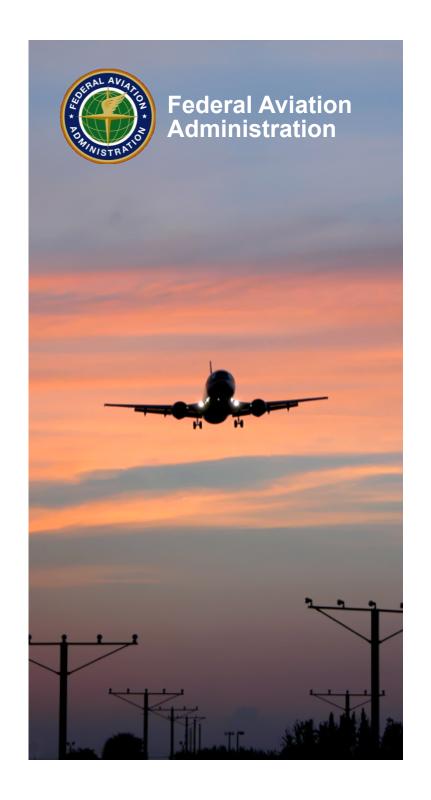
What's On Your Runway?

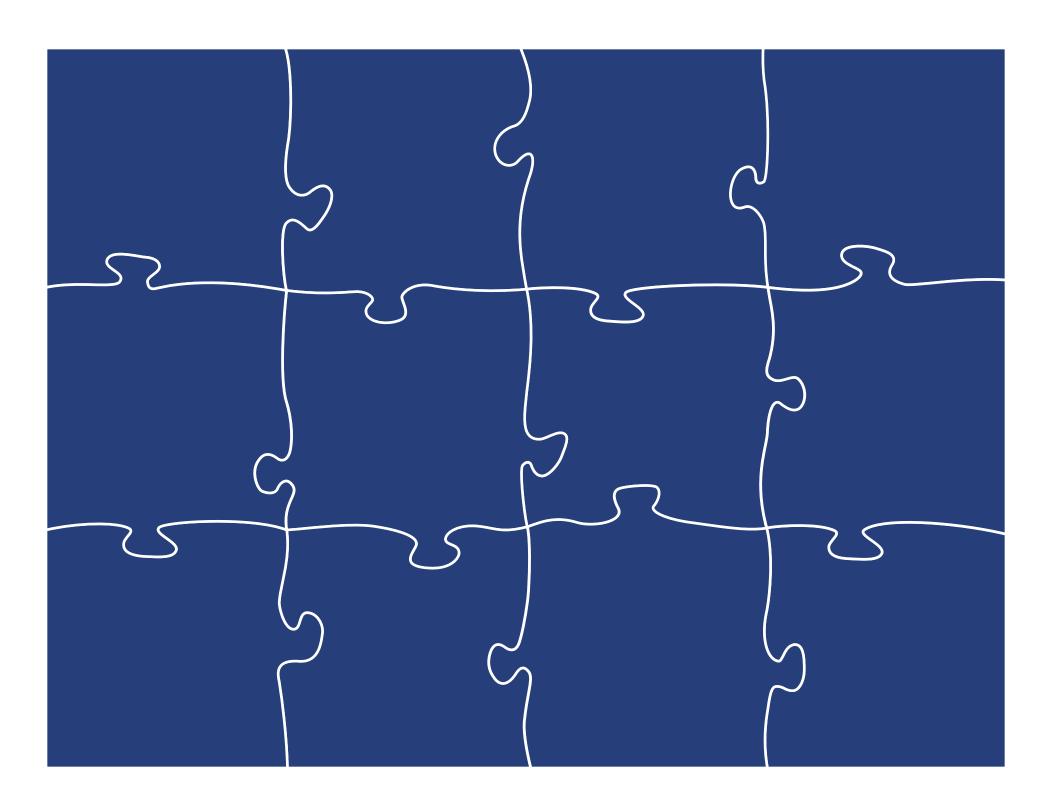
FAA Airport Construction Advisory Council

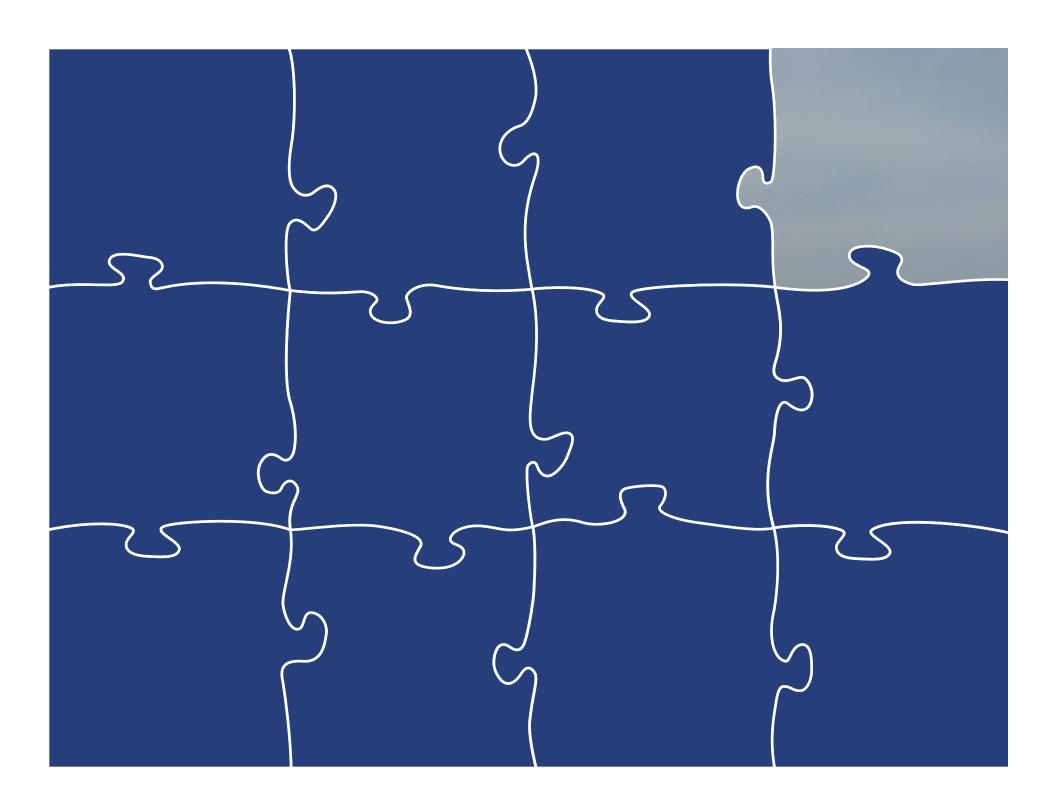
Presented to: Airline Dispatchers Federation

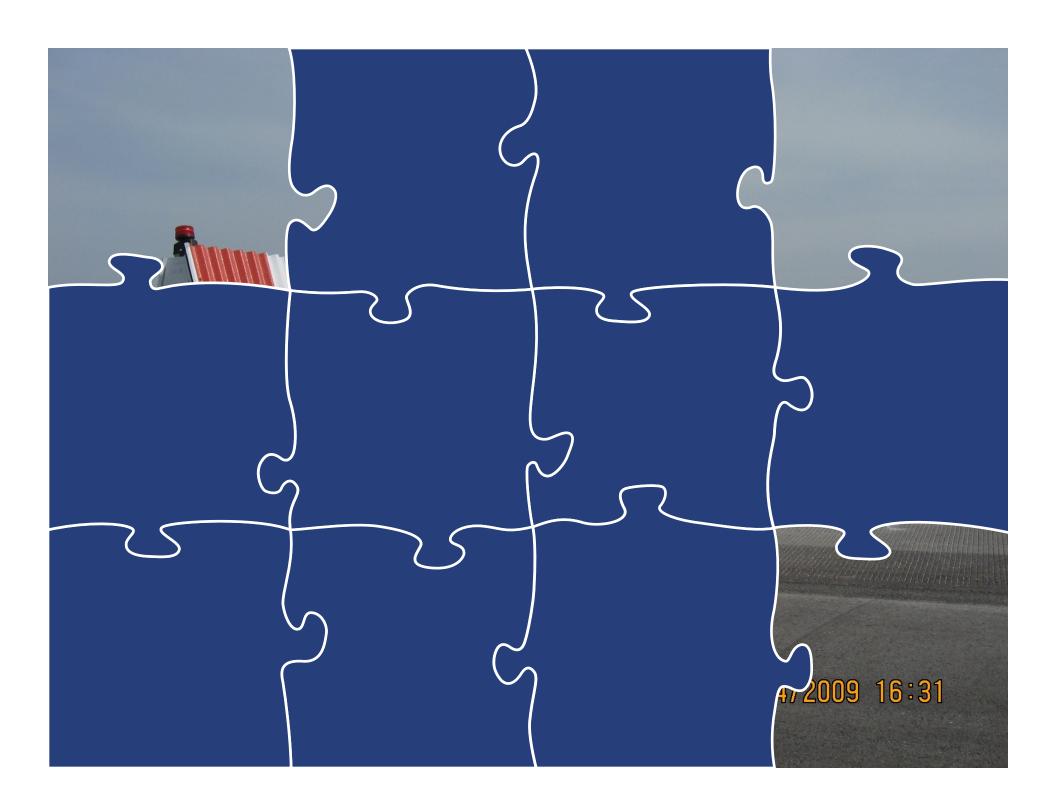
By: Jim Krieger

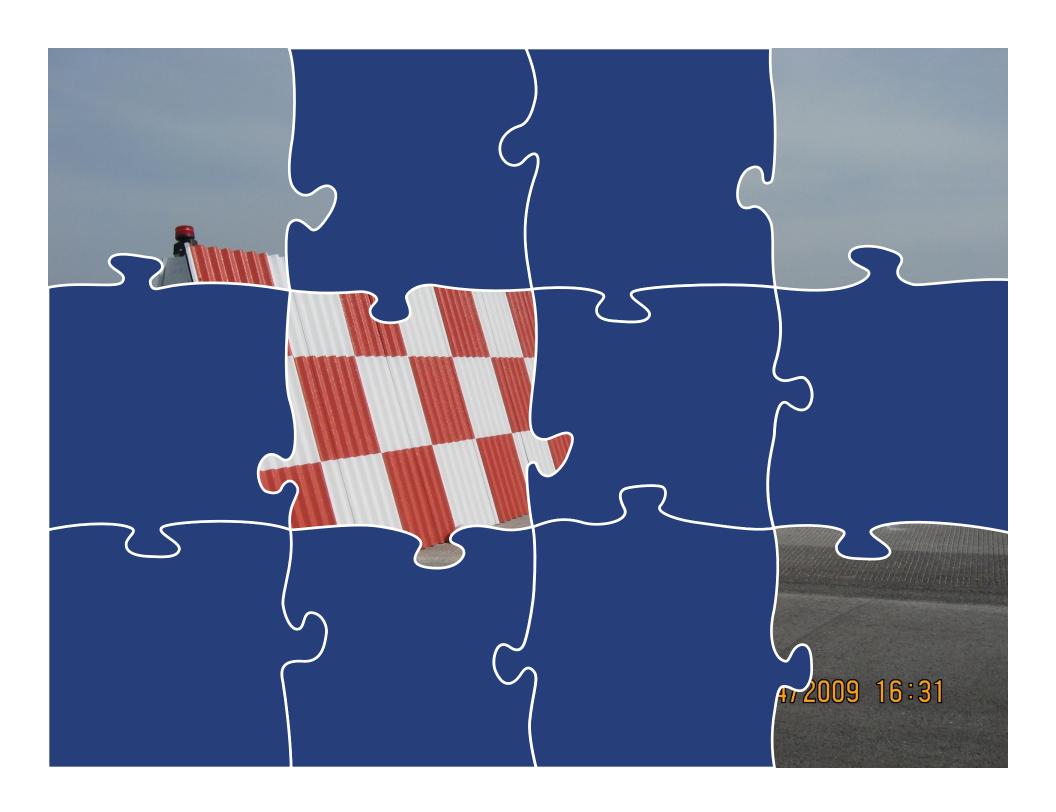
Date: October 11, 2012

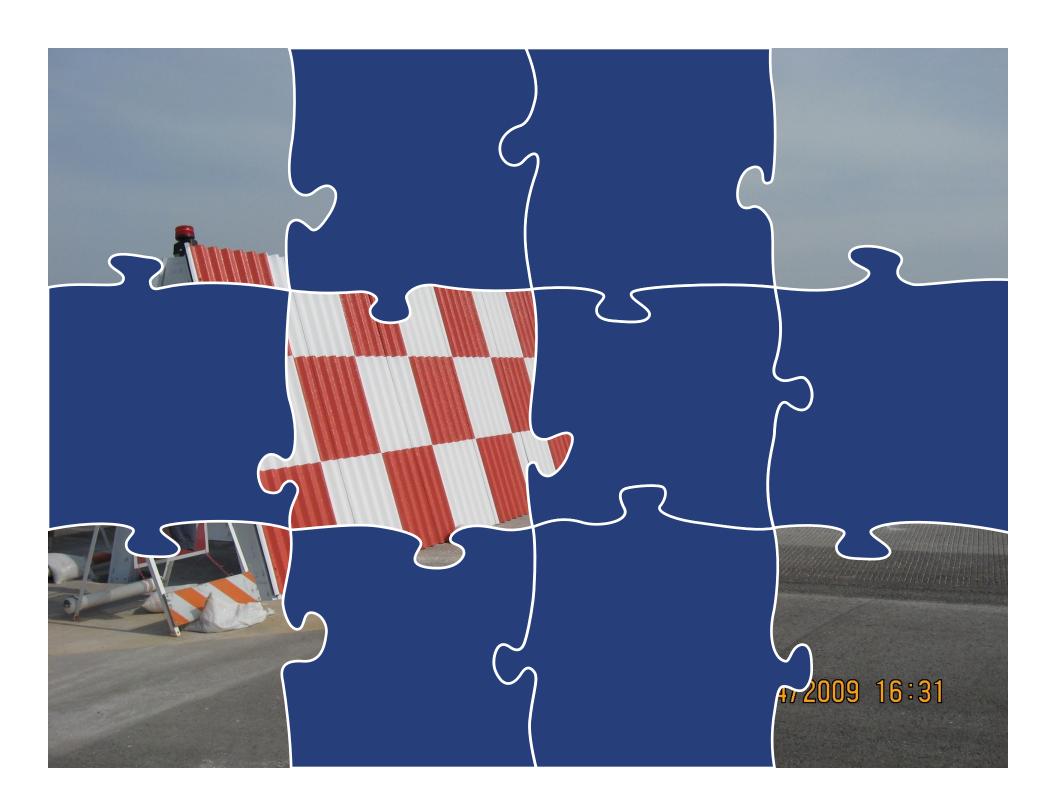


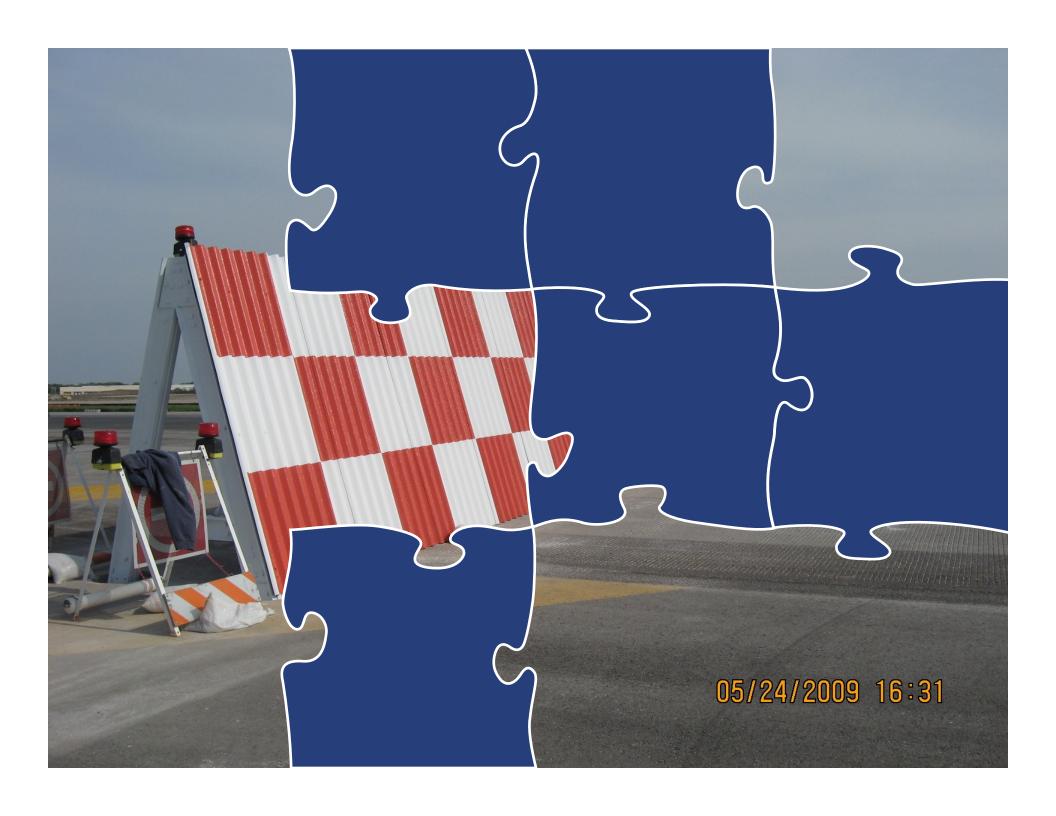


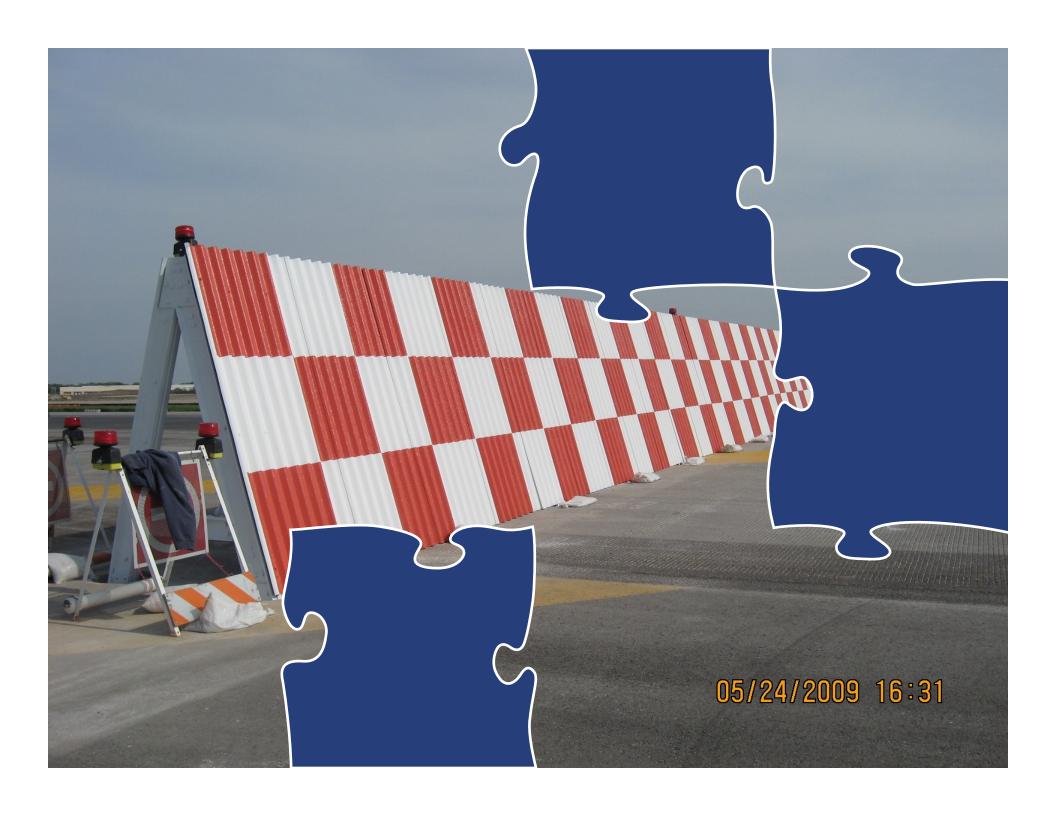














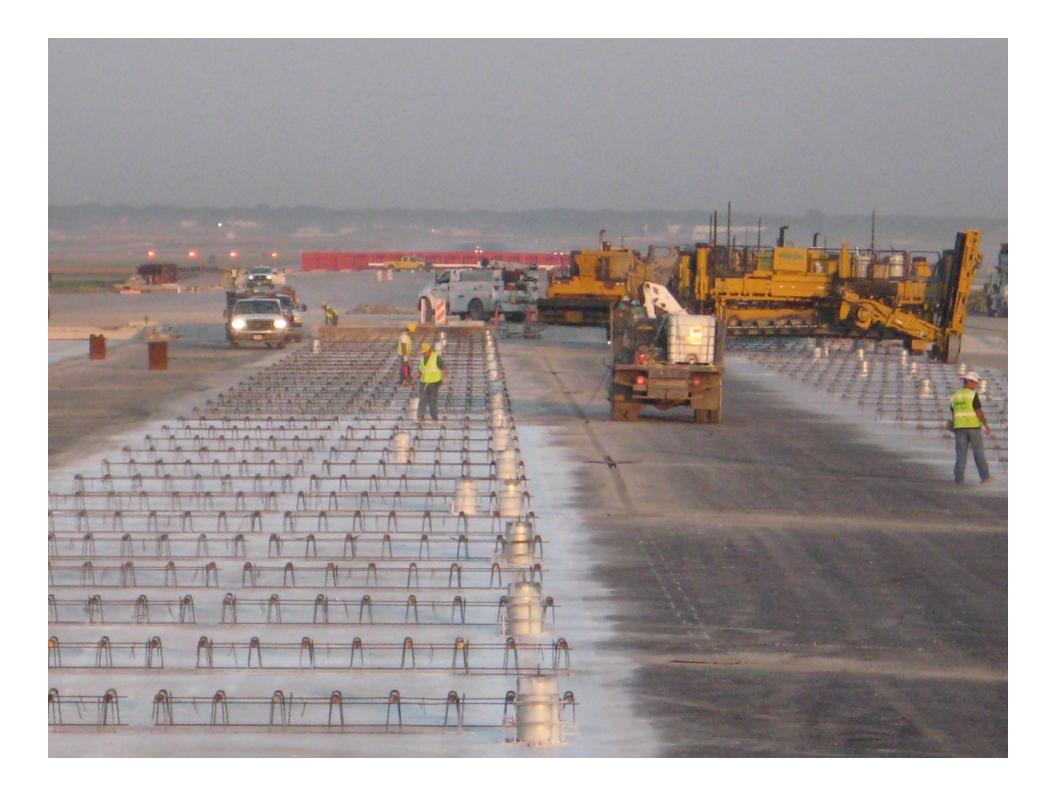
What's on



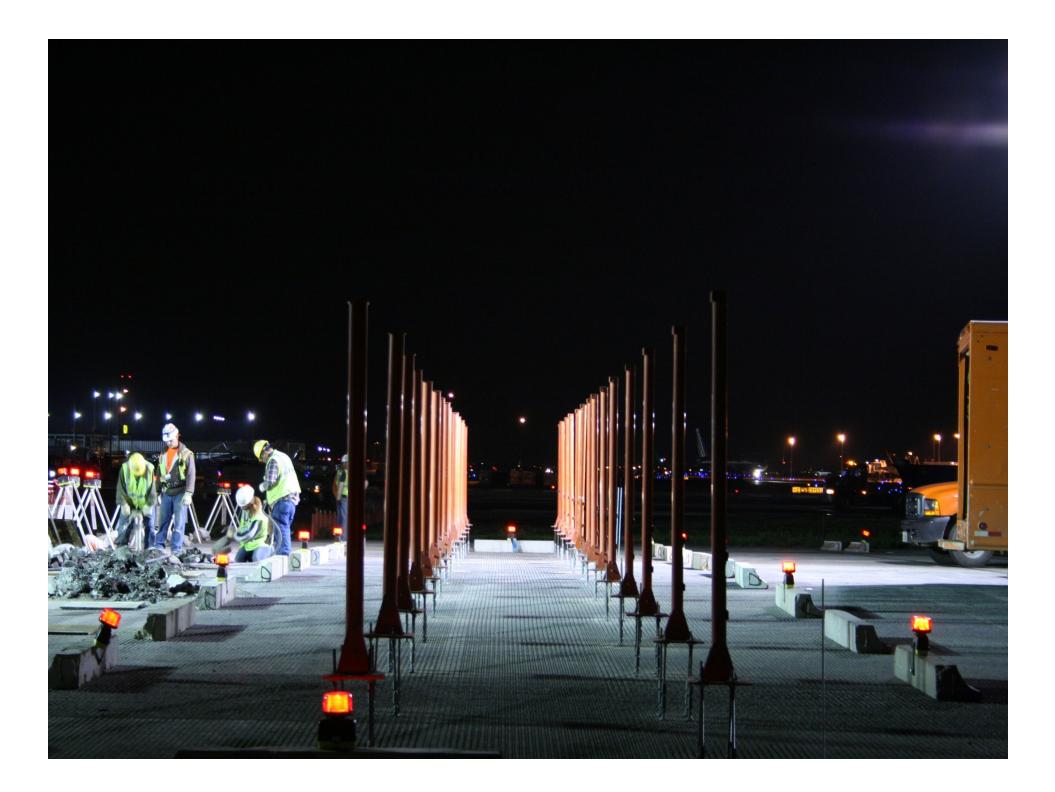
your runway?



Why?

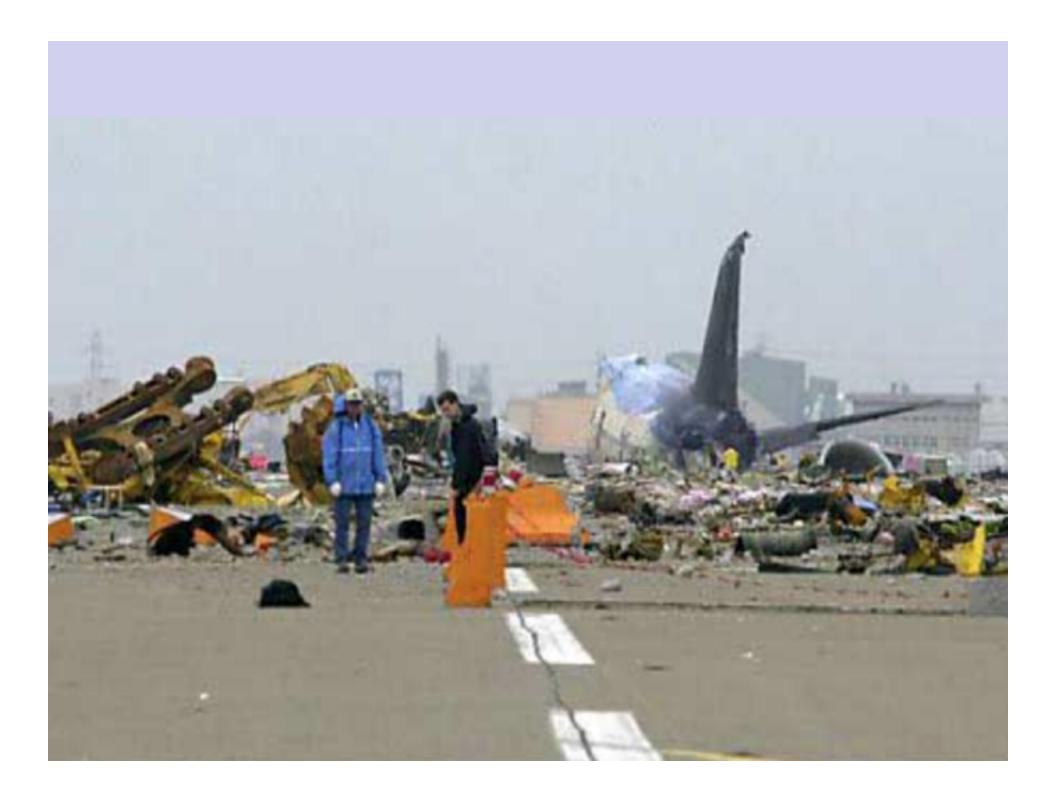






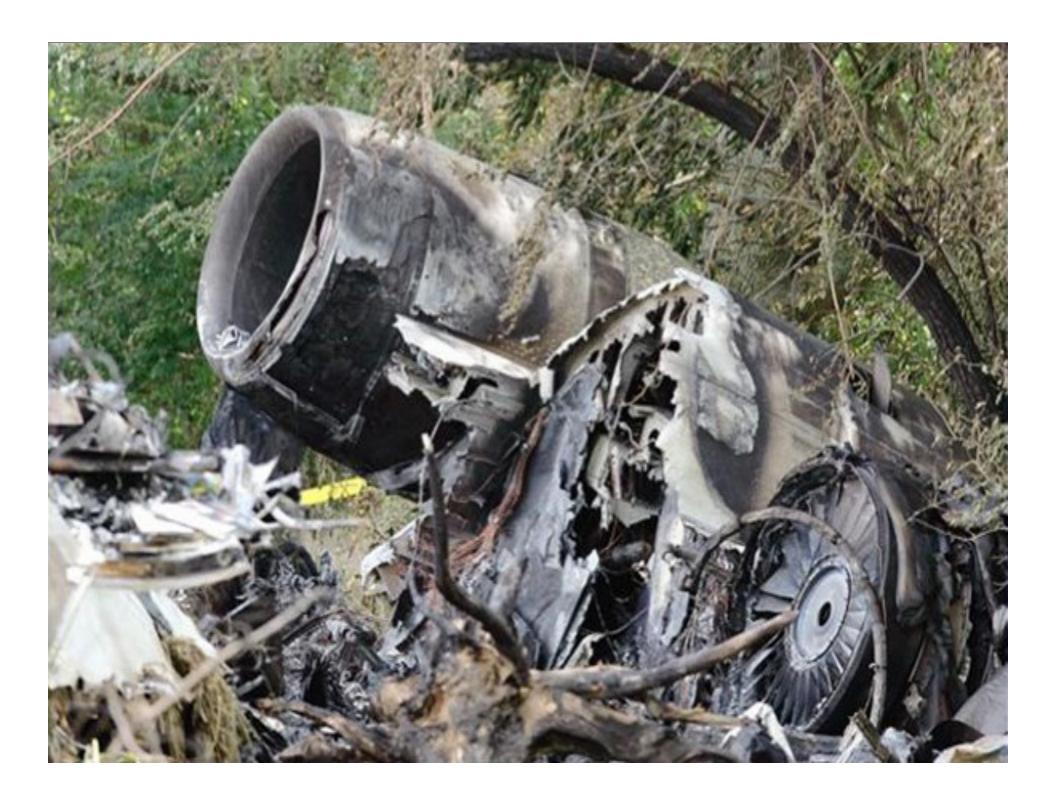








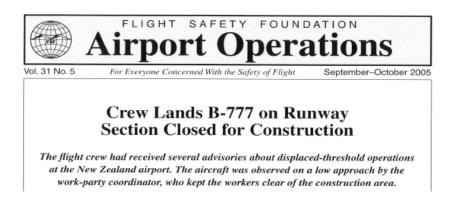




10 incidents in Vienna

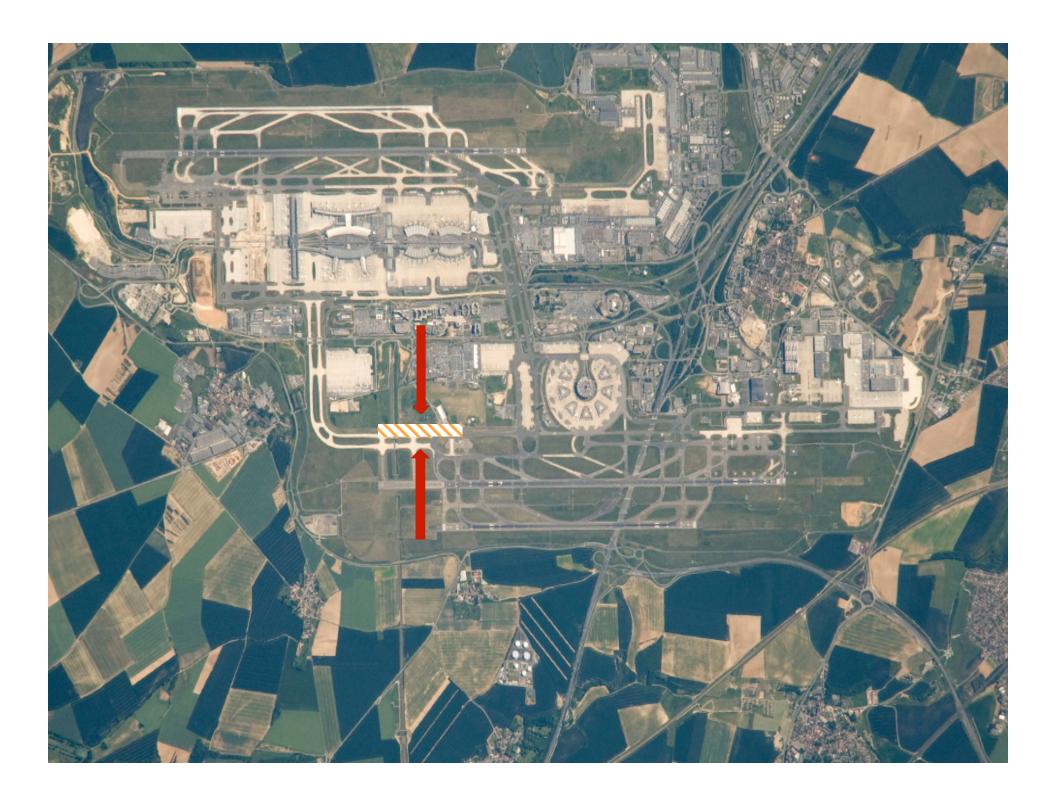
Plane lands on closed runway in Lucknow, passengers safe

The pilot of budget air-carrier GoAir flight with 154 passengers on board allegedly tried to land his aircraft twice on a closed runway



Boeing 757 Nearly Lands on Closed Runway at Newark, but Air Traffic Controller Intercedes

Tokyo air controllers 'forget' runway closed.

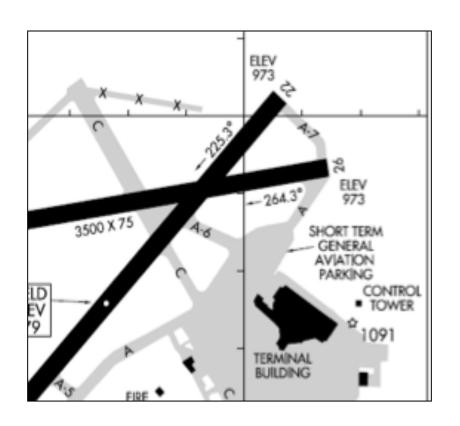


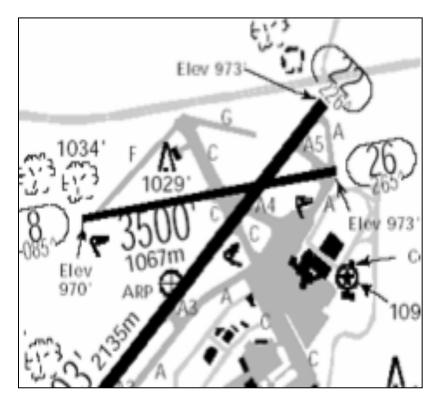
"Several cases of lack of consideration of reduced runway lengths for flight preparation, in particular for takeoff from runway 26R."

How?

Everything made sense

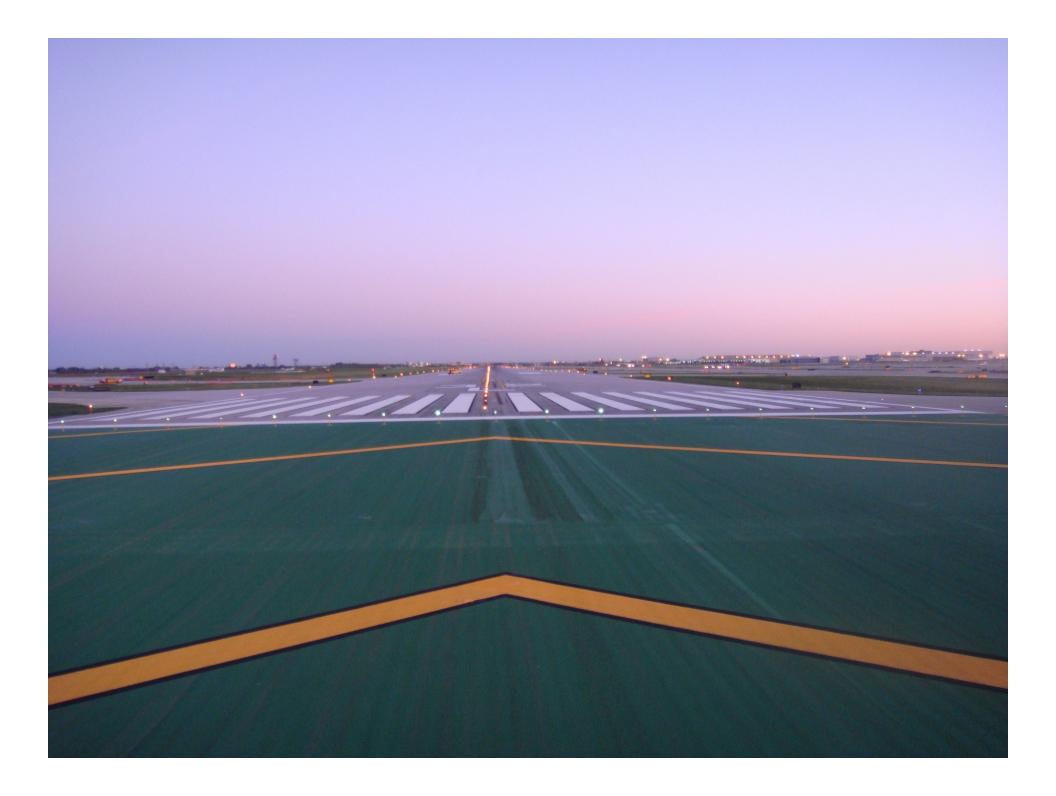
O'Hare International Airport information Hotel, one three five five Zulu weather. Wind zero three zero at eight, visibility five. Few clouds at one thousand five-hundred, one thousand eight hundred scattered, ceiling three thousand overcast, temperature one five, dew-point eight. Altimeter two niner eight seven. Arrivals expect vectors ILS runway four right approach, ILS runway niner right approach, ILS runway one zero approach, simultaneous and converging approaches in use, read back all runway hold short instructions. Departures, expect runway four left, niner right, three two right, three two left from Tango ten, eighty-eight hundred feet available. Notices to airmen: Advise controller on initial contact that you have Hotel.





AFD

JEPPESEN

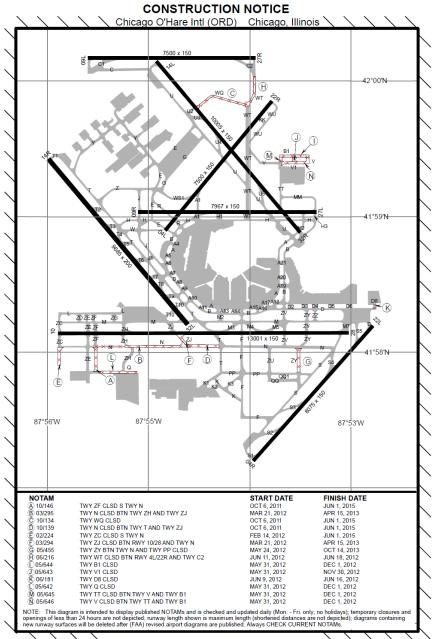


Full length?

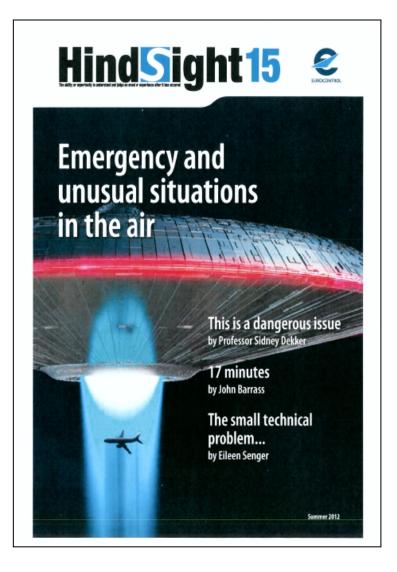
NUMRUS UNPRITZD NOTAMS

Everything made sense

Accomplishments







FEATURE ARTICLE

The Long and SHORTENED of It

Steve Jangelis, Chairman, ALPA Airport and Ground Environment

There have been many changes to ground operating procedures inside our National Airspace System lately, and we always have a never-ending job of trying to decipher the reasons for change. As the lone FAA-invited pilot representative to many Safety Risk Management Panels and working groups, I have the pleasure of saying that ALPA pilots ob have a voice in the forming of these procedures and work to make sure they suit our needs and concerns. I would like to attribute this to the new culture of Safety Management Systems inside the FAA, but most importantly, I direct appreciation to the many inside the FAA who are trying to streamline operations and make them safer for us to do our jobs efficiently and responsibly.

One of the latest changes has garnered a few questions and scratching of heads about why there is a need to add the terminology of shortened to takeoff, landing, and line-up-and-wait clearances. Construction has been a part of airports and their maturing since the days of Orville and Wilbur, and it always introduces some form of risk. O'Hare airport (ORD) and its Modernization Program became the ground zero for why we needed this change. As ORD shortened 321, recently, NOTAMs were posted and construction began. Throughout the course of a few weeks, four airplanes either took off related inside the construction areas. The statistics showed that all airline demographics were involved. Air carrier, international, regional, and cargo were represented. Something needed to be done and done fast, as the risk matrices pointed to a catastrophic accident occurring rather quickly. The FAA convented a Safety Risk Management Panel that involved all stakeholders, and we put together a very robust case for why this change



If you hear the word "shortened" and are not sure of its meaning or reference, query ATC.

We are trusted to review our NOTAMs every flight, but as you well know, those NOTAMs become an eye chart at some airports, and important information like a nuway heing shortned (or cut back, in Delta verbiage) can be lost in the mix. Throughout these discussions and meetings, the common thread was always the

pilots making a human error and doing something they were warned not to do. The idea was that a "trigger" word needed to be inserted to add a subtle reminder to flight crews that "Hey! Something is not normal here." Human factors studies point to the need to alert pilots about something they aren't expecting.

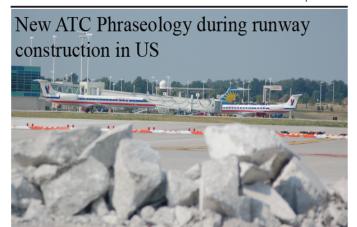
The guidance listed below now backs up a pilot in case of a missed NOTAM or of a pop-up closure for such small, short, temporary projects as repainting or rubber removal. The use of "shortened" terminology can be used at any airport if they are working near or on the runway. The common question is "Why not close the runway?" This would be a great idea, but at airports with only one runway long enough for Delta jets, we would have to cancel lights and leave our passengers standed, which affects our bortom line. If you close the last 500 feet of a 11,000-foot runway, is it necessary to shut the whole runway down? We considered all these points as we determined the risks in using this procedure or doing without it.

20 The New York Minute | Winter 2011





22 September 2011



ALPA International has issued an Operations Bulletin concerning ATC phraseology during runway construction works. the Bulletin is set out below.

Effective Sep 22, 2011, ATC in the United States will begin using new phraseology during periods of runway construction. Runway construction activities result in changes to the runway environment and performance considerations, potentially increasing risk if the changes are not effectively communicated. Recent safety events revealed several common misunderstandings when air traffic clearances were given to pilots operating on runways shortened due to construction. The phraseology currently being used has led to misunderstanding regarding runway length, acceptable operating weight/speed conditions, and efficiency. As a result, the phraseology is being changed to improve the operating environment at those airports where runway construction works are underway, to avoid safety events as a result of runway construction, and to ensure that the available runway length is always known.

ATIS - When a runway length has been temporarily or permanently shortened, the word "WARNING" will preface the runway number, and the word "shortened" will be included in the text of the message. The ATIS will include the available runway length, as stated in the NOTAM, and must be broadcast for the duration of the construction project.

Example: "Warning, Runway One-Zero has been shortened, niner-thousand eight hundred and fifty feet available."

Departure Information - ATC will not use the term "full length" when the runway length available for departures has been temporarily shortened. The use of the term "full length" could be interpreted by the pilot(s) as the available runway length prior to the runway being shortened. Whenever a runway length has been temporarily or permanently shortened, the word "shortened" will be used immediately following the runway number as part of the lineup and wait clearance.

> Example: "Airline 123, Runway Two-Seven shortened, line up and wait." "Airline 123, Runway Two-Seven shortened, cleared for takeoff."





Runway shortened guidance in the United States



As Chicago O'Hare (KORD) shortened Runway 32L, NOTAM's term "full length" could be interpreted by the pilot(s) as the were posted and construction began. Throughout the course of a available runway length prior to the runway's being shortened. few weeks, four aircraft either took off or landed inside the con- Whenever a runway length has been temporarily or permanently struction areas. The FAA convened a Safety Risk Management shortened, the word "shortened" will be used immediately fol-Panel that involved all stakeholders, and ALPA-I put together a lowing the runway number as part of the line-up-and-wait clearvery robust case for why change was needed.

The guidance below now backs up a pilot in case of a missed NOTAM or of a pop-up closure for such small, short, temporary Example: "Airline 123, Runway Two-Seven shortened, projects as repainting or rubber removal. The use of the new "shortened" runway terminology will be used at any US airport if they are working near or on the runway.

shortened, the word "WARNING" will preface the runway number, and the word "shortened" will be included in the text of the message. The ATIS include available runway length, as stated in the NOTAM, and must be broadcast for the duration of the

Example: "Warning, Runway One-Zero has been short- ATC phraseology will include "warning" and "shortened" for

Departure Information:

ATC will not use the term "full length" when the runway length IFALPA would like to thank Brst Officer Steve langelts, Chairman of ALPA-Is Atsport and available for departures has been temporarily shortened. The

line up and wait"; "Airline 123, Runway Two-Seven shortened, cleared for takeoff."

Landing Information:

The addition of "shortened" must be included in the landing When a runway length has been temporarily or permanently clearance for the duration of the construction project when the

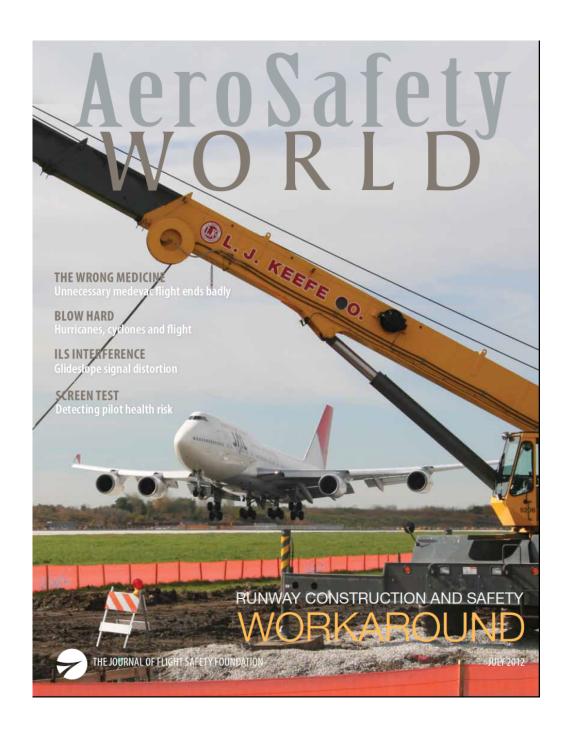
> Example: "Airline 789, Runway Two-Seven shortened, continue"; "Airline 789, Runway Two-Seven shortened, cleared to land."

ened, nine-thousand eight hundred and fifty feet avail-operations on permanently shortened runways for at least 30 days or until the Airport/Facility Directory has been updated, whichever is longer

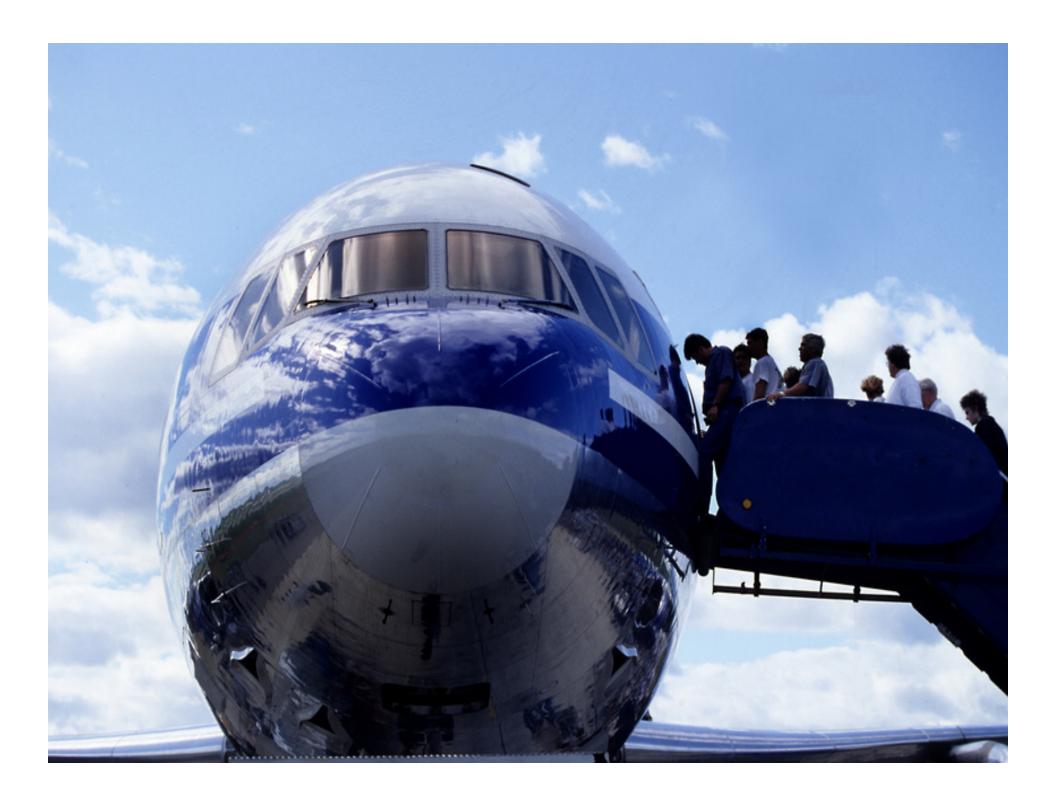
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All represent most credit IFALEA.









Unfinished business

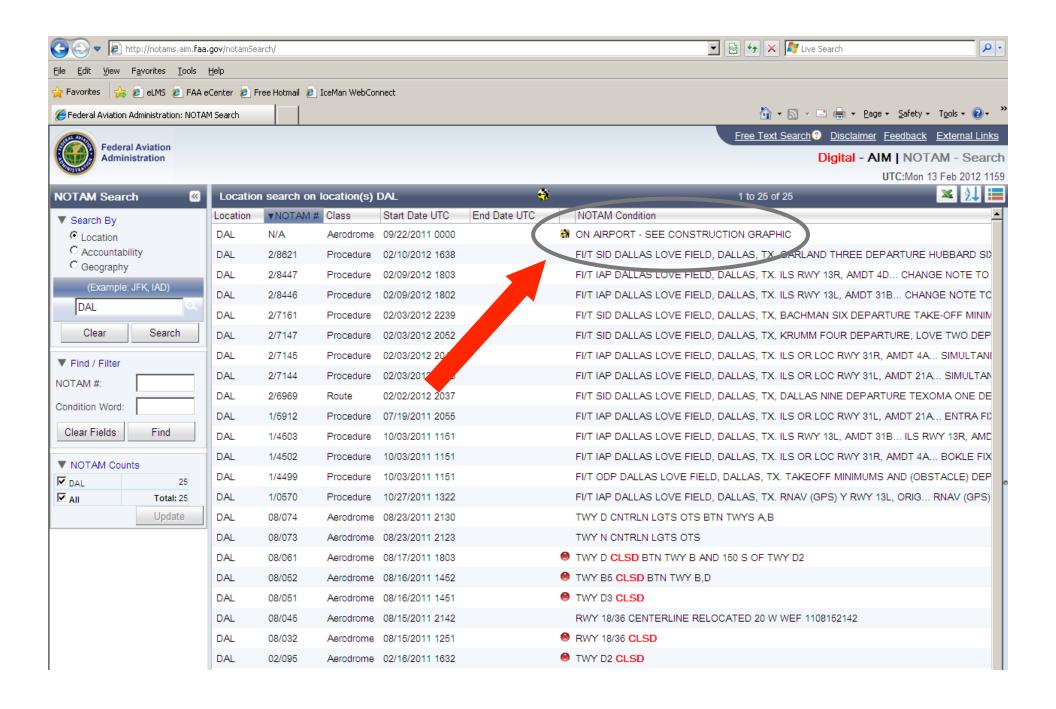
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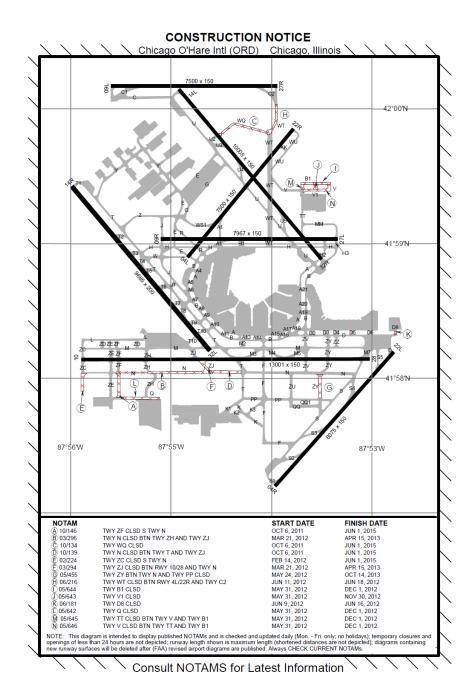
RWY 14R SHORTENED TODA 9685 FEET





A BRF HIST OF THE AVATN NOTAM BGNS WI THE MARITIME INDSTRY. MARINERS NEEDED TO BE ADZD OF ANY RTE CHG/HAZ. A KNOWN HAZ/CHG IN RTE WAS PBLSHD IN WKLY NOTICES TO MARINERS FROM THE US NAVY. NOTICES TO MARINERS WERE EFF, USBL, /EASY TO READ BECAUSE THE RPRT WAS PBLSHD IN PLN LANGUAGE. AVATN ADPTD THE NOTICE TO MARINER INST WHICH BCM THE NOTAM. NOTAMS WERE FORMTD TO BE COMPTBL WITH TLTYPS FRM THE 1920'S. TLTYPS TRANSMITTED INFO SLWLY AND RQRD THE VOL OF TRANSMITTED CHRCTRS BE KEPT TO A MIN. THIS RSLTD IN CDD CNTRCTNS BCMNG PART OF THE NOTAM FORMT. AS TECHNOLOGY IMPRVD NEW DSTRBTN MTHDS WERE ADPTD BUT THE NOTAM FORMT RMND AS DVLPD FOR THE TLTYP.







https://notams.aim.faa.gov http://nfdc.faa.gov

Help wanted



ALL POINTS/SAFETY

everyone. everywhere. everyday.





