ICAO Flight Plans and FAA Form 7233-4

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Overview

- Motivation
- Timeline
- · Reasons to file the form
- · How to fill out the form
- · Common airplane situations
- Automation
 - DUATS
 - · Lockheed Martin

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Motivation

- FAA to deprecate domestic flight plan form 7233-1
- Emphasize "performance-based navigation" (PBN)
- Improve control and routing of aircraft based on finer-grained aircraft navigation capabilities
- Benefits accrue mostly to IFR flights

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Timeline

- Original cutover October 2016
- Now planning "Q1" 2017, due to
 - · Software difficulties
 - FAA customizations
 - · Acceptance of data fields
 - · Service provider compliance
 - DUATS
 - · Lockheed Martin
 - Special services
 - DVFR
 - Washington DC SFRA
 - · Composite flight plans

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Definitions and terms

- Confusing terms and AIM revisions
 - Tussles between FAA and ICAO
 - Inconsistent application of terms
- PBN
 - · Performance-based navigation
- RNAV
 - · Area navigation
- RNP
 - Required navigation performance
- Surveillance
 - ATC monitoring of the identity, position, and ground track of aircraft

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Performance based nav

 Historically, aircraft navigation performance was a side-effect of the navigation system used

VOR:±4.5°NDB: ±5.0°

 Performance-based navigation uses an amalgamation of sensors to create an aircraft track with defined accuracy independent of the underlying navigation system

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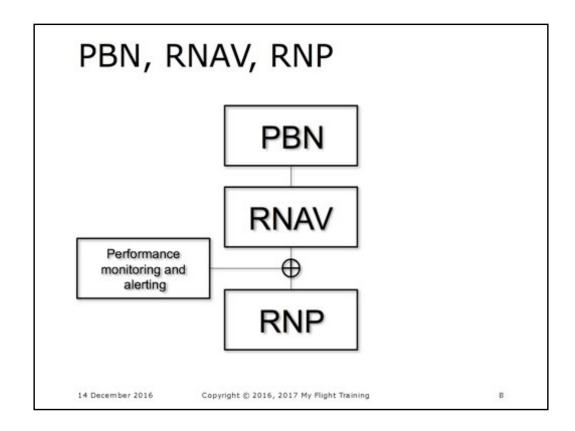
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Performance based nav

- This is accomplished using either
 - GNSS
 - Global navigation satellite systems
 - · Most commonly, GPS
 - · But also GLONASS, Galileo
 - Triangulation from ground-based navaids
 - VOR/DME
 - DME/DME
 - IRU
 - · Inertial reference unit

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Why?

- Confine aircraft to tighter tracks
 - Cram more aircraft into the same airspace
 - Particularly terminal airspace
 - Noise abatement (with consequences)
 - Operation closer to terrain
- Allow aircraft to operate on close parallel tracks
 - Parallel runway departures
 - Increase airport departure capacity

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RNAV levels

- RNAV 10 and RNAV 4
 - Oceanic
- RNAV 5 and RNAV 2
 - · Domestic en route
- RNAV 1
 - Terminal procedures
 - SIDs
 - STARs
 - ODPs
- RNAV < 1
 - Instrument approaches

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Thus the ICAO flight plan

- Why file FAA Form 7233-4?
 - You are required to because of
 - · International border crossing
 - Washington DC SFRA
 - · Operation in RVSM airspace
 - Or at your discretion because you want
 - · To request ADS-B services
 - Routing based on PBN
 - · RNAV 1 procedures
 - Distinction vanishes when Form 7233-1 is retired

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RNAV 1 procedures

- Domestic pilots must use Form 7233-4 if requesting RNAV 1 procedures
 - RNAV SID
 - RNAV STAR
 - RNAV ODP
- Many airports now publish only RNAV departures
 - Willits (028)
 - Reid Hillview (RHV)

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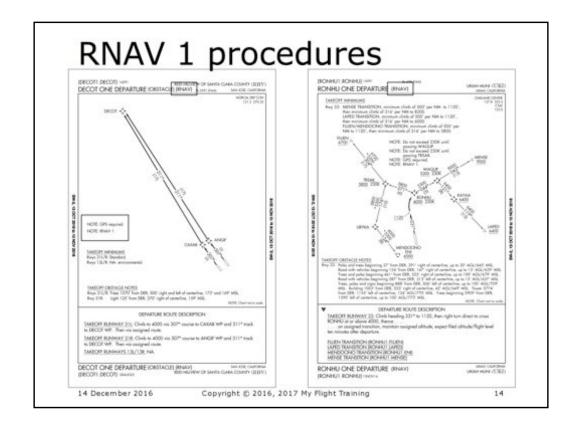
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RNAV 1 procedures

- All RNAV terminal procedures are now RNAV 1
 - · Procedures formerly labeled
 - Type A
 - Type B
 - RNAV 2
 - have all been rescinded
- Navigation system must meet RNAV 1 standard
- ICAO flight plan must be filed

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Domestic equipment

- Domestic navigation and surveillance equipment is mashed into a singleletter code
 - · Common general aviation variants:
 - /X No transponder
 - /U VOR, no DME, Mode C transponder
 - /A VOR, DME, Mode C transponder
 - /I IFR RNAV (except GPS), Mode C transponder
 - /G IFR RNAV via GPS, Mode C transponder
 - · e.g.,
 - C172/G
 - P28A/A
 - M20P/I

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ICAO equipment

- Navigation equipment listed separately
 - · And much more fine-grained
- Surveillance equipment listed separately
 - And much more fine-grained
- We will see these categories as we fill out the 7233-4 form
 - ICAO Field 10 navigation/surveillance

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Surveillance equipment

- Surveillance means visibility of aircraft to ATC by means of
 - Radar
 - Transponder (Modes A, C, or S)
 - ADS-B
 - Transponder (Mode S with "extended squitter")
 - · Universal Access Transceiver (UAT)
- The intent seems to be that future ATC services will be available to aircraft implementing ADS-B Out.
 - What those services might be is not made clear by AIM 4-5-7.
 - But may include ATC service in areas not served by radar.

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Mode A/C vs. Mode S

- Mode A/C transponders identify aircraft via 4-digit (4096 code) squawk
 - Assigned by ATC radio communication
 - ATC computer translates squawk to aircraft ID (tail number or callsign)
- Mode S transponders transmit aircraft ID ("flight ID") directly
 - 4-digit squawk code retained for compatibility
- · 4-digit squawk becoming obsolete
 - May not be assigned/required in current or future environments
 - · e.g., Eurocontrol today
 - ICAO flight plan Mode S capability is the key

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Transponders: Mode S

- Consult your AFM or transponder installation checklist (Form 337 AFM supplement) to determine the correct entry for ICAO surveillance.
- Mode S transponders have a unique 24-bit (6 hexadecimal digit) address assigned at time of installation.
 - This address can be found in the FAA aircraft registry.
 - · Hexadecimal addresses assigned to the U.S. start with A.
 - The 6-digit address may need to be entered in Field 18.
- Most Mode S transponders are installed with pressure altitude and aircraft ID ("flight ID") reporting.
 - Normally the aircraft ID is the aircraft registration umber.
- Some installations allow aircraft ID to be set by pilot per-flight (e.g., scheduled air carrier).
 - The aircraft ID should match that entered in the flight plan.
 - DLX50 Dreamline 50
 - BYF11 Bayflight 11

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Transponders: Mode S

- Mode S transponders include
 - Garmin GTX 33 (built into G1000 or GTN 650/750)
 - Garmin GTX 330 (standalone)
 - Garmin GTX 330 ES (standalone)
 - Bendix-King KT74

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Setting Mode S flight ID

- G1000
 - PFD TMR/REF subpanel
- GTN 750
 - Transponder softkey
 - Flight ID softkey
- GTX 330
 - Set on power-up



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ADS-B surveillance

- ADS-B Out is the surveillance component, and is implemented in the aircraft using either or both of
 - Mode S transponder with "extended squitter"
 - FAA calls this "1090 MHz ES"
 - Universal Access Transceiver (UAT)
 - FAA calls this "978 MHz UAT"
- Many airplanes are being equipped with ADS-B via transponder or UAT

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• Message type • Prefilled, no entry: • <= (FPL) JMESSAGE TYPE STATEMENT OF THE PLANT OF

- Aircraft identification
 - Full registration number or aircraft callsign
 - Include N for U.S.
 - N63251
 - BYF31
 - N6848J
 - URF203

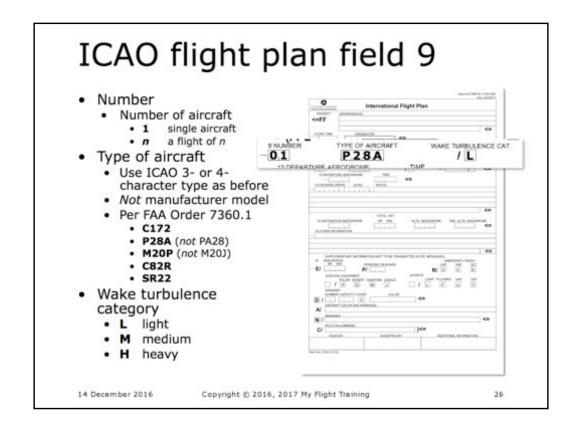


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- Flight rules
 - Y and Z will not be discussed further
 - I IFR
 - V VFR
 - Y IFR then VFR
 - Z VFR then IFR
- · Type of flight
 - · G general aviation
 - · ... others



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- Equipment
 - · Coded as
 - · navigation/surveillance
 - Enter one or more letter codes for navigation equipment
 - . /
 - Enter one or more letter codes for surveillance equipment
 - Selections here may require indicators to be coded in Field 18
 - · These are coded as
 - indicator/data



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Navigation: Field 10

- N no navigation/communication equipment; or,
- S standard navigation/communication equipment;
 - VHF comm, VOR, and ILS
 - Equivalent to entering V O L
- or, enter one or more equipment codes for
 - DME, ADF, RNAV, GPS, RNP, etc.

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Navigation: Field 10

- B LPV
- D DME
- **F** ADF
- G GNSS (GPS)
- L ILS
- O VOR
- R PBN (Performance-Based Navigation)
 - Requires PBN/ indicator entry in Field 18
- Z Special navigation or communication
 - Requires NAV/ indicator entry in Field 18

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PBN: Fields 10 and 18

- PBN/ followed by one or more of,
 B2 RNAV 5 using GNSS (en route)
 C2 RNAV 2 using GNSS (en route)
 - D2 RNAV 1 using GNSS (terminal procedures)
- NAV/
 - RNV followed by one or more of,
 D1 accept RNAV 1 departures (SIDs)
 - D0 refuse RNAV 1 departures (SIDs)
 E2 accept RNAV 2 en route routings
 - A1 accept RNAV 1 arrivals (STARs)
 A0 refuse RNAV 1 arrivals (STARs)
 - This can be used like the old "No SIDs" and "No STARs" flight plan remarks.
 - SBAS WAAS (satellite-based augmentation system)
- Example
 - GNSS-based PBN but do not want RNAV SIDs/STARs
 - Field 10: SGRZ
 - Field 18: PBN/B2C2D2 NAV/RNVD0E2A0

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Transponders: Field 10

- For traditional Mode A or Mode C transponders, in Field 10 after slash enter
 - N No transponder
 - A Transponder with Mode A (4096-code)
 - C Transponder with Mode C (4096-code with pressure altitude reporting)

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Transponders: Field 10

- For Mode S transponder, in Field 10 enter
 - P Pressure altitude, no aircraft ID
 - S Pressure altitude, aircraft ID
 - E Pressure altitude, aircraft ID, extended squitter (ADS-B)
- Newer Garmin transponders and software levels require
 - H enhanced surveillance
 - L enhanced surveillance
 - Consult Garmin equipment spreadsheet

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ADS-B equipped: Field 10

- For 1090 MHz ES:
 - · Enter in Field 10:
 - . The Mode S transponder type code, followed by
 - B1 ADS-B Out only
 - B2 ADS-B Out and In
 - · Enter in Field 18:
 - SUR/260B and
 - CODE/hhhhhh where hhhhhh is the Mode S 6 hexadecimal digit address
 - e.g., SG/EB2, SUR/260B CODE/A20FDC
- For 978 MHz UAT:
 - · Enter in Field 10:
 - . The Mode A, C, or S transponder type code, followed by
 - U1 ADS-B Out only
 - U2 ADS-B Out and In
 - . Enter in Field 18:
 - SUR/282B and
 - CODE/hhhhhh where hhhhhh is the Mode S 6 hexadecimal digit address
 - e.g., SG/SU2, SUR/282B CODE/A9158C

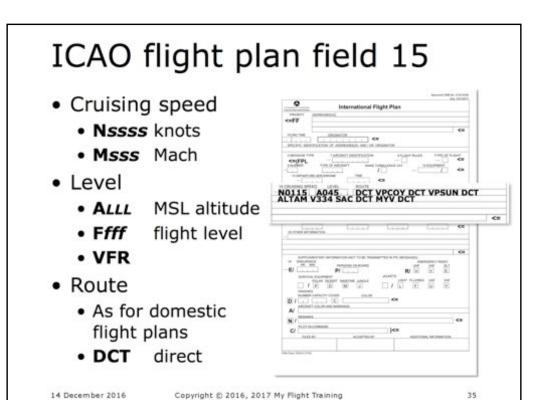
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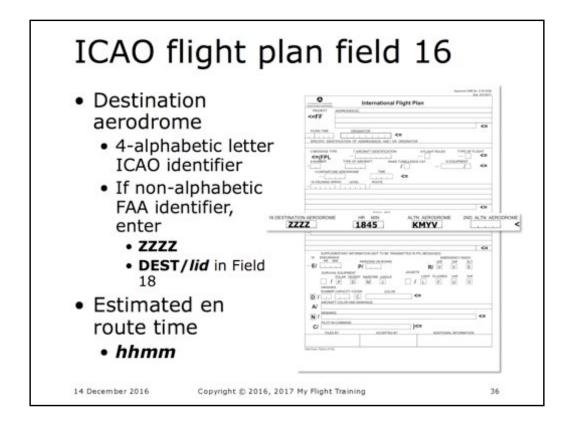
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- Departure aerodrome
 - 4-alphabetic letter ICAO identifier
 - If non-alphabetic FAA identifier, enter
 - ZZZZ
 - DEP/lid in Field 18
- Estimated time of departure
 - hhmm



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ICAO flight plan field 16 Alternate aerodrome · 4-alphabetic letter ICAO identifier · If non-alphabetic FAA identifier, enter ZZZZ ZZZZ ALTN/lid in Field 18 2nd alternate aerodrome · Unneeded by Part 91 14 December 2016 Copyright @ 2016, 2017 My Flight Training

ICAO flight plan field 18

- Other information
 - · If nothing, code
 - . 0
 - · Else, one or more indicators coded as
 - · keyword/data separated by space
 - Required order
 - Principle indicators referred from fields 13 - 16
 - Approach category
 - PER/ (A-E)
 - Remarks
 - RMK/

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DEST/052

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Field 18:

STS/

PBN/

NAV/

COM/

DAT/

SUR/

DEP/

DEST/

DOF/

REG/

EET/

SEL/

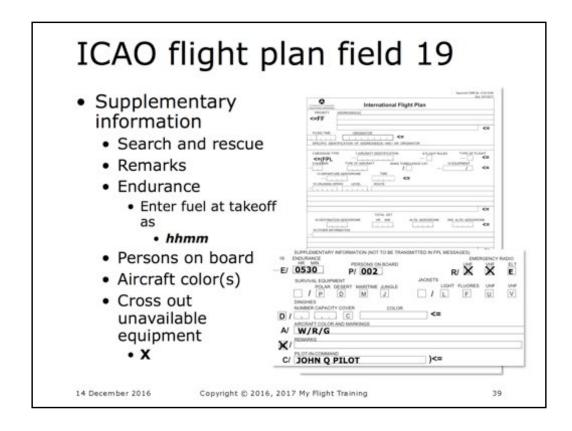
TYP/

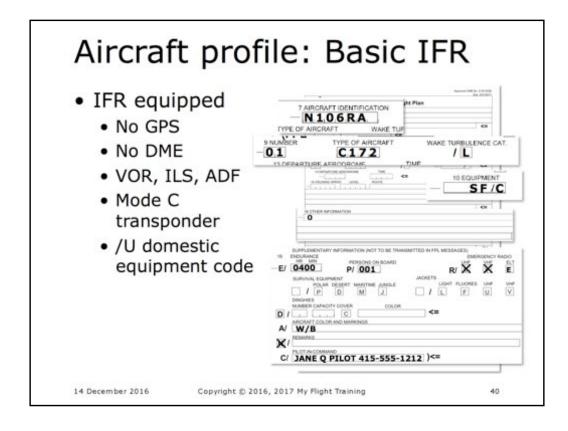
CODE/

DLE/

OPR/

ORGN/





Aircraft profile: IFR GPS IFR equipped N 4,5,8 S.P. IFR GPS TYPE OF AIRCRAFT Non-WAAS C172 No DME, ADF 10 EQUIPMENT SG/C · VOR, ILS Mode C transponder /G domestic P/ 001 equipment code A/ W/B X C/ JANE Q PILOT 415-555-1212)<= 14 December 2016 Copyright @ 2016, 2017 My Flight Training 41

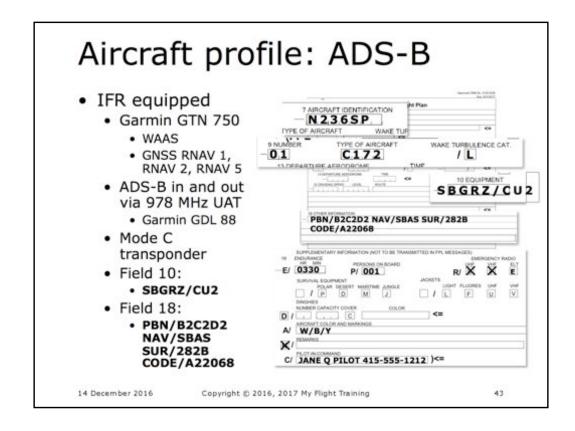
Aircraft profile: G1000 IFR equipped • Garmin G1000 flight deck With WAAS Mode S transponder · No DME, ADF /G under old code Field 10: · SBGRZ/S Field 18: PBN/B2C2D2 NAV/RNVD1E2A1 SBAS PER/B

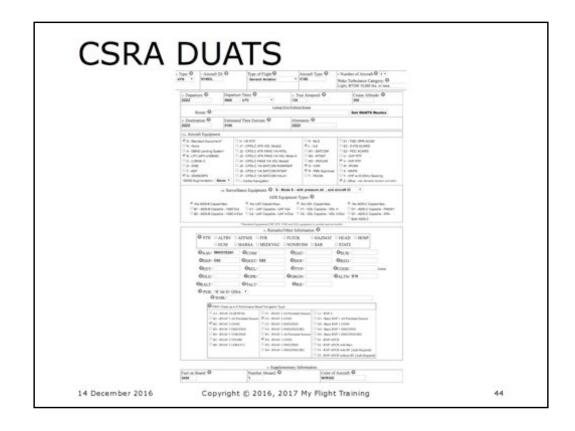
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DUATS ICAO profile

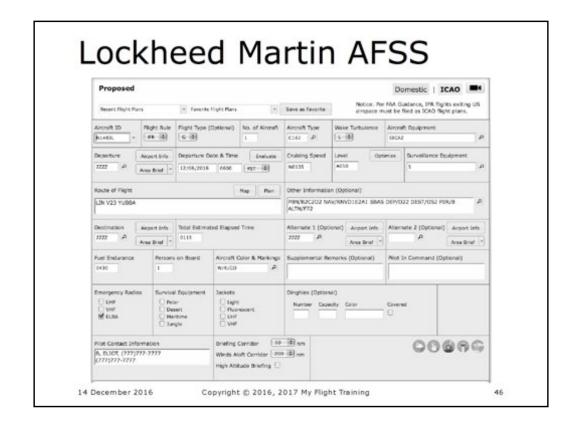
42

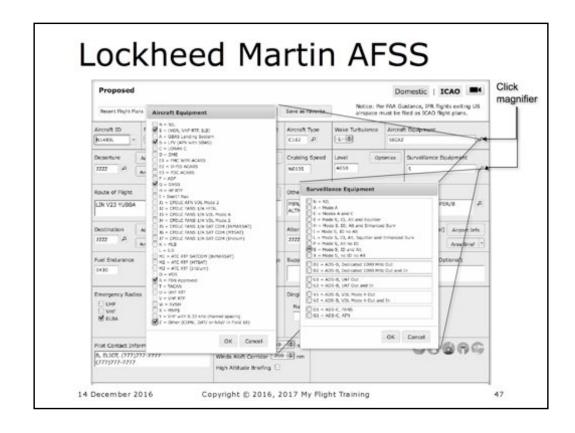
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CSRA DUATS Session Number: 00389 Transaction number: 005702 Tue Dec 6 86:48:50 2016 (UTC) 7 Aircraft tail number: 89702 Tue Dec 6 86:48:50 2016 (UTC) 7 Aircraft tail number: 89718 (UTC) 7 Aircraft tail number: 89718 (UTC) 8 Type of filight plan: CR27/ S96007072/5 Tail Departure point: 2222 Tail Departure point:





Automation

- Stores aircraft profile based on aircraft ID, with:
 - · Domestic equipment
 - · ICAO equipment
 - · Populates flight plan fields directly
- Assistance with Fields 10, 18
 - · Checkboxes for most items
 - · Navigation equipment
 - · Surveillance equipment
 - . PBN/ indicator in Field 18
 - Field 18 maintained in required order, or 0 if no entries
 - PBN/, NAV/, COM/, DAT/, SUR/, DEP/, DEST/, CODE/, PER/, ALTN/, RMK/
- No assistance for
 - · Non-ICAO airport identifiers
 - . Enter ZZZZ and Field 18 DEP/ DEST/ ALTN/ indicators manually
 - NAV/ indicator
 - SUR/ indicator
 - CODE/ indicator

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References

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 - 5-1-8
 - Flight plan domestic IFR flights
 - 5-1-9
- · International flight plans
- FAA forms
 - 7233-4
 - http://www.faa.gov/documentUbrary/media/Rorm/FAA_7233-4_PRA_revised_07-26-2015.pdf
- FAA flight planning information
- AC
 - 90-100A
 - . U.S. Terminal and En Route Area Navigation (RNAV) Operations
 - · 90-114A
- ADS-B Operations
- Garmin
 - · ICAO Flight Plan Equipment (Excel file)
- ICAO
 - DOC 4444 Appendices 2-3 · Air Traffic Management, Flight Plan
 - DOC 8643
 - · Aircraft Type Designators

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