2022 FARMING CONTRACT



CITY OF MADISON, INDIANA

BID PACKET

TELINCIPAL ANREO

CITY OF MADISON, INDIANA

MADISON MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

3919 West IMS Lane Madison, IN 47250 (812) 273-1914

www.MadisonMunicipalAirport.com

The Madison Municipal Airport Board of Aviation Commissioners is pleased to present the following property for a multi-year farming lease. If you are interested in farming, we invite you to submit a sealed bid offer under the following terms and conditions:

- 1. The operator is intent on consolidating all farming operations and obtaining the best value for the farmable areas.
- 2. The airport property has many varying restrictions that may or may not disqualify a producer from USDA benefits. Potential producers are encouraged to speak with the Jefferson County Farm Service Agency 812-273-2070 on these restrictions. The contractor is responsible for following all rules and regulations regarding land use and restrictions.
- 3. Bids are due, at the address below, by no later than 9:00 A.M. on March 8, 2022:

Madison Municipal Airport
Board of Aviation Commissioners
3919 West IMS Lane
Madison, IN 47250

Bids shall be submitted on the Sealed Bid Submittal Form attached hereto. The Board of Aviation Commissioners will open, review, and accept the best bid offer that fits our needs. The accepted offer will be awarded a multi-year contract.

4. Any further questions or comments related to the airport or bid process should be addressed to Airport Director, Brent Spry (812) 273-1914.

Thank you in advance for your consideration and please feel free to contact me us if you have any questions or comments.

Sincerely,

Brent A. Spry Airport Director

Madison Municipal Airport



MADISON MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

3919 West IMS Lane Madison, IN 47250 (812) 273-1914

www.MadisonMunicipalAirport.com

SEALED BID SUBMITTAL FORM

Please complete the following t	form for the bid. Fill in all blanks.	
Bid Submitted By:		
Company		
Address		
Contact Person:		
Phone Number:		
Bid Offer:		
Proposed Duration of Contract:		Year(s)
Hay or Saw Grass Price	\$	Per Acre
Soy Bean Price:	\$	Per Acre
Additional Offers or Farm Plan		
SUBMITTED THIS DAY	OF, 2022:	
		Please include copies of the following with your Bid Submittal Form:
Name		Proof of Workman'sCompensation InsuranceProof of Liability Insurance
Title		 Any Licenses for Spraying if Applicable



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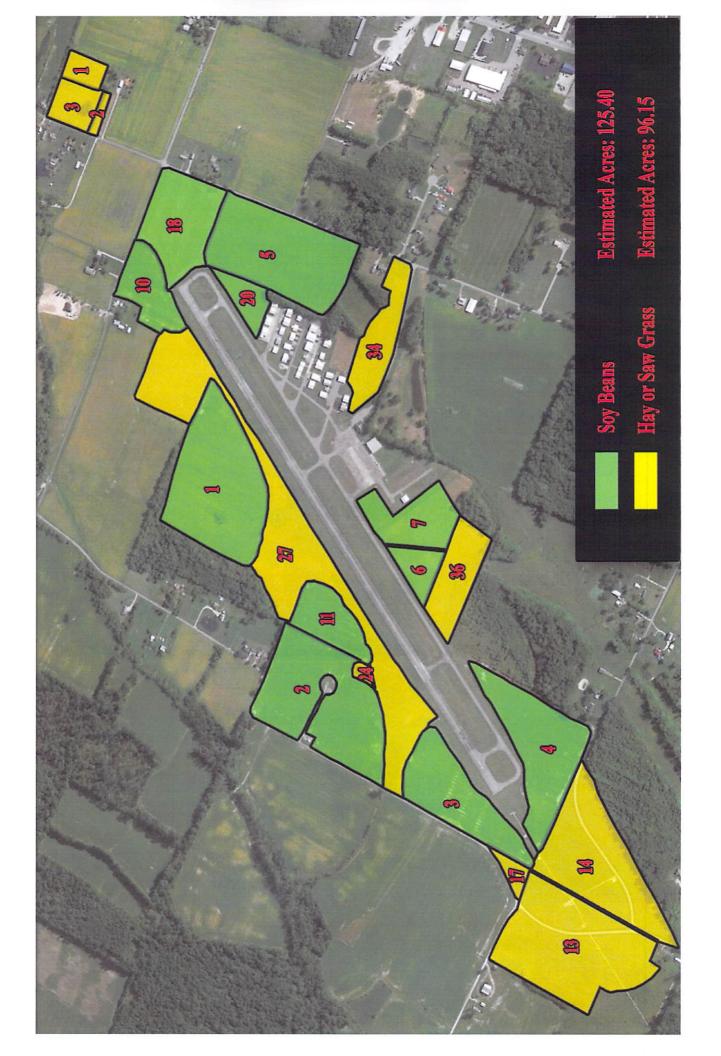
General Information Packet

AREAS AND ESTIMATED ACREAGE

ACRES

96.15

<u>CLU</u>	ACRES	CROP	RESTRICTIONS
1	22.76	SOY BEANS	
2	20.83	SOY BEANS	NO CROP WITHIN 100 FT RADIUS OF AWOS
3	11.2	SOY BEANS	
4	13.61	SOY BEANS	
5	19.41	SOY BEANS	
6	3.16	SOY BEANS	NO CROP WITHIN 66 FT OF TAXIWAY CENTERLINE
7	7.26	SOY BEANS	NO CROP WITHIN 66 FT OF TAXIWAY CENTERLINE
10	6.94	SOY BEANS	
11	6.56	SOY BEANS	
18	10.86	SOY BEANS	NO CROP WITHIN 400 FEET OF RUNWAY END
20	2.81	SOY BEANS	NO CROP WITHIN 66 FT OF TAXIWAY CENTERLINE
TOTAL ACRES	125.4		
1	2.45	HAY OR SAW GRASS	
2	0.8	HAY OR SAW GRASS	
3	4.23	HAY OR SAW GRASS	
13	16.47	HAY OR SAW GRASS	
14	11.49	HAY OR SAW GRASS	
17	0.55	HAY OR SAW GRASS	
24	0.54	HAY OR SAW GRASS	
27	36.11	HAY OR SAW GRASS	NO CROP WITHIN 66 FT OF TAXIWAY CENTERLINE
32	5.85	HAY OR SAW GRASS	NO CROP WITHIN 66 FT OF TAXIWAY CENTERLINE
34	6.98	HAY OR SAW GRASS	
36	10.68	HAY OR SAW GRASS	
TOTAL			



Map prepared on: 12/2/2016 □ CRP USDA Farm 5463 Tract 12151 Wetland Determination Identifiers: 302.78 Tract acres CLU Restricted Use Administered by: Jefferson County, Indiana 141.05 Cropland acres V Limited Restrictions Jefferson Co., IN O CRP acres ■ Exempt from Conservation Compliance Source: Primarily USDA FSA 2016 imagery (2015 IL & OH); IDHS or Dynamap road names **Provisions** CLU Acres HEL LC Contract Prac Yr C I CHICKEN RUN RD 部。 22.76 N 20.83 N \mathfrak{M} 10 11.2 N 13.61 N 19.41 U 3.16 N Υ 7.26 Y N 20 Υ 6.94 N IMS GHILN 6.56 N Y Υ 1.36 N Υ 16.47 Н Y 11.49 H 16 2.69 U 10 N IMS A LN B 0.55 N 10 N 10.86 U 10 N 2.81 U 10 N 24 0.54 U 10 N 11 8.2 U 10 N 2 36.11 U 10 N න 6 34 6.98 U 10 N 450 W **33** 💩 82.31 U 10 N 10.68 U 10 N 4 INTERSTATE BLOCK RD INTERSTATE BLOCK RD B

USDA FSA maps are for FSA program administration only. This map does not represent a legal survey or reflect actual ownership; rather it depicts information provided directly from the producer and/or NAIP imagery. The producer accepts the data 'as is' and assumes all risks associated with its use. The USDA Farm Service Agency assumes no responsibility for actual or consequential damage incurred as a result of any user's reliance on this data outside FSA programs. Wetland identifiers do not represent the size, shape, or specific determination of the area. Refer to your original determination (CPA-026 and attached maps) for exact boundaries and determinations or contact NRCS.

EMMONS

13 🥌

860 1,290 1,720 Feet

133

USDA Farm 5463 Tract 12152

Administered by: Jefferson County, Indiana

Source: Primarily USDA FSA 2016 imagery (2015 IL & OH); IDHS or Dynamap road names

Map prepared on: 12/2/2016

7.48 Tract acres

0.8 Cropland acres O CRP acres

□ CRP

CLU

Wetland Determination Identifiers:



Restricted Use

VLimited Restrictions Jefferson Co., IN Exempt from Conservation Compliance

Provisions

Source: Primarily USDA FSA 2016 imagery (2015 IL & OH); IDHS or Dyn	amap rodu numes		Provisi	ons			
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AVOIDING WETLAND VIOLATIONS IN A NON-WOODED WETLAND



Disturbance Activities May Lead To Wetland Violations = Loss of USDA Program Benefits

Maintain wetlands in natural conditions to remain eligible for USDA benefits. Avoid activities shown below in the middle graph. To avoid wetland conversions and violations do not carry out any land disturbing activities. Leave the area as a natural wetland letting natural processes occur.

Not Converted (Not a violation)

Wetland Uses

Use wetlands for:

- Recreation
- Hunting
- Mowing
- Pasture
- Hay Production
- Cropping under naturally dry conditions without physically altering the wetland to make cropping possible
- Maintaining drainage
 In place before 12/23/85 if it is still functioning and drains other fields

Path of Wetland Conversion (May lead to wetland violations

Land Disturbing Activities
That May Progress to Wetland Violations

Diverting surface water away from wetland Placing spoil in a wetland Adding or Improving Drainage

Tillage or other activities to dry out the soil

Any activity can develop into a conversion if the production of an agricultural commodity becomes possible.

End of Path = Wetland Violation (CW+Year Label)

Violations are called CW+Year
and result in the partial or total loss of
USDA benefits covering all acres/fields
(not just the area of the violation).

Violation of Swampbuster Provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985 occur when a wetland is converted by:

- 1) Installing new drainage in a wetland
- 2) Improving old drainage in a wetland
- 3) Drainage too close around a wetland
- 4) Filling in a wetland
- 5) Deep-ripping to drain a wetland
- 6) Removal of brush older than 5 years
 - for the purpose of or
 - to have the effect of <u>making</u> <u>production possible</u>

LOSS OF USDA BENEFITS

A Person shall be ineligible for USDA benefits if "the person converts a wetland by draining, dredging, filling, leveling, removing woody vegetation or other means for the purpose, or to have the effect, of making production of an agricultural commodity possible. 7CFR12 (Code of Federal Regulations, Title 7, Part 12

If you have questions, please contact your local USDA Service Center

Wetland Conservation Definitions and Restrictions

(National Food Security Act Manual 514.60 - http://directives.sc.egov.usda.gov/viewerFS.aspx?id=3701)

Name and Label	Criteria For Determination	Authorized Uses	Authorized Maintenance
FWP) Farmed Wetland Pasture and Hayland	Manipulated and used for pasture or hay as of December 23, 1985. Is inundated for at least 7 consecutive days or saturated for 14 days during the growing season. Not abandoned.	May be used for production of agricultural commodities or forage.	May be maintained to the extent that existed before December 23, 1985, if "as built" records exist. May be maintained to the extent that existed on December 23, 1985, if no "as built" records exist.
(MIW) Mitigation Exemption	Converted wetland is exempt because mitigation has occurred according to an NRCS-approved plan.	As stipulated in the mitigation agreement.	As stipulated in the mitigation agreement.
(MW) Minimal Effect Exemption	Converted wetland is exempt because conversion is determined to have a minimal effect, individually and cumulatively, on the wetland functions in the watershed.	As stipulated in the minimal effect agreement, if applicable.	Only those activities stipulated in the minimal effect agreement, if applicable.
(MWM)	Site of wetland restoration, enhancement, or creation serving as mitigation for MIW site.	As stipulated in Mitigation Plan/Agreement.	As stipulated in Mitigation Plan/Agreement
Mitigation Site (NI) Not Inventoried	Used when a wetland determination is not conducted.	Can determine only after a certified wetland determination is completed for the area labeled NI.	Can determine only after a certified wetland determination is completed for the area labeled NI.
(NW) Nonwetland	Does not meet wetland criteria. Also includes wetlands converted before December 23, 1985, but a commodity crop was not produced and the area does not meet wetland criteria. The area has not been abandoned.	No restrictions.	No restrictions unless manipulation would conver adjacent wetlands.
(PC) Prior Converted Cropland	Wetland converted to cropland before December 23, 1985, and as of December 23, 1985, was capable of being cropped and did not meet farmed wetland hydrology criteria.	No restrictions.	No restrictions unless manipulation would conver adjacent wetlands.
(TP) Third Party Exemption	A wetland converted after December 23, 1985, by a third party who is not associated with the participant, and without the participant's collusion, fraud, scheme or device. A third party does not include predecessors in interest on the tract or drainage districts or other local government entities.	May be used for production of agricultural commodities or forage.	Further drainage improvement will cause ineligibility.
(W) Wetland	Meets wetland criteria. Not converted after December 23, 1985. Also, includes areas previously identified as FW or FWP, which have been abandoned.	May be farmed under natural conditions without removal of woody vegetation.	At level needed to maintain original system on FW, FWP, and PC. Must not convert additional wetland or exceed original scope and effect of drainage system.
(WX) Wetlands that have been manipulated	Wetlands that have been manipulated but not for the purpose of or making possible production of an agricultural commodity.	Would cause ineligibility if production was later made possible.	No restrictions as long as production not made possible including on an adjacent wetland.

Highly Erodible Land Conservation Requirements (National Food Security Act Manual 512.01e - http://policy.nrcs:usda.gov/viewerFS.aspx?id=1515)

IF the field	THEN a substantial reduction
Was used to produce crops prior to December 23, 1985, and the conservation system or plan has been approved, applied, and maintained prior to July 3, 1996,	Has already been met, providing the plan or system is continued to be applied and maintained, and— The same person continues to use the original conservation system, or revises the system to provide an equal or greater level of erosion protection. or The new owner and/or operator accepts the approved conservation system or plan and continues to apply and maintain the conservation system or an equivalent conservation system.
Was used to produce crops prior to December 23, 1985, and has a conservation system or plan that has been approved after July 3, 1996,	Is a 75 percent reduction of the potential erodibility, not to exceed two (2) times the soil loss tolerance level for the predominant highly erodible soil map unit in the highly erodible field.
Has no history of crop production prior to July 3,1996,	Does not apply. Furthermore, in no case will the soil erosion level for sodbusted land exceed the soil loss tolerance. (See NFSAM, paragraph 512.01(f).)



Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services

Farm Service Agency

Jefferson County FSA Office 812-273-2070 3382 W SR 56, Suite #3 Hanover, Indiana 47243

812-273-6110 FAX

December 2, 2016

City of Madison c/o BOAC 101 W. Main St. Madison, IN 47250

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

This office has recently completed the reconstitution (combination) of farm #1884 tract 1256, #5380 tract 1481, #4849 tract 11616 and #1956 tract 1472.

Your new farm number is #5463 tracts 12151 and 12152.

We are required to notify you of the completion of the farm reconstitution. The effective date of the reconstitution was December 2, 2016. Also included with this letter may be the following if applicable.

- Aerial photo showing Highly Erodible Land (HEL) & Wetland (WL) determinations made by NRCS
- FSA-476, Notice of Base Acres, Payment Yields and CRP Reduction
- FSA 156 EZ

On the aerial photo of your farm the fields that have HEL written on them indicates that Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) have determined that these fields are highly erodible. You need to call (812) 273-1200 to make an appointment to develop or revise the farm plan on your farm in order to stay eligible for USDA benefits.

NRCS has completed all HEL determinations on all fields outlined on our maps. They have not completed wetland determination.

If you are going to do one of the following, please come in our office first before starting so that you will stay eligible for program benefits:

- 1. Plant or produce an agricultural commodity on land that is not outlined on your farm as being field.
- 2. Plant or produce an agricultural commodity on any land that is or was a wet area on which planting was or will be made possible by draining, dredging, filling, leveling or any other means after 12/23/85 or improving, modifying or maintaining an existing drainage system.
- 3. If you will be converting any wet areas for fish production, trees, vineyards, shrubs, building construction or other non-agricultural use.

You will be required to update your AD-1026 as well as your Farm Operating Plan (CCC-902) if this change in your farming operation affects your payment limitation and/or eligibility determination.

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United States Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources Conservation Service

NRCS-CPA-026E 1/2015

HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND AND WETLAND CONSERVATION DETERMINATION

Name Address:	City of Madison		Request Date:	8-25- 2016	County:	Jefferson
Agency or Requesting	Person Determination:	FSA	Tract No:	1256	FSA Farm No.:	1884

Section I - Highly Erodible Land

Is a soil survey now available for making a highly erodible land determination?	Yes
Are there highly erodible soil map units on this farm?	Yes

Fields in this section have undergone a determination of whether they are highly erodible land (HEL) or not; fields for which an HEL Determination has not been completed are not listed. In order to be eligible for USDA benefits, a person must be using an approved conservation system on all HEL.

Field(s)	HEL(Y/N)	Sodbust(Y/N)	Acres	Determination Date
20	N	N	2.8	9-27-2016
27	N	N	36.1	9-27-2016
34a	N	N	1.4	9-27-2016
34b	N	N	5.6	9-27-2016
340	14	74		

The Highly Erodible Land determination was completed in the office.

Section II - Wetlands

	N/
Are there hydric soils on this farm?	ĭ
	 D C ::: C XX - +1

Fields in this section have had wetland determinations completed. See the Definition of Wetland Label Codes for additional information regarding allowable activities under the wetland conservation provisions of the Food Security Act and/or when wetland determinations are necessary to determine USDA program eligibility.

Field(s)	Wetland Label*	Occurrence Year (CW)**	Acres	<u>Determination</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Certification</u> <u>Date</u>
20	W		2.8	9-27-2016	
27	CW+year	97	36.1	9-27-2016	
34a	CW+year	97	1.4	9-27-2016	
34b	W		5.6	9-27-2016	

The wetland determination was completed in the field. It was to the person on

Remarks: A Fact Sheet "Avoiding Wetland Violations" is included for general reference. Refer to the attached "Wetland Conservation Definitions and Restrictions" and "Highly Erodible Land Conservation Requirements" for descriptions and allowances/restrictions for the above labels.

I certify that the above determinations are correct and were conducted in accordance with policies and procedures contained in the National Food Security Act Manual.

Signature Designated Conservationist	Date
In II	9-29-16

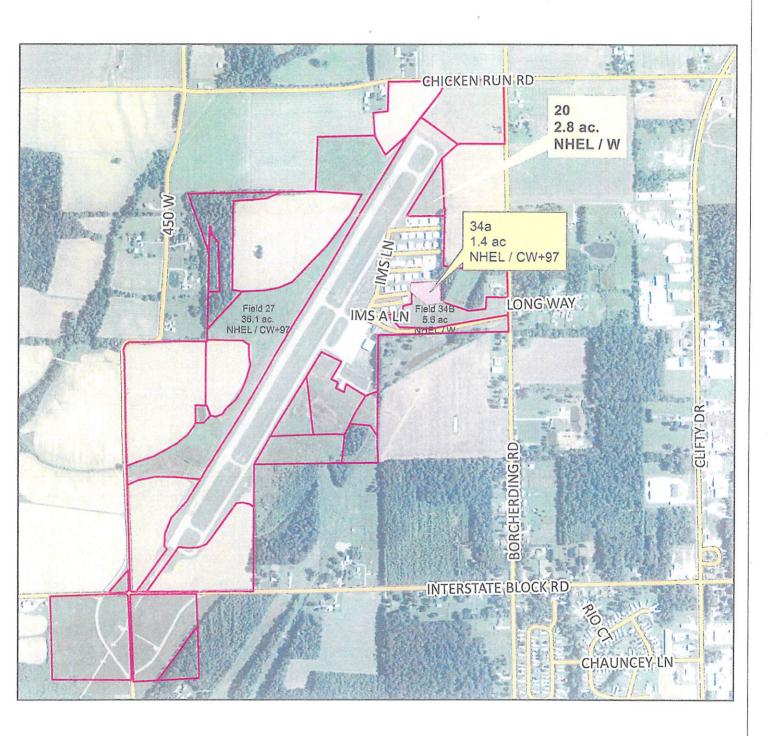
The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, gender, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, and marital or family status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at 202-720-2600 (voice and TDD).

To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326W, Whitten Building, 14th and Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call (202) 720-5964 (voice or TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer. NRCS-CPA-026E

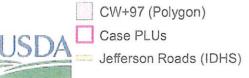
Customer(s): CITY OF MADISON

Field Office: HANOVER SERVICE CENTER

Agency: USDA_NRCS Assisted By: KAREN HAUER



Legend









MADISON MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

3919 West IMS Lane Madison, IN 47250 (812) 273-1914

www.MadisonMunicipalAirport.com

Hazardous Wildlife Mitigation

Agricultural crops on airfields are discouraged by the FAA, but are not prohibited. The FAA provides allowances for agricultural production on the AOA provided certain mitigation procedures are followed as outlined in the FAA AC 150/5200-33C, Section 2-6.

2-6 AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES. Because most, if not all, agricultural crops can attract hazardous wildlife during some phase of production, the FAA recommends against the use of airport property for anticultural production, including hay crops, within the separations identified in sections 1-2 through 1-4. If the airport has no financial alternative to agricultural crops to produce income necessary to maintain the viability of the airport, the airport shall follow the crop distance guidelines listed in the table titled "Minimum Distances between Certain Airport Features and Any On Airport Agricultural Crops" found in AC 150/5300-13, Airport Design, Appendix 17. The cost of wildlife control and potential accidents should be weighed against the income produced by the on-airport crops when deciding whether to allow crops on the airport.

Wildlife activity on the agricultural areas controlled by IMS will need to be monitored to determine developing risks and mitigation procedures needed to reduce the risks identified. These mitigation procedures should include, but are not limited to the following:

- 1. Crop will be selected, to the greatest degree possible, to minimize any potential attractiveness of crops to wildlife.
- 2. No-till practices will NOT be allowed.
- 3. Harvest crops as early as possible.
- 4. Immediate tillage following harvest to remove crop spillage and residue.
- 5. Use of pyrotechnics to disperse wildlife from fields.
- 6. Use of lethal reinforcement when necessary, to reduce immediate risks.
- 7. Abide by FAA AC 150/5300-13a (Appendix 17) for crop placement in relation to runways. (attached to this memo).
- 8. Ensure that agricultural crops do not create airfield obstructions or other safety hazards.

Appendix 17. MINIMUM DISTANCES BETWEEN CERTAIN AIRPORT FEATURES AND ANY ON-AIRPORT AGRICULTURE CROPS

Table A17-1. Minimum Distances Between Certain Airport Features and Any On-Airport Agriculture Crops

Aircraft Approach Category and Design	Distance in Feet From Runway Centerline to Crop		Distance in Feet From Runway End to Crop		Distance in Feet from Centerline of	Distance in Feet from Edge of
Group ¹	Visual & ≥ ¼ mile	< 3/4 mile	Visual & ≥ ¾ mile	< ¾ mile	Taxiway to Crop	Apron to Crop
Category A & B Aircraft						
Group I	200 ²	400	300 ³	600	45	40
Group II	250	400	400	600	66	58
Group III	400	400	600	800	93	81
Group IV	400	400	1,000	1,000	130	113
Category C, D, & E Airc	raft					
Group I	530 ³	575 3	1,000	1,000	45	40
Group II	530 ³	575 3	1,000	1,000	66	58
Group III	530 ³	575 3	1,000	1,000	93	81
Group IV	530 3	575 3	1,000	1,000	130	113
Group V	530 ³	575 3	1,000	1,000	160	138
Group VI	530 ³	575 3	1,000	1,000	193	167

1. Design Groups are based on wing span or tail height, and Category depends on approach speed of the aircraft as shown below:

Design Group	Category
Group I: Wing span up to 49 ft.	Category A: Speed less than 91 knots
Group II Wing span 49 ft. up to 73 ft.	Category B: Speed 91 knots up to 120 knots
Group III: Wing span 79 ft. up to 117 ft.	Category C: Speed 121 knots up to 140 knots
Group IV: Wing span 113 ft. up to 170 ft.	Category D: Speed 141 knots up to 165 knots
Group V: Wing span 171 ft. up to 213 ft.	Category E: Speed 166 knots or more
Group VI: Wing span 214 ft. up to 261 ft.	

- If the runway will only serve small airplanes (12,500 lb. and under) in Design Group I, this dimension may be reduced to 125 feet; however, this dimension should be increased where necessary to accommodate visual navigational aids that may be installed. For example, farming operations should not be allowed within 25 feet of a Precision Approach Path Indicator (PAPI) light box.
- These dimensions reflect the Threshold Siting Surface (TSS) as defined in AC 150/5300-13, Appendix 2. The TSS cannot be
 penetrated by any object. Under these conditions, the TSS is more restrictive than the OFA, and the dimensions shown here are to
 prevent penetration of the TSS by crops and farm machinery.





LEGEND

PROPOSED FENCE LINE

Crop Exhibit August, 2016

