

WINFC COURSE RULES
(Chapter 9 of NAS Whidbey Island Air Operations Manual)

1. The “local flying area” is the United States area within a _____ mile radius of NUW, the Canadian airspace of the Bellingham (BLI) approach corridor, and the area within a _____ mile radius of SEA.
2. “Local” flights are VFR flights less than or equal to _____ hours which remain within the local area. Flights in the local area, except to Gray AAF and McChord AFB, shall be filed and approved at the clubhouse.
3. Flights outside the local flying area or flights greater than _____ hours are called “cross country” flights. In addition to filing an approved flight plan at the Club, cross country flights shall be filed with NUW _____ on FAA form 7233-1 at least _____ minutes prior to ETD.
4. Pilots must open & close their own cross-country flight plans unless departing or arriving at a _____. An FAA flight plan must be activated for return to NUW.
5. A _____ brief shall be obtained prior to all flights. Time and source (FAA or USN) of the brief will be recorded on the WINFC flight plan.
6. Aircraft may use taxiway Bravo for departure/arrival during _____ hours.
7. Prior to taxiing, contact ground control & provide the following information:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. (if applicable) _____
8. A turn to the north or south after takeoff requires _____ permission, either prior to or after takeoff. If instructed by the tower to turn immediately after takeoff, a maximum angle of bank of _____ degrees is sufficient.
9. After takeoff, maintain _____ feet MSL until north of “Cornet Bay” or south of “Sunset Beach” unless the control tower directs or authorizes otherwise.
10. Report “_____” to the tower when abeam “Cornet Bay” on north departures not requesting flight following. Note: All south departures require flight following.
11. On initial contact with ground control for a “cross country” flight, advise them that your flight is a “_____” flight and state your destination.
12. All arriving aircraft will monitor _____ prior to contacting tower or approach control.
13. Contact tower at least _____ miles prior to entering class C surface area airspace. Initial contact should include call sign and distance N, S, E, or West.
14. Entry points are _____ (N) & _____ (S). North holding points are _____ or _____. South holding points are _____ or _____.
15. Holding altitude is _____’MSL, except at Cornet Bay, which is _____’MSL.
16. If you have lost your radios _____ to contact with the tower, proceed to an outlying field and call the ODO on the phone for NORDO entry instructions. If contact has been established with the tower you may proceed to holding for light gun signals (squawk 7600).
17. Operational aircraft “break” at _____’ MSL and fly a pattern of _____’MSL during the day. The night “break” and pattern are both 200 feet higher.
18. Normal landing areas for WINFC aircraft are between the E-28 arresting gear on runways _____/_____, to the west of the western E-28 arresting gear on runways _____/_____, and between the “N” and “S” markers on “B” taxiway (Runway Bravo N/S).

Pilot _____ CFI _____ Date _____