Appendix B	Airport Master Plan
AIRPORT PLANS	Phoenix-Mesa Gateway Airport

As part of this master plan, the FAA requires the development of several computer drawings detailing specific parts of the airport and its environs. These drawings were created on a computer-aided drafting system (CAD) and serve as the official depiction of the current and planned condition of the airport. These drawings will be delivered to the FAA for their review and inspection. The FAA will critique the drawings from a technical perspective to be sure all applicable federal regulations are met. The FAA will use the CAD drawings as the basis and justification for funding decisions.

It should be noted that the FAA requires that any changes to the airfield (i.e., runway and taxiway system, etc.) be represented on the drawings. The landside configuration, developed during this master planning process, is also depicted on the drawings but the FAA recognized that landside development is much more fluid and dependent upon developer needs. Thus, an updated drawing set is not necessary for future landside alterations.

The following is a description of the CAD drawings included with this master plan.

AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN

An official Airport Layout Plan (ALP) drawing has been developed for Phoenix-Mesa Gateway Airport, a draft of which is included in this appendix. The ALP drawing graphically presents the existing and ultimate airport layout plan. The ALP drawing will include such elements as the physical airport features, wind data tabulation, location of airfield facilities (i.e., runways, taxiways, navigational aids), and existing general aviation development (and commercial development for air carrier airports). Also presented on the ALP are the runway safety areas, airport property boundary, and revenue support areas. The ALP is used by FAA to determine funding eligibility for future capital projects.

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 design and can be easily updated in the future to reflect new development and more detail concerning existing conditions as made available through design surveys.

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 Part 77 Airspace Drawing included in this master plan is a graphic depiction of this regulatory criterion. The Part 77 Airspace Drawing is a tool to aid local authorities in determining if proposed development could present a hazard to aircraft using the airport. The Airspace Drawing can be a critical tool for the airport sponsor's use in planning against future development limitations.

The Williams Gateway Airport Authority should do all in its power to ensure development stays below the Part 77 surfaces to protect the future role of the airport. The following discussion will describe those approach surfaces that make up the recommended F.A.R. Part 77 operations at Phoenix-Mesa Gateway Airport.

The Part 77 Airspace Drawing assigns three-dimensional imaginary areas to each runway. These imaginary surfaces emanate from the runway centerline 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 Part 77 imaginary surfaces include the primary surface, approach surface, transitional surface, horizontal surface, and conical surface. Part 77 imaginary surfaces are described as follows.

Primary Surface

The primary surface is an imaginary surface longitudinally centered on the runway. The primary surface 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. Under Part 77 regulations, the primary surface for all runways is 1,000 feet wide.

Approach Surface

An approach surface is also established for each runway. The approach surface begins at the same width as the primary surface and extends upward and outward from the primary surface end and is centered along an extended runway centerline. The approach surface leading to each runway is based upon the type of approach available (instrument or visual) or planned. The inner edge of the approach surface is the same width as the primary surface and it expands uniformly.

The approach surface to Runway 30C, as defined by the presence of the Instrument Landing System (ILS), is 10,000 feet long rising at a 50:1 slope with an additional 40,000 feet at a 40:1 slope. The width of this approach surface is 16,000 feet.

The approach surface to runway ends 12C, 12R, and 30L is 10,000 feet long, rising at a 34:1 slope to an ultimate width of 3,500 feet. This approach surface is dictated by the presence of instrument approach procedures to these runway ends with not lower than ³/₄-mile visibility minimums.

As a visual approach runway, Runway 12L-30R has an approach surface that extends to a width of 1,500 feet at a 20:1 ratio to a distance of 5,000 feet.

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 also connects with the approach surfaces of each runway. The surface rises at a slope of 7 to 1, up to a height 150 feet above the highest runway elevation. At that point, the transitional surface is replaced by the horizontal surface.

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 to 1. Therefore, at 4,000 feet from the horizontal surface, the elevation of the conical surface is 350 feet above the highest airport elevation.

DEPARTURE SURFACE

For commercial service runways, such as those at Phoenix-Mesa Gateway Airport, the departure surface drawing is a required element of the ALP set. The departure service, also called the one engine inoperable (OEI) obstacle identification surface (OIS) is a surface emanating 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 OEI surface emanates from the runway end at a 62.5:1 ratio. On January 1, 2010, the FAA requires that the airport have this drawing completed. The departure surface information should be made available to any commercial operator at the airport.

RUNWAY PROFILE DRAWING

The runway profile drawing presents the entirety of the F.A.R. Part 77 approach surface to each runway end. It also depicts the runway centerline profile with elevations. This drawing provides profile detail that the Airspace Drawing does not. There is a separate drawing for each runway.

INNER APPROACH SURFACE DRAWINGS

The Inner Portion of the Approach Surface Plan is a scaled drawing of the runway protection zone (RPZ), the runway safety area (RSA), the obstacle free zone (OFZ), and the object free area (OFA) for each runway end. A plan and profile view of each RPZ is provided to facilitate identification of obstructions that lie within these safety areas. Detailed obstruction and facility data is provided to identify planned improvements and the disposition of obstructions. A drawing of each runway end is provided.

TERMINAL AREA DRAWING

The terminal area drawing is a larger scale plan view drawing of existing and planned aprons, buildings, hangars, parking lots, and other landside facilities. It is prepared in accordance with FAA AC 150/5300-13, *Airport Design*.

GENERAL AVIATION AREA PLANS

The general aviation drawing is a larger scale plan view drawing of those areas typically considered for general aviation use. It includes existing and ultimate aprons, buildings, hangars, parking lots, and other landside facilities. The drawing is prepared in accordance with FAA AC 150/5300-13, *Airport Design*.

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. These 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.

In the development of an airport land use plan for Phoenix-Mesa Gateway Airport, the airport property was broken into several large general tracts. Each tract was analyzed for specific site characteristics such as: tract size and shape, land characteristics, and existing land uses. The availability of utilities and the accessibility to various transportation modes were also considered. Limitations and constraints to development such as height and noise restrictions, runway visibility zones, and contiguous land uses were analyzed next. Finally, the compatibility of various land uses in each tract was analyzed.

AIRPORT PROPERTY MAP

The Property Map provides information on the acquisition and identification of all land tracts under control of the airport. Easement interests in areas outside the fee property line are also included. The primary purpose of the drawing is to provide information for analyzing the current and future aeronautical use of land acquired with federal funds.

DRAFT ALP DISCLAIMER

The Airport Layout Plan (ALP) set has been developed in accordance with accepted Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and Arizona Department of Transportation – Aeronautics Division (ADOT) standards. The ALP set has not been approved by the FAA and is subject to FAA airspace review. Land use and other changes may result. A sampling of the major drawings is provided in this draft document.

AIRPORT LAYOUT PLANS FOR

PHOENIX-MESA GATEWAY AIRPORT MESA, ARIZONA

Prepared for

WILLIAMS GATEWAY AIRPORT AUTHORITY



INDEX OF DRAWINGS

- **1. AIRPORT DATA SHEET**
- 2. AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN
- 3. AIRPORT AIRSPACE DRAWING
- 4. EASTSIDE FACILITIES DRAWING
- 5. WESTSIDE FACILITIES DRAWING
- AIRPORT LAND USE DRAWING
- 7. AIRPORT PROPERTY MAP







AIRI	PORT D	ATA					
DWNER: Williams Gateway Airport Authority AIRPORT NPIAS CODE: RL/CS (Ultimate)							
CITY: Meso, Arizono	COUNTY: Maricopa, Arizona						
RANGE: 6 East TOWNSHIP: 10/11 North	CIVIL TO	WNSHIP: N/A					
PHOENIX-MESA GATEWAY AIRPORT (IWA)		EXISTING	ULTIMATE				
AIRPORT SERVICE LEVEL		Commercial Service	Commercial Service				
AIRPORT REFERENCE CODE		D-V	D-V				
DESIGN AIRCRAFT	_	Boeing 747-400 Boeing 747-					
AIRPORT ELEVATION		1383.5' MSL	1383.5' MSL				
MEAN MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE OF HOTTEST MONTH	н	108.4° F (July)	108.4" F (July)				
AIRPORT REFERENCE POINT (ARP)	Lotitude	33° 18' 28.200" N	33' 18' 28.650" N				
COORDINATES (NAD 83)	Longitude	111° 39' 19.700" W	111' 39' 20.970" W				
AIRPORT INSTRUMENT APPROACHES		HI-ILS (30C)	HI-ILS (30C)				
		Cat I-ILS (30C)	Cot I-ILS (30C)				
		HI-VOR/DME (30C)	HI-VOR/DME (30C)				
		VOR or TACAN (30C)	VOR or TACAN (30C)				
			Cot I-ILS (12C)				
AIRPORT and TERMINAL NAVIGATIONAL AIDS		ATCT, ASR-8	ATCT				
		Rotating Beacon	Rotating Beacon				
		Locolizer/GS	Localizer/GS				
GPS Approach		12C-30C	12L-30R				
		12R-30L	12C-30C				
			12R-30L				

	RUNW	AY END	COORDIN	ATES (NAD 83)
MAPPING 07	AIRPORT	5010 / ASIS /	AIRNAV	EXISTING	ULTIM
LP EL 1356.0	Runway 12L	TDZE 1363.7	Latitude	33' 19' 03.320" N	33' 19' 10
TDZE-1365.1	EL. 1354.5		Longitude	111' 39' 40.730" W	111' 39' 48
TDZE-RW 30/ HP EL 1383.5	Runway 30R EL. 1382.2	TDZE 1382.2	Latitude	33' 17' 57.610" N 111' 38' 24.020" W	33' 17' 57
LP EL 1347.8 TDZE-1358.3	Runway 12C EL. 1347.6	TDZE 1358.1	Latitude	33' 19' 03.400" N 111' 39' 57.320" W	33' 19' 03 111' 39' 57
TDZE-RW 30/	Runwoy 30C	TDZE 1379.9	Latitude	33' 17' 51.330" N	33' 17' 51
HP EL 1380.4	EL. 1379.9		Longitude	111' 38' 33.190" W	111' 38' 33
LP EL 1340.2	Runway 12R	TDZE 1348.6	Latitude	33' 19' 03.610" N	33' 19' 09
TDZE-1348.6	EL. 1340.2		Longitude	111' 40' 22.320" W	111' 40' 29
TDZE-RW 30/	Runway 30L	TDZE 1376.4	Latitude	33' 17' 50.140" N	33' 17' 41
HP EL 1373.6	EL. 1373.4		Longitude	111' 38' 56.540" W	111' 38' 46

RUNWAY DATA		Runway	12L-30R			Runway	12C-30C	;		Runway	12R-30L	
HORWAT DATA	EXIS	TING	ULTI	MATE	EXIS	TING	ULTI	MATE	EXIS	TING	ULTIN	AN.
RUNWAY CATEGORY	Commercie	Service	Commerci	ial Service	Commerci	ol Service	Commerc	iol Service	Commerci	ol Service	Commerci	ol Se
AIRCRAFT APPROACH CATEGORY-DESIGN GROUP	D-	v	D-	-v	D-	- V	D	-v	D	-v	D-	-V
DESIGN CRITICAL AIRCRAFT	8 747	-400	B 74	7-400	B 74	-400	B 74	7-400	B 747	-400	B 747	-40
WINGSPAN OF DESIGN AIRCRAFT	870	3.	870	13.	870	3.	2	13'	2	13'	21	3'
UNDERCARRIACE WOTH OF DESIGN APC	8	4'	8	A'	870,	A'	870,	4'	870,		870,	100#
DESIGN AIRCRAFT APPROACH SPEED IN KNOTS	154	Inots	154	Knots	154	Knots	154	Knots	154	Knots	154	+ Koots
RUNWAY CENTERLINE TO PARALLEL RUNWAY CENTERLINE	1000' (12C) or	d 2500' (12R)	1000' (12C) or	nd 2500' (12R)	1000' (12L) or	nd 1500' (12R)	1000' (12L) o	nd 1500' (12R)	1000' (12C) a	nd 2500' (12L)	1000' (12C) or	nd 2
TAXIWAY CENTERLINE TO FIXED OR MOVABLE OBJECT	16	0'	16	50'	16	0'	16	50'	11	50'	16	0'
TAXIWAY WINGTIP CLEARANCE	5	3'	5	3'	5	3'	5	3'	5	3'	5	3'
RUNWAY CENTERLINE TO PARALLEL TAXIWAY CENTERLINE	45	0'	45	50'	N	/A	N	/A	450' on	d 787.5'	450' an	d 78
RUNWAY DIMENSIONS (L X W)	9301'	< 150'	10,301	x 150'	10,201	× 150'	10,201	x 150'	10,401	* 150'	12,501'	x 1
RUNWAY TRUE BEARING (NGS SURVEY)	S 44' 25	48" E	S 44' 2	5' 48" E	S 44' 2	5'48"E	S 44' 2	5' 48" E	S 44' 2	6' 24" E	S 44' 2	3' 24
RUNWAY AZIMUTH	135.57 /	315.58	135.57	/ 315.58*	135.57	/ 315.58*	135.57	/ 315.58	135.56*	/ 315.57	135.56* ,	/ 31
RUNWAY WIND COVERAGE (16 KNOTS/18 MPH)	99.6	1%	99.	61%	99.	61%	99.	61%	99.	61%	99.	51%
RUNWAY SHOULDERS	1787		3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5'
RUNWAT MAXIMUM ELEVATION/HIGH POINT OF RUNWAT	1363.		1383.	O MSL	1380.	4 MSL	1380.	4 MSL	1373.	6 MSL	1378.0) MS
	HI	RI	1550.	RI RI	1347.	DI MOL	1347.		1340.	2 MSL	1338.0) MS
RUNWAY EFFECTIVE GRADIENT/MAXIMUM GRADIENT	.3	%	.3	7	.33	2	33	2 %	3	7 %	32	1 9
RUNWAY PAVEMENT MATERIAL / SURFACE TREATMENT	Cone	rete	Con	crete	Aspholt/	Concrete	Aspholt	Concrete	Cond	rete	Conc	rete
RUNWAY PAVEMENT STRENGTH (IN THOUSAND LBS.) 1	75(S), 210(D), 5	90(DT), 850(DDT)	75(S), 210(D), 5	90(DT), 850(DDT)	55(S), 95(D), 18	5(DT), 550(DDT)	55(S), 95(D), 18	35(DT), 550(DDT)	55(S), 95(D), 1	85(DT), 550(DDT)	55(S), 95(D), 18	5(DT
LINE OF SIGHT REQUIREMENT MET	YI	S	Y	ES	Y	S	Y	ES	Y	ES	YE	s
FAR PART 77 APPROACH SURFACES	500' x 5000'	x 1500' (12L)	500' x 10,000'	× 3500' (12L)	1000' x 10,000	* 3500' (12C)	1000' × 50,000	x 16000' (12C)	500' x 10,000	× 3500' (12R)	500' x 10,000'	× 3
	500' × 5000'	x 1500' (30R)	500' x 10,000'	× 3500' (30R)	1000' × 50,000'	× 16000' (30C)	1000' × 50,000'	x 16000' (30C)	500' × 10,000	× 3500' (30L)	500' x 10,000'	× 3
RUNWAY PROTECTION ZONES	500' x 1700'	x 1010' (12L)	500' x 1700'	x 1010' (12L)	500' x 1700'	x 1010' (12C)	1000' × 2500'	x 1750' (12C)	500' x 1700'	× 1010' (12R)	500' x 1700'	× 10
	500' x 1700'	x 1010' (30R)	500' × 1700'	× 1010' (30R)	1000' x 1700'	x 1510' (30C)	1000' x 2500'	x 1750' (30C)	500' × 1700'	× 1010' (30L)	500' x 1700'	x 10
TAXIWAY WIDTH	75' (/ories)	75' (*	Vories)	75' (*	/aries)	75' ('	Vories)	75' (Varies)	75' (\	/ories
TAXIWAY LIGHTING	Castadia	TL.	M		M	TL	M	ITL	м	ITL	мі	TL
TAXIWAY SUDGACE MATERIAL	Centerini	Constale	Centerini	e/Signage	Centerlin	e/Signage	Centerlin	e/Signage	Centerlin	e/Signage	Centerline	:/Sig
TAXIWAT SURFACE MATERIAL	Aspholty	A'	Aspholty	Concrete	Aspholt/	doncrete	Asphalt	Concrete	Aspholt	Concrete	Aspholt/	Conc
TAXIWAY OBJECT FREE AREA WIDTH	33	o'	3	20'	3	20'		20'	2	20'	21	4
TAXIWAY HOLDING POSITION MARKING/HOLDSIGN	26	4'	21	54'	29	14'	2	94'	3	54'	32	A'
RUNWAY ENDS DATA	RUNWAY 12L	RUNWAY 30R	RUNWAY 12L	RUNWAY 30R	RUNWAY 12C	RUNWAY 30C	RUNWAY 12C	BUNWAY 30C	BUNWAY 12B	RUNWAY 30	RUNWAY 12R	BU
FAR PART 77 CATEGORY	Visual	Visual	Nonprecision (c)	Nonprecision (c)	Nonprecision (c)	Precision	Precision	Precision	Nonprecision (c)	Nonprecision (c)	Nonprecision (c)	Non
FAR PART 77 APPROACH SLOPE	20:1	20:1	34:1	34:1	34:1	50:1/40:1	50:1/40:1	50:1/40:1	34:1	34:1	34:1	-
RUNWAY INSTRUMENTATION	Visuol	Visual	Nonprecision	Nonprecision	Nonprecision	Precision	Precision	Precision	Nonprecision	Nonprecision	Nonprecision	No
RUNWAY MARKING	Precision	Precision	Precision	Precision	Precision	Precision	Precision	Precision	Precision	Precision	Precision	
RUNWAY BLAST PAD	400'	400'	400'	400'	1000'	1000'	1000'	1000'	1000'	1000'	1000'	
RUNWAY STOPWAY	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	-
RUNWAY APPROACH VISIBILITY MINIMUMS (LOWEST)	1 mile	3/4 mile	1/2 mile	1/2 mile	1 mile	1 mile	1 mile	-				
RUNWAT APPRUACH LIGHTING	None N/A	None N/A	None	None N/A	None	MALSK	MALSR	MALSR	None	None	None	
THRESHOLD SITING REQUIREMENTS (APPENDIX 2)	20.1	20:1	20:1	20:1	20:1	34:1	34.1	PUF 2	N/A	N/A	N/A	
THRESHOLD SITING SURFACE OBJECT PENETRATIONS	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	J4: 1	ZU: 1	20:1	20:1	-
RUNWAY THRESHOLD DISPLACEMENT	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	-
RUNWAY DISPLACED THRESHOLD ELEVATION	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	·
RUNWAY END ELEVATION	1356.0 MSL	1383.5 MSL	1352.0 MSL	1383.5 MSL	1347.8 MSL	1380.4 MSL	1347.8 MSL	1380.4 MSL	1340.2 MSL	1373.6 MSL	1338.0 MSI	1.
RUNWAY TOUCHDOWN ZONE ELEVATION (TDZE)	1365.1 MSL	1383.5 MSL	1365.1 MSL	1383.5 MSL	1358.3 MSL	1380.4 MSL	1358.3 MSL	1380.4 MSL	1348.6 MSL	1373.6 MSL	1348.6 MSL	13
RUNWAY SAFETY AREA (RSA BEYOND STOP END)	1000'	1000'	1000'	1000'	1000'	1000'	1000'	1000'	1000'	1000'	1000'	
RUNWAY SAFETY AREA WIDTH	500'	500'	500'	500'	500'	500'	500'	500'	500'	500'	500'	-
RUNWAY OBJECT FREE AREA (OFA BEYOND STOP END)	1000'	1000'	1000'	1000'	1000'	1000'	1000'	1000'	1000'	1000'	1000'	
RUNWAY OBJECT FREE AREA WIDTH	800'	800'	800'	800'	800'	800'	800'	800'	800'	800'	800'	
RUNWAY OBSTACLE FREE ZONE (BEYOND STOP END)	200'	200'	200'	200'	200'	200'	200'	200'	200'	200'	200'	
TAKEOFE DUN AVALADIE (TODA)	400	400	400	400	400	400'	400'	400'	400'	400'	400'	
TAKEOFF RUN AVAILABLE (TORA)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ļ
ACCELERATE-STOP DISTANCE AVAILABLE (100A)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
LANDING DISTANCE AVAILABLE (104)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
ELECTRONIC NAVIGATIONAL AIDS	None	None	None	None	RNAV	HI-IIS	RNAV	HI-IIS	RNAV	RNAV	RNAV	
					(GPS)	ILS Cat-I GPS HI-VOR/DME VORTAC	(GPS)	ILS Cat-I GPS HI-VOR/DME VORTAC	(GPS)	(GPS)	(GPS)	
RUNWAY VISUAL NAVIGATIONAL AIDS	PAPI-4L REIL	PAPI-4L REIL	PAPI-4L REIL	PAPI-4L REIL	PAPI-4L -	PAPI-4L -	PAPI-4L -	PAPI-4L -	None -	None -	PAPI-4L REIL	
EAVENENT STRENGTHS ARE EXPRESSED IN SINGLE (S), DUAL (D), DU	JAL TANDEM (DT),	AND/ON DOUBLE D	UAL IANUEM (DDT)	WHILL LOAD CAPA	GUIES.							

		MODIFICATIONS FROM FAA AIHPORT DESIGN STANDARDS					1	LEAT DENETRATIONO	E (057) 00	ODOTAOLE EDEE TO
		APPROVAL DATE	CASE NUMBER	AIRSPACE C	DESCRIPTION	STANDARD MODIFIED		JECT PENETRATIONS	NE (OFZ) OBJ	OBSTACLE FREE ZU
		_	-		-	None		DISPOSITION	PENETRATION	OBJECT
T DEDVIE 10 JAMA MYRIEK	4	-	-		-	-		-	-	None
UPDATE TO 1999 MASTER	1		Contraction of the local data					-	-	-
A 1999 MASTER PLAN (ALP I			Contraction of the local division of					-	-	-
1993 WASTER PLAN	Λ	ARDS	GN STAND	rt desig	NS FROM FAA AIRPOF	DEVIATIO				
a. Rí	No	ROPOSED DISPOSITION	D EXISTING F	STANDARD	EFFECTED DESIGN STANDARD	DEVIATION DESCRIPTION		JECT PENETRATIONS	URFACE OB.	THRESHOLD SITING S
E CONTENTS OF THIS PLAN	1	-	-	-	_	None		DISPOSITION	DENETDATION	OBJECT
A OR ADOT AERONAUTICS. A	FA	-		-	-	-		Diaroannon	PENETHATION	OBJECT
ARIZONA TO PARTICIPATE IN 4 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT I 1011/C LAWE	OF TH		-	-	-			an a na ana ana ang ang ang ang ang ang		None

GENERAL NOTES

- 1. Depiction of features and objects, including related elevations and clearances, within the runway protection zones are depicted on the INNER APPROACH SURFACE DRAWINGS. 2. Details concerning terminal improvements depicted on the EASTSIDE FACILITIES DRAWING and WESTSIDE FACILITES DRAWING 3. Recommended land uses within the airport environs are depicted on the AIRPORT LAND USE DRAWING 4. PHOENIX-WESA GATEWAY AIRPORT Runway 12L, 30R, 12R and 30L Supplemental 34:1 Approach Surface (O.C. Chart 74, December 1995).















