FIG 5-4-24 PRM Attention All Users Page (AAUP)

RM APPROACH AAUP		USA CITY
International Control of Control	M CLOSE PARALLEL	
		, be afforded appropriate
		permit and must notify
		actical, but at least 120
miles from destination.		
ILS PPM or LO	C PRM Rwys 10R,	100 281 280
	RM RWYS 10R, 10	
General	(WI KWI 5 10K, 10	0, 200, 200
 Review procedure 	for executing a c	limbing and
descending PRM brea	-	and and
•		LERT (call sign) TURN
(left/right) IMMEDIAT		
CLIMB/DESCEND AND		- · ·
	and flown, initiate	
- Descending on th	e glideslope/glide	path ensures
compliance with any	charted crossing r	estrictions.
- Dual VHF COMM:	When assigned o	or planning a specific
PRM approach, tune	a second receiver	to the PRM monitor
frequency or, if silent	, other active freq	juency (i.e., ATIS), set
the volume, retune th		
deselect the audio. W		
switch to the tower f	requency and sele	ect the secondary
radio audio to ON.		
-		non-PRM approach,
		minimums are utilized.
PRM related chart no		S 11 1
-		S climb/descend if it
differs from ATC, whi	le executing the b	reakout turn.
Runway Specific		2.0
 Runway 10R: Exit 	at taxiway Tango	whenever practical.
RM APPROACH AAUP	41*59N-87*54W	USA INTL (USA

g. Simultaneous Offset Instrument Approach (SOIA).

1. SOIA is a procedure used to conduct simultaneous approaches to runways spaced less than 3,000 feet, but at least 750 feet apart. The SOIA procedure utilizes a straight–in PRM approach to one runway, and a PRM offset approach with glideslope/glidepath to the adjacent runway. In SOIA operations, aircraft are paired, with the aircraft conducting the straight–in PRM approach always positioned slightly ahead of the aircraft conducting the offset PRM approach.

2. The straight-in PRM approach plates used in SOIA operations are identical to other straight-in PRM approach plates, with an additional note, which provides the separation between the two runways used for