





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



Maj Doc Schumacher 62d AW Flight Safety Joint Base Lewis-McChord, WA







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



MACA Introduction

- 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.













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













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





HALO Airdrop

Aeromedical Evacuation (AE)

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

Presidential Support



McChord Airfield (KTCM)



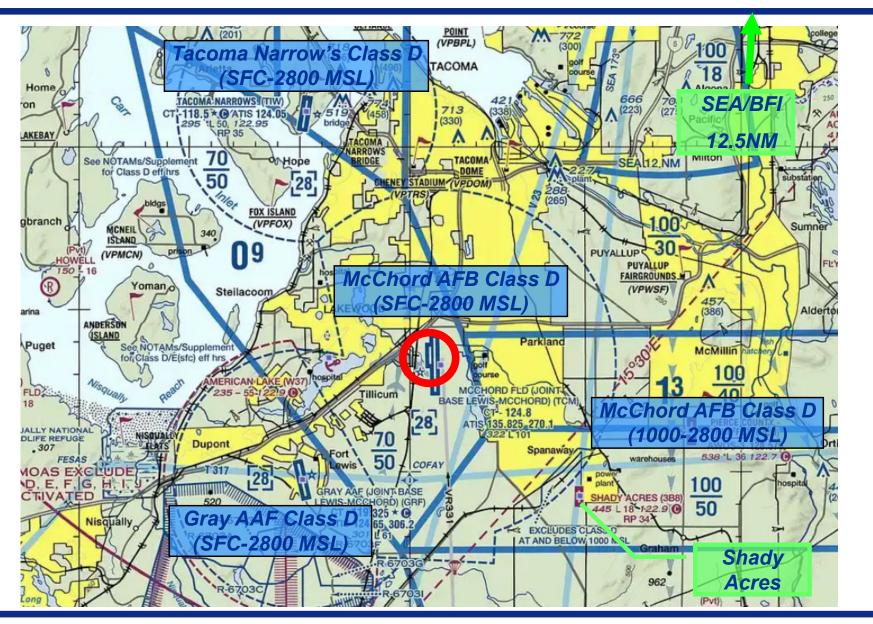


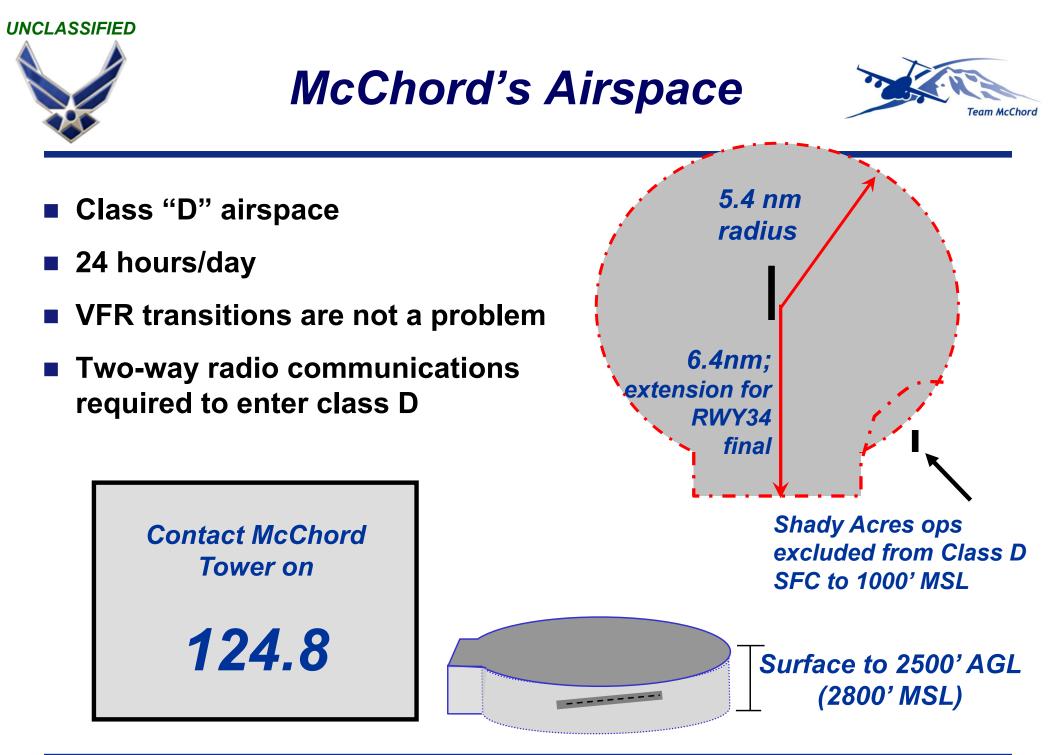
- McChord Field has a 10,100' Rwy (34/16)
- ILS, RNAV, TACAN approaches; overt and covert Assault Landing Zone (ALZ)
- Tower is operational 24 hours per day (Freq. 124.8)
- Home to 62 AW, 446 AW, 48 C-17A aircraft







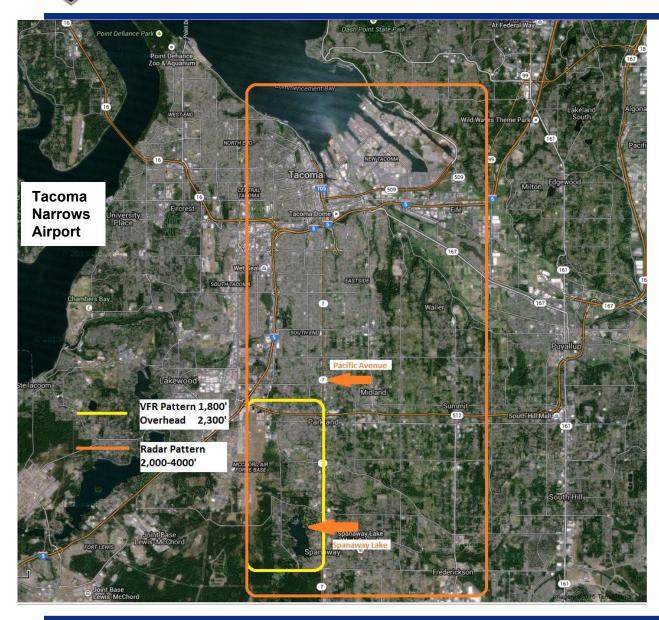






McChord Patterns





- 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





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





NVG Operations



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

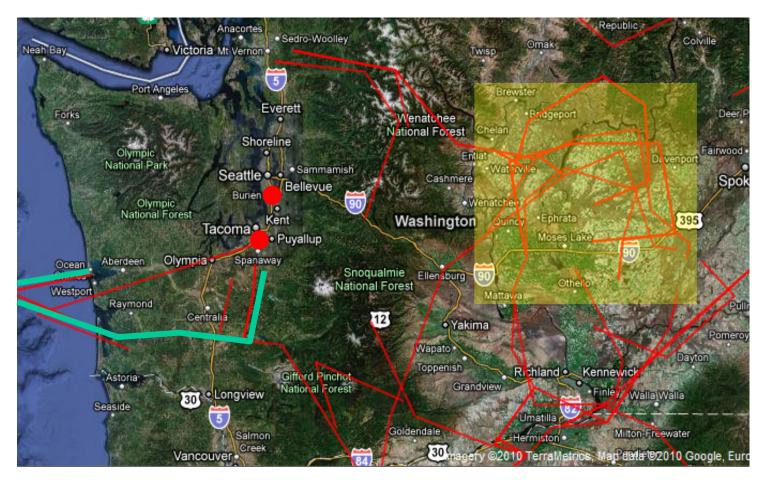






TRAINING ROUTES





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

Common Routes

•IR 324, 325, 326, 327 (near MWH)

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•VR 331
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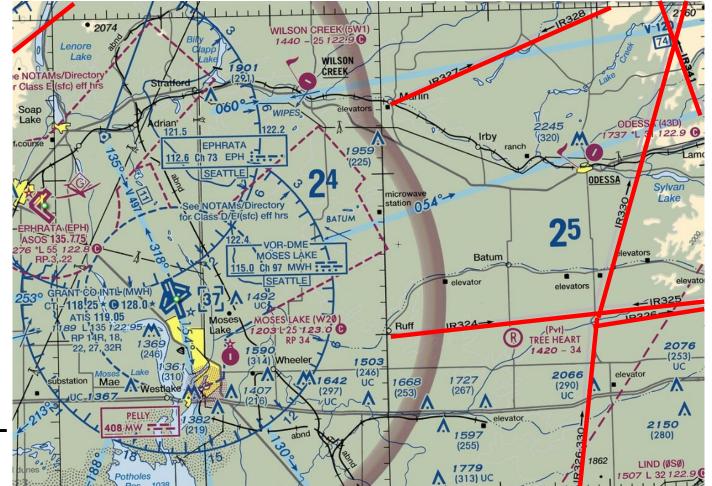


Low Level Routes on Sectional Charts



Prohibited, Restricted, and Warning Areas; Canadian Advisory, Danger, and Restricted Areas Alert Area and MOA -Military Operations Area Special Airport Traffic Area (See FAR 93 for details.) ADIZ - Air Defense Identification Zone MODE C (See FAR 91.215/AIM.) National Security Area **Terminal Radar Service** MTR - Military - IR211 **Training Route**

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





Airdrop Operations – Watch out for "COHO"!





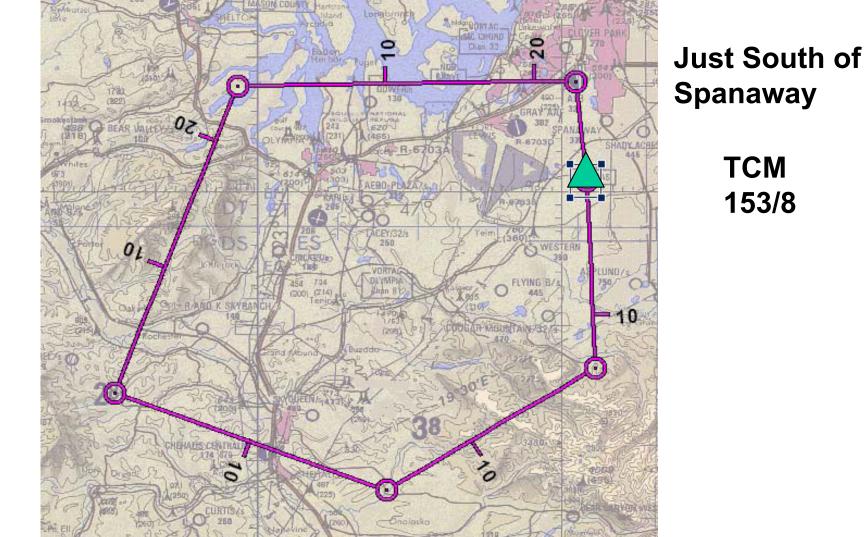
- "Flock" of C-17s
- Could be 3 or more in non-standard formation
- Difficult to maneuver formation
- Wingmen often not squawking









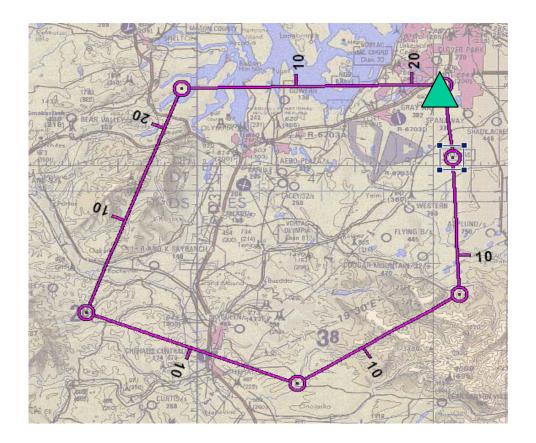


Route is VFR (can be IFR)











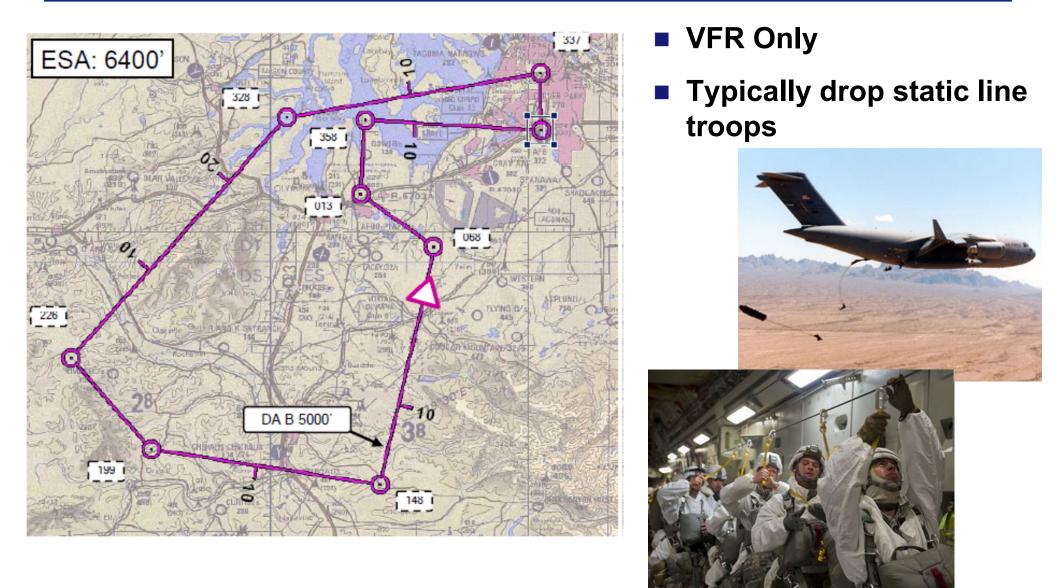
On McChord Field – drop static line or freefall jumpers between 1,000-18,000 feet with ATC coordination







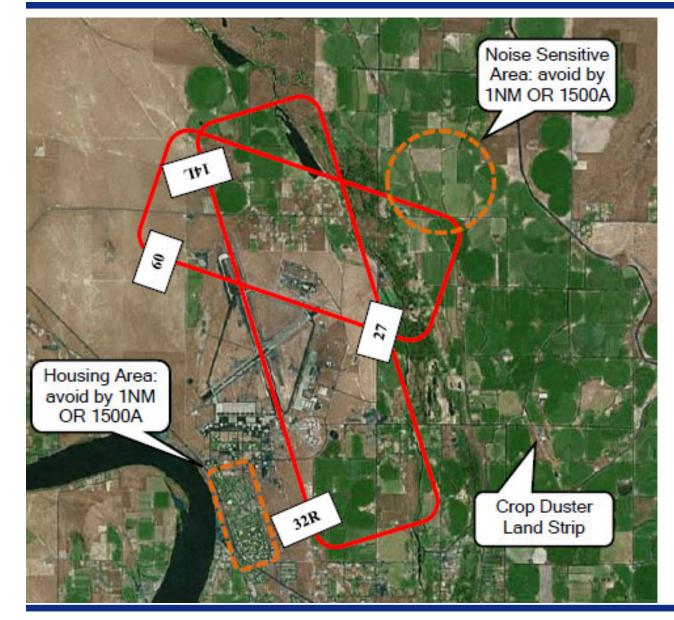






Grant County Ops





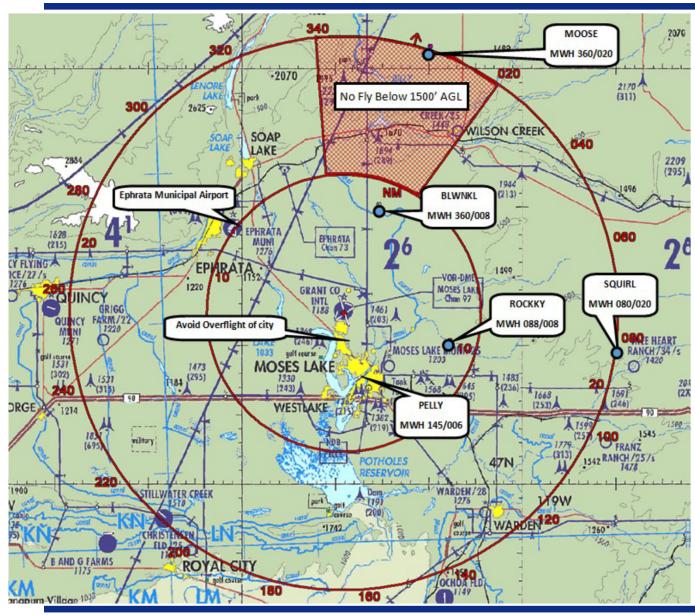
VFR/OVHD Pattern

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.

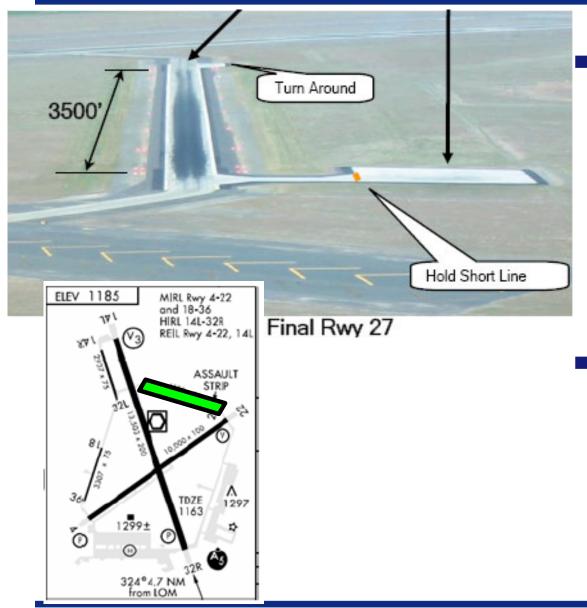
 "Moose" and "Squirl" arrivals are not considered random approaches

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



Grant County Ops -Assault Landings





What are they?

- Spot landing (as short as 3500 ft long runway)
- 500 ft landing zone
- Max braking/reverse thrust
- Frequent "GOATs" (Go Around After Touchdown) to maximize training
- What you should know
 - Fast-paced ops on rwy 9/27
 - Demanding on crew SA
 - Possible conflicts w/crossing runways





Grant County Operations Night/After Hours



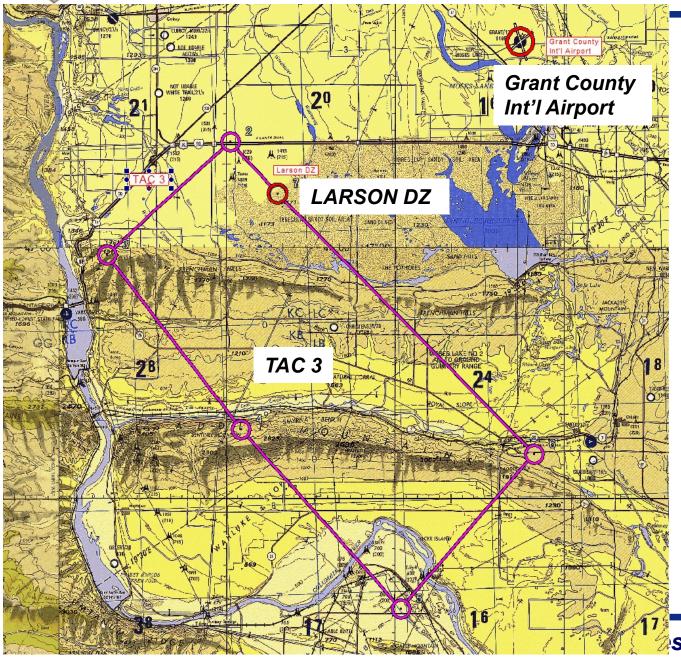
- 2200L 0200L, airfield is uncontrolled
- Aircraft in contact with "Iron Cross": (CTAF) 118.25
- NVG operations
- Max C-17s in the traffic pattern simultaneously:
 - 2 single ships or
 - 1 single ship and 1 formation flight (max 3 acft)





Airdrop Operations – Larson DZ



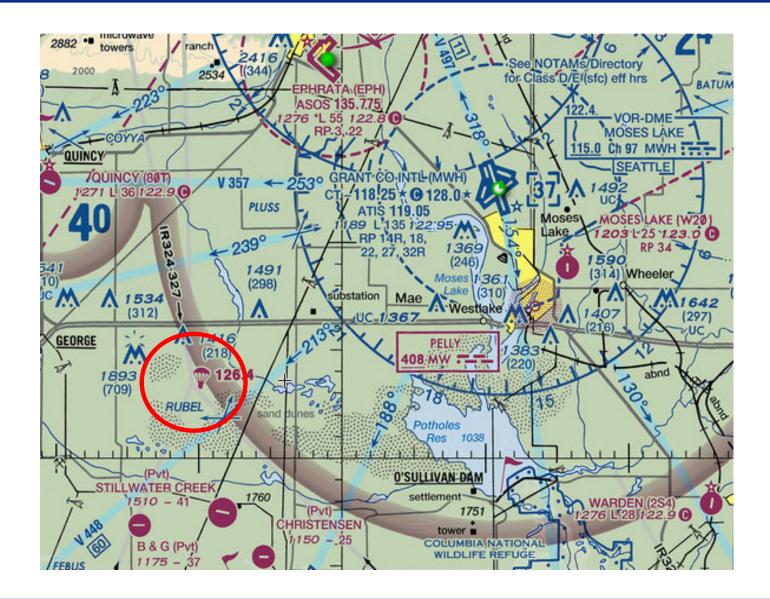


- Most Airdrop routes terminate at Larson DZ
- Sortie profiles typically include multiple 22-min "TAC 3" routes
- Highest risk exists within 20 NM N/S corridor surrounding Larson DZ.
- Crews are task saturated during and immediately after "run in" to Larson



Airdrop Operations – Larson DZ











Human Error:

Pilots & Controllers

Communications:

Miscommunication – or none

Environment:

- 49% occur in the traffic pattern
- Of the other 51%...
 - ½ occur during climb, cruise, descent
 - rest are formation flights or other hazardous activities
 - 80% of collisions happened w/in 10 nm of an airport



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





What C-17 Crews Do To Prevent Mid-Airs



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





What You Can Do To Prevent Mid-Airs





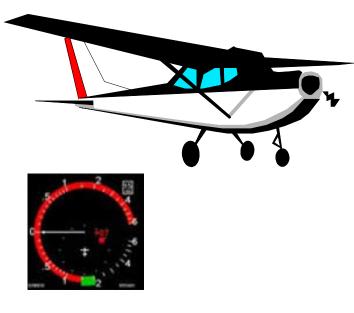
UNCLASSIFIED

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-airs occur during periods of instruction and supervision. <u>Instructors make mistakes too.</u>



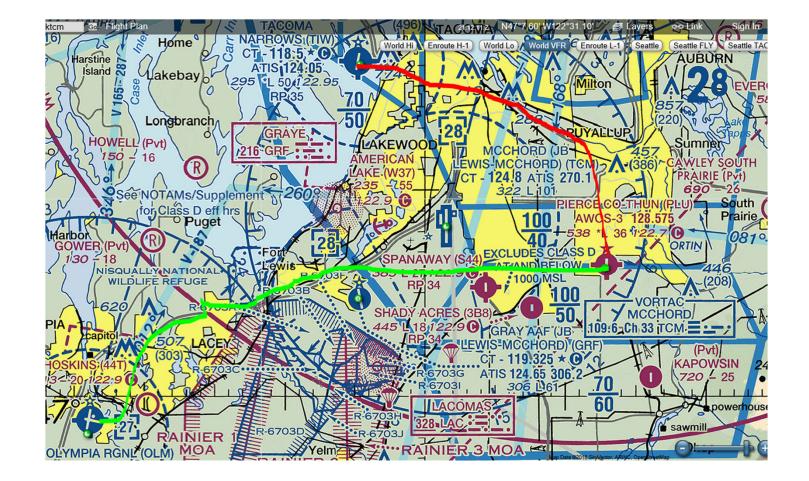






VFR Traffic conflicts





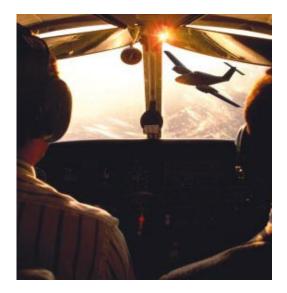






http://www.mcchord.af.mil/About-Us/Mid-Air-Collision-Avoidance

(OR Google "McChord MACA")



Public Website

MACA Brochure

MACA Poster



With a scenic view of Mount Rainier in the backdrop. Joint Base Lewis-McChord, McChord Field, WA, displays the beauty of the Pacific Northwest. McChord Field is part of the Air Mobility Command; a worldwide network of bases transporting people and equipment at a moment's notice in support of peacetime and wartime taskings. The base is located 10 miles south of Tacoma, Washington.

McChord Field is home to the 62d Airlift Wing (AW) and the 446th Airlift Wing (USAF Reserve). These are strategic airlift units with 48 assigned C-17A Globemaster III aircraft.

McChord's Class D airspace lies beneath Seattle Tacoma International Airport's Class B airspace veil. Additionally, there are multiple civilian airfields in the immediate area. Commercial air carriers, executive aircraft, and general aviation aircraft extensively use the airspace around McChord. The aircraft found in the local airspace range from ultra-light aircraft to supersonic fighters to heavy airlifters. The McChord Flight Safety Office solicits your help in making the skies over this region a safer place to fly! Please contact us at (253) 982-3105.



Poster distributed to Local civilian Airfields:



- -Olympia Regional
- -Thun Field
- -Boeing Field
- -Auburn Muni

MID-AIR COLLISION AVOIDANCE

COLLISION

1) Clear constantly for other

over the radio

possible

2) Participate in flight

3) Use aircraft external

4) BE AWARE OF WAKE TURBULANCE -

McChord Pattern

SEE AND BE SEEN!

especially around the

5) Don't get complacent -Understand your limitations

VR 331 # IR344

1) WARNING: Military

2) While flight planning,

3) CAUTION: Only the

Aircraft operate as low

as 300'AGL on MTR's

carefully check for the

avoid them if possible

route centerline of an

MTR is depicted on a

aircraft may operate several miles on either

sectional chart - military

presence of MTRs and

Military Training Route Awareness

side of centerline within

at 90 degree angles and

1500'AGL to minimize

aircraft, assume it does

not see you. Take action

to avoid coming within

time spent within the

the route corridor

at altitudes above

5) If you see a military

route

500

4) Operate through MTR's

aircraft - both visually and

following and always use

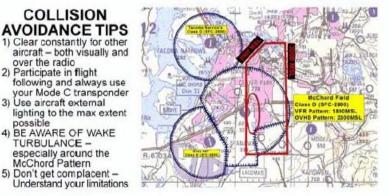
lighting to the max extent

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





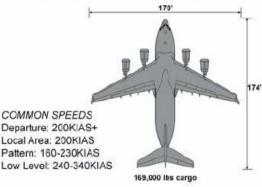
www.62.aw.af.mil/library/maca



- 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.

Boeing C-17 Globemaster III



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!

Includes: Local airspace

KTCM airfield information

Low level routes and busy areas

C-17 ops and info

Collision avoidance tips

Safety contact numbers





THANK YOU & FLY SAFE!

<u>62AW Safety Contact Info</u> 253-982-3105 62.AW.SEF@us.af.mil