 229.4 241.0 126.3 (E) GND CON- 245.2 121.9		
WASHINGTON DEP CON- 343.7 307.0 126.55 118.1		
CLNC DELIVERY- 245.2		
RADIO AIDS TO NAVIGATION- (VOT 109.4)		
LOM (MHW) DA 220 38°39'41"N 77°06'37"W 321° 4.3 NM to Fld		
ILS- Loaz unusable beyond 85° either side of center line.		
RADAR (QD) 265.6 248.5x 237.5 234.4 121.35 143.1 (E)		
ASR Rwy 32-14	Cell 600	VIS Day 1 Ngt 1 Min Alt 669
PAR Rwy 32-14	Cell 300	VIS Day 1 Ngt 1 Min Alt 369
RADIO/NAV REMARKS- ①180°-359°. ②360°-179°. ③Opr 1200-0400Z Mon-Fri, 1 hr prior ntc dur IFR Sat, Sun & hol. ④Dur two-way rdo comm failure while in Springfield holding ptr, hold 10 min then proceed dret to Washington LOM "DC" and make app to Washington National appropriate to eqpt aboard acft.		

11a.

Answer: Any four of the items listed on the front cover.

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62a.

Answer: 300

1