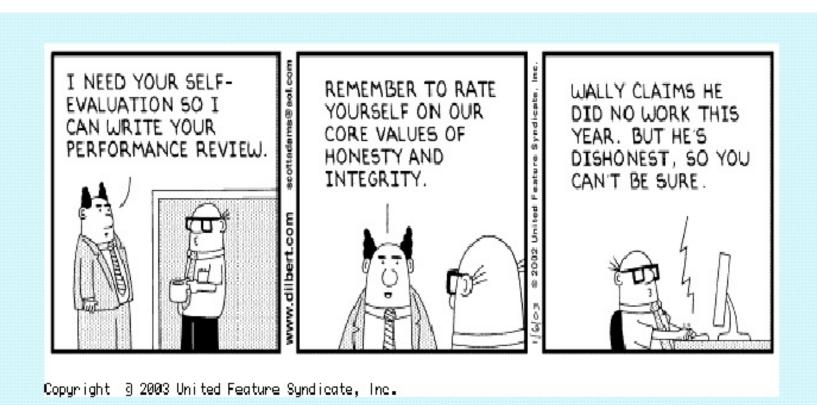
The Alternate Paradox



Alternate

- Legal?
- Practical?
- Safe?
- The Paradox Are You Locked Into Your Alternate?

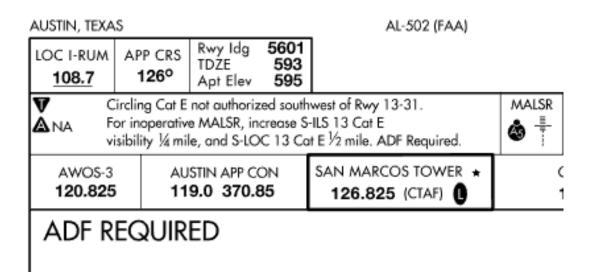
Legal Requirements for Alternate

- Always, When Destination Doesn't Have Instrument Approach, otherwise
- When 1 2 3 Rule Applies, and
- At Least One IAP at Alternate is not NA, and
- WX Forecast at ETA meets Either 600 2 or
 800 2 Requirement Predicated on IAP, and
- Aircraft Has Applicable Navigation Equipment to Fly the IAP

Practical (Example)

- You File for 50R (Destination) with KAUS as Alternate
 - You Live in Maxwell About Midway Between 50R and KHYI
- Enroute Your GPS Fails, but VOR/LOC/GS still OK and You Have NDB
 - WX at KHYI and KAUS is 600 2 with wind 150/9
- Must You Fly Into Filed Alternate, KAUS?
- Can You Request ILS-13 Approach at KHYI?

Answers?



The Pair-of-Ducks



- You May Legally Fly a Non-Declared Alternate, Provided
 - Aircraft Capable
 - Sufficient Fuel To Still Fly to Alternate and Cruise for 45 Minutes Thereafter

How Can This Be?

ATC Has No Indication of Your Filed Alternate
 On Their Flight Strip

- Once In Air You Are Not Locked into Filed Alternate
 - WX Conditions and Situations Change

And – Approach can even be NA as Alternate

Safety

- NA Means Field Either Doesn't Have WX Reporting, or Equipment Necessary For that Approach is Unmonitored
- In This Example, KHYI (normally) has WX, but
 - ILS and Compass Locator and OM are Unmonitored
 - You Can Verify Operation of ILS and Compass Locator via Morse ID
 - OM Not Required
- But, the Onus of Safety May Ratchet Up a Notch or Two

Other Safety Factors

- Fuel
- WX Situation
- Fatigue and Stress
- Airport Facilities
- Pilot Capabilities
- Approach Complexity
- Get-there-itis