

Tight Spots:

Collision Avoidance in the Hudson Corridor



What We'll Cover

- Hudson River midair accident
- Class B “Exclusion” (corridor)
- Changes to Hudson Corridor
- Best practices for preventing midair collisions
- Resources



Hudson River Midair

- August 8, 2009
- Piper PA32R-300 (N71MC)
- Eurocopter AS 350 BA (N401LH)
- Wx: TEB 08005KT 10SM CLR
- Time of accident: 11:53am



Hudson River Midair

Indecisiveness?

- **TEB ATC:** Asked the pilot whether he wanted to go down the river or head southwest...
- **Pilot:** "Either."
- **ATC:** "Let me know"
- **Pilot:** "OK, tell you what, I'll take down the river."



Hudson River Midair

Piper route

Departed KTEB 11:49am

Instructed to first fly south



Hudson River Midair

Piper route

Departed KTEB 11:49am

Chose SE toward Hudson

Altitude: 1,100 at time of accident
Airspeed: 150 knots



Hudson River Midair

Altitude: 1,100 feet at collision

Airspeed: 93 knots

Helicopter's route

Climbing turn south on Hudson

Departed 30th St. Heliport 11:52am



Hudson River Midair

Witness

- **Warning from Liberty Tours helicopter pilot on ground:**

“Jeremy - you have an airplane off to your back right side, I don’t know if he is going to pass behind you, to your left, or what...”

“It was 3-4 seconds and I saw the impact.”



Hudson River Midair



Hudson River Midair

Blind spots

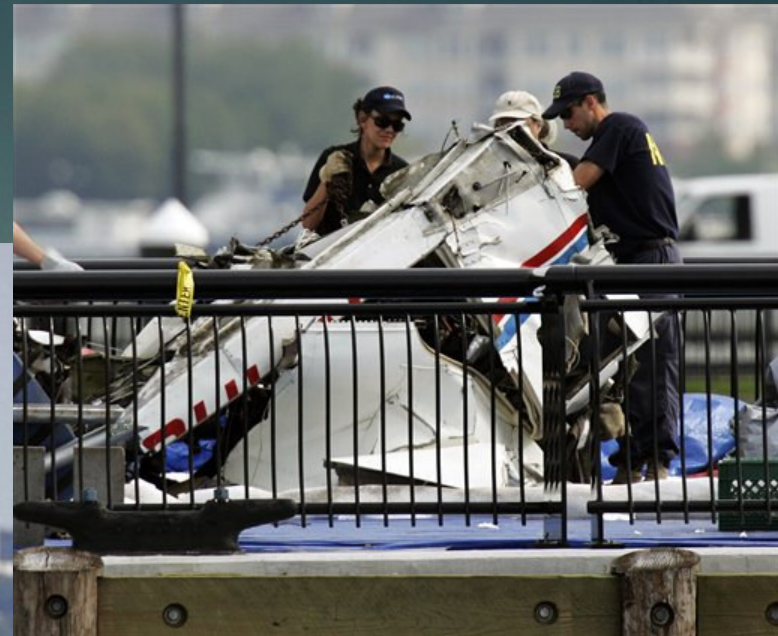
- Piper
 - Banking to avoid helicopter?
 - Or just turning south down river?
- Helicopter
 - Heading south in a climb
 - Piper at his four o'clock



Hudson River Midair

No survivors; nine fatalities

- Three Piper
- Six helicopter



Hudson River Midair

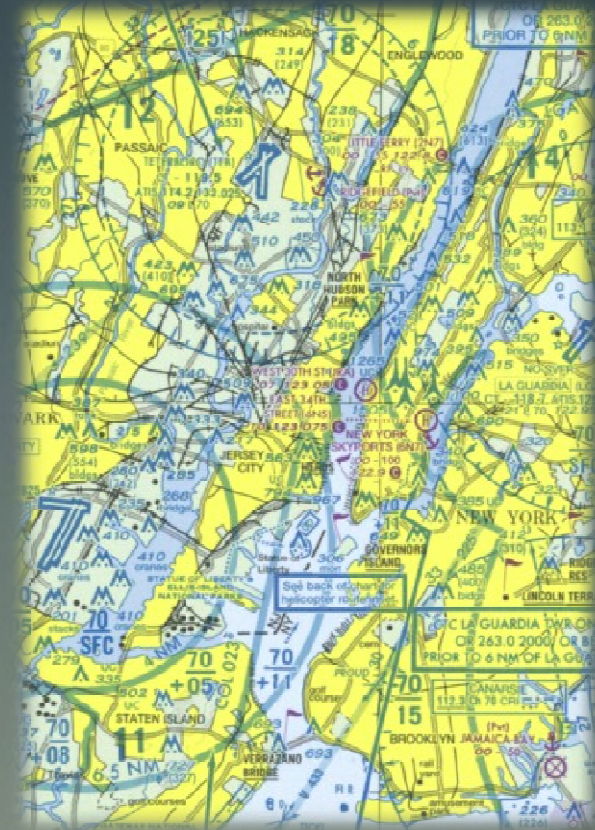
- Piper pilot requested flight following...
- But handoff never accomplished
- Other concern?
 - Was he monitoring CTAF and ATC? ...lot of radio chatter.



Hudson River Class B Exclusion

History:

- AKA “Hudson River Corridor”
- Opened in 1971 for VFR river ops
- No collision history but...



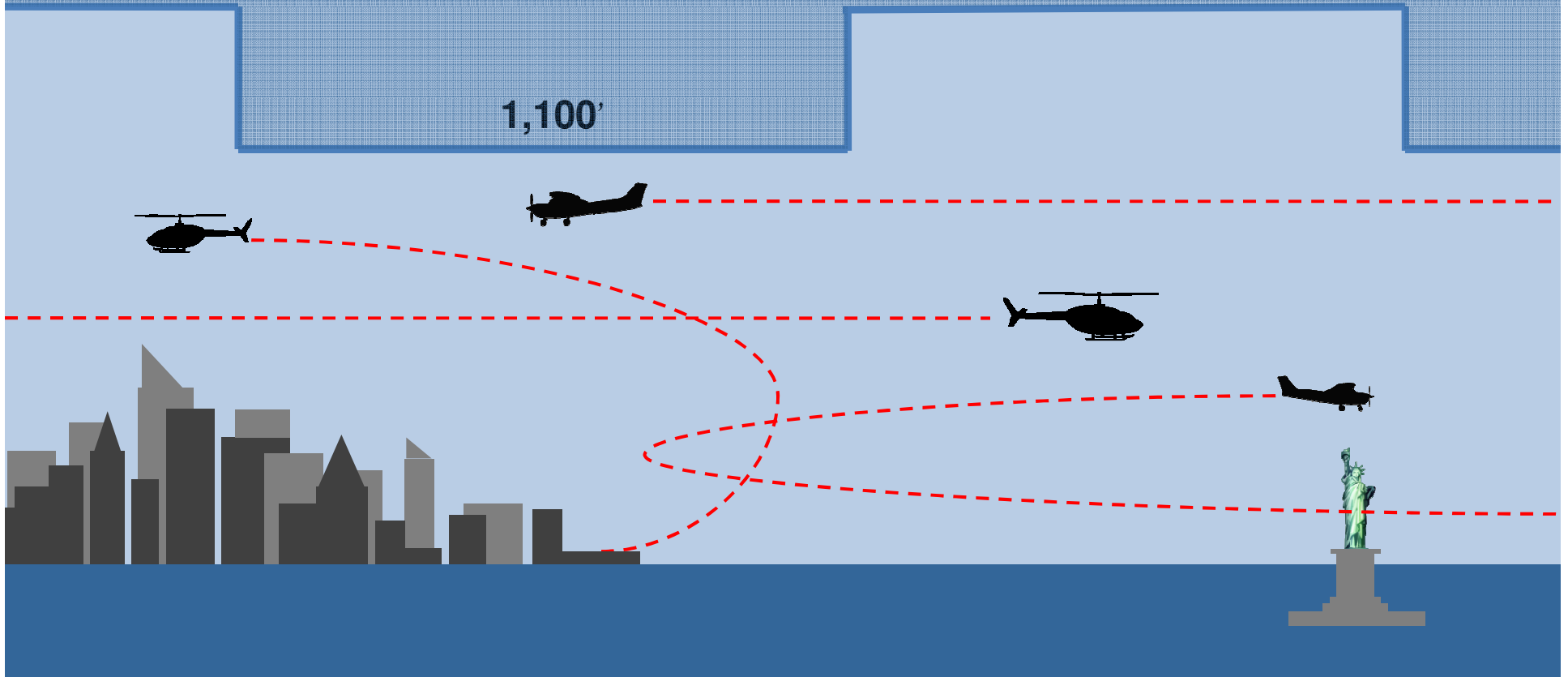
Hudson River Class B Exclusion

What it was...

Class B

1,500'

1,100'



Hudson River Class B Exclusion

Operations:

- 225 daily operations within 3 miles of crash site*
- First Hudson midair in over 45 years

**Based on eight-day NTSB survey conducted prior to midair*



Background

- **Media frenzy**
- **Demands from Local, State, and Federal levels (previous noise issues)**
 - **City Council**
 - Mayor (supporting aviation)
 - **State Politicians**
 - Two hearings; Senate and House
- **NTSB**



Background

- **Working group established**
 - Accident scenario
 - Safety enhancements
- **Eight recommendations**
 - Airspace
 - Charting
 - ATC
 - Flight
 - Education/Training



What's changing?

- **Airspace**
 - Corridor becoming **Special Flight Rules Area (SFRA)**
 - **New** Class B VFR Transition Route
- **New charts**
- **Recommended procedures NOW mandatory**
- **Required** self-announcements
- **Standardized** reporting points
- **Online training available 11/19 – FAASTeam**



Transient vs. Local

- **Transient**
 - Flying entire corridor from end to end
- **Local**
 - An operation other than overflying (e.g., sightseeing, news, law enforcement)



SFRA

What it is now... Special Flight Rules Area (SFRA)

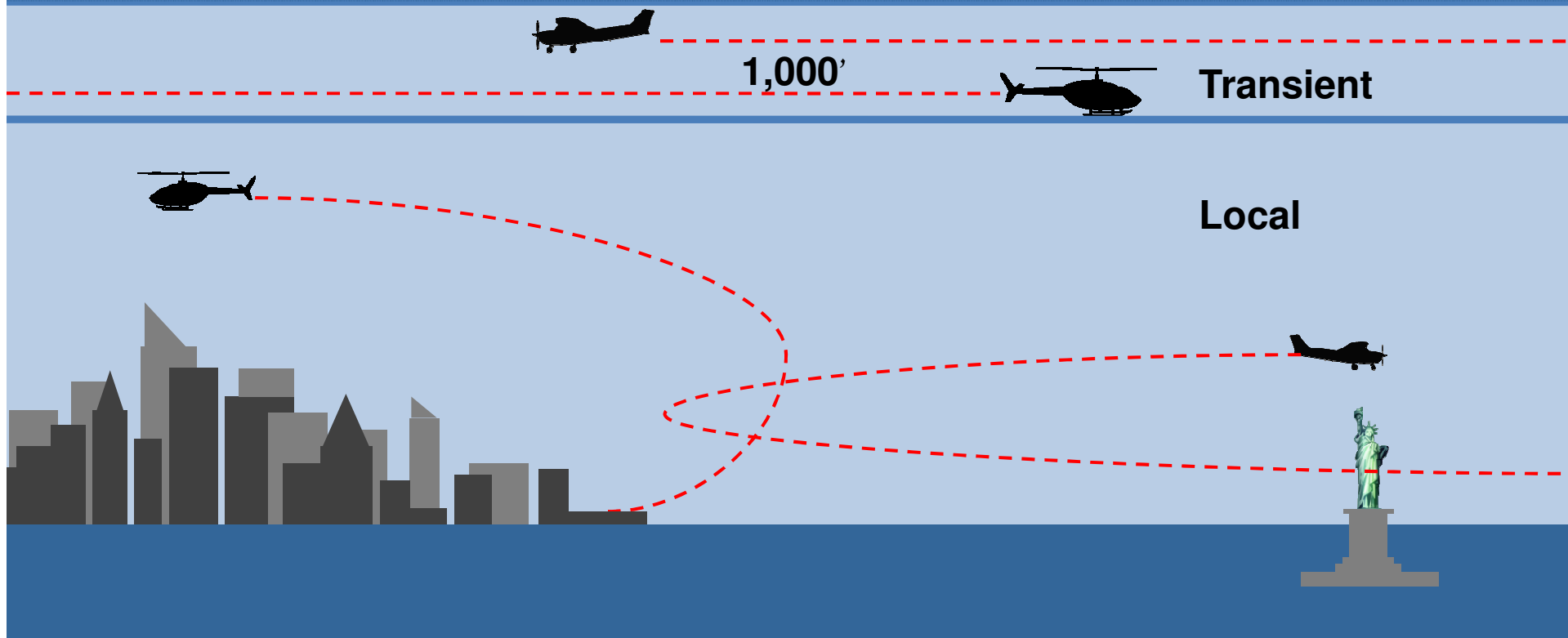
Skyline Route (Class B)

1,300'

1,000'

Transient

Local



One Alternative...

Transient vs. Local

Class B

1,300'

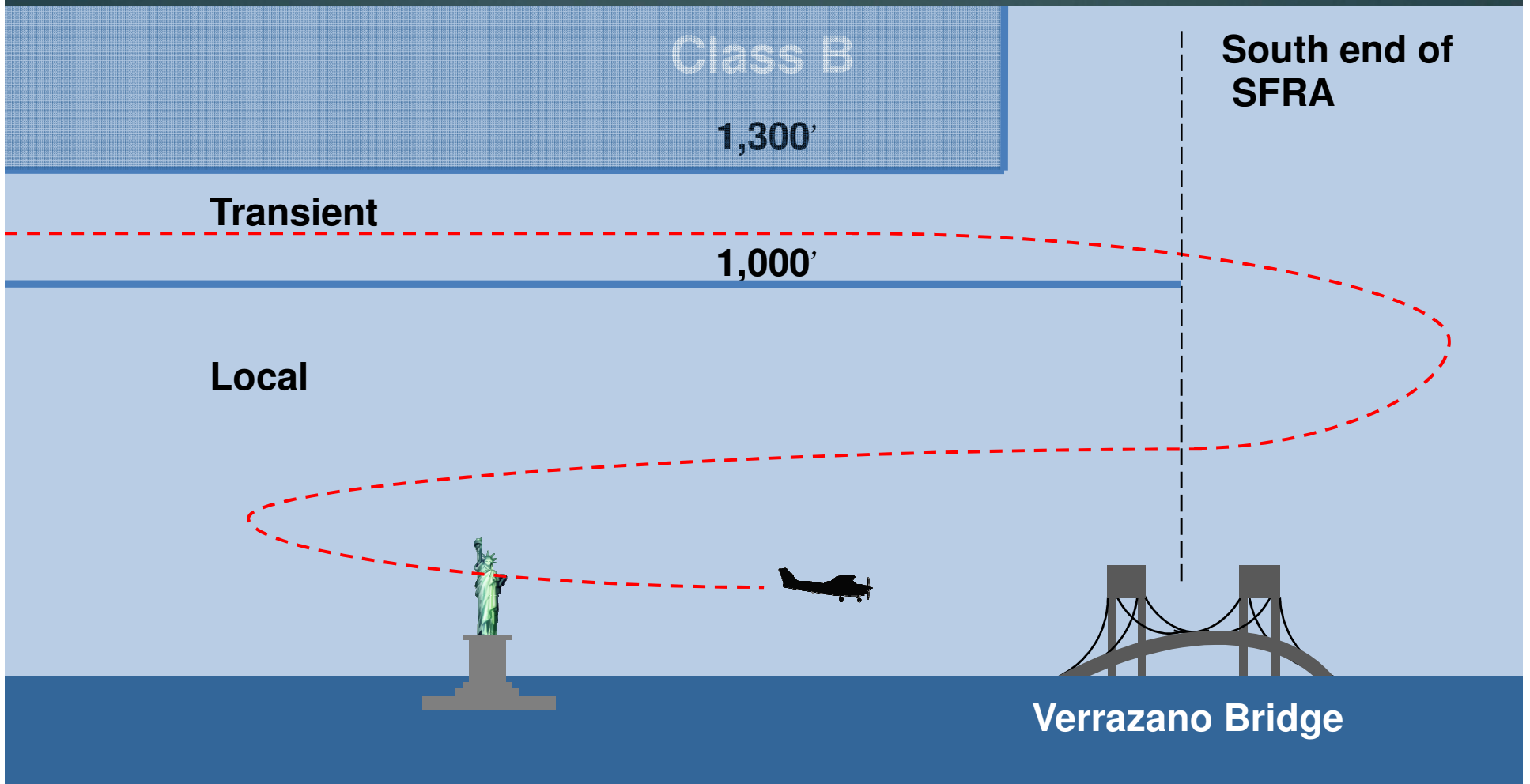
South end of
SFRA

Transient

1,000'

Local

Verrazano Bridge



Other Alternative...

Transient vs. Local

Class B

1,300'

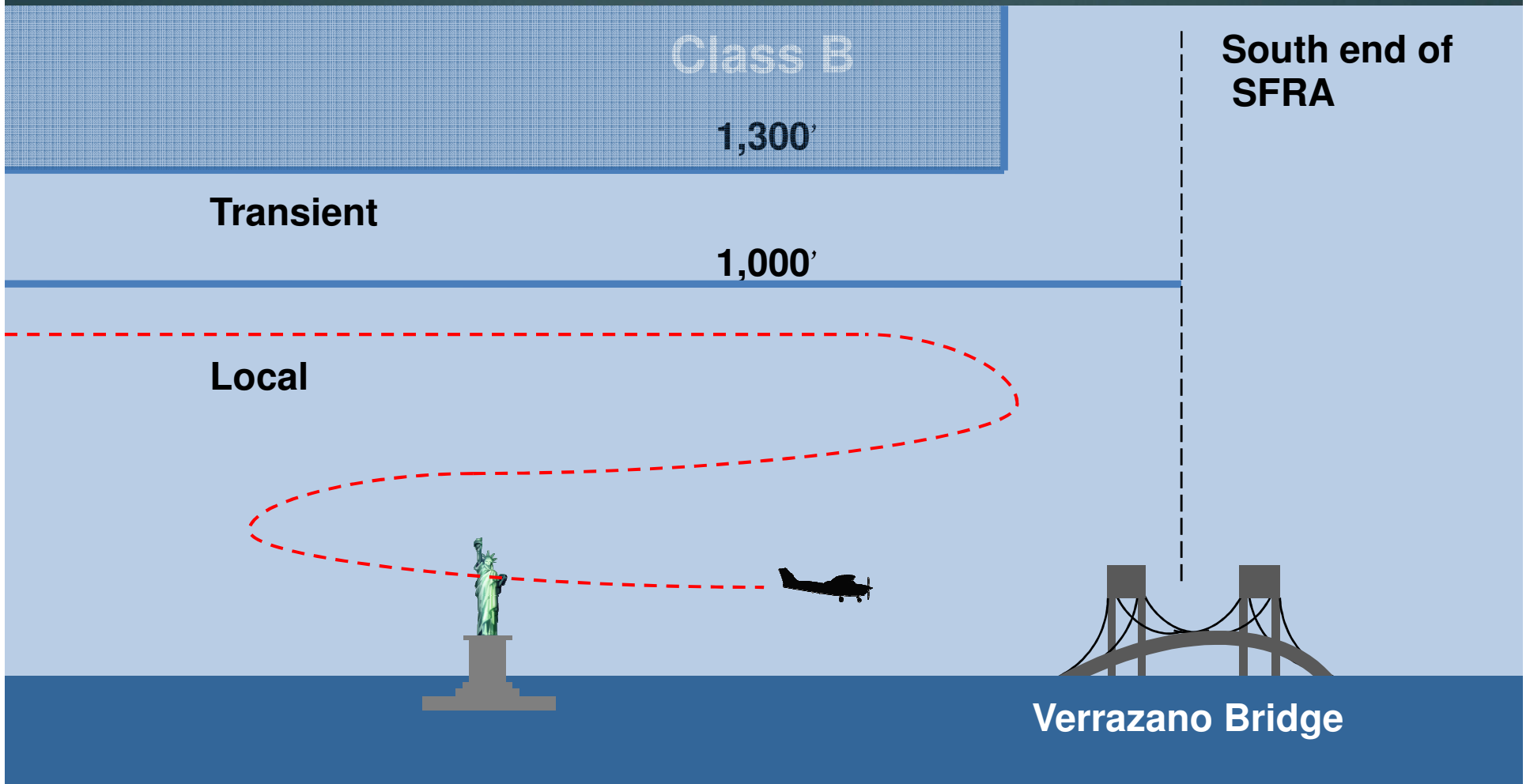
Transient

1,000'

Local

South end of
SFRA

Verrazano Bridge



SFRA

Procedures:

- 140 knots max (slower is better)
- Lights ON:
 - Anti-collision
 - Position/Nav
 - Landing lights (recommended)
- Stay to the right
- Self announce 123.05



SFRA

Self-announce requirements:

- Aircraft type
- Position
- Direction
- Altitude



SFRA

Equipment requirements:

- Mode C transponder
- Radio
 - Below 1,300 (Class B): **Mandatory** reporting points
 - Lost comm? Handheld and lights



SFRA

Mandatory reporting points

- Alpine tower



SFRA

Mandatory reporting points

- **Alpine tower**
- **GWB** (George Washington Bridge)



SFRA

Mandatory reporting points

- Alpine tower
- GWB
- Intrepid



SFRA

Mandatory reporting points

- Alpine tower
- GWB
- Intrepid
- Goldman Sachs



SFRA

Mandatory reporting points

- Alpine tower
- GWB
- Intrepid
- Goldman Sachs
- Statue of Liberty



SFRA

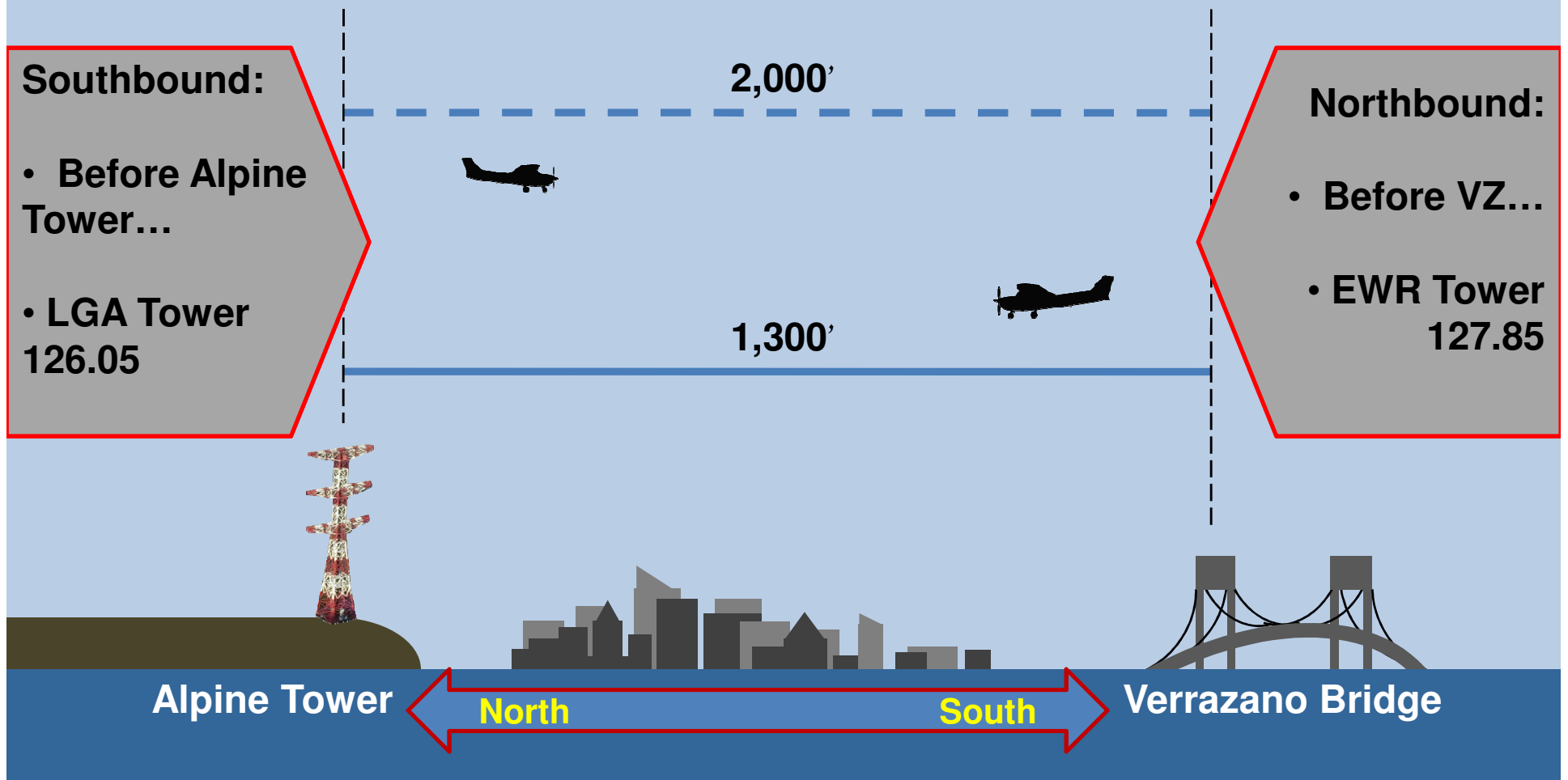
Mandatory reporting points

- Alpine tower
- GWB
- Intrepid
- Goldman Sachs
- Statue of Liberty
- VZ (Verrazano Bridge)



VFR Transition Route...ATC Clearance Required

“Skyline Route”



VFR Transition Route...ATC Clearance Required

On initial contact:

- Position
- Altitude
- Route name
- Direction



Alpine Tower

North

South

Verrazano Bridge



VFR Transition Route...ATC Clearance Required

On initial contact:

- Position
- Altitude
- Route name
- Direction

Don't Forget Your Class B Clearance!

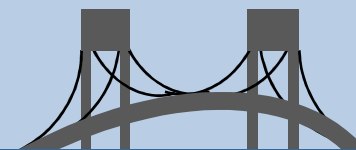


Alpine Tower

North

South

Verrazano Bridge

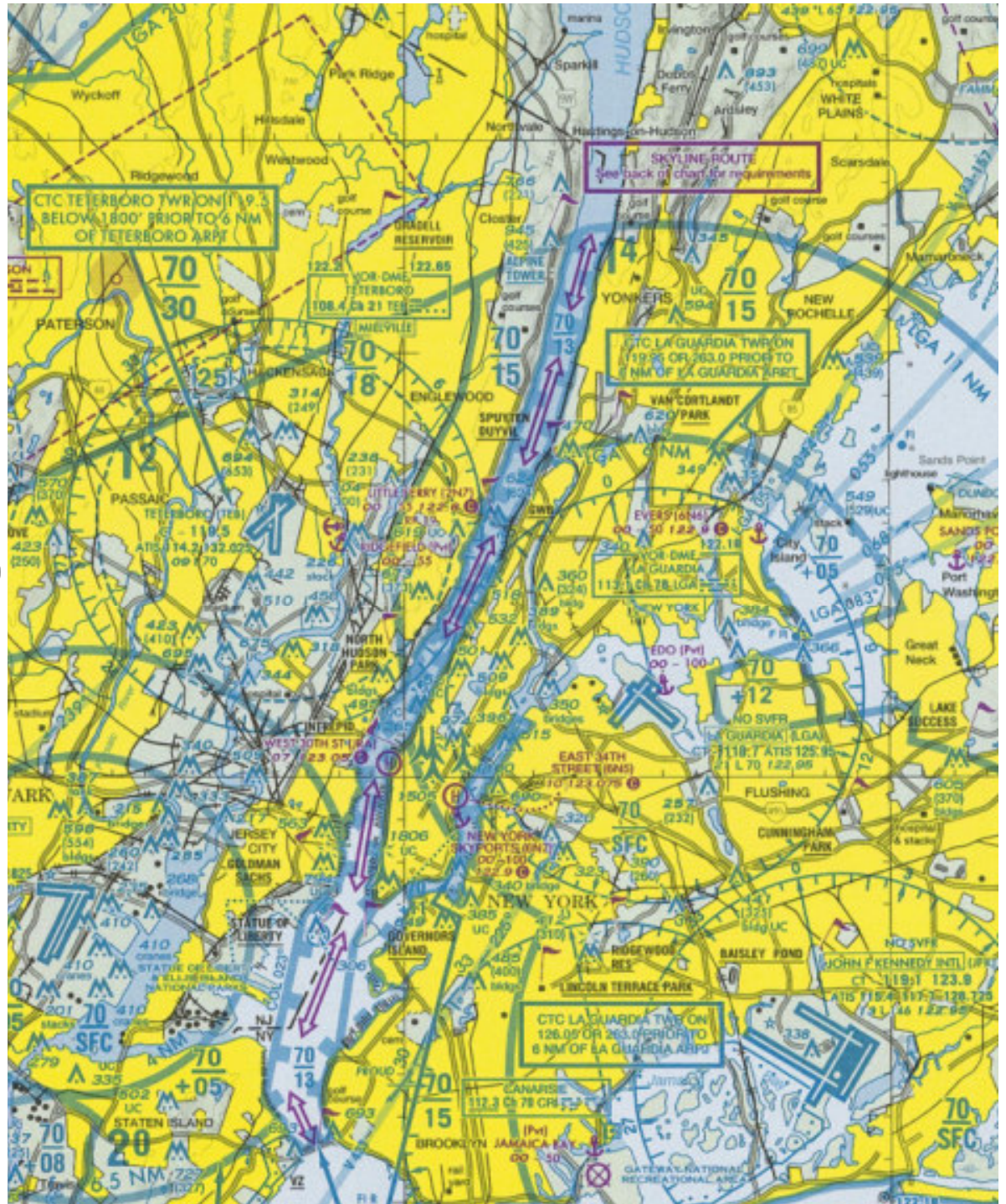


New NY TAC:

- **Depicts VFR Transition Route (“Skyline Route”)**



- **SFRA**



Charts

NY TAC inset:

- Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island
- SFRA

Replaced in Feb 2010:

- Two new insets
 - SFRA
 - VFR Transition Route



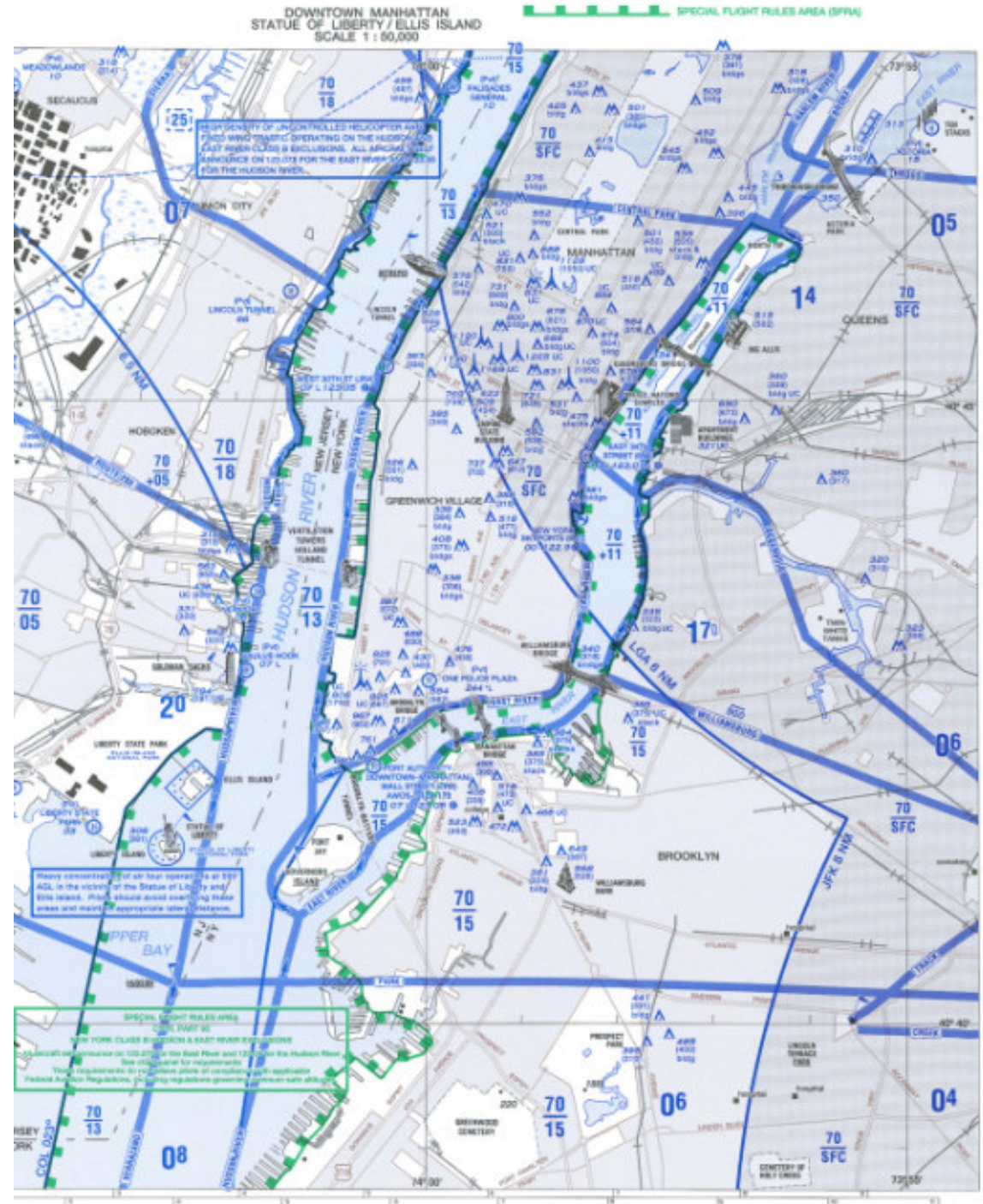
Helicopter Route Chart:

- Entire SFRA



NY Helicopter Route Chart Inset:

- Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island
- SFRA

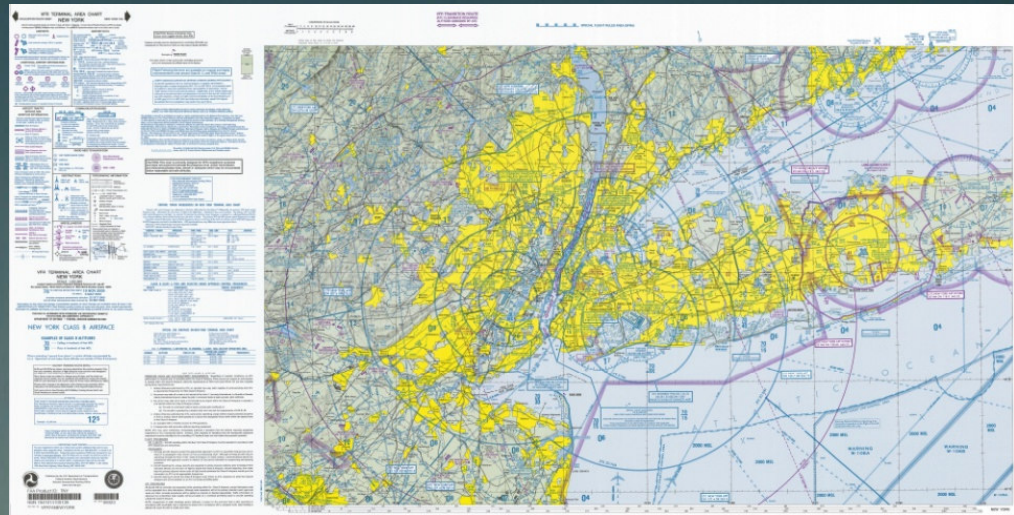


What's changing?

When?

- **Now:**
 - Front of NY TAC
 - Sectional
 - Helicopter Route

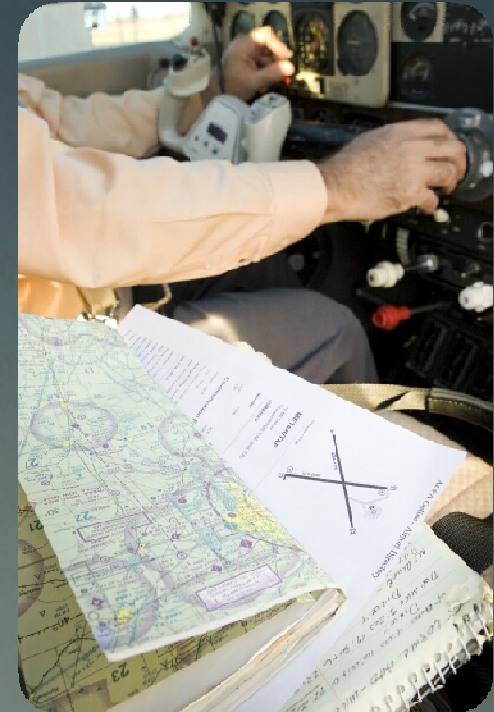
- **Back of NY TAC:**
 - Feb. 11, 2010 – Online only (naco.faa.gov)
 - May 6, 2010 – In print



What's changing?

Chart requirements:

- Current NY TAC
- Or NY Helicopter Route Chart
- Must be in the aircraft
- Must be familiar



What's changing?

Training:

- CTAF phraseology training
- On back of TAC in Feb.
- Online training 11/19 – FAASTeam Web site



What's changing?

TEB VFR departure procedures

Formerly for Class B service...

- TEB handoff to EWR after takeoff
- Usually assigned 1,100'



What's changing?

TEB VFR departure procedures

- **Non-Corridor departures**
 - ATC coordinates your departure before takeoff
 - Approves Class B entry
 - Corridor without clearance? Only one way:
 - Direct to GW Bridge.



Midair Statistics

1997-2006:

- 110 GA midairs
- ALL in VMC!
- 91% in daylight!



Midair Statistics

Most often...

- Day VMC
- Within five miles of airport
- High traffic density
- 10 a.m. – 5 p.m.
- Weekends
- Summer
- Less than 2% after sunset



Midair Statistics

Most often...

- Day VMC
- Within five miles of airport
- High traffic density
- 10 a.m. – 5 p.m.
- Weekends
- Summer
- Less than 2% after sunset

Hudson midair...

- ✓ Day VMC
- ✓ Close to heli pad
- ✓ High traffic density
- ✓ 11:53am
- ✓ Weekend
- ✓ Summer



Midair Statistics

- 96% occur at or below 3,000 feet
- 40% occur at or below 500 feet



Midair Statistics

- **62% within five miles of an airport**



Midair Statistics

- 51% occur in the pattern



Midair Statistics

- 47% when overtaking another aircraft



Midair Statistics

- 39% side impacts



Midair Statistics

- 27% CFI on board



Proficiency

First time corridor ops...

- Proper ground training
- “Check out” flights.



Planning Ahead

Sort it out on the ground...

- Route
- Alternatives
 - Know all options?
- Program GPS
- Radio setup / frequencies



Planning Ahead

Be ready for disruptions...

- Route diversion
- Don't get expected clearance
- In-flight emergency
- Radio / GPS failure



Planning Ahead

Know who, when, and where to call

- ATC
- CTAF



Planning Ahead

Flight following options:

- *Yes*
- *No*
- *Maybe*



See and Avoid

Scanning

- 10-15 degree chunks
 - Eyes focus 10-15 degree chunks
- 10 degrees above/below horizon
- Side-to-side or front-to-side
- Check for overtaking aircraft



See and Avoid

Blossom Effect

- Two aircraft on collision course appear motionless
- Small, stationary speck until too late
- If not too late, maneuver out of the way!



See and Avoid

Blind spots

- High/low wing considerations



See and Avoid

Blind spots

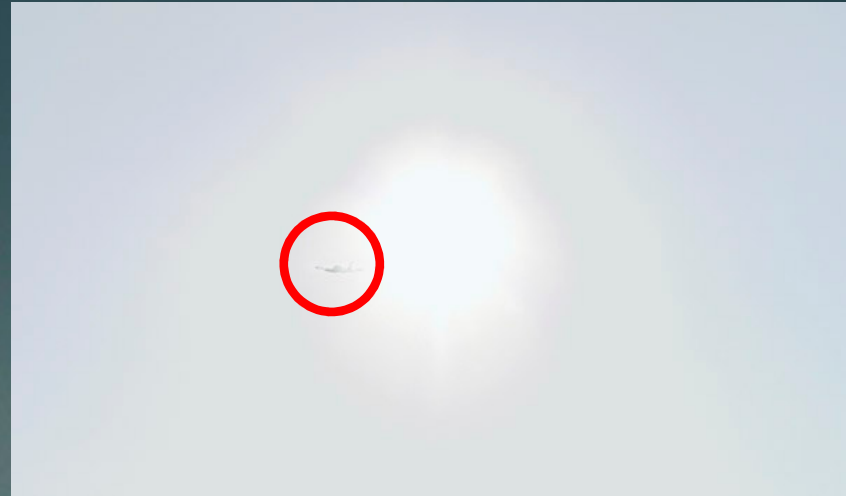
- Door posts
- Wing struts
- Passengers
- Dirty windshield



See and Avoid

Blind spots

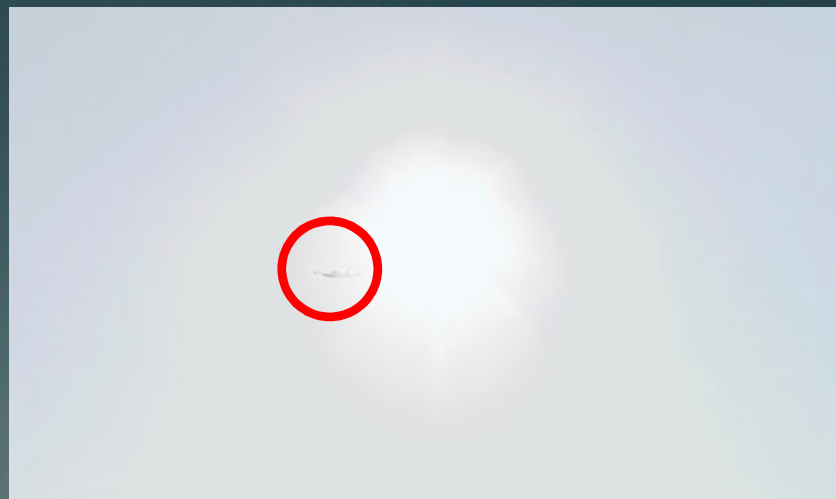
- Sun in your eyes



See and Avoid

Blind spots

- Sun in your eyes



Sunglasses...

- Preferably amber lens



Mitigating Distractions

CRM/SRM

- More in-plane distractions than in years past
- Not enough “eyes outside”



Mitigating Distractions

CRM/SRM

- GPS (use only what you need)
- Frequencies on standby
- Charts in order



Mitigating Distractions

Sterile cockpit

- Especially during ground movement
- First and last 10 minutes of flight



Mitigating Distractions

- Autopilot



Mitigating Distractions

What to do if something changes...

- Where's my out?
- Talk to ATC!



Best Practices

Communication

- Listen first
- Be quick, clear, and concise
- Not your whole life story



Best Practices

New ASF course on communication...

An interactive course brought to you by the AOPA Air Safety Foundation.



SAY IT RIGHT

Mastering Radio Communication



ENABLE SOUND
for the best experience.

Radio communication is one of a pilot's core skills.

Done right, it reduces workload, decreases stress, and improves safety. This course will help you communicate properly, efficiently, and effectively from the cockpit.

BEGIN COURSE ►

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Satisfactory completion of this course qualifies toward [AOPA Accident Forgiveness](#) and the [FAA WINGS](#) program.



Best Practices

Climb and descent

- S-turns
- Lower nose (climb)

75% of traffic pattern midairs occur during approach and landing!



Technology

TIS

- Traffic
- Excessive in dense areas
 - Distraction
- Hudson midair:
 - Both aircraft had it



Technology

TCAS

- Traffic
- Excessive in dense areas
 - Distraction
- RAs don't see airspace or terrain—avoiding one conflict could lead to another



Technology

Keep your eyes outside!



In Summary...

"...from tragedy we draw knowledge to improve the safety of us all."*



**Plaque at the entrance to the NTSB's Training Center*



In Summary...

- **NEW** corridor procedures / requirements
- Talk to ATC
- Fly the safest route, not the prettiest
- Be prepared for disruptions, emergencies, last-minute changes
- Keep your eyes outside!




ASF Resources

www.asf.org/collisionavoidance

S A F E T Y A D V I S O R

Operations and Proficiency No. 4



Collision Avoidance Strategies and Tactics

Maintaining Separation

Despite improvements in the general aviation (GA) safety record in recent years, the number of midair collisions (MACs) shows no corresponding decline. MACs continue to occur about thirteen times a year on average, often resulting in multiple fatalities. On the ground, collisions caused by runway incursions are still a concern for GA. Instead of waiting until after takeoff to begin their collision avoidance scan, pilots can avoid a runway incursion by increasing their vigilance immediately after engine start.



ASF Resources

www.asf.org/courses

Interactive Safety Courses

[AOPA Air Safety Foundation](#)

[Interactive Courses](#)

[Accident Analysis](#)

[Safety Quiz](#)

[Real Pilot Stories](#)

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An interactive course brought to you by the AOPA Air Safety Foundation.



SAY IT RIGHT
Mastering Radio Communication

Radio communication is one of a pilot's core skills.

Say It Right: Mastering Radio Communication

Radio communication is one of a pilot's core skills—and a cornerstone of safe flying. This course covers both VFR and IFR radio operations and will help you communicate properly, efficiently, and effectively from the cockpit (approx. 45-60 minutes).

[TAKE THE COURSE >](#)



Do The Right Thing: Decision Making for Pilots

In flying, making the right choices isn't always easy. This course offers some simple but effective ways to improve your aeronautical decision making skills—no psychology degree required! (approx. 45-60 minutes)

[Take the course >>](#)

**This course qualifies for AOPA Accident Forgiveness and the FAA Wings program.*



ASF Resources

NEW! [www.asf.org/HUDSON](http://www.asf.org/ HUDSON)

Operating Safely in the Hudson Corridor

The August 2009 midair collision over the Hudson was a rare tragedy, but it points to an issue that deserves attention—flying safely in crowded skies. The AOPA Air Safety Foundation developed several resources dedicated to best practices for operating in the Hudson River area while offering proven strategies for steering clear of other aircraft.

Resources



Tight Spots: Collision Avoidance in the Hudson Corridor Presentation

As a result, on Sept. 15, 2009, AOPA Air Safety Foundation President Bruce Landsberg presented “Tight Spots: Collision Avoidance in the Hudson Corridor,” sponsored by AOPA, the AOPA Air Safety Foundation, and the FAA. More than 350 pilots attended the seminar, held in a hotel ballroom near Newark Liberty International Airport, not far from the accident site. Another 200 watched a live Internet feed of the seminar.

[View the PowerPoint slides in pdf format>>>](#) (30MB).



Collision Avoidance Kneeboard

Your kneeboard style guide for Hudson corridor procedures—[ready to download and print](#).



ASF Resources

Available www.asf.org/ HUDSON

Hudson River Ops Kneeboard checklist

Hudson Corridor Operations Checklist



Equipment

- Mode C transponder
- Two-way radio for CTAF (and ATC, if applicable)

Charts

- Current NY TAC and/or Helicopter Route Chart
- Have in the aircraft, and be familiar

VFR Transition Route: 1,300' – 2,000'

- Class B clearance:
 - Northbound: Contact Newark (EWR) Tower 127.85 prior to Verrazano Bridge and comply with ATC instructions. (EWR ATIS 115.7)
 - Southbound: Contact LaGuardia (LGA) Tower 126.05 prior to Alpine Tower and comply with ATC instructions. (LGA ATIS 125.95)
- On initial contact:
 - Your position, altitude, route name, direction

SFRA: Below 1,300'

- Transient traffic: Between 1,000' and 1,299'
- Local traffic: Surface to 999'
- Stay to the right of the river
- Max speed: 140 knots
- All exterior lights ON
- Mandatory reporting points
- Self-announce on CTAF 123.05
 - Aircraft type
 - Position (reporting points)
 - Direction
 - Altitude

Mandatory Checkpoints

- Alpine Tower
- George Washington Bridge (GWB)
- Intrepid
- Goldman Sachs
- Statue of Liberty
- Verrazano Bridge (VZ)

Transient or local? In summary *...

Transient operation: Flying the entire length of the Hudson River Corridor from one end to the other.

Local operation: Other than transient operations, include but are not limited to operations for sightseeing, electronic news gathering, and law enforcement.

*See final rule for details

KEEP YOUR EYES OUTSIDE!



www.asf.org



For use in chart or flight planning ring binders, cut along dashed lines and punch holes as needed in margins. For accurate kneeboard sizing, set Printer Page Scaling option to "None" or "100%".



Thank you!



www.asf.org