

PLANNING

SECTION IIA - "Military Training Routes." This program will not discuss Section IIA. If your operations require this information, consult current FLIP, Section IIA.

SECTION IIB - This program has previously referred to Section IIB, which contains information on special use airspace. Normally, sufficient operational data on restricted areas, etc., can be found on enroute charts. If additional data are needed, consult Section IIB.

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7. What is the identification and frequency of the facility in Roanoke, Virginia, on which you could receive transcribed weather broadcasts?
 8. What is the primary difference between the 15- and 45-minute scheduled weather broadcasts given by Flight Service stations?
 9. Which weather advisory gives the most hazardous conditions? (airmets or sigmets)

34a.

Answer: No response.



PLANNING

SECTION III

NOTE: This text contains only one frame covering Section III. FLIP materials normally used in the classroom do not include a Section III. If needed for actual flight planning, refer to current FLIP.

SECTION III, INTERNATIONAL RULES AND PROCEDURES

This Section is provided for use in all areas of the world, and will be the same in all Planning FLIPs. It contains such detail as the following: Procedures covering international flights; international procedure charts showing ICAO FIR boundaries, communication frequencies available at Area Control Centers (ACCs); altimeter setting procedures (worldwide); Regional VOLMET Plans; communications procedures; and emergency signals.

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) regulates procedures for _____ flights. If you plan to conduct a flight through an ICAO member country, you should consult _____.

10. While in flight, by what means would you expect to monitor SIGMETS?
11. On a routine training mission in a UH-1B, you encounter unforecast moderate turbulence and notice lightning to the north. What type report should be made and to whom should you make it?
12. With the exception of location and time, write out the report you would make based on the information given in question No. 11.

35a.

Answer: international

Section III



PLANNING

SECTION IV

NOTE: This text contains only one frame covering Section IV. The classroom FLIP materials do not include Section IV. FLIP distribution includes a list of recommended regulations but not copies of all regulations. The one Federal Air Regulation (FAR) which is distributed to all holders is _____.

SECTION IV, REGULATIONS

This Section contains a list of regulations recommended to be inserted by the Base Operations Officer for reference by aircrew personnel. One list is issued for use in all Planning FLIPs worldwide; this also lists, however, the regulations which are pertinent to any specific area. Federal Aviation Regulation 91 is distributed to all holders of the Planning FLIP.

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13. What is the tolerance of a VOR receiver ground check?
 14. While making a VOT (radiated test signal) ground VOR receiver check, you set the course selector to 180° and obtain a "TO" indication with a centered needle. Is this a correct indication?

36a.

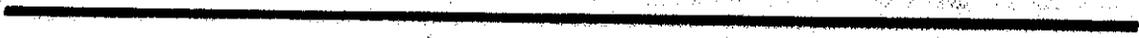
Answer: FAR Part 91

This completes your introduction to the PLANNING publications of the FLIP. Now let's take a look at the enroute and terminal publications.

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15. List the preferred route between Dulles International Airport, Washington, D.C., and Miami, Florida.
 16. You are given the mission of flying the Under Secretary of Interior on an inspection tour. When filing the flight plan, what number would you include in the "High Rank Aboard Code" block?

37a.

Answer: No response.



ENROUTE AND TERMINAL

STANDARD INSTRUMENT DEPARTURES

SID (standard instrument departure) charts are published either as individual charts or as a booklet approximately 5 inches x 8 inches containing ATC departure routes in a pictorial form for departure from a specific aerodrome. On the inside front cover of each booklet, you will find a legend of symbols and terms used.

NOTE: For answering frames 39 and 40, refer to the figures in appendix A of this text, pages 103 and 104.

-
17. In what section of FLIP would you expect to find information on radio communications failure?
 18. What minimum altitude would you file for an eastbound IFR flight with an MEA of 5,200 feet?

38a.

Answer: No response.



For the most part, symbols used on instrument approach charts and SID's are the same. The following symbols are found mostly on the SID. Using figure 1, page 103, determine the meaning of—

 _____.

 _____.

  _____.

-
19. In what section of FLIP would you find chart information on the Air Defense Identification Zone (ADIZ)?
 20. What are the flight plan requirements for operating within an ADIZ?
 21. Is Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, within the designated mountainous areas?

39a.

Answer: Departure route

Transition route

Crossing altitude restriction



Using figure 2, page 104, the Rossmore One Departure.

The approximate distance from the takeoff area at Daugherty Field to San Pedro Intersection is _____.

The crossing altitude restriction at San Pedro Intersection is _____.

22. Special notices and/or procedures which are considered permanent will normally be carried for what period of time?

23. What is the name of the airport at Apache, Oklahoma?

What is the field elevation?

40a.

Answer: 16 NM

cross at 3,000 feet (minimum)

The Longbeach clearance delivery frequency shown for the Ross-moor One Departure is _____. If you do not have this frequency, you would ask for delivery of your ATC clearance from _____ control on the UHF channel of _____.

PART II

Using enroute chart L-17, the Supplements, Planning Sections I and II as needed, answer the following questions:

1. The low altitude charts include that airspace up to and including 18,000 feet MSL. (True/False)

41a.

Answer: 118.1

ground (Gnd Con)

257.6



ENROUTE AND TERMINAL

ENROUTE LOW ALTITUDE CHARTS - US

For frames 42 through 54, use the special copy of ELA chart 17-18 printed for classroom use ONLY which should accompany this program. If you use a later date, current chart, the answers in this program may not agree.

NOTE: Use the chart legend.

1. The scale of this chart is _____.
 2. Low altitude charts are effective up to but not including _____ MSL.
 3. This particular chart should not be used prior to (time/date) _____.
-

2. What is the identifier of the Polk VOR located at Fort Polk, Louisiana (middle left, panel C)?
3. What is the frequency of the commercial station (KLOV) NNW of the Lake Charles VOR (bottom left - panel C)?
 - a. Frequency.
 - b. Identifier.

42a.

- Answer:
1. 1 inch = 12 NM
 2. 18,000 feet
 3. 0901Z, 26 June 1969
-

Refer to ELA chart.

Using the small index map found on the cover of the enroute low altitude charts, you find that a flight from Minneapolis to Seattle would require the use of charts _____, _____, and _____.

-
4. What ARTC center would you expect to contact over the Lafayette VOR while on an IFR flight plan?
 5. Why is the Downtown Airport, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, (middle right - panel C) published in brown?

43a.

Answer: L-10, L-9, and L-1

The number of the area chart covering the Dallas/Fort Worth area
is _____.

-
6. What UHF tower frequencies are available at Ryan Airport, Baton Rouge, Louisiana?
 7. Does Ryan Airport have radar approach control capabilities?

44a.

Answer: A-1

Cities appearing in blue indicate major traffic hubs for which

_____ are provided.

-
8. What is the highest MEA along V-222 between Lake Charles VOR (panel C) and McComb VOR (panel D)?

45a.

Answer: area charts



Give the following information for the airport at Crestview, Florida, (L-18, panel F). (Use chart legend.)

1. Name _____.
2. Elevation _____.
3. Length of longest runway _____.

-
9. On a flight from McComb VOR to Lake Charles Municipal via V-222, you are cleared for a VOR approach shortly after passing Hathaway Intersection. What is the lowest instrument altitude to which you could descend at this time (MOCA)?

46a.

Answer: 1. Bob Sikes

2. 218 feet

3. 8,000 feet

Is lighting available at Geneva Municipal Airport (L-18, panel F)?

-
10. What is the total distance from McComb VOR to the Lake Charles VOR along V-222?
 11. What is the significance of the shadow air/ground communication box at Baton Rouge, Louisiana?

47a.

Answer: Yes.

Draw the symbol for a military airfield as depicted in the chart legend.

-
12. What is the frequency and identifier of the Greater Shreveport Airport ILS (upper right - panel B)?
 13. What is the power output of the Jasper, Texas, RBn?

48a.

Answer:

Air route traffic control centers (ARTCC) boundaries are depicted by this symbol  . On an instrument flight from Cairns AAF to Lawson AAF via V-241, you would be under the control of _____ Center and _____ Center.

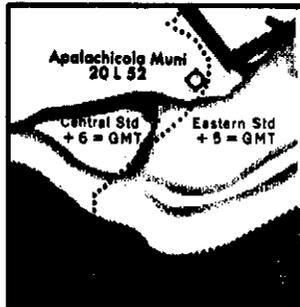
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14. While at Fort Polk, you want to call the USAF weather briefing facility at Barksdale AFB and obtain a weather briefing. What is the AUTOVON number?

49a.

Answer: Jacksonville

Atlanta

Boundaries between time zones are shown with dotted lines. If you were landing at Apalachicola Municipal Airport at 1430 local standard time, you would close out your flight plan at _____ Z.



-
15. Who would you contact in order to obtain permission to fly through R-4401 (middle right - panel D)?

50a.

Answer: 2030

100

Refer to chart legend.

Altitudes printed along airways like this  refer to the minimum enroute altitude (_____) and the MOCA, which means _____ abbreviation

East of Crestview (CEW) VOR (panel F, L-18) along V-241 the--

MEA = _____ feet.

MOCA = _____ feet.

-
16. On a VFR flight between Monroe, Louisiana, (panel C) and Gregg County Airport (panel B), you observe dark clouds ahead on your flight path. Who would you call to determine if there are hidden thunderstorms in these clouds?

On what frequency?

51a.

Answer: MEA

minimum obstruction clearance altitude

2,000

*1,700

Return to page 1, frame 52.

APPENDIX A

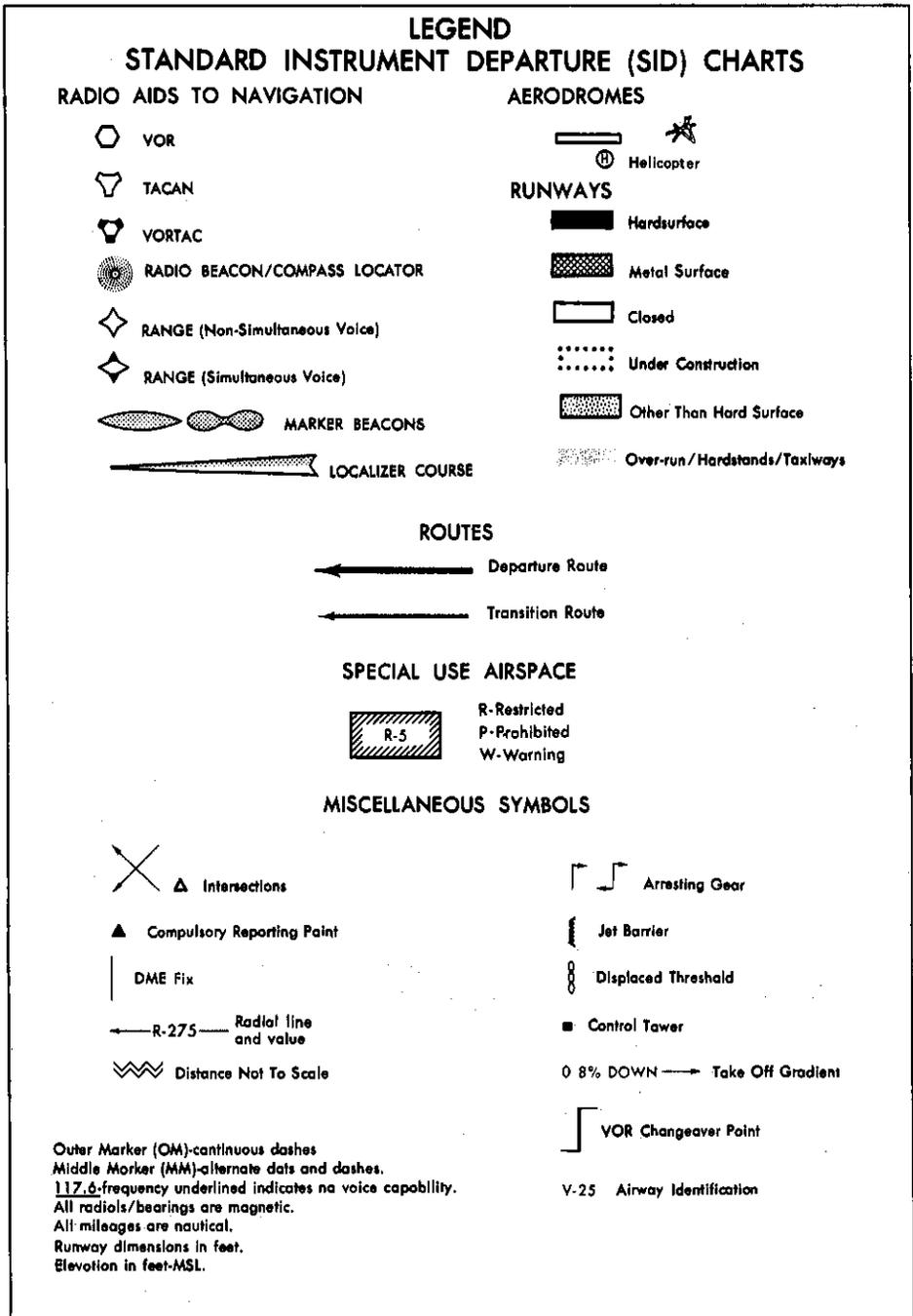


FIGURE NO. 1

