



McChord AFB



62d Airlift Wing C-17 Local Flying Operations and the Civilian Aviator



***62d AW Flight Safety
Joint Base Lewis-McChord, WA***

Innovative Airmen...Airlift Excellence...Respect For All!



OVERVIEW



-
- Introduction
 - C-17 Overview
 - McChord Airspace
 - NVG Operations
 - Low Level Training Routes
 - Airdrop Operations
 - Moses Lake Operations
 - Mid-Air Collision Avoidance (MACA)
 - Conclusion



Introduction



- Our goal with this presentation is to educate others on the midair potential in the McChord area.
- We all have responsibility to be aware of potential conflicts and AVOID them!
 - 49% occur in the traffic pattern
 - Of the remaining 51%, ½ were during enroute, climb, cruise, descent
 - Rest were formation or other hazardous activities
 - 80% of collisions happen w/in 10NM of an airport
- The “big sky” theory is not the best approach in our saturated airspace.





C-17A Overview



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C-17A Overview



Wingspan: 170 feet
Length: 174 feet
Max Takeoff Weight: 585,000lbs
Max Cruise Speed: 350kts/.825M
Approach Speed: 100 - 140kts
Low Level Speed: 310kts
VHF radio: Yes
Color: Dark Grey



Various Missions



Combat Airlift



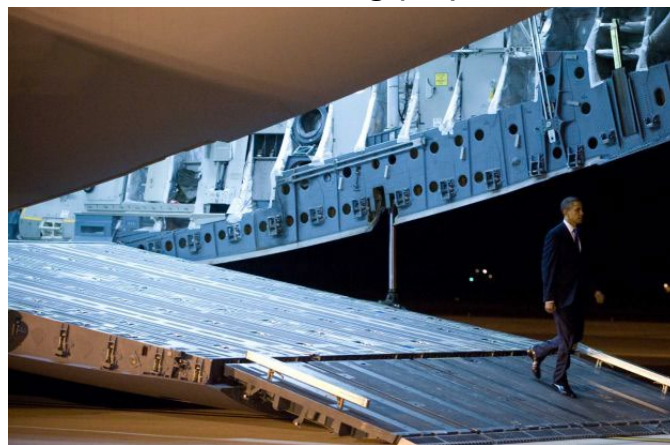
Air Refueling (AR)



Supporting Scientists in Antarctica



Aeromedical Evacuation (AE)



Presidential Support



HALO Airdrop

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McChord Airfield (KTCM)



- **McChord Field has a 10,100' Rwy (34/16)**
- **ILS, RNAV, TACAN approaches; overt and covert Assault Landing Zone (ALZ)**
- **Tower is operational 24 hours per day (Freq. 124.8)**
- **Home to 62 AW, 446 AW, 48 C-17A aircraft**



Our Location





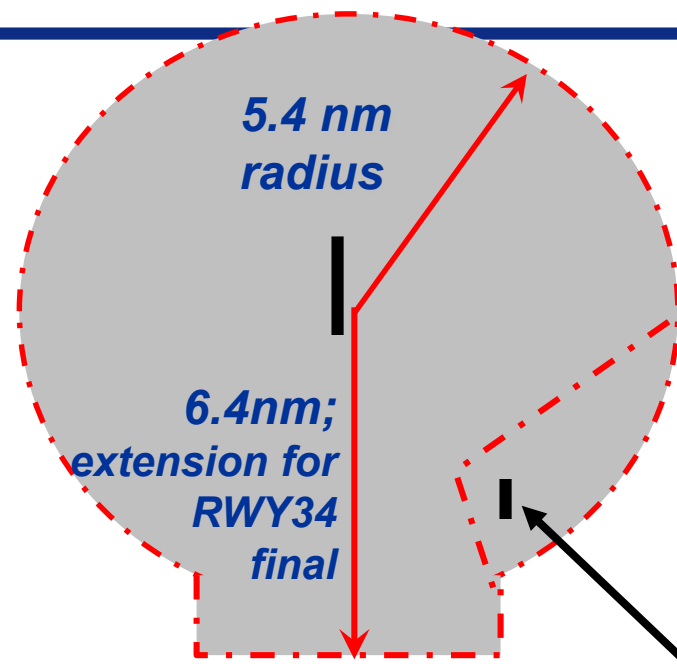
McChord's Airspace



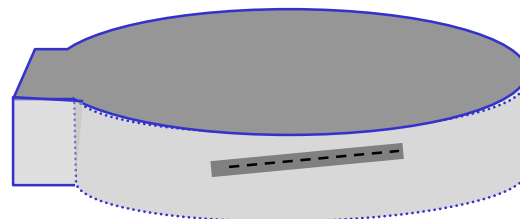
- Class "D" airspace
- 24 hours/day
- VFR transitions are not a problem
- Two-way radio communications required to enter class D

Contact McChord
Tower on

124.8



Spanaway operations
excluded from Class D
SFC to 1000' MSL



Surface to 2500' AGL
(2800' MSL)



Common Transient Aircraft



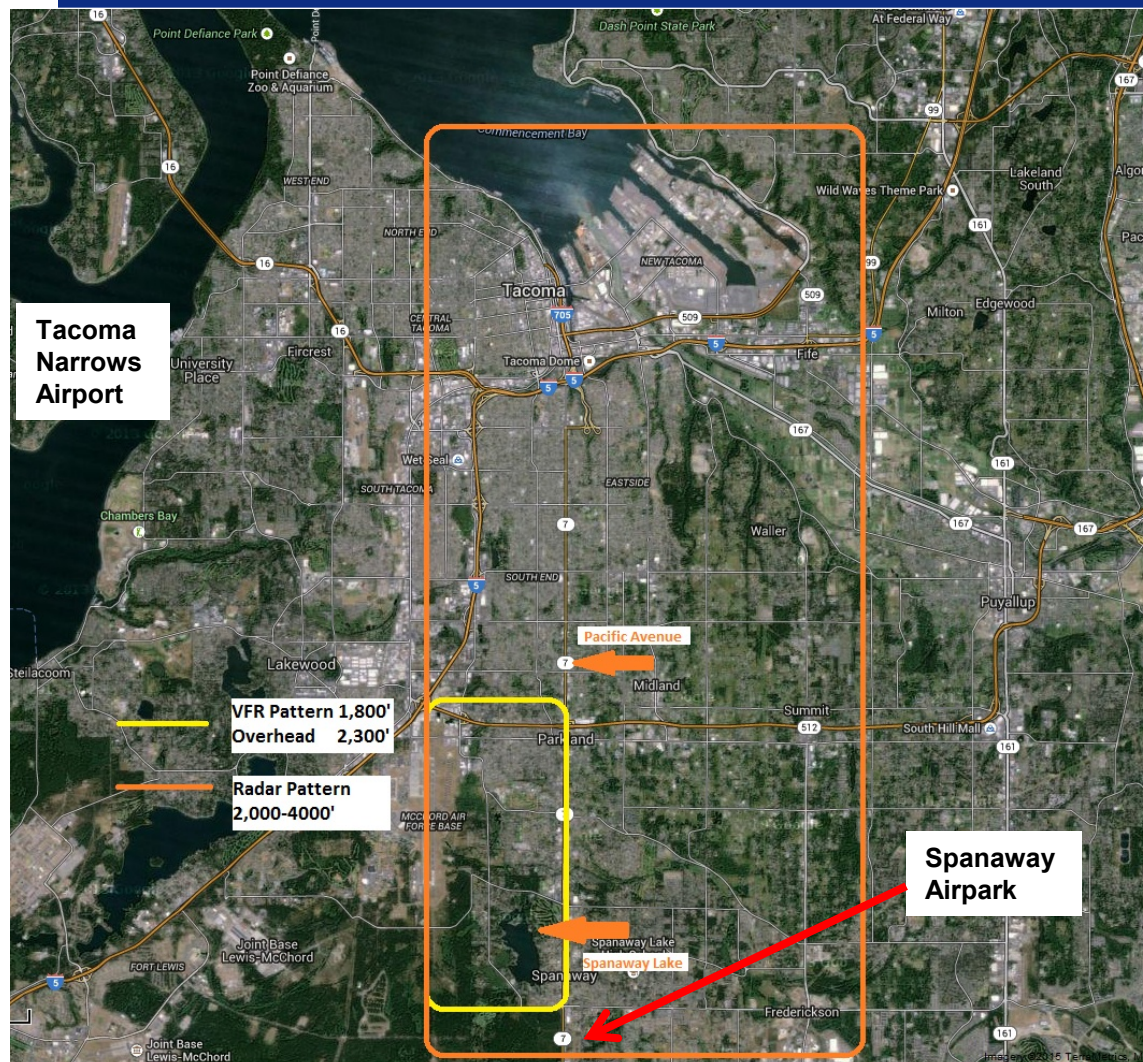
In the course of the year, you will share airspace with fighters, bombers, tankers, transports, and helicopters. The most frequent visitors are:



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McChord Patterns



- Military aircraft avoid overflying Spanaway Lake, Brown's Point and Point Defiance
- Circling airspace is at 940' to the West of the field and East of I-5
- Consult FLIP for a depiction of TCM instrument approaches



NVG Operations

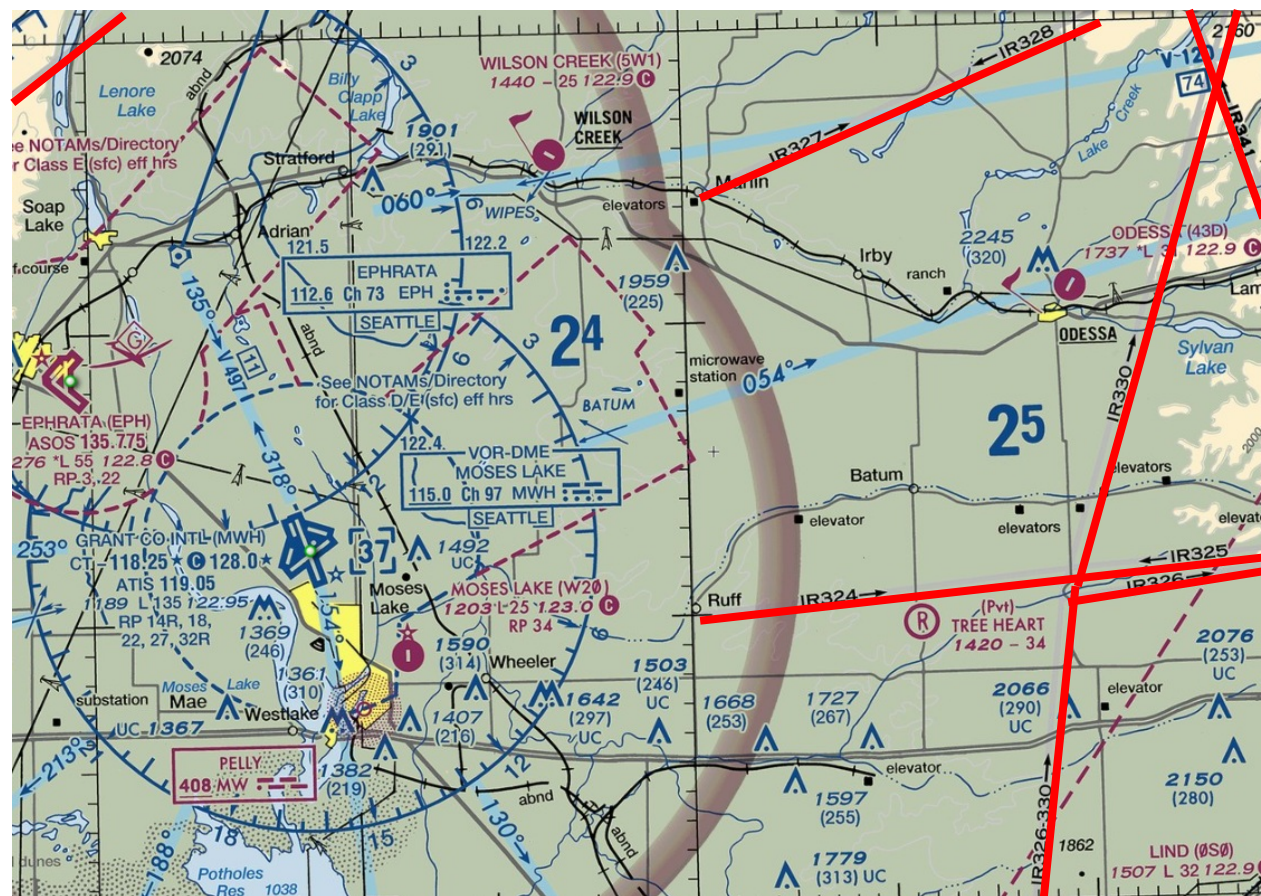


- Comprises most of our night training
- Multiple runway lighting schemes
 - Full runway lights (overt)
 - Infrared (covert)
 - 500 or 1000 ft “box”
- Aircraft lights
 - Position/anti-collision lights always on
 - Infrared landing lights
- What you should know
 - Aircraft lights may look different
 - Runway lights may look different
 - NVG training is a large SA drain





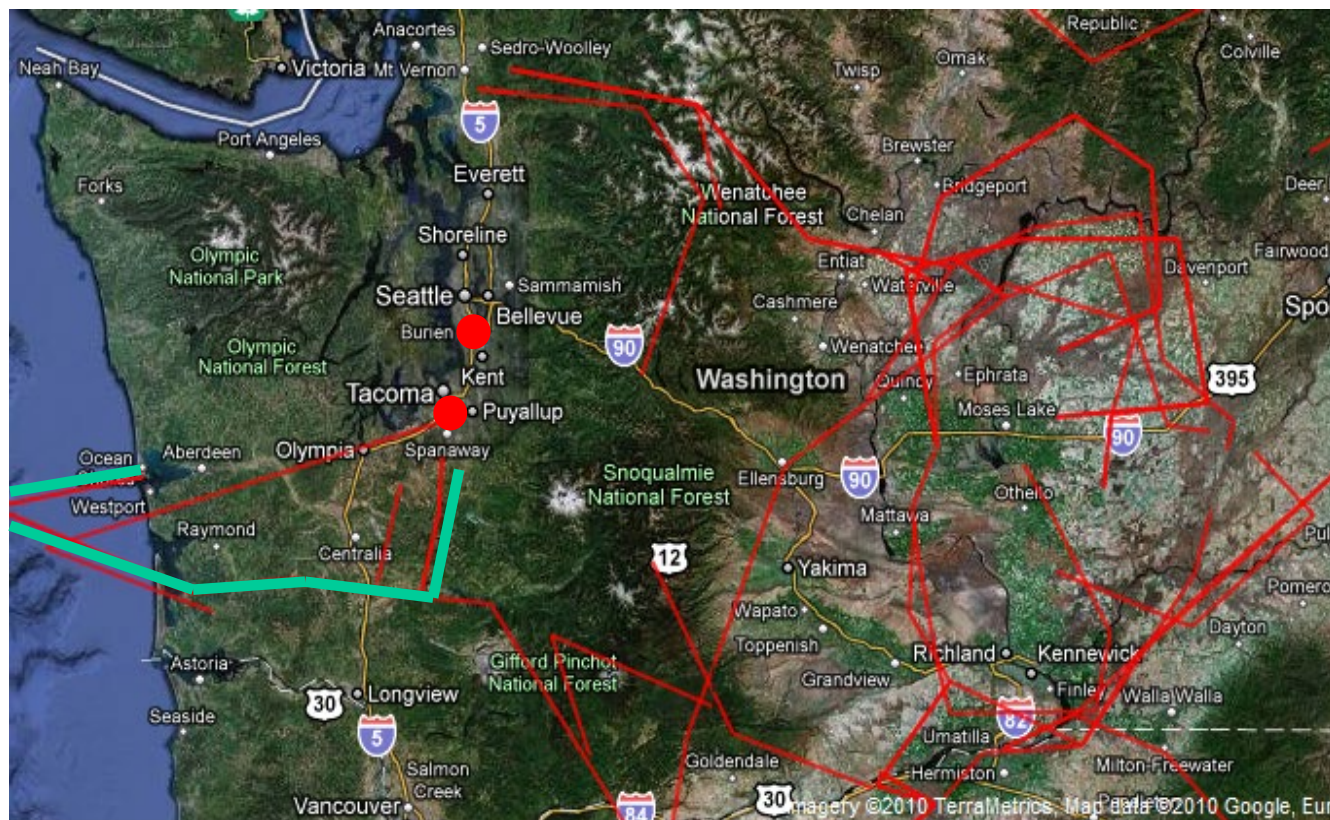
Low Level Routes on Sectional Charts



- Three types: *IR*, *VR* or *SR*
- 3 or 4 numbers
 - 4 numbers ≤ 1500' AGL



TRAINING ROUTES



- **Route Width: 5NM left/right of centerline**
- **Altitudes: 300' AGL – 5000' MSL**
- **Airspeeds in excess of 250 kts**

Common Routes

- **IR 324 (near MWH)**
- **IR 330 (near MWH)**
- **VR 331**



Airdrop



- “Flock” of C-17s
- Could be 3 or more in non-standard formation
- Difficult to maneuver formation
- Wingmen often not squawking

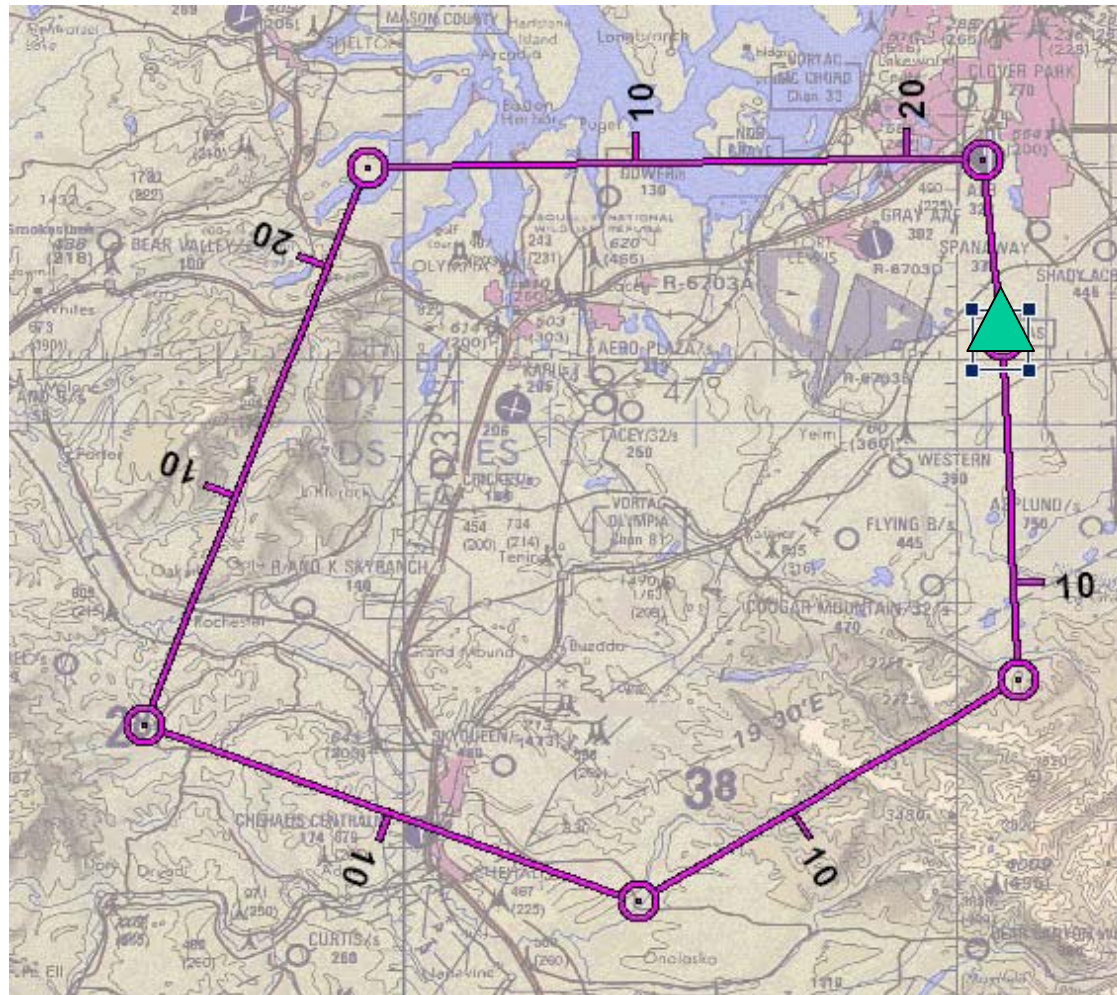




Rogers DZ



Route is
VFR (can
be IFR)

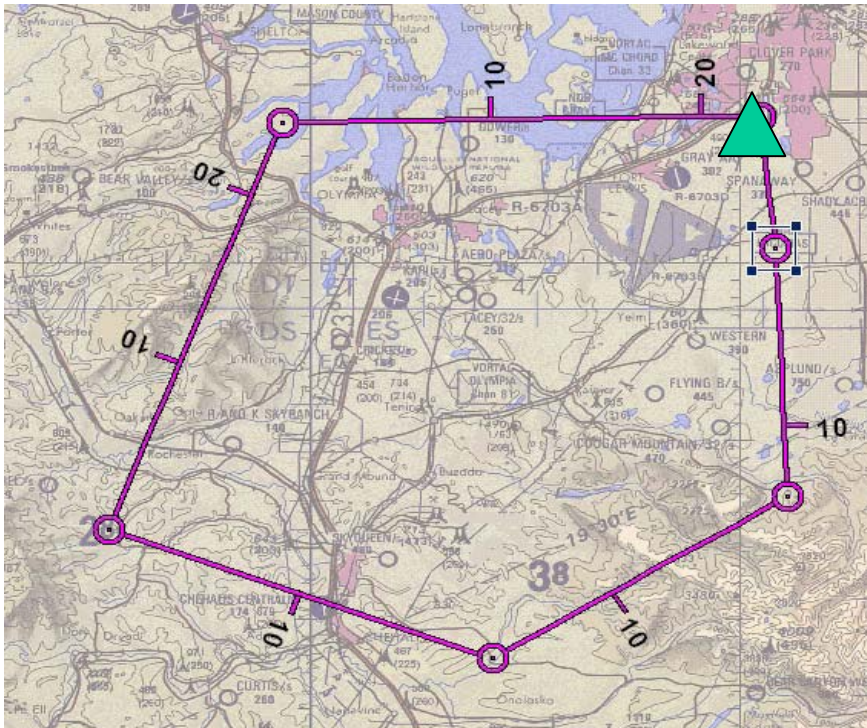


Just South of
Spanaway

TCM
153/8



Crate/Farmers DZ

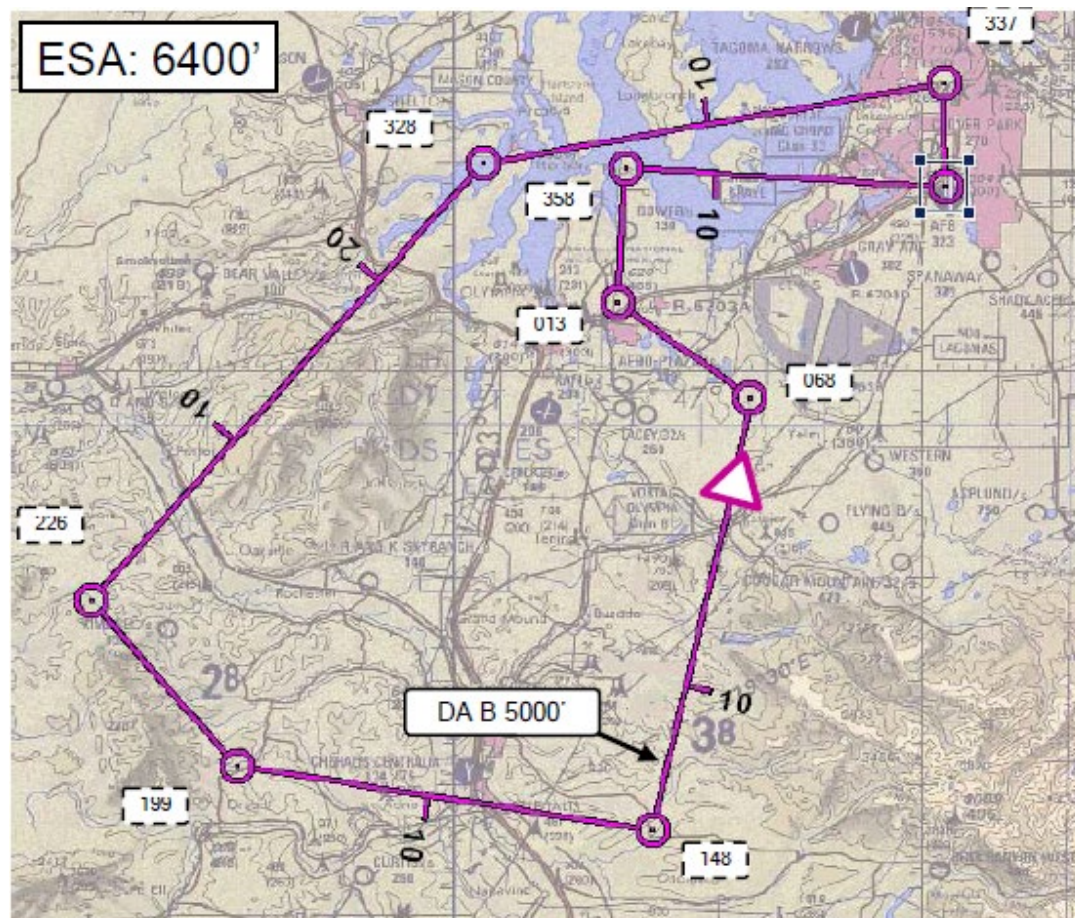


On McChord Field – drop static line or freefall jumpers between 1,000-18,000 feet with ATC coordination





Merrill DZ



- VFR Only
- Typically drop static line troops





Grant County Operations Pattern

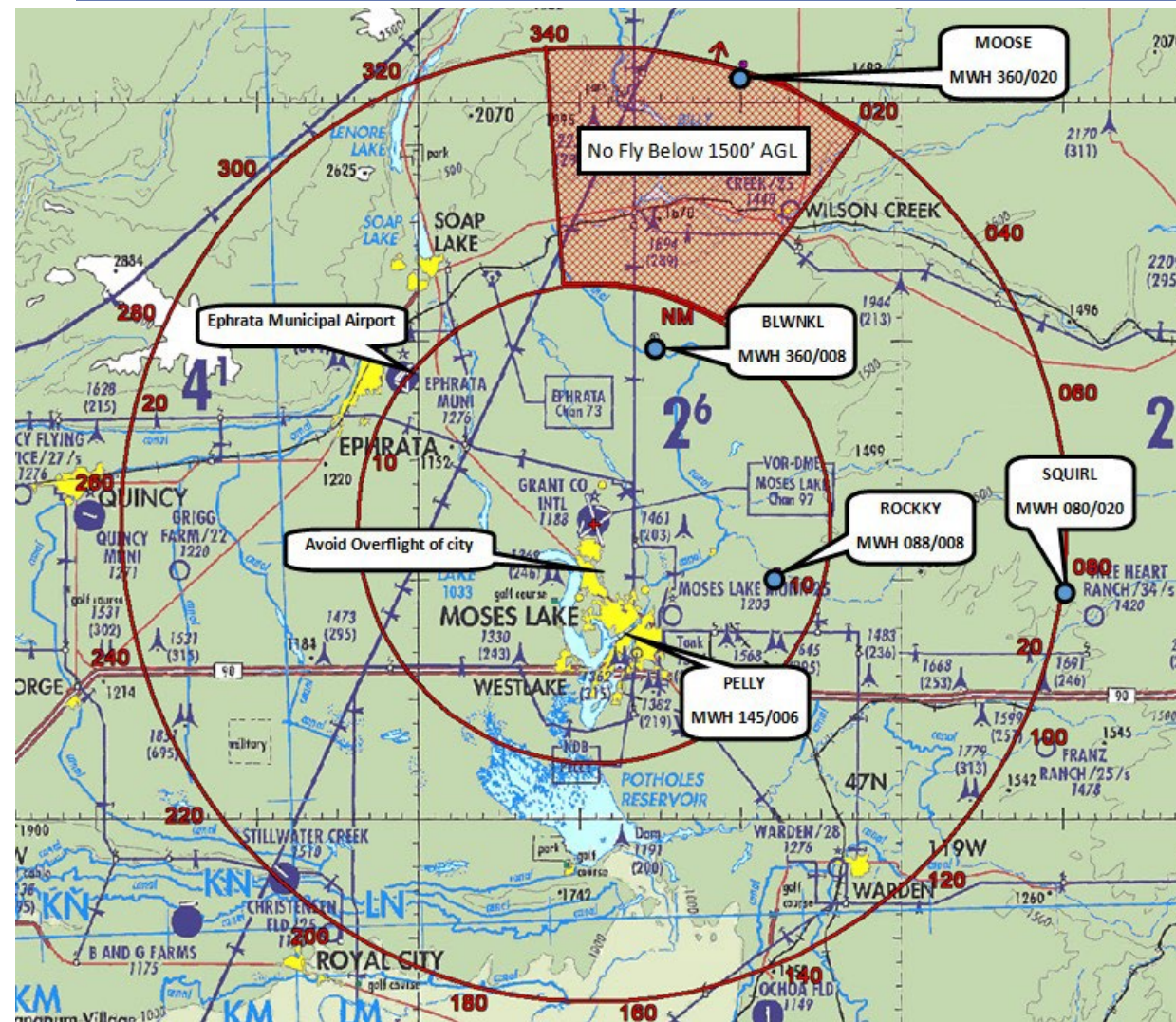


VFR/OVHD Pattern

- 14L/32R 3000' MSL
- 9/27 3500' MSL
- OVHD: 4000' MSL



Grant County Operations Airspace



- All maneuvering below 5000' MSL during tactical arrivals will be made EAST of the main runway (32R/14L) unless coordinated otherwise with ATC

- Cancel IFR prior to commencing random approaches.

- "Moose" and "Squirrel" arrivals are not considered random approaches

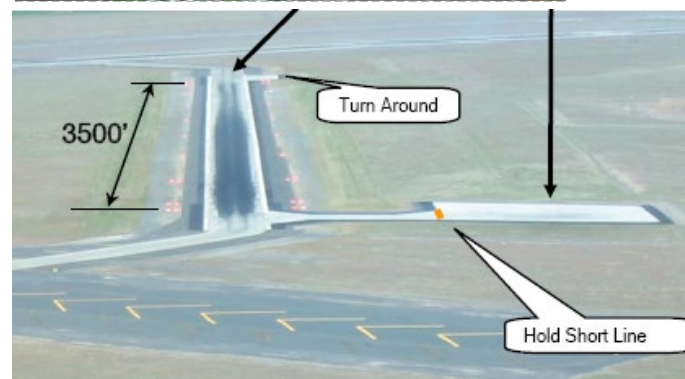
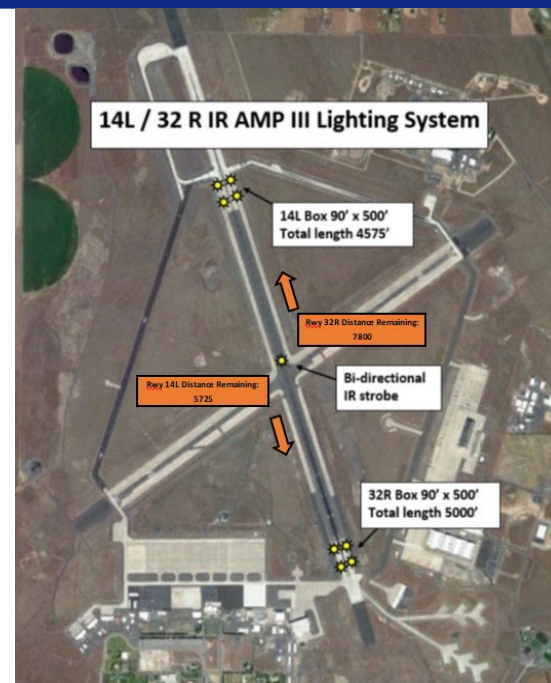
- Generally, we'll establish a VFR hold pattern at "Rockky" while the brakes cool before proceeding inbound to RWY 27



Grant County Operations Assault Landings



- What are they?
 - Spot landing (as short as 3500 ft long runway) to Rwy 9/27 & 14L/32R
 - 500 ft landing zone
 - Max braking/reverse thrust
 - Frequent “GOATs” (Go Around at Touchdown) to maximize training
- What you should know
 - Fast-paced ops
 - Demanding on crew SA
 - Possible conflicts w/crossing runways



Short Final Rwy 27



Grant County Operations Night/After Hours



- 2200L – 0200L, airfield is uncontrolled
- Aircraft in contact with “Iron Cross”: (CTAF) 118.25
- NVG operations
- Max C-17s in the traffic pattern simultaneously:
 - 2 single ships or
 - 1 single ship and 1 formation flight (max 3 acft)





Mid-Air Collisions –Why Do They Happen?



Human Error: People make mistakes

- **Pilots**
- **Controllers**

Communication

- **Miscommunication**
- **No Communication**

Environment

- **Anywhere**
- **Anytime**



***PSA Flt 182 after colliding with a Cessna 172.
All aboard both aircraft and seven on the ground were killed.***



Where Do They Happen?



- We all have responsibility to be aware of potential conflicts and **AVOID** them!
 - 49% occur in the traffic pattern
 - Of the other 51%...
 - ½ occurred during en route climb, cruise, descent
 - The rest were formation flights or other hazardous activities
 - 80% of collisions happened w/in 10 nm of an airport



*Simulated views from within the Cessna 150 and F-16 a second before collision.
Composite image by AOPA staff. Images courtesy of NTSB.*

Our goal: To educate civilian pilots on the midair potential in the Grant County area and foster a safety oriented airspace in which we operate.



Larson DZ HATR



29 Nov 2011

“During Airdrop Run-In – VFR traffic flew between 2-ship formation”

- **2-ship formation of C-17s flying at 145 knots, 1000' AGL, on IFR clearance**
- **C-17s have doors open, stabilized, ready for drop**
- **Co-altitude VFR traffic (Cessna) doesn't see formation until lead flies by**
- **VFR traffic makes right turn towards wingman, then spots wingman, and dives**
- **Formation lead contacted Grant County Approach and filed HATR**
- **FORMATIONS DO NOT FLY IN TCAS TA/RA MODE**
- **Wingmen TCAS in standby, unless greater than a mile in trail**



What C-17 Crews Do To Prevent Mid-Airs

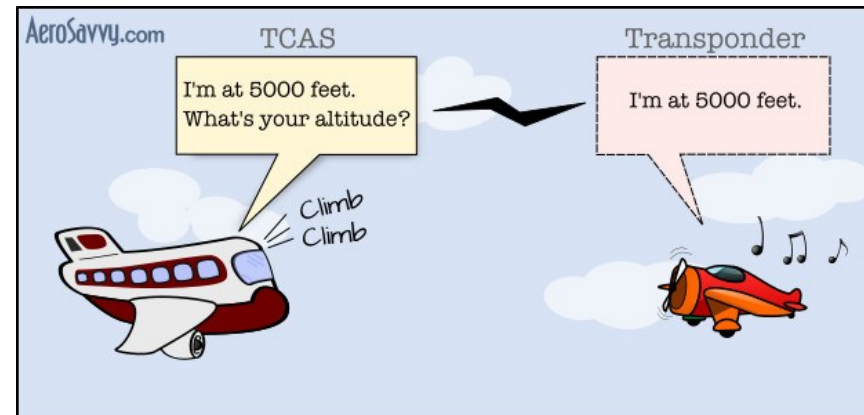
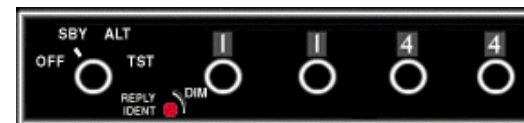
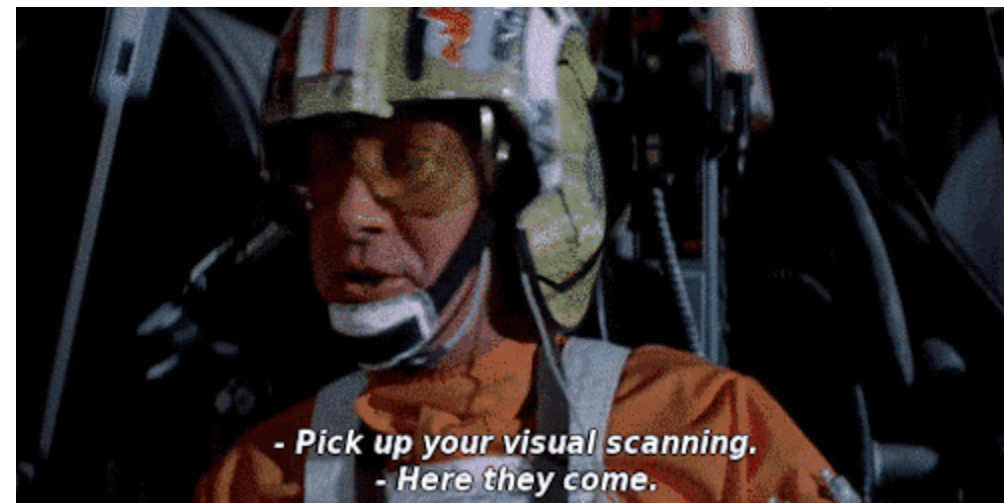


- Tools at our disposal
 - See and avoid
 - Preflight planning
 - Air Movement Table (AMT)
 - Traffic Collision Avoidance System (TCAS)
 - ADS-B
 - Radios
 - Crew concept
 - Hemispheric cruising altitudes
 - Operating procedures





What You Can Do To Prevent Mid-Airs

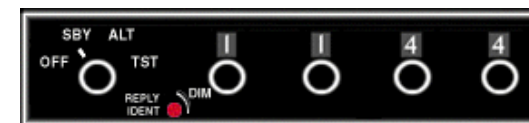
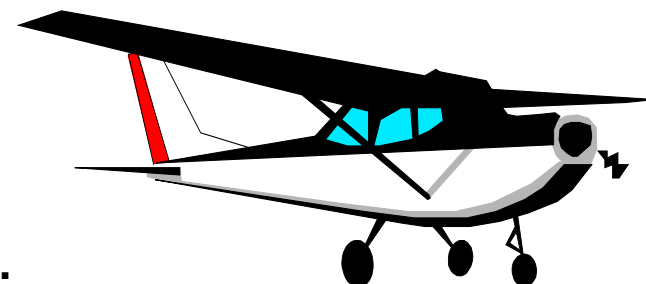




What You Can Do To Prevent Mid-Airs



- Check status of MTRs
 - Call FSS
 - <http://sua.faa.gov>
- Avoid areas of greatest activity
 - Cross perpendicular to MTRs
- If able, fly at higher altitudes. Get flight following. Fly at proper VFR hemispheric altitudes.
- Make your position known
 - External lights
 - Radios
 - Transponder (Mode C)
- **Don't get complacent!** Many mid-air occur during periods of instruction and supervision. Instructors make mistakes too.
- **Squawk!**





VFR Traffic conflicts





McChord Tower asks:



-
- **Be alert!**
 - **Fly at 500 foot altitudes.**
 - **Monitor KTCM tower (124.8) if you are within 10nm from TCM (109.6)**



MACA Products



<http://www.mcchord.af.mil/About-Us/Mid-Air-Collision-Avoidance>

(OR Google "McChord MACA")



Public Website
MACA Brochure
MACA Poster





MID-AIR COLLISION AVOIDANCE

62d Airlift Wing Flight Safety Office
McChord Field, Joint Base Lewis-McChord, WA

www.62.aw.af.mil/library/mac



COLLISION AVOIDANCE TIPS

- 1) Clear constantly for other aircraft – both visually and over the radio
- 2) Participate in flight following and always use your Mode C transponder
- 3) Use aircraft external lighting to the max extent possible
- 4) BE AWARE OF WAKE TURBULANCE – especially around the McChord Pattern
- 5) Don't get complacent – Understand your limitations



- McChord is Class D airspace and you must be in radio contact to enter it – with coordination this is usually not a problem KTCM Tower VHF 124.8
- McChord does not have a dedicated radar approach facility. Monitor Seattle Approach Control on VHF 126.5 when operating around the radar pattern
- Training is intensive and is conducted 24 hours a day

BE ALERT when flying within 15NM of McChord.

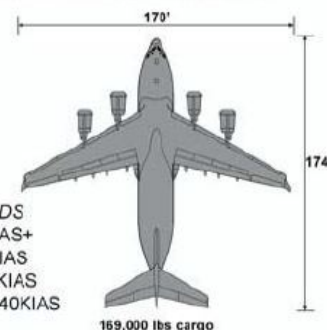
SEE AND BE SEEN!



Military Training Route Awareness

- 1) **WARNING:** Military Aircraft operate as low as 300' AGL on MTR's
- 2) While flight planning, carefully check for the presence of MTRs and avoid them if possible
- 3) **CAUTION:** Only the route centerline of an MTR is depicted on a sectional chart – military aircraft may operate several miles on either side of centerline within the route corridor
- 4) Operate through MTR's at 90 degree angles and at altitudes above 1500' AGL to minimize time spent within the route
- 5) If you see a military aircraft, assume it does not see you. Take action to avoid coming within 500'

Boeing C-17 Globemaster III



COMMON SPEEDS
Departure: 200KIAS+
Local Area: 200KIAS
Pattern: 160-230KIAS
Low Level: 240-340KIAS

Questions? Please Contact:

62d Air Wing Flight Safety Office –
(253) 982-3105
62.AW.SEF@MCCHORD.AF.MIL

62d Air Wing Airfield Operations –
(253) 982-5215
Flight Standards District Office, Seattle, WA
(425) 287-2813

Airlift Excellence...Right Here...Right Now!

Poster distributed to Local civilian Airfields:

- Tacoma Narrows
- Spanaway Airpark
- Thun Field
- Boeing Field
- Auburn Muni

Includes:
Local airspace
KTCM airfield information
Low level routes and busy areas
C-17 ops and info
Collision avoidance tips
Safety contact numbers



62AW Safety Contact Info



■ **253-982-3105**

■ **62.AW.SEF@us.af.mil**



THANK YOU!!!