

Basic Regulations

“14 CFR” Stands for “Title 14 of the C _____ of F _____
R _____.”

14 CFR 91.3 The _____ of an aircraft is directly responsible for, and is the final authority as to, the operation of the aircraft. In an emergency, the PIC may deviate from any _____ to the extent required to meet that emergency.

14 CFR 91.13 No person may operate an aircraft in a _____ or _____ manner so as to endanger the life or property of another.

14 CFR 91.103 The pilot in command shall become familiar with _____ concerning that flight, including:

R _____
A _____
W _____
F _____
A _____
T _____

14 CFR 61.56 says that no person may act as pilot in command of an aircraft unless, since the beginning of the _____ calendar month, that person has accomplished a _____ by an authorized instructor.

14 CFR 61.57 states that no person may act as pilot in command of an aircraft carrying passengers unless that person has made at least _____ takeoffs and _____ landings within the preceding _____ days. The landings must be to a full stop, if made in a tail wheel airplane.

No person may act as pilot in command of an aircraft carrying passengers during the period beginning _____ hour(s) after sunset and ending _____ hour(s) before sunrise, unless within the preceding 90 days that person has made at least three takeoffs and three landings to a full _____ during that period.

14 CFR 61.3 A person may not act as PIC or in any other capacity as required pilot flight crewmember of a civil aircraft unless having in possession or readily accessible a _____, _____, and _____ . (And a logbook for student pilots.)

14 CFR 91.9 & 91.203 No person may operate a civil aircraft unless it has within it the following:

A _____
R _____
R _____
O _____
(POH/AFM, Placards, Instrument markings)
W _____

14 CFR 91.171, 91.409, 91.411, & 91.413 Required inspections include:

- H _____ (required if the plane is for hire)
- A _____
- S _____ (required for IFR flight)
- T _____ (required for flight in certain airspaces)
- E _____

14 CFR 43.3(g) The holder of a pilot certificate may perform preventive maintenance on any aircraft owned or operated by that pilot. (Sport pilots can only work on LSA.)

14 CFR 91.205 The required equipment for VFR Day:

- T _____
- O _____
- M _____
- A _____
- T _____
- O _____
- E _____
- S _____

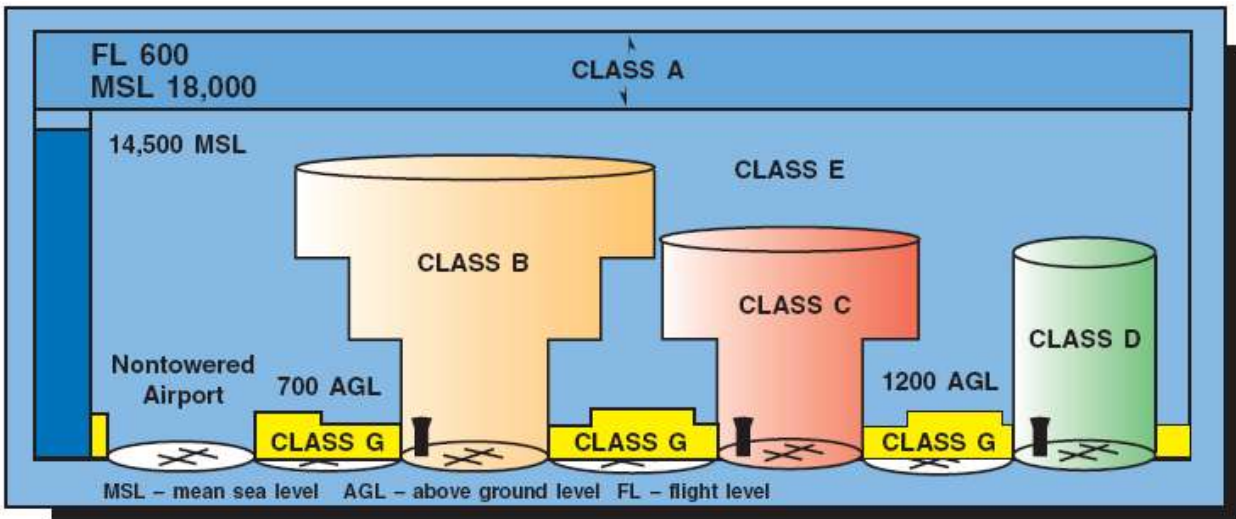
- A _____
- F _____
- L _____
- A _____
- M _____
- E _____

14 CFR 91.205 The required equipment for VFR Night:

- F _____
- L _____
- A _____
- P _____
- S _____

Airspace Classification Memory Aid:

- Class A _____
- Class B _____
- Class C _____
- Class D _____
- Class E _____
- Class F _____
- Class G _____



BASIC VFR WEATHER MINIMUMS		
Airspace	Flight Visibility	Distance from Clouds
Class A	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Class B	3 statute miles	Clear of Clouds
Class C	3 statute miles	500 feet below 1,000 feet above 2,000 feet horizontal
Class D	3 statute miles	500 feet below 1,000 feet above 2,000 feet horizontal
Class E		
Less than 10,000 feet MSL	3 statute miles	500 feet below 1,000 feet above 2,000 feet horizontal
At or above 10,000 feet MSL	5 statute miles	1,000 feet below 1,000 feet above 1 statute mile horizontal
Class G		
1,200 feet or less above the surface (regardless of MSL altitude).		
Day, except as provided in section 91.155(b).	1 statute mile	Clear of Clouds
Night, except as provided in section 91.155(b).	3 statute miles	500 feet below 1,000 feet above 2,000 feet horizontal
More than 1,200 feet above the surface but less than 10,000 feet MSL.		
Day	1 statute mile	500 feet below 1,000 feet above 2,000 feet horizontal
Night	3 statute miles	500 feet below 1,000 feet above 2,000 feet horizontal
More than 1,200 feet above the surface and at or above 10,000 feet MSL.	5 statute miles	1,000 feet below 1,000 feet above 1 statute mile horizontal