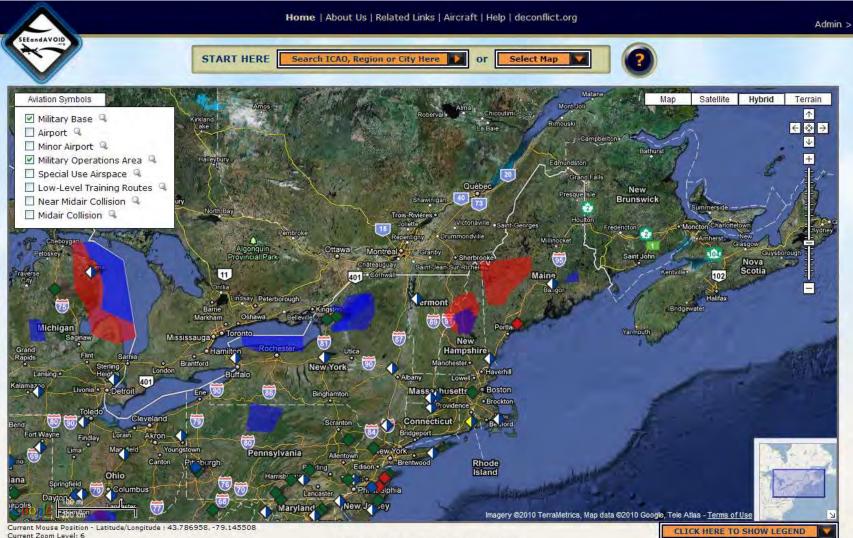




## M.A.C.A. MID-AIR COLLISION AVOIDANCE Go to www.seeandavoid.org

AIR NATIC NAL GUA



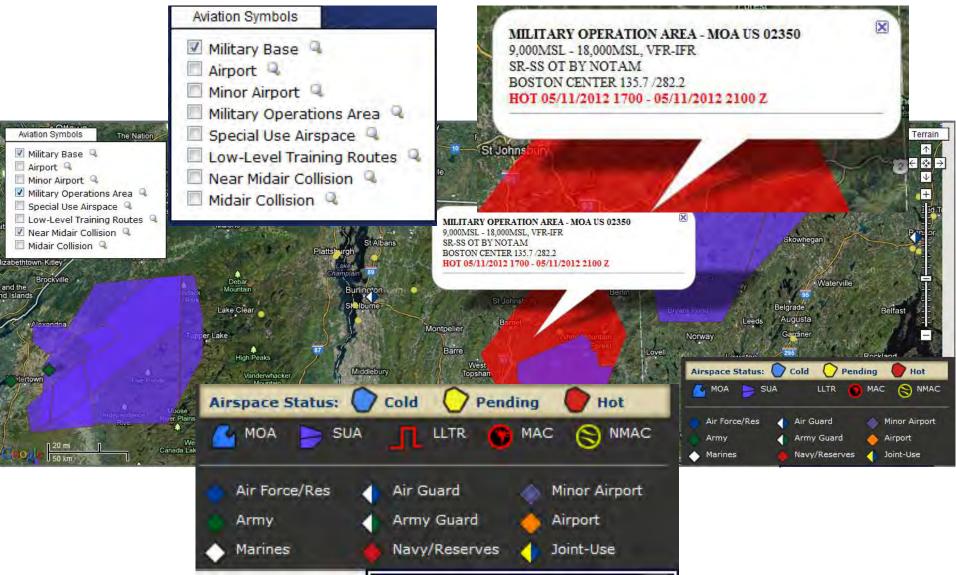


Disclaimer: Not to scale. Do not use for Flight Navigation.

To join the National MACA Working group, or provide inputs for content, please e-mail the Chief of Aviation Safety, Air National Guard, at <u>admin@seeandavoid.org</u>. <u>Request Info</u> | <u>Privacy Statement</u> | © 2005 - 2009 SeeAndAvoid.org. All Rights Reserved. | Disclaimer: Not to scale. Do not use for Flight Navigation.











# Military Operating Areas (MOAs)

- Local MOAs -Viper, Yankee, Condor
- Check aeronautical charts for airspace limits
- Areas under the control of Boston ARTCC
- Center, nearest FSS and NOTAMs can advise you of their use
- Expect "training activities necessitating acrobatic or abrupt flight maneuvers" (AIM 3-4-5)
- Speeds in excess of 500 KIAS
- Up to 6 F-16s operating simultaneously, sometimes with other aircraft types





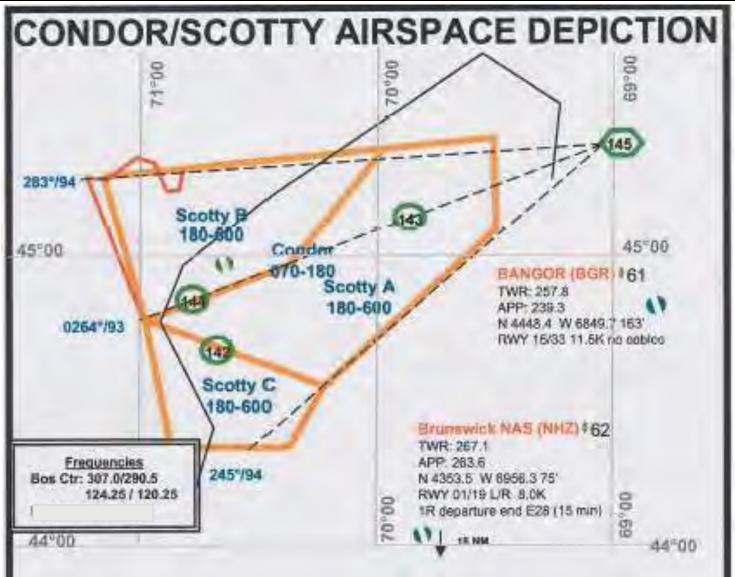
# Military Operating Areas (MOAs)

- IFR traffic may be cleared through if IFR separation may be provided, otherwise rerouted
- VFR traffic should "exercise extreme caution" (AIM 3-4-5). It is best to avoid while active!
- Active/inactive status can change frequently.
- Contact the controlling agency for advisories prior to entering (Boston center 135.70, 123.875, 135.25) (AIM 3-4-5.c.)
- Contact any FSS within 100 miles to obtain accurate real-time information (AIM 3-4-5.c.)



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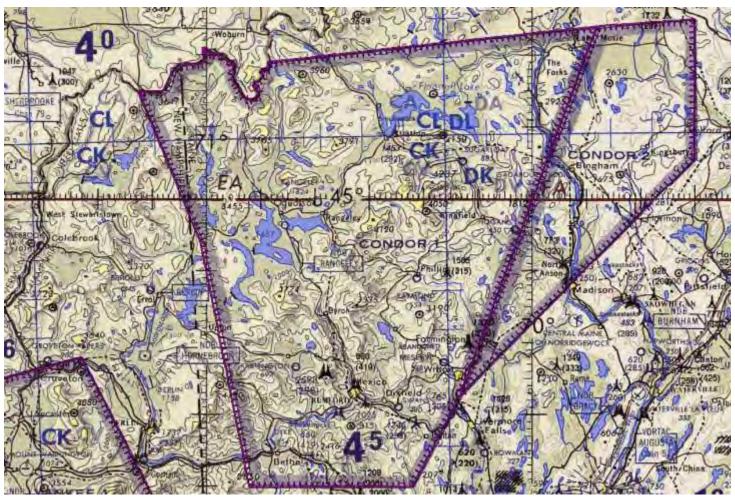






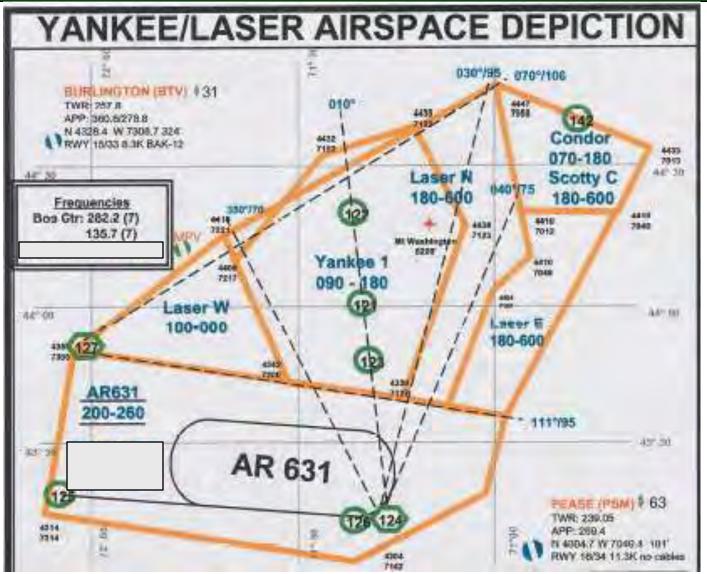


## **MACA – CONDOR MOA**





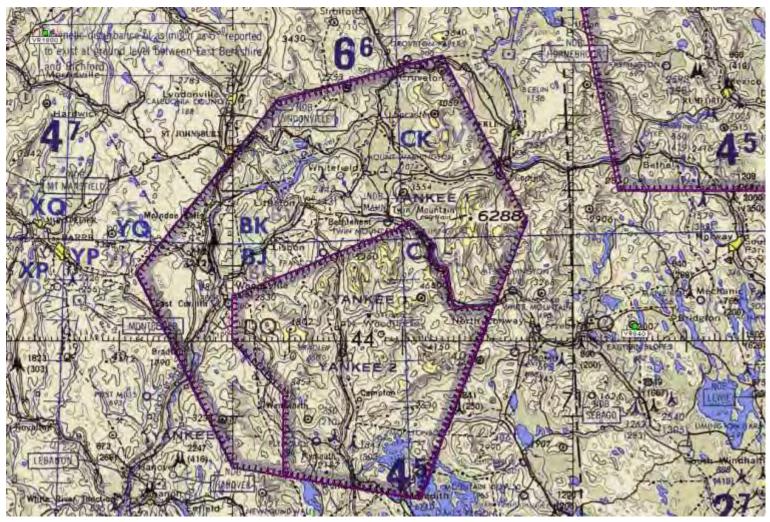






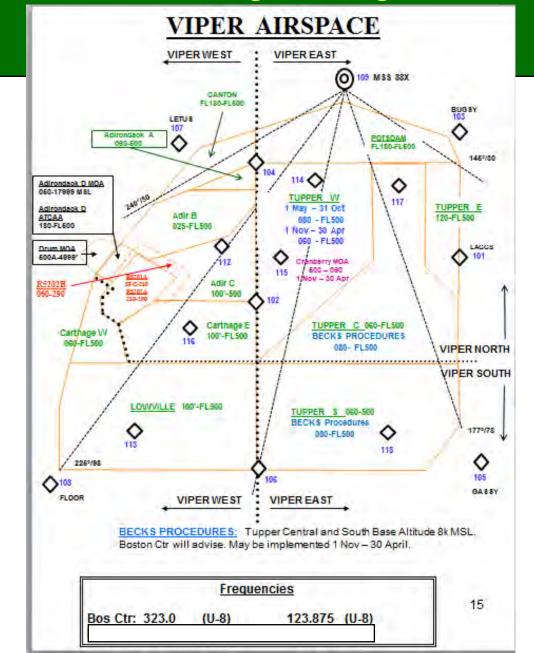


## **MACA – YANKEE MOA**





#### 158th Fighter Wing

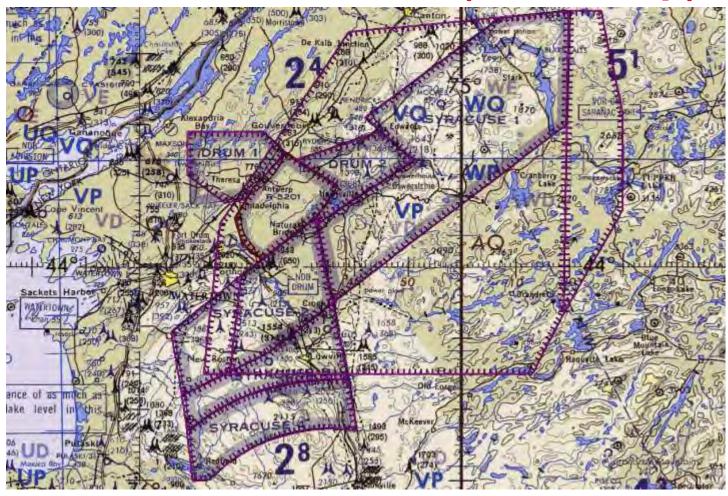








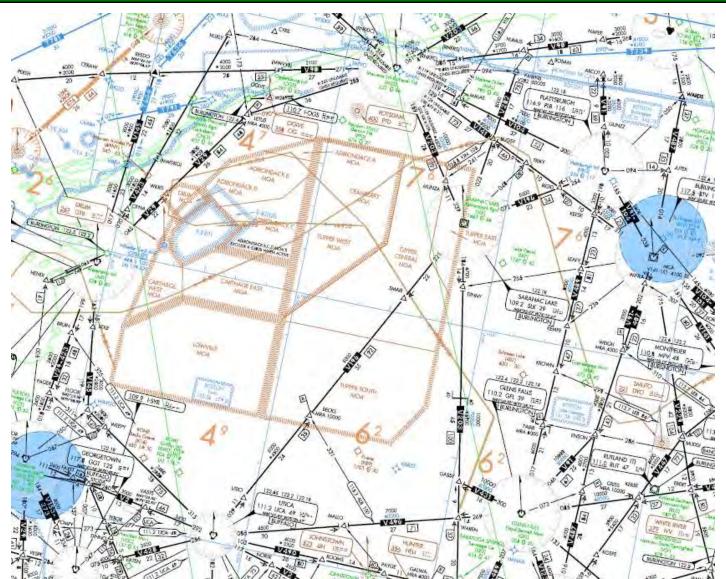
## MACA – VIPER MOA (dated map)





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# Military Training Routes (MTRs)

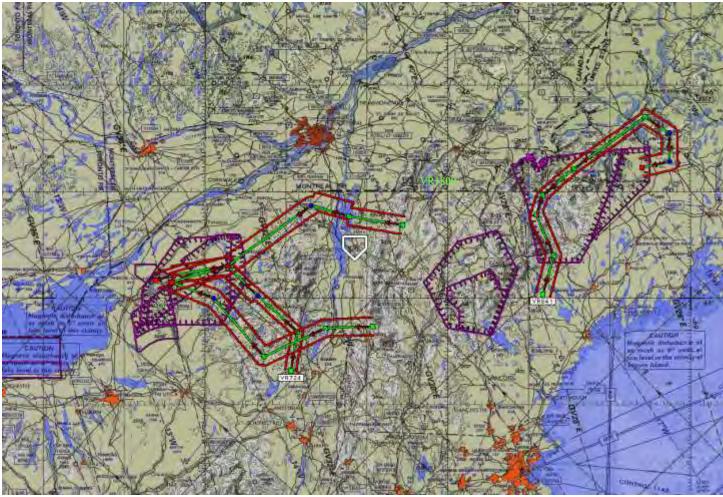
• AIM Para 3-5-2:

National Security depends largely on the deterrent effect of our airborne military forces. To be proficient, the military services must train in a wide range of airborne tactics. One phase of this training involves "low level" combat tactics. The required maneuvers and high speeds are such that they may occasionally make the see-and-avoid aspect of VFR flight more difficult without increased vigilance. In an effort to ensure the greatest practical level of safety for all flight operations, the MTR program was conceived.





## **MACA – LOW LEVELS**







# **Military Training Routes**

#### VR Routes (VMC 3000/5)

- 500' AGL to 1500' AGL (four numbers VR1800/1801))
- 500' AGL to \_\_\_\_\_ (three numbers VR725/840)
  - VR840 A B TO 5000 MSL
  - VR840 B C TO 6000 MSL
  - VR840 C D TO 7000 MSL
  - VR840 D E TO 8000 MSL
  - VR840) E F TO 9000) MSL
  - VR840 F G TO 10,000 MSL
  - VR840 G -- H TO 11,000 MSL
  - VR840 H -- I TO 12,000 MSL
- TYPICALLY 480 KIAS
- CAN BE HIGHER





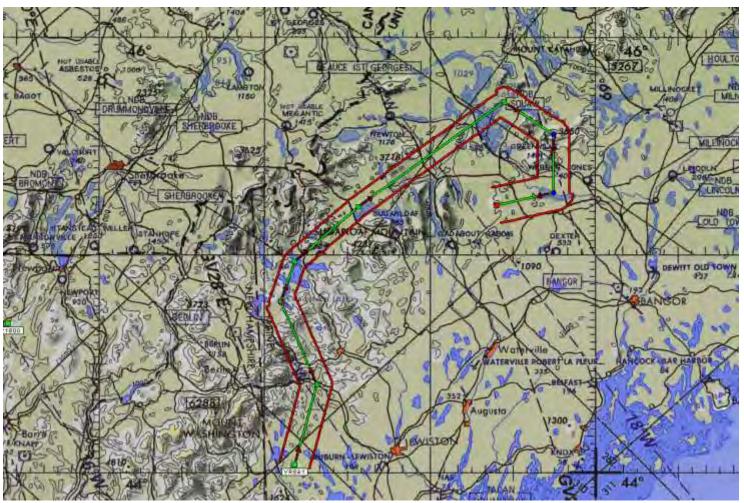
# **Military Training Routes**

- 2 to 4 F-16s in tactical formations
  - spread to 9000' laterally and several miles in trail
- F-16 difficult to see
- Nonparticipating aircraft
  - Not prohibited, exercise "extreme vigilance" when flying through or near (AIM 3-5-2)
  - It is best to avoid while active!
  - Contact Boston Center, FSS to obtain current info
  - Route altitudes vary/
  - Route width varies, can extend several miles either side of centerline
  - Most are uni-directional: clear before you cross, get across quick!





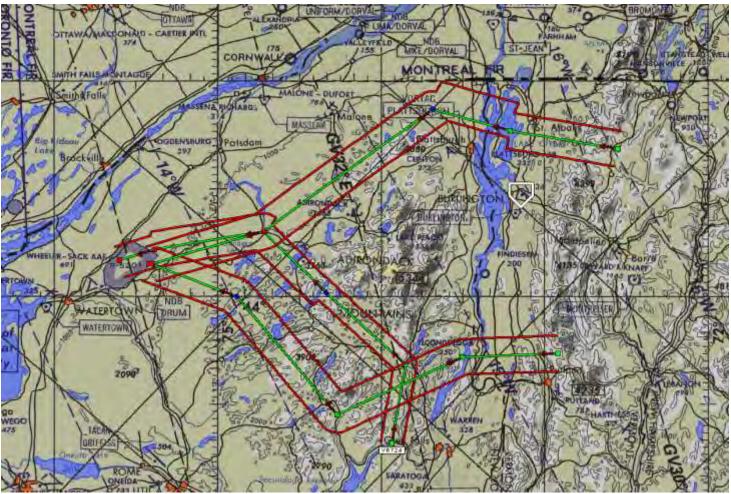
### **MACA – VR 840**







### **MACA – VR 1800/1801/725**





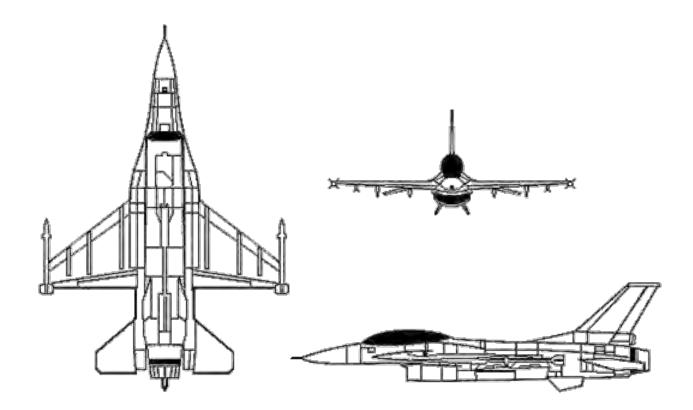


### General Dynamics F-16 Fighting Falcon

The F-16 is an all weather, single engine, single seat, multirole fighter capable of speeds of MACH 2 +. It has a midwing configuration and a very tight turn radius. The 158 Fighter Wing (VTANG) flies F-16s out of Burlington International Airport. They usually fly in formation so <u>if you</u> <u>see one, look for others!</u>









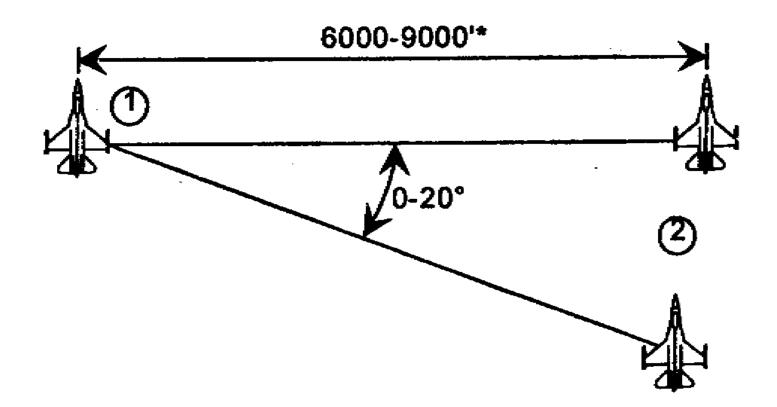


Wingspan: 33 feet Length: 49 feet Maximum takeoff weight: 37,500 Lbs Maximum cruise speed: 500+ KIAS Approach speed: 150-180 KIAS VHF radio: yes Color: Gray





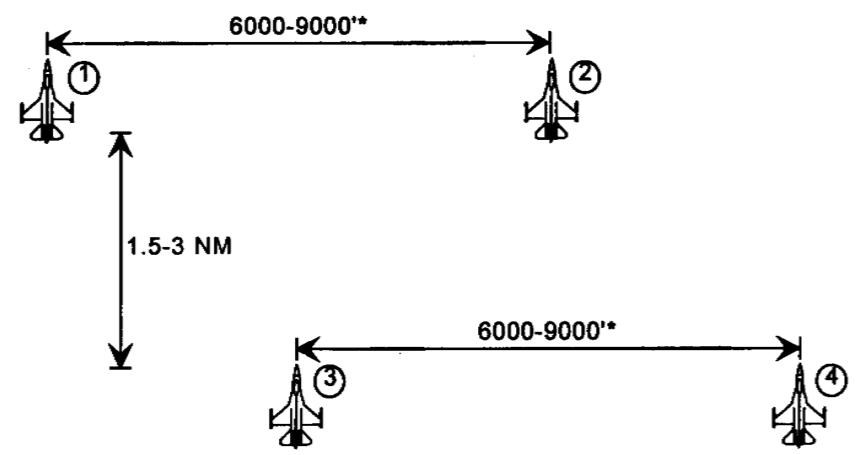
# **2 Ship Formation**







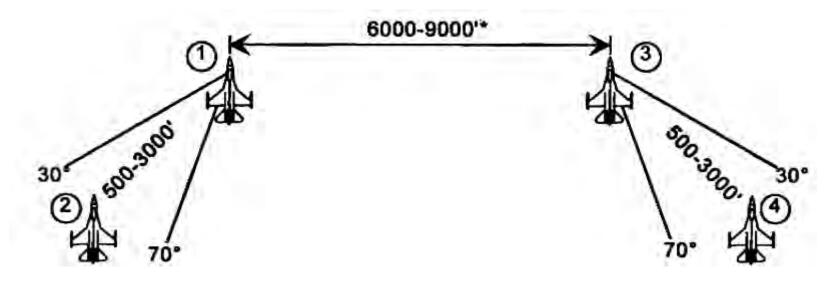
# **Four Ship Container**







## **Fluid Four**



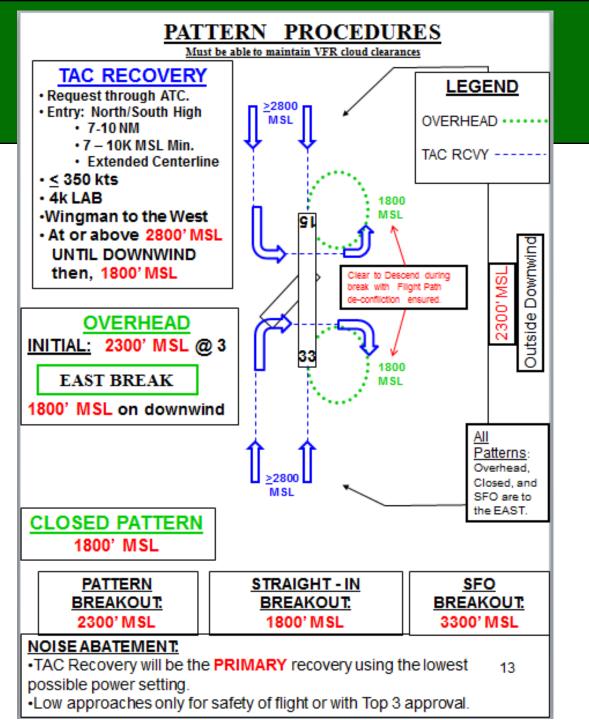




# **Traffic Pattern Operations**

- IFR Departures Runway HDG to 10,000' MSL.
- Radar Traffic Pattern, Approaches
- 45 degree entry to Initial at 2300' MSL.
- Initial at 2300' MSL
- Downwind/Closed Pattern at 1800' MSL
- 350 KIAS on departure, 300/350 KIAS on recovery

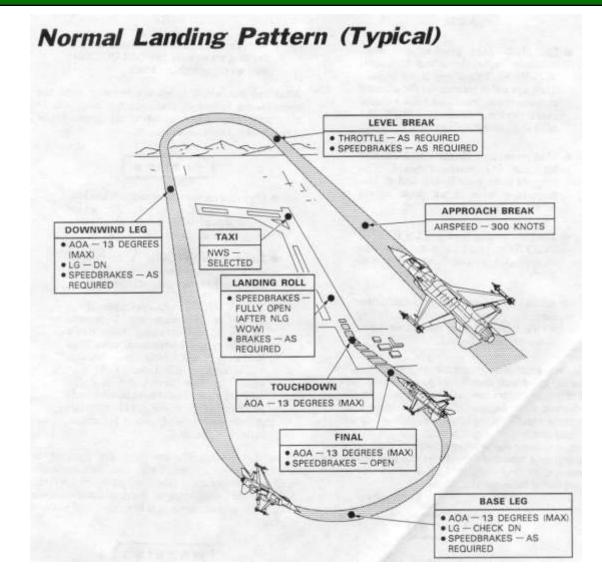


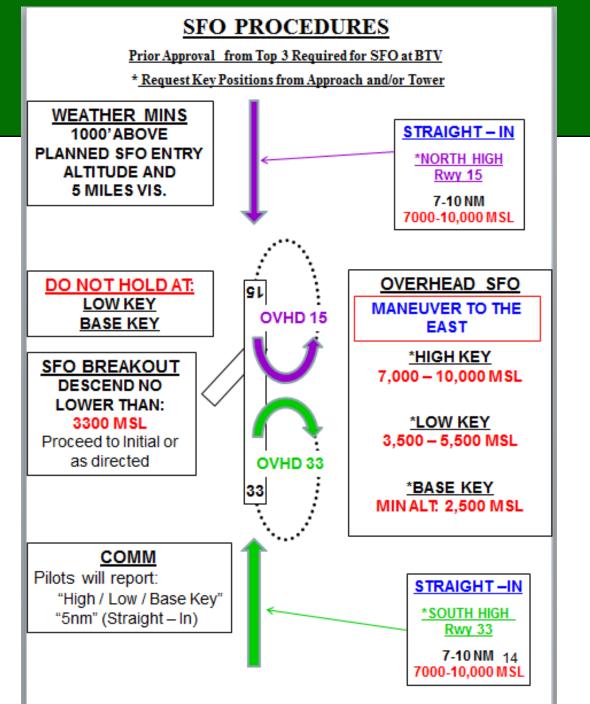












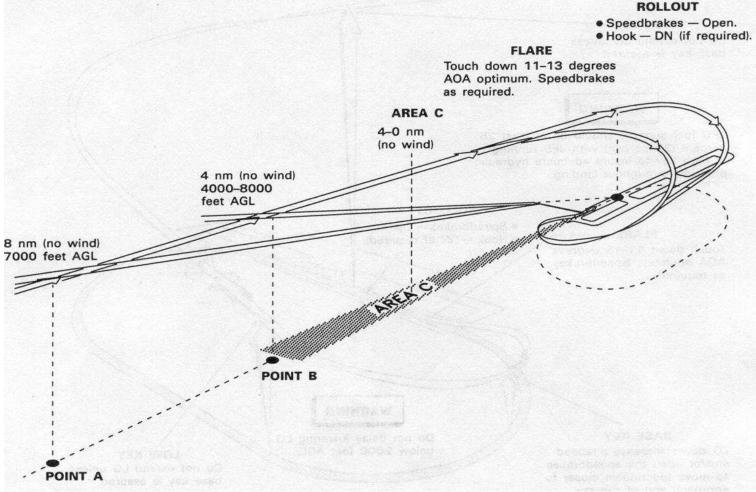






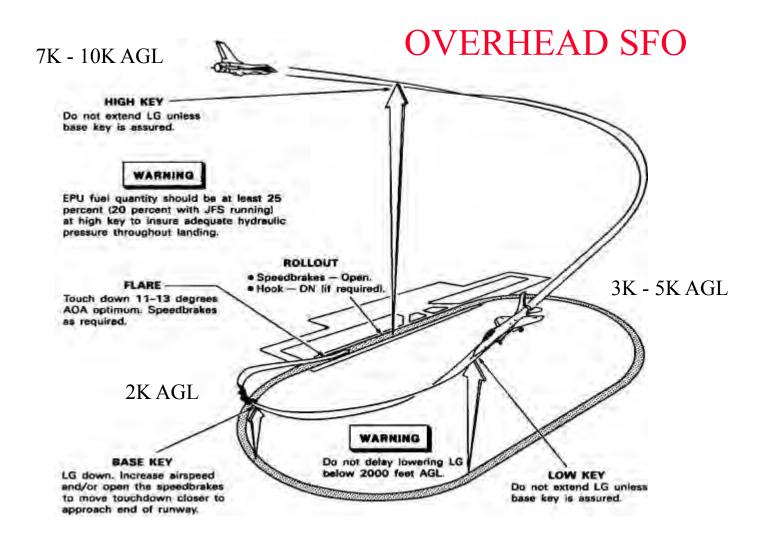


# **Straight In SFO**



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# **Collision Avoidance Safety Tips**

- Preflight
  - Know your route, study your charts for conflict areas.
  - FSS // Notams
  - Current aeronautical charts.
- Airborne
  - Stay in touch with ATC (IFR or VFR w/ advisories))
  - "See and Avoid" at all times eyes out of the cockpit.
  - Fly at higher altitudes.
  - Don't fly VFR in marginal weather





# **Collision Avoidance Safety Tips**

#### Airborne (cont'd)

- Cranium on a swivel-look outside, not at your lap!
- Landing light // anticollision lights
- Develop visual scanning techniques
  - Blind spot
  - No motion = collision course
- Use VFR hemispheric altitudes.
- Lift or drop your wings, helps you clear, makes you more visible
- Clean Windscreen
- Glasses if required
- Talk and listen



•Hold this 3 feet from your eyes

•This chart is for an F-15 -The F-16 would be even harder to see because of its smaller size (wingspan 33 versus 48 feet) so the visual chart would be optimistic

#### DISTANCE - SPEED - TIME 360 600 SPEED MPH MPH SECONDS DISTANCE 10 Miles 60 100 6 Miles 60 36 5 Miles 50 30 4 Miles 24 40 18 30 3 Miles 2 Miles 20 12 1 Mile 06 10 1/2 Mile 03 05 0 Mile 0 ñ

Closure Rate



In this area; Relax! Why die all tensed up!!??



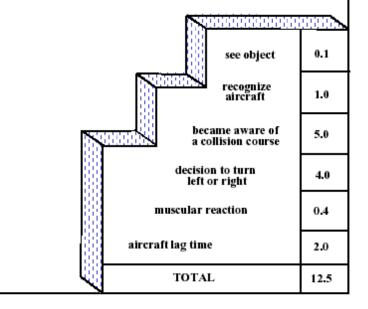


#### **REACTION CHART**

#### Critical Seconds

Move away from the F-15 illustration about 3 feet. The F-15 silhoute represents the aircraft as it would appear from the distance indicated on that page. The time required to cover these distances is given in seconds for the <u>combined</u> speeds of 360 and 600 mph.

The blocks on the lower left corner of the previous page mark the danger area, based on the reaction times on the lower right of this page.









NASA ASRS (Aviation Safety Reporting System Report) 266694, March 1994

A civilian flying a piper PA-20 pacer had an near midair collision with 2 ok air national guard F-16's.

#### Narrative:

AT APPROX XX42 AM LCL, WHILE SQUAWKING 1200 AND CLBING TO 4500 AND THROUGH 3800 MSL, I EXPERIENCED A NEAR MISS. FROM SLIGHTLY ABOVE AND L OF MY COURSE (310 DEGS) A FLT OF 2 F-16 ACFT PASSED AHEAD OF AND SLIGHTLY ABOVE MY ACFT, AT A DISTANCE OF LESS THAN 500 FT. LATER, MONITORING DEP (120.7), I HEARD APCH WARN **OTHER ACFT OF THE F-16'S CRUISING AT 4000 MSL. THE F-16'S WERE GOING GENERALLY** E AT THE TIME OF THE ENCOUNTER. MY CLB SPD WAS 90 KTS. COMMENT: I WAS FLYING IN A RADAR COVERAGE AREA BUT NOT IN VOICE CONTACT WITH DEP CTLRS. HOWEVER, I WAS MONITORING THE CORRECT FREQ (120.7). MY ACFT IS MODE C **EQUIPPED AND ENCODER WAS CHKED FOR ACCURACY ON THE PREVIOUS DAY -- REPLY** LIGHT WAS ACTIVE BEFORE AND AFTER THE NEAR MISS INCIDENT. IN MY OPINION, THE CAUSE OF THE NEAR-MISS WAS IN PART CAUSED BY THE FAILURE OF THE MIL LEAD PLT TO MONITOR HIS ONBOARD RADAR. CALLBACK CONVERSATION WITH RPTR **REVEALED THE FOLLOWING INFO: THE RPTR WAS FLYING A PIPER PACER PA-20. HE** BELIEVES THAT THEY SAW HIM, BUT NO EVASIVE ACTION WAS TAKEN. THE RPTR WAS FLYING JUST ON TOP OF AN INVERSION LAYER WHICH MIGHT HAVE MASKED HIS **PRESENCE TO THE FGT'S.** 





#### How to Obtain Additional Information

If you have any questions visit <u>http://www.seeandavoid.org</u> for general MACA information, call or write us at:

<u>158 FW/SE</u> <u>105 NCO Drive</u> <u>SOUTH BURLINGTON , VT</u> <u>05403-5873</u>

<u>(802) 660-5303</u>

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