

Naval Air Station Fort Worth Joint Reserve Base

Military Operating Areas and Military Training Routes

Control of airspace over Naval Air Station (NAS) Fort Worth Joint Reserve Base (JRB) is approved by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), which manages the National Airspace System. The National Airspace System seeks to ensure the safe, orderly, and efficient flow of commercial, private, and military air traffic. NAS Fort Worth JRB Air Traffic Control provides traffic control services to all aircraft operating in the airspace surrounding the airfield.



Due to mission requirements, military flight activities often need to be separated from other aircraft operations. Special Use Airspace (SUA) is the designation of airspace in which certain activities must be confined or where limitations may be imposed on aircraft operations that are not part of those activities. The SUA dimensions are defined so that military activities can operate within boundaries that limit access by non-participating aircraft. The restrictedness of SUA ranges from areas where flight is always prohibited except by authorized aircraft to areas that are used by the military for potentially hazardous operations.

This brochure provides an overview of Military Operating Areas (MOAs) and Military Training Routes (MTRs) and highlights the primary areas in which tenants from NAS Fort Worth JRB conduct training activities.

NAS Fort Worth JRB Mission

NAS Fort Worth JRB comprises approximately 40 separate commands, including 10,500 active-duty military, guardsmen, reservists, and civilians employed by Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and Texas Air National Guard units.

As the first Joint Reserve Base in the country, the mission of NAS Fort Worth JRB is to provide "unsurpassed support and quality training for our Reserve and Guard war fighters in all branches of the Armed Services." NAS Fort Worth JRB ensures that Reservists receive quality training in preparation for mobilization readiness, while reducing redundancy and overhead by developing joint doctrine and operating procedures amongst host and tenant units. Specifically, the Installation's primary responsibility is to train and equip air crews and aviation ground-support personnel in preparation for deployment.



Military Operating Areas

Military Operating Areas (MOAs) are a type of SUA. MOAs are airspace with defined vertical and lateral limits to separate certain military activities from non-participating traffic. Vertically, MOAs are separated into High and Low to allow for simultaneous operations in each section of airspace and to prevent certain maneuvers from occurring too close to the ground. Each MOA has controlling authority that is responsible for the scheduling and use of the airspace. Information on the controlling authority, using agency, altitudes of operations, and hours of operations for each MOA is provided in the U.S. aeronautical sectional charts.

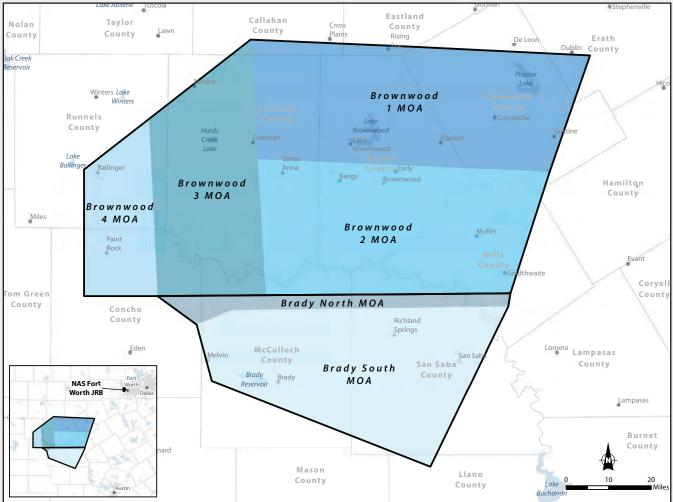
MOA High

MOA Low

NAS Fort Worth JRB tenant units conduct training activities at the
Brownwood and Brady MOAs, located approximately 70 nautical miles
southwest of the Installation (see figure 1). These SUAs are operational from sunrise to 11 p.m., Monday through Friday, or as
posted by FAA-issued Notices to Airmen (NOTAMs).

The Brownwood MOA is owned by the Navy and encompasses approximately 3,200 square miles of training airspace. Altitudes range throughout the area from a low of 7,000 feet above mean sea level (MSL) to a high of 18,000 feet MSL when in use. Brady MOA is located directly south of the Brownwood MOA. It is owned by the U.S. Air Force and encompasses approximately 1,500 square miles of training airspace. The Brady MOA altitudes range from 500 feet above ground level (AGL) to 18,000 feet MSL. The Air Force's 301st Fighter Wing schedules use of the Brownwood and Brady MOAs.

Figure 1: Brownwood and Brady Military Operating Areas



Military Training Routes

National security and military readiness require our armed forces to train in a wide range of airborne tactics, including low-level combat tactics at high speeds. Military Training Routes (MTRs) are designated air corridors, mutually developed by the FAA and the Department of Defense, for low-altitude, high-speed military flight traffic and training. MTRs are defined by a series of segments along the centerline of the route with horizontal and vertical dimensions. Horizontally, MTR segments show the variation of the route's width from the centerline. Vertically, the segments vary by floor height. MTRs are typically established below 10,000 feet mean sea level (MSL), and military aircraft can conduct operations in excess of 250 knots (287.7 miles per hour). MTRs are divided into Instrument Routes (IR), Slow Routes (SR), and Visual Routes (VR).

The Air Force's 301st Fighter Wing schedules use of MTRs to access training areas. Commonly used MTRs include IRs 103, 105, 123, 124, and 139; VRs 101, 104, 118, 143, 186, 1110, 1124, 1128, and 1137; and SRs 228 and 270 (see figure 2).

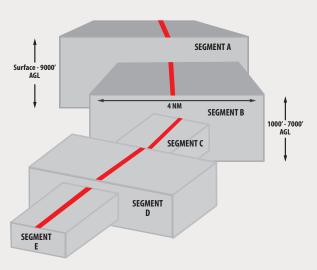
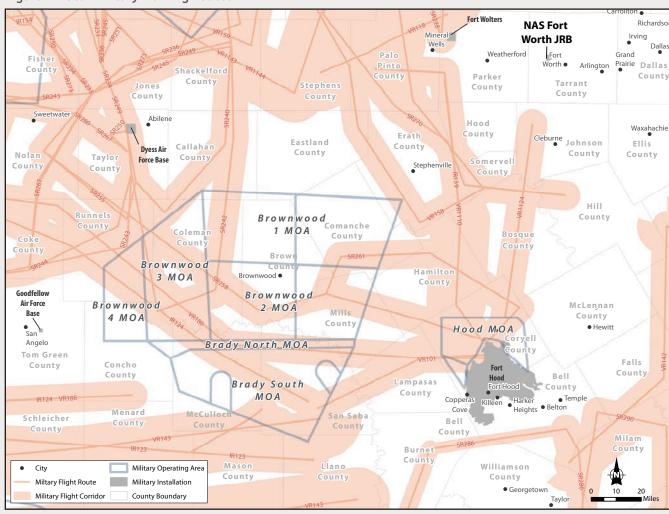


Figure 2: Local Military Training Routes



Typical NAS Fort Worth JRB Users of the MOAs and MTRs

Several military units throughout the country use the Brownwood and Brady MOAs, primarily military units stationed in Texas (NAS Fort Worth JRB, Dyess Air Force Base [AFB], Randolph AFB, Laughlin AFB, Sheppard AFB, and NAS Corpus Christi) and Oklahoma (Altus AFB and Tinker AFB). Priority of use is given to local squadrons.



Air Force Reserve, 301st Fighter Wing, F-16C Fighting Falcon

The F-16C Fighting Falcon is a single-engine, supersonic, multi-role tactical aircraft. The aircraft is highly maneuverable and has proven itself in air-to-air combat and air-to-surface attack. The 27 F-16C aircraft currently stationed at NAS Fort Worth JRB are assigned to the 301st Fighter Wing.



Marine Aircraft Group 41 (MAG 41), Marine Fighter Attack Squadron (VMFA-112), FA-18 A+ Hornet

The FA-18 Hornet, an all-weather supersonic aircraft, is used as an attack aircraft as well as a fighter. In its fighter mode, the FA-18 is primarily used as a fighter escort, for reconnaissance, and for fleet air defense; in its attack mode, the FA-18 is used for force projection, interdiction, and close and deep air support. MAG-41 (VMFA-112) currently operates 12 FA-18A+ Hornets at NAS Fort Worth JRB.



Texas Air National Guard, 136th Airlift Wing, C-130 Hercules

The C-130 Hercules primarily performs the intra-theatre portion of the airlift mission. The C-130 is a four-engine turboprop aircraft whose multi-role/multi-mission includes tactical tanker/transport, aerial delivery of troops and cargo, emergency resupply, emergency medical evacuation, tactical insert of combat troops and equipment, and evacuation missions. The eight C-130 Hercules aircraft currently stationed at NAS Fort Worth JRB are assigned to the Texas Air National Guard's 136th Airlift Wing.



Contact Information

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