

**ATTENTION ALL USERS OF ILS PRECISION RUNWAY MONITOR (PRM)**

Special pilot training required. Pilots who are unable to participate will be afforded appropriate arrival services as operational conditions permit and must notify the controlling ARTCC as soon as practical, but at least 100 miles from destination.

Condensed Briefing Point:

When instructed, immediately switch to the tower frequency and select the monitor frequency audio.

1. **ATIS.** When the ATIS broadcast advises that simultaneous ILS/PRM and LDA/PRM approaches are in progress, pilots should brief to fly the ILS/PRM approach. If later advised to expect an ILS approach, the ILS PRM chart may be used after completing the following briefing items:

- (a) Minimums and missed approach procedures are unchanged.
- (b) Monitor frequency no longer required.
- (c) A lower glideslope intercept altitude may be assigned when advised to expect ILS 6L approach.

Simultaneous parallel approaches will only be offered/conducted when the weather is at least 1,200 feet (ceiling), and 3 miles (visibility).

2. **Dual VHF Communication required.** To avoid blocked transmissions, each runway will have two frequencies, a primary and a monitor frequency. The tower controller will transmit on both frequencies. The Monitor controller's transmissions, if needed, will override both frequencies. Pilots will ONLY transmit on the tower controller's frequency, but will listen to both frequencies. Select the monitor frequency audio only when instructed by ATC to contact the tower. The volume levels should be set about the same on both radios so that the pilots will be able to hear transmissions on at least one frequency if the other is blocked.

3. **All "Breakouts" are to be hand flown** to assure that the maneuver is accomplished in the shortest amount of time. Pilots, when directed by ATC to break off an approach, must assume that an aircraft is blundering toward their course and a breakout must be initiated immediately.

- (a) ATC Directed "Breakouts:" ATC directed breakouts will consist of a turn and a climb or descent. Pilots must always initiate the breakout in response to an air traffic controller instruction. Controllers will give a descending breakout only when there are no other reasonable options available, but in no case will the descent be below minimum vectoring altitude (MVA) which provides at least 1,000 feet required obstruction clearance. The applicable MVA is 2,700 feet at CLE.
- (b) Phraseology - "TRAFFIC ALERT:" If an aircraft enters the "NO TRANSGRESSION ZONE (NTZ)," the controller will breakout the threatened aircraft on the adjacent approach. The phraseology for the breakout will be:  
"TRAFFIC ALERT, (aircraft call sign) TURN (left/right) IMMEDIATELY,  
HEADING (degrees), CLIMB/DESCEND AND MAINTAIN (altitude)".

4. **LDA TRAFFIC:** While conducting this ILS/PRM approach to Runway 6L, other aircraft may be conducting the Offset LDA/PRM approach to Runway 6R. These aircraft will approach from the right-rear and will re-align with 6R after making visual contact with the ILS traffic.

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