

## **2017 Low Level Route Survey**

For 301st Operations Group JRB-NAS Fort Worth



## Customer 301<sup>st</sup> Operations Group





## Customer 301<sup>st</sup> Operations Group

The 301st Fighter Wing, based at Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth Carswell Field, Texas, is equipped with the F-16C+ Fighting Falcon. It is the only Air Force Reserve (AFRC) fighter unit in the state of Texas.

The 301st Fighter Wing is the largest tenant unit on NAS Fort Worth JRB. With approximately 2,100 reservists and civilians, the wing has an economic impact of \$254 million on the local community.

Day to day activities of the wing are managed by full time air reserve technicians and department of the Air Force civilians. Ready reservist assigned to the wing are required to attend unit training assemblies which are scheduled for one weekend each month, plus serve 15 days active duty each year to fulfill their reserve commitment. Since reserve pilots are required to maintain the same degree of readiness as their active duty counterparts, flying activities are scheduled Tuesday through Saturday of each week throughout the year.



## Customer 301st Operations Group

The 301<sup>st</sup> Fighter Wing at JRB-NAS Fort Worth conducts extensive low-level training within 200 miles of the base.

Military pilots use the routes to maintain proficiency by simulating wartime missions. Actual wartime missions require high speed low-level penetrations, to avoid detection by the enemy.

MTRs are not only used by the 301<sup>st</sup> FW aircraft, but also by various other fighter, bomber, and transport aircraft.



### Mission Objectives

- Primary Mission Objective To locate and plot the <u>EXACT</u> location and height of any obstacles above 200 feet AGL within the areas of the low level training routes designated by the 301 OG/OSA. Aircrews will use current Sectional Charts as reference for determining whether or not an obstacle has already been identified.
- <u>Secondary Mission Objective</u> Improve proficiency of mission staff and aircrews under search conditions. Provide qualification missions for aircrew members in training.



#### **Points of Contact**

- LLRS IC Maj Mark Hammack
  - Phone 214 478 0955
  - Email <a href="mailto:hammackm@dentoncap.org">hammackm@dentoncap.org</a>
- LLRS Deputy IC Lt Col Steve Robertson
  - ❖ Phone 940 232 4635
  - Email <u>robertsons@dentoncap.org</u>



- Entire route (all segments) <u>must</u> be flown in the same month.
- IC will request/assign routes to accomplish this
- Photos of new towers are requested
- Any major construction or landmarks should be noted
- Note bird activity (flyways) that could cause conflict with AF training flights.



- Deconfliction requires that we notify the 301 OG/OSA 24 hours in advance of when we intend to fly a specific route. Routes may be flown any day of the week.
- Standard crew of three is preferred, minimum crew is two for any sortie to be flown
- There must be a current mission pilot on the sortie, others may be trainees
- Detailed planning is a must plan to launch early when it is cool



- Typical mission is one 2.5 3.5 hour sortie. Some sorties may include a fuel stop before RTB. Some sorties are paired back to back with a lunch/fuel stop in between. Whenever the engine is shut down, another sortie is required.
- Normal cruise speed to/from the route at a cooler altitude
- Route survey is NLT 1000' AGL @ a recommended 100 KTS ground speed. Track spacing varies by MTR route. Search area extends two miles outside of the charted area. Search speed may be increased at the discretion of the MP as long as ability to locate uncharted towers is maintained



- Locate and plot the EXACT location and estimated height of any new obstacles above 200' AGL, any charted obstacles that have been removed, and verify charted obstacles in the Low Level routes
- Fly over the top of the obstacle to locate it. You may briefly descend to 500' AGL to estimate the obstacle height then return to NLT 1000' AGL. <u>Never</u> descend below the top of the tower



Kneeboard sheets for every route with turn points are posted at <a href="http://dentoncap.org/low-level-route-surveys/">http://dentoncap.org/low-level-route-surveys/</a>

In the NAS JRB Low Level Route Mission section

Other documents posted there include:

- Low Level Route Sighting Sheet
- Observer Scanner Work Sheet
- PIREP kneeboard form
- This briefing presentation



#### Weather

- CAP aircraft may fly IFR to reach the survey area but will not conduct the route survey unless the flight visibility is at least 5 miles and ceilings are at least 3000' AGL.
- The MP will abort the sortie if the weather falls below these minimums while conducting the survey.

#### Lights On for Safety

 All sorties will be flow with all aircraft exterior lights turned on.



#### **Guy Wires**

Guy wires extend as far a ½ mile beyond towers. CAP aircraft will not descend below 500' AGL or below the top of any tower while attempting to measure the tower's height.



**Surviving The Wires Environment** 



Guyed Tower – Guyed towers used to be the cheapest tower to construct, but require the greatest amount of land. For taller heights (300' and greater) it is much cheaper to build a guyed tower. Most radio and television towers are guyed towers. A guyed tower is a straight tower supported by guy wires to the ground which anchor the tower.





Lattice Toweralso referred to as a self-support tower or SST





Monopole Tower- A monopole tower is a single tube tower. It requires one foundation and typically does not exceed 200 ' AGL.



# Mission Basics Types of Towers



MET towers or Meteorological towers are used to gather wind data necessary for site evaluation and development of wind turbine projects. They can be erected very rapidly and may be on site from a few days to up to a year or longer. At this time there is no standardized notification system in place to indicate when and where these towers are erected.





Wind Turbines – large 1.5 to 3.5MW wind turbines typically used in this area are 200' to 300' AGL with blades reaching another 120' to 150'. Usually arrayed in wind farms.

Document the approximate total area of any new wind farms located.

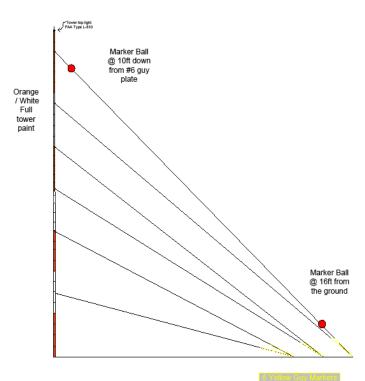


MET towers generally vary in height from 100, 150, 200 and 250 feet tall.

There are no standards for markings and towers less than 200 feet tall are not required to be lighted.

#### DNV-GEC Tower Marking Scheme C

Proposed tower marking scheme for aerial visibility

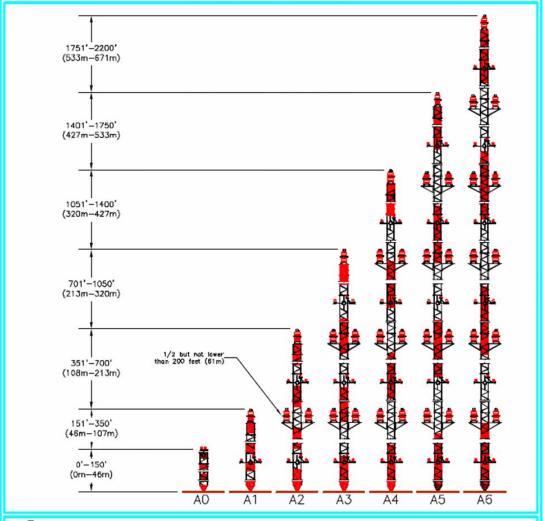




# Estimating Height by Lighting

#### RED OBSTRUCTION LIGHTING STANDARDS (FAA Style A)

Day Protection = Aviation Orange/White Paint Night Protection = 2,000cd Red Beacon and sidelights





L-864 Flashing Beacon



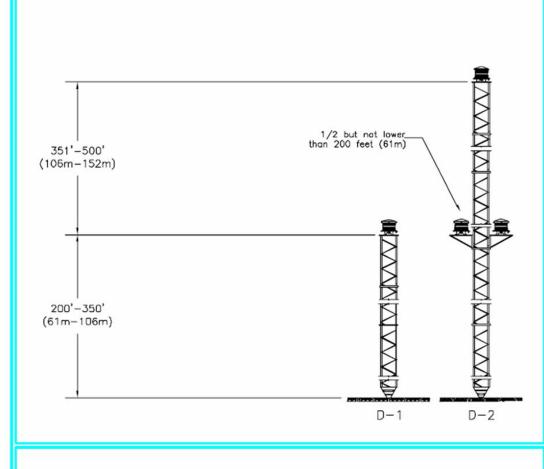
- L-810 Obstruction Light



# Estimating Height by Lighting

#### MEDIUM INTENSITY WHITE OBSTRUCTION LIGHTING STANDARDS (FAA Style D)

Day/Twilight Protection = 20,000cd White Strobe Night Protection = 2,000cd White Strobe Pointing of tower is typically not required.





- L-855 Flashing White Strobe



#### Bird strikes

- While not considered a big issue for light general aviation aircraft, birds have been responsible for some major accidents and more than 300 fatalities since the age of flight began. According to an FAA study, more than 16,000 collisions occurred during a recent seven-year period over the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Nearly 80 percent occurred less than 1,000 feet above the ground
- Most general aviation aircraft windshields etc are NOT required to be able to withstand bird strikes



The Air Force Bird Aircraft Strike Hazard Team and FAA's *Aviation News* from January 1996 offer this guidance for avoiding bird strikes:

- Strikes are most likely in <u>August, September, and October</u> particularly in migratory flyways. These tend to be the larger birds. Keep a lookout, just as you would for other flying objects.
- Dawn and dusk are the times with the highest probability of a bird encounter.
- Turn on landing or recognition lights. This helps birds see oncoming aircraft.
- Plan to climb. Birds almost invariably dive away, but there are exceptions.



The Air Force Bird Aircraft Strike Hazard Team and FAA's *Aviation News* from January 1996 offer this guidance for avoiding bird strikes:

- Slow down. This will allow birds more time to get out of your way and will lessen the impact force if you do hit one.
- If a collision seems likely, duck below the glareshield to avoid being hit by the bird and flying plexiglass. Advise passengers to do the same. Protect your eyes and head.
- If a collision occurs, fly the aircraft first. Assess the damage and decide whether you can make it to an airport or you should make an off-airport landing. Declare an emergency it doesn't cost anything. Even if no damage is visible, divert to the nearest airport and have a mechanic look at the airplane.



## Mission Basics Bird strikes





- Watch for signs of heat related problems
- You can fly with windows open at any speed
- Hydrate Hydrate

#### The Pee Chart

How	dehydrated are you?
	(Highly Dehydrated) Go drink a large bottle of water immediately!!!
	You are still seriously dehydrated. Drinking more now will make you feel a lot better.
	Moderately dehydrated. You lose fluid on a regular basis throughout the day. Drink more water to get hydrated.
	Almost there. Get some more water in your system to help flush all those toxins from your body. Stay hydrated and healthy!
	Great job. Now don't let yourself get dehydrated. Drink at least 8-12 large glasses of water throughout the day.
*Caffeinate	d drinks dehydrate - limit your consumption. ks can provide supplementary electrolytes, but

Water is the Key!

Drink one sport drink for every three to four bottles of water. Don't wait to get thirsty. If you're thirsty, you're a quart low.



- Safety is of paramount importance
- Never compromise your safety
- ORM Uploaded to eServices Required
- Weight & Balance Uploaded to eServices Required
- FAA VFR Flight Plan Required
- Don't forget to Close your Flight Plan
- Suggestions that improve safety are always welcome



Form Approved: OMB No. 2120-0026 09/30/2006 TIME STARTED U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (FAA USE ONLY) □ PILOT BRIEFING ☐ VNR FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION INITIALS FLIGHT PLAN ☐ STOPOVER 2. AIRCRAFT 3. AIRCRAFT TYPE / 5. DEPARTURE POINT 4. TRUE 7. CRUISING 6. DEPARTURE TIME IDENTIFICATION. SPECIAL EQUIPMENT AIRSPEED ALTITUDE VFR PROPOSED (Z) KADM ACTUAL (Z) CAP4238 C182/G IFR 120 2000 DVFR 1700 KT8 8. ROUTE OF FLIGHT ADM070009/D2+30 ADM225040 9. DESTINATION (Name of airport 10. EST. TIME ENROUTE 11. REMARKS and city) MINUTES CAP/USAF LOW LEVEL ROUTE SURVEY \*NOTE-MAY ADD SPOT KDTO 03 30 INFO HERE IF PERTINENT Aircraft N7636N 12. FUEL ON BOARD 14. PILOTS NAME, ADDRESS & TELEPHONE NUMBER & AIRCRAFT HOME BASE. 13. ALTERNATE AIRPORT(8) 15. NUMBER ABOARD Steve Robertson, 940 232 4635, KDTO MINUTES 30 17. DESTINATION CONTACT/TELEPHONE (OPTIONAL) Rick Woolfolk, 940 391 3728 16. COLOR OF AIRCRAFT CIVIL AIRCRAFT PILOTS. FAR Part 91 requires you file an IFR flight plan to operate under instrument flight rules in controlled airspace. Failure to file could result in a civil penalty not to exceed \$1,000 for each violation (Section 901 of the WHITE/RED/BLUE Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended). Filing of a VFR flight plan is recommended as a good operating practice. See also Part 99 for requirements concerning DVFR flight plans.

- Route is entry point reference a VOR radial/distance
- /D (for delay) (time in grid) Example /D2+30
- Exit point reference a VOR radial/distance
- Full Route of Flight example: ADM070009/D2+30 ADM225040
- Remarks: CAP/USAF LOW LEVEL ROUTE SURVEY and N-number
- Destination Contact: Your FRO



## VFR Flight Plans

<u>Don't forget to close your VFR flight plan with FSS</u>. There have been several instances recently when CAP aircraft have failed to close their flight plan and FSS has had to initiate search procedures at 30 minutes overdue.

- •CAP4230 filed VFR to WPA, (Wiley Post), ETA was 5/7/11 1800z closed flight plan at 1845z 45 minutes past ETA.
- •CAP3072 filed VFR to SKX, (Taos), ETA was 2/26/12 0115z closed Flight plan 0150z 35 minutes past ETA.
- •CAP3039 filed VFR to ALM, (Alamogordo), ETA was 2/25/12 2359z closed Flight plan 0032z 33 minutes past ETA.
- •CAP2151 filed VFR to SGS, (South St. Paul), ETA was 2/10/12 1829z closed Flight plan 1853z 34 minutes past ETA
- •CAP2152 filed VFR to SGS, (South St. Paul), ETA was 2/10/12 1829z closed Flight plan 1853z 34 minutes past ETA



#### Communication

Before departing the MP will contact the IC/FRO.

All participants will be checked in via WMIRS.

Safety currency will be checked and anyone who is not current will not be allowed to participate.

There will be no High Bird for these sorties.

It is anticipated that most communication will be via cell phone, email, TEXT message, or local flight following.



#### Communication

Contact FSS every 60 minutes for altimeter setting, update your position, provide PIREP

a pirep			charted free 1-800-WX-B		or 122.2), er landing to give
Neares	st VOR or Air	port:			
Observ	ation Time:		_(Zulu) or		(Minutes Ago)
Altitud	le:		MSL		
Note: N	ft Type:	required; you			
Cloud CLR	Coverage (Cir	cle One): SCT	BKN	OVO	
	>0 or ≤2/8				
	Type (Circle On				
	Cumulus				
Cirrus	<b>Height</b> : Base	es:		Tops	

	Drizzle	Snow	Hail	
Precip	itation Inte	ensity (Circle (	One):	
Light	Modera	te Heavy	y	
Tempe	rature:		Celsius	
Wind [	Direction: _		Speed:	Kn
Turket				
	ence (Circle	One): oderate	Couoro	
_				
Light	nop ivid	oderate Cho	p Extreme	
Remar	ks:			



- The IC will load sorties into WMIRS and obtain a sortie number.
   Mission Symbol is A99
- Route assignment requests will be sent to all participating squadrons
- Each new month the squadron will upload a current Aircraft Inspection Form to the Mission Files in WMIRS for the aircraft used
- Do not fly if the sortie without a verbal Flight Release
- Sorties sometimes get missed in the approval process. If the sortie is not green on the day to be flown contact the IC or Deputy IC who will call the NOC for approval



- The MP will update sorties in WMIRS with aircrew names
- Check aircraft discrepancies in WMIRS and CAPERS
- eFlight release from LLRS IC or Deputy IC only:

Mark Hammack: 214-478-0955

Steve Robertson: 940-232 4635

If other CAP personnel are providing support such as local flight following let us know so they can be signed into the mission via WMIRS.



## BEFORE calling for a Flight Release at the start of the day's sorties the MP will:

- 1. Complete the following sections in the e104
  - Manifest, Qualifications, Aircraft
  - Cell phone number(s) in crew contact line
  - Briefing including N/A in boxes as appropriate
  - Current and forecast weather (actual weather not just VFR)
  - ORM
- 2. Upload into the appropriate location in the e104:
  - W&B REQUIRED by IC



#### At the completion of the day's sorties the MP will:

- Complete the Sortie Debriefing Section including Hobbs hours, tach hours, fuel gallons & dollars, Summary Section, and Results/Deliverables Section (photos/route survey sheets completed, etc.)
- 2. Upload into the appropriate location in WMIRS:
  - Fuel Receipt (appropriately annotated)
  - Route Survey Sighting Sheets into the e104 "Sighting Sheets" folder
- 3. Upload any photos to WMIRS
- 4. Update CAPERS tach and Hobbs time for maintenance tracking
- 5. Write up any A/C discrepancies in both WMIRS and CAPERS

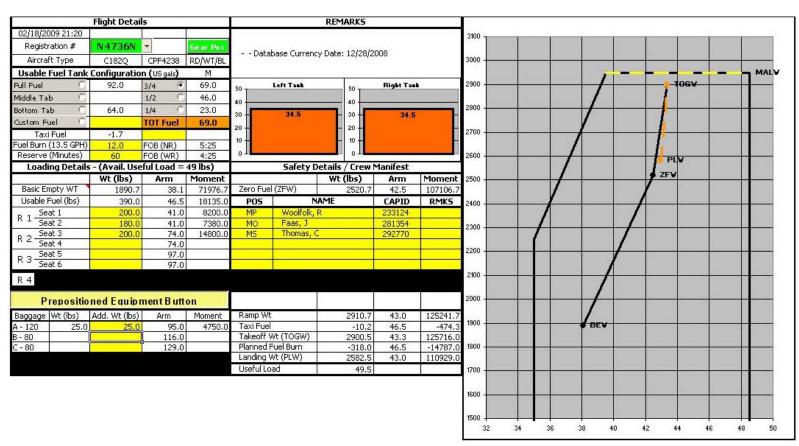


## ORM

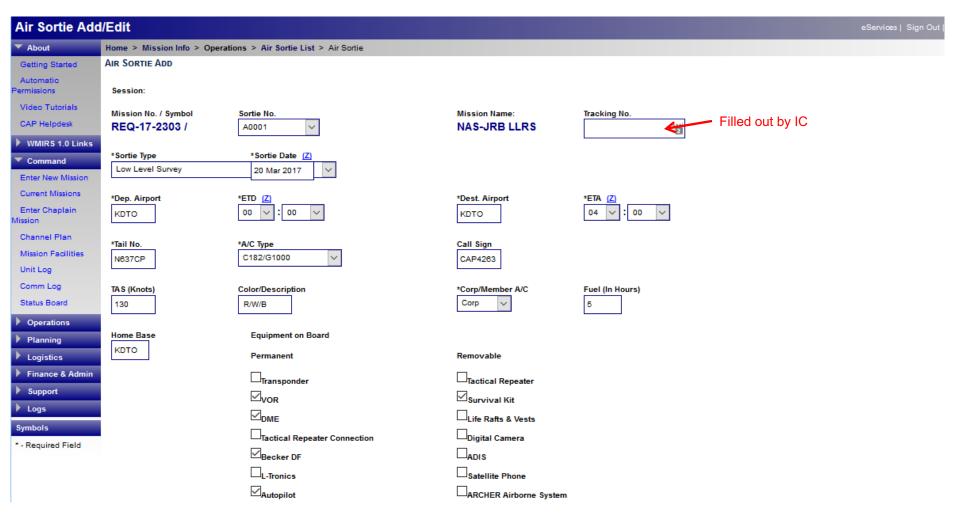
- Required mission paperwork
- Increased safety awareness



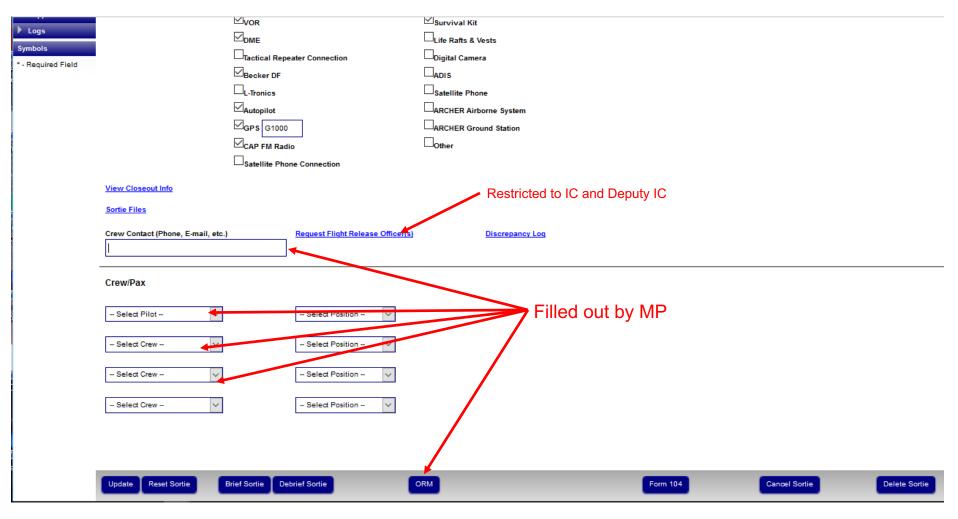
## Weight & Balance



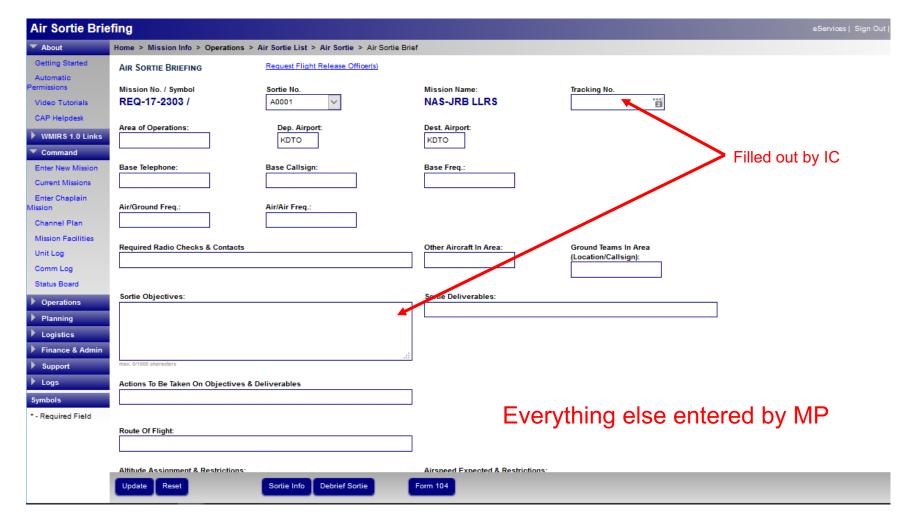












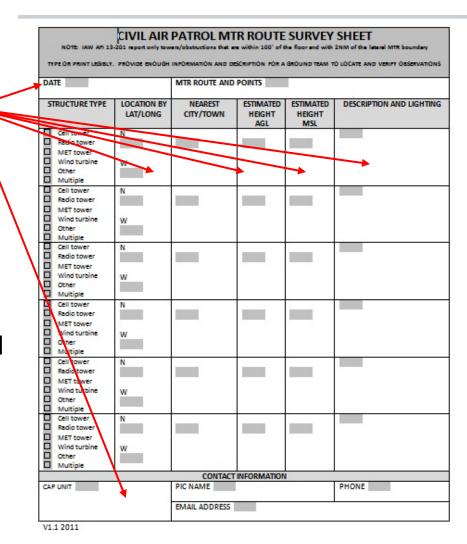


mbols				
equired Field			•	
	Route Of Flight:			
	Altitude Assignment & Restrictions:		Airspeed Expected & Restrictions:	
	Aircraft Separation (Adjoining Areas):		Emergency/Alternate Fields:	
	Military Low Altitude Training Routes:		Hazards To Flight:	
			Courset Acros Of	
	Current Local WX:	Current En Route WX:"	Current Area Of Operations WX:	
	- Sel - V Optional Description	Sel V Optional Description	Sel V Optional Description	
			Forecast Area Of	
	Forecast Local WX: Sel V Optional Description	Forecast En Route WX: Sel V Optional Description	Operations WX: Sel V Optional Description	
	Π			
	Flight Plan Required	None V	Flight Plan Opened	Entered by MP
	ORM Matrix Complete	Risk Assessment:	Risk Assessment Approved	
	Special Instructions (Including Risk Mil	tigation Procedures):	Crew Notes:	
	max. 0/600 oharaofers		max. 0/1000 oharaoters	.:.
	Update Reset	Sortie Info Debrief Sortie	Form 104	



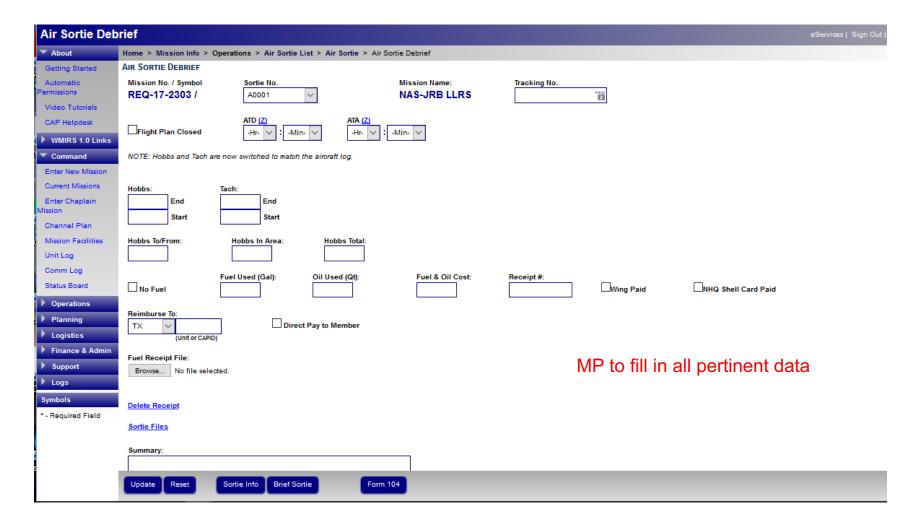
## Route Survey Sighting Sheets

- Available on website
- •Fill out all fields
- Report changes only
- Uncharted towers
- Missing towers
- Location information so a ground team can locate the obstacle
- Upload to the "Sighting Sheets" folder for each sortie





## After Sortie





## After Sortie

Results/Deliverables:	
max. 0/800 oharaolers	
Weather Conditions:	
max. 0/200 oharsolers	MP to fill in all pertinent data
	ivii to iii iii ali pertinerit data
Remarks:	A.61
	After completion, contact IC/F
	to close out sortie.
max. 0/400 oharaolers	
Sortie Effectiveness: Reason (if not successful): Reason (Other):  Select	1
- Seled - V	J
Attachments & Documentation:	
Phone Debriefing Debriefer (Name & CAPID):	Time & Date Debriefed (Z)
CAPID:	8 Mar 2017   -Hr- ∨  : -Min- ∨



## **Training Opportunities**

# Mission Aircrew Training for MS, MO, and MP

Depending on the complexity of the sortie we will try to pair a MP SET or IP crew in the following priority:

- MP Trainees
- MO Renewals/Requals
- MO Trainees
- MS Renewals/Requals
- MS Trainees



# Questions?



# Let's Fly!

