

Federal Aviation Administration

Date:	December 30, 2015, 2015
To:	Users of the National Air Space System (Vicinity of Hillsboro Airport)
From:	Scott A. Burk
	Air Traffic Manager
	Portland Terminal Radar Approach Control (TRACON)
Subject:	Recent Near Mid-Air Collision Reports, Hillsboro Vicinity

You are receiving this information as a user of the National Air Space System who operates in the vicinity of Hillsboro Airport (HIO). This information is intended as an educational tool to increase safety through awareness, and as a means to mitigate risk.

During the summer of 2015 there were three filed near mid-air collision (NMAC) reports in the vicinity of HIO involving gliders and aircraft participating in air traffic control services. One NMAC involved a VFR Mooney and a glider operating 5 nautical miles north of the North Plains Gliderport (10R4). Two NMACs included high performance turbo jets departing HIO and gliders operating near HETAT waypoint. The NMACs occurred at 2600, 2800, and 5000 feet.

In one instance the glider was operating with a mode C transponder and was visible to air traffic control on radar. In the other two instances the gliders were not utilizing a transponder and thus did not produce a consistently visible radar return. In the latter two instances the air traffic controllers did not observe a pending conflict on their radar display.

HETAT waypoint is part of the HIO BERNI and CHISM instrument departure procedures. HETAT waypoint is approximately 4 nautical miles west of HIO airport. In reference to the ground HETAT is near the intersection of Susbauer and Wren Roads. This area includes a large cluster of greenhouses which provide thermal lift desirable to the glider community. On occasion this thermal lift can carry a glider as high as 10,000 feet, making this a popular location. Another popular glider location is the area often referred to as the "Y". The "Y" is the junction of Highways 26 and 6, which provides lift from the concrete and asphalt that make up the interchange.

HIO IFR departure aircraft often utilize the BERNI, CHISM, and FARMINGTON Standard Instrument Departure Procedures. These procedures include a sweeping left turn to the south after departure from Runway 31L. During this left turn aircraft are "belly up" to the greenhouses and the "Y" intersection. In addition flight crews are looking into the sun during late afternoon departures. This makes for a difficult environment to observe gliders that may be operating in tight circles while tracking thermals upward. In both NMAC reports the IFR flight crew indicated they did not see the glider until it was too late to take evasive action. In all three instances the IFR/VFR aircraft and the gliders were in airspace they had the legal right to operate within.

Currently HIO Tower receives notification from the Willamette Valley Soaring Club when glider operations commence for the day at the North Plains Gliderport. HIO Tower then includes a statement on the HIO ATIS denoting glider activity in the area. When you hear this statement on the HIO ATIS I encourage you to maintain extra vigilance for glider operations and be familiar with popular glider areas. I also encourage gliders to utilize transponders, be familiar with HIO IFR and VFR traffic patterns, and monitor PDX approach control frequencies.

A System Service Review was conducted by Portland Approach Control after the first NMAC. This review included various user groups from Hillsboro Airport, Willamette Valley Soaring Club, Hillsboro Flight Standards District Office, and Hillsboro Air Traffic Control Tower. Ideas and concerns were shared by all during this review. One of the consensus determinations made in the review was an educational piece, thus the sharing of this information.

Attached you will find a diagram of the "hot spot" around HETAT waypoint, screen shots of a radar display showing a glider squawking 1202, and Instrument Departure Procedures utilized by IFR aircraft at HIO. Also included is a power point developed by the FAA's Rocky Mountain District, resultant of similar events occurring in the Denver area.

Portland Approach Control in conjunction with Hillsboro Tower, and Hillsboro FSDO plan to conduct briefings for user groups that operate in and around the vicinity of HIO airport. These briefings will be similar to those provided to the air traffic controllers at Portland Approach. Please look for announcements regarding pilot briefing location and times. I look forward to seeing you at a future pilot briefing.



The yellow shaded areas indicate where gliders are often operating in the vicinity of Hillsboro airport. The white line from the northwest to HIO is the ILS runway 13 localizer. The red line from HIO to the west is the BERNI and CHISM IFR departure routes to HETAT. The white line to the south from HETAT is the BERNI departure and the white line to the southeast is the CHISM departure. 10R4 denotes North Plains Glider Port where the Willamette Valley Soaring Club is located. 10R3 Sunset Air Strip and OR81 Olinger Strip are locations near HIO that gliders have utilized as well.

To the west of HETAT is a group of greenhouses that the gliders use to receive lift from thermals to as high as 10,000 feet. HIO departure aircraft proceeding to HETAT are in a left turn, belly up to the greenhouses to the west. Another location that is "hot" for the gliders receiving lift is what they call the "Y". It is the junction west of HIO where Highway 26 and Highway 6 merge.



Screen shot of the Portland Tracon Radar with a 1202 code, a glider, highlighted.



Screen shot of the Portland Tracon Radar with a 1202 code, a glider, highlighted.



Screen shot of the Portland Tracon Radar with a 1202 code, a glider, highlighted.



(CHISM3.CHISM) 15232 PORTLAND-HILLSBORO (HIO) CHISM THREE DEPARTURE (RNAV) SL-5063 (FAA) PORTLAND, OREGON TAKEOFF RUNWAY 31L: Climb heading 308° to 720, then climbing left turn direct HETAT, then on depicted route to CHISM, thence TAKEOFF RUNWAY 13R: Climb heading 128° to 720, then climbing left turn ASSIGNED BY ATC RIELY NOTE: Chart not to scale. TOP ALTITUDE KIMBERLY on (Transition). Maintain assigned altitude. Expect filed altitude 10 MB \bigcirc DEPARTURE ROUTE DESCRIPTION direct GERDD, then on depicted route to CHISM, thence 000 28 DESCHUTES TRANSITION (CHISM3.DSD) ૾ૺ IOGEN TRANSITION (CHISM3.JOGEN) ŝ KIMBERLY TRANSITION (CHISM3.IMB) SMIGE TRANSITION (CHISM3.SMIGE) PAWLI TRANSITION (CHISM3.PAWLI) *8200 8200 107 RIELY TRANSITION (CHISM3. RIELY) DESCHUTES 22 D 2100 minutes atter departure. 1 SMIGE **Nego** 12700 - PAWL 12700 •12700 (38° (81) 38 19) -139°-12700 •12700 (125) ⊳ CHISM ঽ 12 centerline, up to 80' AGL/271' MSL. Trees beginning GERDD beginning 5097" from DER, 582' right of centerline, z °80/. 5874' from DER, 583' right of centerline, up to rees beginning 1835' from DER, 609' right of Trees beginning 1664' from DER, 795' right of (35) ree 1030' from DER, 754' right of centerline, Trees rees beginning 3101' from DER, 9' right of 60' AGL/260' MSL. Tree 1103' from DER 299' right of centerline, 5' AGL/201' MSL 613' left of centerline, 60' AGL/234' MSL Rwy 13R: Pole 38' from DER, 149' left of centerline, 4' AGL/200' MSL. Sign 72' from DER, centerline, up to 150' AGL/344' MSL EMELY centerline, up to 60' AGL/307' MSL. Rwys 13R, 31L: Standard with minimum climb 22 119.3 (CTAF) 239.3 (Rwys 2-20 and 13R-31L) 120.55 239.3 (Rwy 13L-31R) PORTIAND DEP CON of 500' per NM to 720 up to 160' AGL/357' MSL Rwys 2, 13L, 20, 31R: NA - ATC. 200' AGL/380' MSL TAKEOFF OBSTACLE NOTES NOTE: Turbojet aircraft only. FORAS **(**5) NOTE: RADAR required. HETAT TAKEOFF MINIMUMS NOTE: GPS required. GND CON 121.7 HILLSBORO TOWER * NOTE: RNAV 1. 126.0 284.6 Rwy 31L: ATIS 127.65 CHISM THREE DEPARTURE (RNAV) PORTLAND, OREGON

NW-1, 12 NOV 2015 to 10 DEC 2015

(CHISM3.CHISM) 15232

PORTLAND-HILLSBORO (HIO)

NW-1, 12 NOV 2015 to 10 DEC 2015

Forms of Lift - Thermals

- Usually Summer time
- Unstable atmosphere
- Gliders climb to cloud base and then zoom to next cloud
- Clouds streets are good!





Forms of Lift – Mountain Wave

- Mostly in winter
- Stable atmosphere
- Capable of very high altitudes
- ZDV Wave window activated



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Forms of Lift – Orographic

- An obstacle is required
- Wind perpendicular to obstacle
- Steady lift but not great height



(c) Orographic lifting

Glider Briefing



Glider performance

High Performance

- Distance Record 1280 miles
- Altitude Record 51,721 MSL
- Speed range 50 to 150kts
- Glide Ratio up to 60:1

Trainer

- · Stays within 5 miles of home airport
- Usually below 5000 AGL
- Slow moving
- · Not usually equipped very well



A flight from BDU

- · 253 miles (408km)
- Max Alt 17285ft (5270m)
- Duration 4 Hours 17 Min



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Glider Briefing

RADAR Limitations

- Weak primary returns
- Aircraft are in a turn most of the time reducing the chances of consistent radar detection
- · Transponder equipment limited by
 - Battery power
 - Antenna position
 - Outside temperature



RADAR Limitations



Glider Briefing







Sailplane Equipment

- Transponder
 - Battery operated
 - Has Mode C
 - Temperature affects performance
 - Enhances RADAR detection
- Power FLARM
 - Detects Mode C
 - ADS-B
 - Other FLARM



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Glider Briefing

- · Issue a safety alert
 - FAAO 7110.65 2-1-2 Duty Priority, 2-1-21 Traffic Advisories,
 7-6-1 Basic Radar Service to VFR Aircraft- Application
- Issue control instructions to prevent a collision

 FAAO 7110.65 2-1-1 ATC Service, 2-1-21 Traffic Advisories, 7-1-2 VFR Conditions
- Apply merging target procedures

 FAAO 7110.65 5-1-8 Merging Target Procedures



A Flight From CO15

- 270 miles (436km)
- Max Alt 17197ft (5243m)
- Duration 4 Hours 26 min



Mid Air Collision with a Glider

Glider Briefing

Hawker 800XP landed gear up

All on the Jet were safe



Glider pilot bailed out and parachuted safely



THANK YOU



BE AWARE GLIDERS ARE EVERYWHERE!

Glider Briefing



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