DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION SAN DIEGO AUTOMATED FLIGHT SERVICE STATION MONTGOMERY FIELD AIRPORT



COMMISSIONED JULY 6, 1987

DEDICATED DECEMBER 8, 1987





AUTOMATED FLIGHT SERVICE STATION MONTGOMERY FIELD AIRPORT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Automated Flight Service Station (AFSS) at Montgomery Field Airport measures 8100 square feet and was built at a cost of approximately \$1 million by James N. Routh, Developer.

The new AFSS houses the latest available computer and communications equipment and is operated and maintained by 40 Flight Service Station personnel and 15 Airway Facilities personnel.

The San Diego AFSS is one of 61 planned facilities throughout the nation, of which there are five operational in the FAA Western-Pacific Region at the present time. (Hawthorne, Riverside, and San Diego in California; Reno, Nevada and Prescott, Arizona.) San Diego AFSS area of responsibility includes San Diego and Imperial counties, an estimated 60 public airports, including San Diego Lindbergh, Montgomery, Gillespie, Palomar and Brown Field. The new AFSS will handle approximately 500,000 operations by 1990.

AIR TRAFFIC THE FAA FLIGHT SERVICE at San Diego Lindbergh Field

At exactly 10:00 p.m. on July 6, 1987, a chapter in the annals of the FAA's old Flight Service Station at Lindbergh Field officially came to an end.

At that time the Lindbergh facility was officially closed and services began at the new San Diego AFSS at Montgomery Field. The old facility at 2980 Pacific Highway was commissioned on July 1, 1969. Prior to that time, the facility was located in the area where Jim's Air is now located. The new AFSS will continue to give the same dedicated service with a truly "modern" touch to facility users.

On Duty at Old FSS at Closing Armando Martinez Claude Genest Hank Durham

On Duty at Commissioning of the New San Diego AFSS

Air Traffic

Bob Reeder John Carroll Claude Cole Gary Gentry Joel Gregg Ron Kessock Norine Kusumoto John Moskop Tom Wittman Reece Cameron Airway Facilities Lynn Ortuno Fred Stubbe

Air Traffic

Air Traffic personnel are responsible to the pilot for a safe flight in terms of weather, NAVAIDS, and airport conditions. The air traffic personnel assigned to the San Diego Automated Flight Service Station are:

Erwin F. Stanicek, Air Traffic Manager Robert L. Kingery, Ass't Air Traffic Manager Barbara Anderson-Smith, Secretary

Quality Assurance/Training Specialist Reece Cameron Plans & Procedures Specialist Norine Kusumoto

Training Specialist Gary Prock

Area Supervisors George Geringer Richard Leary Robert Reeder J. Elizebeth Turner

Flight Service Specialists

Norman Baldwin Laura Benford Barry Berkeley Merlin Boutwell Ronald Calahate John Carroll Faye Christian Claude Cole Joseph Coords Henry Durham Richard Edmonds Carmen Ember Dennis Floyd Claude Genest Gary Gentry

Johnny Grayson Joel Gregg Earl Jensen Ronald Kessock James Lamb Benjamin La Torre June Libby Armando Martinez James Mendenhall John Moskop Sharon Perry Charles Shoaf Russell Valentine William Westin Thomas Wittman



Erwin F. Stanicek Air Traffic Manager



Reece Cameron Quality Assurance/Training Specialist



Gary Prock Training Specialist



Robert L. Kingery Assistant Air Traffic Manager



Norine Kusumoto Plans/Procedures Specialist



Barbara Anderson-Smith Clerical Assistant



Robert Reeder Area Supervisor



George Geringer Area Supervisor



J. Elizebeth Turner Area Supervisor



Richard S. Leary Area Supervisor



Claude Cole, John Carroll ATCS



Sharon Perry ATCS



Jim Mendenhall, Earl Jensen ATCS



Ron Calahate, Joseph Coords ATCS



Laura Benford ATCS



Jim Lamb ATCS



Ron Kessock (foreground) ATCS



Claude Genest ATCS



Johnny Grayson ATCS



Norman Baldwin ATCS



Charles Shoaf ATCS



Bill Westin ATCS



(foreground) Barry Berkeley, Ben LaTorre ATCS



Tom Wittman ATCS



John Moskop ATCS



(foreground) Dick Edmonds ATCS



Carmen Ember ATCS



Armando Martinez ATCS



Hank Durham ATCS



L. Faye Christian ATCS



Merlin Boutwell ATCS



Russel Valentine ATCS



Dennis Floyd, ATCS



Joel Gregg, ATCS



June Libby, ATCS



Gary Gentry, ATCS

Airway Facilities

Airway facilities is that essential segment of the FAA organization whose programs are dedicated to ensuring that air traffic control, air navigational and aeronautical communications systems of the National Aerospace System function continuously at acceptable levels of performance. It also ensures that maintenance of these systems and associated environmental equipment are efficient, economical and responsive, not only to operational needs, but also to the requirements of aviation safety and the national defense.

The Airway Facilities Sector Field Office (SFO) personnel at Montgomery maintain the sophisticated electronic equipment at the Automated Flight Service Station (AFSS) and most of the remote equipment that provides information to the AFSS. This equipment includes the Integrated Communicators Switching System (ICSS), the Flight Service Data Processing System (FSDPS), communications multi-channel recording equipment, two Direction Finders (DF), nine channels of communications frequencies, six VORTAC's and a 125 KVA engine generator. This AFSS equipment is the latest in technological advancements and efficiency.

In addition to the AFSS, the SFO personnel from Montgomery maintain 92 navigational/communications facilities, and their associated environmental equipment, in the area.

Airway Facilities

John Tompkins, Manager, Sector Office Fred Stubbe, Manager N/C Sector Field Office Matt King, Manager, ESU Sector Field Office

Electronics Technicians

Howard Dierking Joan Iorg Walt Kaechele Doug Northington Lynn Ortuno Charlie Palmer Beryl Roscom

Environmental Support Technicians

Kim Holden Dan Berry Russ Milhausen Winston Sloan Jose Perez Bill Hopkins

Airway Facilities Staff



John Tompkins Sector Manager



Fred Stubbe, Manager, N/C Sector Field Office



Matt King, Manager, ESU Sector Field Office



Beryl Roscom, ET



Lynn Ortuno, ET



Charles Palmer, ET

Airway Facilities Staff



Joan Iorg, ET



Kim Holden, EST



Doug Northington, ET



Russ Milhausen, EST



Jose Perez, EST



Walt Kaechele, ET



Dan Berry, EST



Winston Sloan, EST



Howard Dierking, ET

Bill Hopkins, EST (Not Pictured)

A BRIEF HISTORY

The Automated Flight Service Station

For more than two decades, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has recognized the need to modernize the Flight Service Station (FSS) system. The locations of FAA's 300 or more FSS's were based on historically significant routes which no longer conformed to current patterns of general aviation. This caused widespread disparities to develop in individual stations relative to size and productivity. Additionally, the current modes of operation and technology dated back to the early 50's, and as a result, facilities had an increasing difficulty in keeping up with a backlog of telephone calls on hold, while the FSS Specialist, preoccupied with hand processing routine data, could not take time to provide tailor-made briefings required in today's complex flying environment.

The Test Program

In the early 1970s, FAA, in order to test various types of equipment and consolidation process, established three test sites located in the Air Route Traffic Control Centers at Atlanta, Georgia; Indianapolis, Indiana; and Leesburg, Virginia. The Aviation Weather and NOTAM System (AWANS) was tested at Leesburg. Analyses of these systems provided major input to the Automation System being developed, as well as demonstrating the feasibility of consolidating smaller FSS's into Hubs. At Leesburg, the Washington, Richmond, and Charlottesville FSS's were consolidated into a major FSS facility which, for more than a decade, has demonstrated the productivity savings associated with consolidation.

FAA's New Direction

As a result, the FAA devised a systems approach to meet the needs of general aviation pilots at less cost to the taxpayer. To implement this system, FAA will consolidate the nation's FSS's into 61 Automated Flight Service Stations (AFSSs) through the investment of almost \$500 million, which by 1995 could save the taxpayer \$1.5 billion in the long run.

