# **KING Instrument Rating Syllabus**





## King Schools, Inc.

# Instrument Rating Syllabus

#### The Route to Enhancing Your Pilot Certificate

#### **Featuring King Schools:**

Instrument Rating Ground School and Test Prep Course
Instrument Rating Practical Test Course
Special Subject Takeoff Courses

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### King Schools Instrument Rating Syllabus

#### RECORD of REVISIONS

Revision Number	Revision Date	Online Date	Change Description
Ver. 1.0	07-24-13	07-24-13	ORIGINAL
Ver. 1.1	12-27-16	01-04-17	Pg. ii, 24-31: Airman Certification Standards replaced Practical Test Standards
Ver. 1.1	12-27-16	01-04-17	Pg. ii-v, vii: Knowledge Test Course renamed Ground School and Test Prep Course
Ver. 1.1	12-27-16	01-04-17	Pg. vii: En Route Charts renamed IFR Cross-Country Flying, Departures and Arrivals renamed Departure and Arrival Procedures, Weather Wise renamed Aviation Weather Wise, Navigation From A to Z renamed Airplane Navigation From A to Z; Page viii: Approach Charts renamed Instrument Approach Charts, Surviving Systems Emergencies renamed Surviving Aircraft Systems Emergencies
Ver. 1.1	12-27-16	01-04-17	Pg. xi-xiv: Updated to conform to revised simulation device allowances

# King Schools, Inc. Instrument Rating Syllabus The Route to Enhancing Your Pilot Certificate

#### To the pilot choosing to expand horizons:

You have already added a significant dimension to your life by becoming a pilot, but perhaps you have a touch of envy of those who are not always "grounded" by the weather. So you want to reach beyond those VFR limitations and continue your pursuit of aviation knowledge and skill by getting an Instrument Rating. You will find this task both a challenge and a source of great satisfaction.

#### What it the objective of this syllabus?

The King Schools Instrument Rating syllabus provides a curriculum of instruction for the FAA required aeronautical knowledge areas using King Schools, Inc. courses and a structured flight training program leading to an Instrument Rating in airplanes.

This curriculum is designed for an individual training at an FAA certificated pilot school (14 CFR Part 141) to complete their instrument rating requirements in as little as 35 hours of ground instruction and 35 hours of flight instruction.

The curriculum sequence of ground and flight lessons builds on basic instrument skills while adding the whole new environment of Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) operations. You will learn to combine precise aircraft control, navigation, use of IFR charts and procedures, ATC communications, and the skills to achieve confidence in this demanding environment. This curriculum emphasizes gaining a thorough knowledge of weather including theory, pre-planning and in-flight products such as reports, forecasts, graphical charts, and hazardous conditions. You will also acquire a keen understanding of the risks associated with instrument flying and learn effective ways to manage those risks.

Upon successful completion of this syllabus, as a holder of an Instrument Rating, you will be authorized to fly under Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) in instrument metrological conditions (IMC).

#### How do I start training using this syllabus?

You may take flight training conforming to this syllabus at a business operating as a flight school or with an independent flight instructor. Flight school businesses may be holders of an FAA Pilot School certificate giving them authorization to offer the 35-hour curriculum. Flight training with independent flight instructors and those flight schools not holding an FAA Pilot School certificate must meet a 40-hour minimum. The King Schools Instrument Rating Syllabus conforms to the requirements of the 35 minimum flight hour curriculum, but it is easily adaptable for a program based on 40 minimum flight hours.

FAA certificated Pilot Schools are referred to as "Part 141" schools meaning that they conform to Title 14 of the United States Code of Federal Regulations, Part 141. The FAA approves all Part 141 Pilot Schools and closely monitors the quality of their training program. A Part 141 school using this syllabus must have submitted it as a portion of their Training Course Outline (TCO) and received approval before employing it.

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#### What are the prerequisites before starting training for an instrument rating?

To enroll in the flight portion of an Instrument Rating course for airplane at a Part 141 Pilot School, you must hold at least a private pilot certificate with an airplane category (and appropriate airplane class) rating.

#### What are the steps for earning an instrument rating?

Earning an Instrument Rating involves the items listed below. Your instructor can explain each and can answer any question you may have.

- Hold a Private Pilot (or higher) certificate
- Pass a test on aeronautical knowledge
  - o The King Schools Ground School and Test Prep Course prepares you for that test
- · Complete the required flight training for the course
  - See the table summary on pages xi-xiv of this syllabus
- Pass a practical test with a Pilot Examiner
  - Meeting or exceeding the criteria in the FAA Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards (ACS)
    - A link is provided to the latest downloadable version

#### How do I start the King Schools Instrument Rating curriculum?

Once you have enrolled in your flight training curriculum, you will want to review this syllabus with your flight instructor to establish a schedule and set clear, mutual expectations for your training. Your instructor is there to facilitate your learning, mentor and guide you, keep the training environment safe, and incrementally transfer management of all IFR flight elements to you, so that when you complete your training, you will be qualified to be "Pilot-in-Command" in IMC.

During your training you will acquire a new set of knowledge unique to instrument operations and this is accomplished in large part through your ground lessons. You will want to refer to the table on page vii, the *Recommended King Course Ground Lesson Schedule* as your guide for study. It provides a sequence the King Schools curriculum materials and pairs topics up with the flight training lessons. These courses also help you prepare for the FAA knowledge test and the oral portion of your FAA practical test. You will want to keep up with or be ahead of the ground lesson schedule to be on track with your flight lessons and be ready at the appropriate time for those tests.

#### To flight instructors and flight schools using this syllabus:

#### 14 CFR Part 141 Training

The King Schools Instrument Rating syllabus incorporates King Schools courses for aeronautical knowledge instruction. Using the *Recommended King Course Ground Lesson Schedule* table starting on page vii, the King Schools Knowledge Test and the King Schools Practical Test courses provide the Core Ground Training knowledge curriculum on the required topics satisfying 25.9 hours of the 35-hour minimum. The 13 King Schools single-subject Takeoff Courses noted on the Supplemental Ground Training list offer expanded instruction exceeding the minimum ground training requirements by over 10 hours.

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It is anticipated that Part 141 training courses using the King Schools Instrument Rating Syllabus will incorporate both the core and supplemental courses (offered in package pricing). If a Part 141 Training Course Outline does not specify the courses on the Supplemental list, it must include lessons to satisfy at least 9.1 hours of additional ground training to ensure the pilot-in-training has the required 35 hours. Each King Schools course tracks the pilot-in-training progress and provides a certificate upon successful completion of each course. The Course Completion Flight Minimums Table starting on page xi of this syllabus reflects the Flight Training requirements under 14 CFR Part 141 Appendix C for an Instrument Rating course.

#### 14 CFR Part 61 Training

This syllabus is coordinated with King Schools courses with which you are probably already familiar. The Knowledge Test Course and the Practical Test Course are foundational to this syllabus, and the 13 single-topic *Takeoff Courses* applicable to Instrument Rating are highly recommended augmentation. There are package options your client can take advantage of. You and your client should discuss a study schedule to match their goals and flight schedule. You will want to encourage and monitor your client's study so that they are prepared for the tests at the appropriate time without loss of continuity in their training.

#### Instrument Rating Ground School and Test Prep Course:

Ground School for the required aeronautical knowledge areas and the FAA knowledge test. This course may be taken prior to starting the flight training or incrementally thorough it as suggested in the Ground Lesson Schedule on page vii.

#### Instrument Rating Practical Test Course:

Ground school preparation for the FAA practical test (oral and in-flight portions). This course is most effective when taken later in the training.

#### Takeoff Courses (Individual single-topic courses):

Each applicable course is listed with a suggested progress point for taking it.

#### **Scenario Based Training**

You are encouraged to create and use a realistic scenario for each of these lessons such that your client has an intellectual and emotional investment making every flight. Each scenario will include a plausible reason for making the flight...on that day...at that time. It will also state or imply consequences if the flight is not completed (your wife won't speak to you for a week if you miss her sister's birthday party; this meeting is crucial to your company's future; etc.).

Using such scenarios goes hand-in-hand with the early involvement of your client identifying and managing risks.

#### **Task Grading**

You will want to make sure your client clearly understands the objective of each flight and task and the acceptable performance standard for each. The grading for each task/maneuver is either "Meets" indicating the pilot you are training met or exceeded the minimum standard, or "Continue" indicating that the task was either not performed or not performed per the minimum standard. A continued task will then be added to a subsequent lesson.

To avoid unrealistic expectations, make sure your client understands that some tasks are more difficult than others and may require more than one flight to master. It is also helpful they understand that interruptions in the training schedule for weather, personal schedules, etc. can make it necessary to revisit tasks that have been previously mastered.

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#### **Learner-Centered Grading**

You may want to employ the postflight "learner-centered grading" technique of asking your client to mark and evaluate their performance with each of the tasks on that flight while at the same time you mark your form. You can then use a comparison of the marks for your lesson debrief. It may be very revealing to see where you and your client matched and where you didn't. This offers the opportunity to discuss the differences. As the instructor, you have the final authority in assigning the grade.

#### **Lesson Completion**

Ground training study is tracked within in the individual King Schools courses and each course makes available a printable completion certificate when all the requirements for that course are done. Individual subjects within the *King Schools Ground School and Test Prep* course may be documented by printing a screen capture of the course main menu that displays a checkmark and date for a completed subject.

A flight lesson is complete when all the tasks have been graded as meeting or exceeding the task standards and lesson total and sub-category times meet or exceed the minimum listed in the table on pages xi-xiv. Individual tasks not attempted or not meeting standards within a lesson may be carried over and included in the next lesson within that stage. If there are incomplete tasks in the last lesson within a stage, that lesson must be repeated as necessary to finish all tasks to the standards. If a lesson task requires equipment not available in the aircraft or training device (i.e. autopilot), that task will be noted as not applicable in the training course outline.

#### **Stage Completion**

A stage is complete when all the lessons have been completed including progress checks and any specified tests.

#### General information for pilots in training and instructors:

#### **Aviation Training Devices**

This syllabus is designed for integrated use with a wide variety of Aviation Training Devices (ATD) including both Basic Aviation Training Devices (BATD) and Advanced Aviation Training Devices (AATD).

Capable Aviation Training Devices (ATD) are available at costs within reach of most all levels of flight training organizations and have proven quite effective for gaining the skill and proficiency required of various instrument flight tasks. This syllabus is focused on providing an efficient, but a complete path to an instrument rating and appropriate use of an ATD will support that goal.

You will see a number of lessons in this syllabus marked "ATD" indicating that an Aviation Training Device may be used in lieu of an airplane. Training received under both Federal Aviation Regulation Part 61 (a business operating as a flight school or an independent flight instructor) and training conducted under Federal Aviation Regulation Part 141 (a business certificated and given direct oversight by the FAA) may use an ATD within certain limitations.

The maximum ATD hours that may count for the required Instrument Rating aeronautical experience or flight training are different for Part 61 and Part 141. If all the lessons marked "ATD" are flown in an ATD, you will most likely exceed the allowed ceilings for credit. There is no penalty for logging additional ATD time provided the minimum *in-the-airplane* training requirements are met before completing the course. Therefore, the instructor and the pilot being trained will want to choose ATD flights to maximize the learning/cost benefit while carefully tracking the course requirements.

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#### **View-limiting Device**

When safely airborne after takeoff to no later than the missed approach point prior to landing, all in-flight maneuvers will be flown with a view-limiting device unless in instrument meteorological conditions (IMC).

#### **IMC Exposure**

FAA regulations have no requirement to train in IMC (instrument meteorological conditions) or to log actual instrument time prior to obtaining an instrument rating. In fact it's possible to see very little IMC in many training locations. Experience has shown training with a view-limiting device still provides cues that are not available when in IMC. Instructors are strongly encouraged to create opportunities to expose their trainees to some actual IMC appropriate to the training level and good risk management.

#### FAA Emphasis on Risk Management and Safety of Flight items

The Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards identify specific Risk Management elements for each task and detail important Safety of Flight items in the Appendix. Risk mitigation techniques and good cockpit practices such as positive exchange of controls, use of checklists, etc. are listed on most of the lessons of this syllabus to make sure they are incorporated by the pilot being trained.

#### **Task Standards**

"Review" implies that the item listed is new and the pilot-being-trained may need guidance from the instructor during the preflight briefing.

"Brief" implies that the pilot-being-trained has previously been introduced to the concept and has sufficient understanding to brief the instructor during the preflight briefing (i.e. evaluating the weather for the flight).

In order to develop a higher level of flight skills, task tolerances (altitude, heading, airspeed, etc.) become tighter while progressing through the syllabus flight lessons, and will in some cases, go beyond the ACS standards. The final progress check is evaluated to ACS standards.

#### **Equipment Not Installed**

The practical test requirements allow the use of aircraft that are not equipped for NDB or IFR GPS navigation. This syllabus was written to cover all equipment possibilities. If your aircraft does not have one of these systems, you may consider using an ATD or substituting another system.

#### **Pilot in Command**

A key concept of this syllabus that starts with the first flight and continues throughout is to develop the pilot-in-command level knowledge and skills needed to effectively manage the risks of instrument flight. Performance in risk management as well as the other elements of the Single Pilot Resource Management concepts will be evaluated concurrent with the flight maneuvers.

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#### RECOMMENDED KING COURSE GROUND LESSON SCHEDULE

If the pilot-in-training does not complete the Knowledge Test Course before beginning flight training, recommend following schedule of ground lessons be done prior to the paired flight lesson. Recommend that the pilot-in-training successfully complete the FAA knowledge test before the Long IFR Cross Country Progress Check. The training times noted account for video instruction and answering questions. Although this schedule applies to both Part 61 and Part 141 courses, the "Pt 141 App C pp" columns identify the paragraphs of Part 141 Appendix C (aeronautical knowledge requirement) covered in those topics.

KTC—refers to the King Schools *Instrument Rating Ground School* and *Test Prep Course* with subject title

TOC—refers to a King Schools Takeoff Course by title

PTC—refers to the King Schools *Instrument Rating Practical Test Course* 

FLIGHT TRAINING	CORE GROUND TRA	AINING		SUPPLEMENTAL GROUND TRAINING			
Lessons	KING SCHOOLS KNOWLEDGE &	Training Pt 141		KING SCHOOLS TAKEOFF AND RISK	Training	Pt 141	
	PRACTICAL TEST COURSES	Time	App C pp	MANAGEMENT COURSES	Time	App C pp	
	Stage 1: Learning and Ref	fining Aircra	ft Control U	sing the Instruments			
1-Preflight and Basic Instrument Control	KTC Flight Instruments	2.8	3(b)(7),				
2-Expanding Instrument Skills				TOC Airport Signs, Markings & Procedures	1.1	3(b)(1), (2)	
3-Using the Magnetic Compass			1.3	3(b)(6)			
4-IFR Flight Plans and Clearances							
5-Primary Flight Instrument/Display Failure	KTC Weather	3.4	3(b)(6), (8)	TOC Aviation Weather Wise	0.9	3(b)(6), (8)	
6-Review of Instrument Control and Progress Check				TOC Practical Risk Management for Pilots	1.3	3(b)(9), (10)	
	Stage 2: Naviga	ating While	Flying on Ins	struments			
7-GPS and VOR for IFR	KTC Navigation	2.4	3(b)(4)	TOC GPS From A to Z featuring the KLN 94	2.8	3(b)(4)	
8-NDB/ADF Navigation and Departure Procedures	KTC Departure & Arrival Procedures	0.5	3(b)(3), (4),(5)	TOC Airplane Navigation From A to Z	2.2	3(b)(4)	

FLIGHT TRAINING	CORE GROUND TRA	AINING	SUPPLEMENTAL GROUND	TRAINING	ì	
Lessons	KING SCHOOLS KNOWLEDGE &	Training Pt 141		KING SCHOOLS TAKEOFF AND RISK	Training	Pt 141
	PRACTICAL TEST COURSES	Time	Арр С рр	MANAGEMENT COURSES	Time	Арр С рр
9-Building Skill with GPS,						
VOR and NDB Navigation						
10-DME Arcs	KTC Holding Patterns		3(b)(2), (3)	TOC Surviving Your Most Feared Emergencies	1.1	3(b)(7), (9),(10)
11-Holding Procedures						
12-Progress Check						
	Stage 3: Finding the	Airport – Fly	ing Instrum	ent Approaches		
13-ILS Approaches and Procedures Turns	KTC Instrument Approaches	4.1	3(b)(4) (5)	TOC Complete Jeppesen Chart Review	2.3	
14-RNAV Approaches with Vertical Guidance	KTC Aeronautical Information Manual	1.9	3(b)(2)			
15-LNAV and Localizer Approaches						
16-VOR and NDB Approaches	KTC Federal Aviation Regulations	2.6	3(b)(1)			
17-Circling Approaches						
18-Partial Panel and Using TOC Su		TOC Surviving Aircraft Systems Emergencies	1.8	3(b)(7), (9),(10)		
19-Progress Check						
	Stage 4:	Instrument	Cross Count	ries	•	•
20-Short IFR Cross Country	KTC Flight Planning	1.3	3(b)(3), (4),(5)	TOC IFR With Confidence	1.8	3(b)(3),(7)
21-Refining Approaches						
22-Long Cross Country Progress Check	Take FAA Knowledge Test			TOC How to Avoid Unwanted Adventure	0.9	3(b)(9), (10)

FLIGHT TRAINING	CORE GROUND TRA	AINING	ING SUPPLEMENTAL GROUND TRAIN			VINING	
Lessons	KING SCHOOLS KNOWLEDGE &	Training Pt 141		KING SCHOOLS TAKEOFF AND RISK	Training	Pt 141	
	PRACTICAL TEST COURSES	Time	Арр С рр	MANAGEMENT COURSES	Time	Арр С рр	
	Stage 5: I	Becoming In	strument Ra	ated			
23-Honing the Edge	PTC (entire course)	4.3	3(b) (1-10)	TOC IFR Regulations Refresher	1.9	3(b)(1)	
24-Pre-Checkride Progress Check				TOC Practical Risk Management for Single-Pilot IFR	1.1	3(b)(7), (8),(9), (10)	
Total	KTC & PTC	25.9		Total TOC	20.5		

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#### **Course Completion Flight Training Minimums Table**

This syllabus was designed to be used for a 14 CFR Part 141 FAA certificated Pilot School training course as well as a course meeting the requirements for Part 61 training.

Since logable flight time in an aircraft may include ground operations (taxi, etc.), *Total Flight Time* will normally exceed *Instrument Flight Training* time except for those lessons flown in a simulation device [Aviation Training Device (ATD)—Basic Aviation Training Device (BATD) or Advanced Aviation Training Device (AATD), Flight Training Device (FTD), or a Full Flight Simulator (FFS)]. *Instrument Flight Training* time is the controlling minimum.

This table reflects a typical number of flights and the minimum number of hours to complete the FAA time/event requirements. Interruptions in the training schedule for weather, personal schedules, etc. can require additional review to achieve/regain the necessary proficiency.

#### **PART 141**

Stage #	Lesson #	Total Flight Time	Instrument Flight Training	Instrument Cross Country	BATD 141.41(b)	FTD 141.41(a) or AATD 141.41(b)	FFS 141.41(a)
1	1		1.2				
	2		1.2				
	3		1.2				
	4		1.2				
	5		1.2				
	6 <b>Prg</b> ✓		1.5				
Stage	Totals		7.5				
2	7		1.3				
	8		1.3				
	9		1.3				
	10		1.3				
	11		1.3				
	12 <b>Prg</b> ✓		1.5				
Stage	Totals		8.0				
3	13		1.3				
	14		1.3				
	15		1.3				
	16		1.3				
	17		1.3				
	18		1.3				
	19 <b>Prg</b> ✓		1.6				
Stage	Totals		9.4				

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Stage #	Lesson #	Total Flight Time	Instrument Flight Training	Instrument Cross Country	BATD 141.41(b)	FTD 141.41(a) or AATD 141.41(b)	FFS 141.41(a)
4	20		1.8	1.8			
	21		1.3				
	22 <b>Prg</b> ✓		*3.0	*3.0			
Stage	Totals		6.1	4.8			
5	23		2.0				
	24 <b>Prg</b> ✓		2.0				
Stage	Totals		4.0				
Final	Totals		35.0	4.8			
Pt.141			35 Min	*	8.75 Max	14 Max	17.5 Max

<sup>\*</sup>Pt 141 Long IFR XC: No minimum time. Under IFR and must be <u>at least 250 nm</u> along airways or ATC-directed routing with <u>one segment of at least 100 nm straight-line distance between airports</u> involving an <u>approach at each airport</u> and a total of <u>three different kinds of approaches using navigation systems</u>.

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#### Part 61

Stage #	Lesson #	Total Flight Time	Instrument Flight Training	Instrument Cross Country	BATD	FTD not Part 142 or AATD	FFS or FTD Part 142
1	1		1.4				
	2		1.4				
	3		1.4				
	4		1.4				
	5		1.4				
	6 <b>Prg</b> ✓		1.8				
Stage	Totals		8.8				
2	7		1.5				
	8		1.5				
	9		1.5				
	10		1.5				
	11		1.5				
	12 <b>Prg</b> ✓		1.8				
Stage	Totals		9.3				
3	13		1.5				
	14		1.5				
	15		1.5				
	16		1.5				
	17		1.5				
	18		1.5				
	19 <b>Prg</b> ✓		2.0				
Stage	Totals		11.0				

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Stage #	Lesson #	Total Flight Time	Instrument Flight Training	Instrument Cross Country	BATD	FTD not Part 142 or AATD	FFS or FTD Part 142
4	20		2.0	2.0			
	21		1.5				
	22 <b>Prg</b> ✓		3.2	3.2			
Stage	Totals		6.7	5.2			
5	23		**2.1				
	24 <b>Prg</b> ✓		**2.1				
Stage	Totals		4.2				
Final	Totals		40.0	5.2			
Pt.61			*40 Min	***	***10 Max	***20 Max	***30 Max

#### Part 61 Required Aeronautical Experience:

50 hours of cross-country flight time as pilot in command, of which 10 hours must have been in an airplane (not required to be actual or simulated instrument time).

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<sup>\*40</sup> hours of actual or simulated instrument time in an aircraft or approved simulation device of which 15 must be received from a flight Instructor with an instrument-airplane rating.

<sup>\*\*3</sup> hours of instrument flight training from an authorized instructor in an airplane that is appropriate to the instrument-airplane rating within 2 calendar months before the date of the practical test.

<sup>\*\*\*10</sup> hours maximum instrument time in a Basic Aviation Training Device, not more than 20 hours in an Advanced Aviation Training Device or Flight Training device (not conducted under Part 142) or a maximum of 30 hours if in a Flight Training Device or Full Flight Simulator (completed in accordance with Part 142).

<sup>\*\*\*\*</sup> No minimum cross-country time. One cross-country flight must <u>be under IFR</u> with a <u>flight plan filed</u> <u>with ATC</u>, <u>at least 250 nm along airways</u> (or ATC-directed routing) involving an <u>approach at each airport</u> and a total of <u>three different kinds of approaches using navigation systems</u>.

#### STAGE 1

# Learning and Refining Aircraft Control Using the Instruments

#### **Objectives:**

Learn about the flight instruments used for aircraft control in IMC, en route IFR navigation charts, and weather concepts, reports, forecasts, charts and their application. Review the signs and markings in use at airports to prevent runway incursions. Also learn techniques for managing potential flight risks.

Refine aircraft instrument control through straight and level flight, standard rate turns, climbs, descents and changing speed. Exercise control by standby or partial panel instruments including recovery from unusual attitudes and make turns to headings using time and the magnetic compass.

Complete progress check.

#### Flight Lesson 1 — Preflight and Basic Instrument Control — Local

Objective: Learn actions to prepare for instrument flight including risk management, preflighting the aircraft, and checking the instruments. Exercise instrument control in flight and conduct an IFR focused postflight.

Date:		Name of pilot in training:		
Task #	✓	Tasks/Standards	Meets	Continue
	Ма	naging Risk for Instrument Flight		
1				
	Po	sitive Exchange of Flight Controls		
2	Und	derstands and uses the positive three-step exchange of controls		
	Co	Ilision Avoidance Procedures		
3	Cle	ear understanding of responsibilities & procedures for visual & Instrument reference		
	Us	ing the Checklists		
4	Exe	rcises an effective flow and check process for procedures		
	Pre	eflight for Instrument Flight		
5	Per	form aircraft inspection with emphasis on systems associated with instrument flight		
	Ch	ecking the Instruments on the Ground		
6	Sys	tematically checks instruments & systems for proper indications during ground operations		
	Ru	nway Incursion Avoidance		
7	Use	es airport diagram, notes taxi clearances, requests clarification as needed		
	No	rmal Takeoff and Climb		
8	Con	mpletes pre-takeoff checks, checks HI on runway, notes airspeed indications on takeoff roll		
	Co	nstant Airspeed Climbs		
9	Sm	ooth transition level to climb, maintains airspeed ±15kts, heading ±15°, bank ±10°		
	Le	vel-Off from Climb		
10	Sm	ooth transition climb to level ±100 ft, accelerates to cruise airspeed, trims		
	Str	aight and Level		
11	Ма	intains airspeed ±15kts, heading ±15°, altitude ±150 ft		
	Le	vel Standard Rate Turns to Heading		
12	Ма	intains ±15kts, target bank angle ±5°, stops on assigned heading ±10°, ±150 ft		
	Co	nstant Airspeed Descents		
13	Sm	ooth transition level to descent, maintains airspeed ±15kts, heading ±15°, bank ±10°		
	Le	vel-Off from Descent		
14	Sm	ooth transition descent to level ±100 ft, returns to cruise airspeed, trims		
		rmal Approach and Landing		
15	Con	npletes pre-landing checks, smooth landing with appropriate crosswind correction.		
	Aft	er landing, Taxi, Parking		
16	Exe	rcises good practices to avoid runway incursions		
	Po	stflight Procedures		
17	Not	tes equipment operation, conducts postflight inspection, documents discrepancies		

Note: When safely airborne after takeoff, to no later than the missed approach point prior to landing, all in-flight maneuvers will be flown with a view-limiting device.

		i e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	
A/C Type:		Hobbs In:	L
N-#:		Hobbs Out:	
Avionics:		Total Time:	
		Instrument Time:	
Customer signat	ture:	Instructor signature:	

#### Flight Lesson 2 — Expanding Instrument Skills — Local/ATD

Objective: Challenge and enhance basic instrument control skills by holding a constant climb/descent rate when changing altitude, making airspeed changes in level flight, and combining turns with climbs and descents.

Date:	Date: Name of pilot in training:				
Task #	✓	Tasks/Standards	Meets	Continue	
		Managing Risk for Instrument Flight			
1		Employs PAVE checklist in identifying & mitigating flight risks, briefs the weather			
		Controlled Flight into Terrain Awareness			
2		Briefs local area vertical obstructions & charted maximum elevation figures			
		Pre-takeoff Calculations			
3		Briefs Weight & Balance and Takeoff and Landing performance data for conditions			
		Preflight for Instrument Flight			
4		Complete aircraft inspection with emphasis on systems associated with instrument flight			
		Checking the Instruments on the ground			
5		Systematically checks instruments & systems for proper indications during ground operations			
		Runway Incursion Avoidance			
6		Uses airport diagram, notes taxi clearances, requests clarification as needed			
		Constant Rate Climbs			
7		Smooth transition level to climb, rate $\pm 200$ fpm, heading $\pm 15^\circ$ , levels $\pm 100$ ft			
		Constant Rate Descents			
8		Smooth transition level to descent, rate $\pm 200$ fpm, heading $\pm 15^\circ$			
		Constant Rate Climbs and Descents with Constant Airspeed			
9		Notes pitch & power, rate ±200 fpm, airspeed ±15kts, heading ±15°, levels ±100 ft			
		Level Standard Rate Turns to Headings			
10		Up to 180° of turn, airspeed $\pm 15$ kts, heading $\pm 10^\circ$ , alt $\pm 150$ ft, bank angle $\pm 5^\circ$			
		Climbs and Descents While Turning to a Heading			
11		Maintains airspeed ±15kts, heading ±15°, bank ±10°, levels ±100 ft			
		Straight and Level While Changing Airspeed			
12		Maintains ±150 ft, heading ±15°, airspeed ±10kts, correct use of trim			
		After landing, Taxi, Parking			
13		Exercises good practices to avoid runway incursions			
		Postflight Procedures			
14		Notes equipment operation, conducts postflight inspection, documents discrepancies			
				<u> </u>	
			-1	1	

A/C Type:		Hobbs In:	
N-#:		Hobbs Out:	
Avionics:		Total Time:	
•		Instrument Time:	
Customer si	gnature:	Instructor signature:	

#### Flight Lesson 3 — Using the Magnetic Compass — Local

Objective: Learn to deal with an unreliable heading indicator by using the magnetic compass to hold heading and for making turns to a heading. Work on refining overall basic instrument control.

Date:		Name of pilot in training:		
Task #	✓	Tasks/Standards	Meets	Continue
		Managing Risk for Instrument Flight		
1		Employs PAVE checklist, briefs weight & balance, takeoff & landing performance, & weather		
		Controlled Flight into Terrain Avoidance		
2		Briefs local area minimum safe altitudes for IR operations		
		Automation Management		
3		Review installed technically advanced systems & application for situation awareness & failures		
		Task Management		
4		Review priorities regarding aircraft control, equipment failures, navigation & communications		
		Preflight for Instrument Flight		
5		Complete aircraft inspection with emphasis on systems associated with instrument flight		
		Checking the Instruments on the Ground		
6		Systematically checks instruments & systems for proper indications during ground operations		
		Runway Incursion Avoidance		
7		Uses airport diagram, notes taxi clearances, requests clarification as needed		
		Constant Rate Climbs and Descents with Constant Airspeed		
8		Notes pitch & power, rate ±200 fpm, airspeed ±10kts, heading ±10°, levels ±100 ft		
		Level Standard Rate Turns to Headings		
9		Up to 180° of turn, alt $\pm 150$ ft, airspeed $\pm$ 10kts, bank angle $\pm 5$ °, heading $\pm 10$ °		
		Climbs and Descents While Turning to a Heading		
10		Maintains airspeed $\pm$ 10kts, heading $\pm$ 15°, bank $\pm$ 10°, heading $\pm$ 10°, levels $\pm$ 100 ft		
		Straight and Level While Changing Airspeed		
11		Maintains ±150 ft, heading ±10°, airspeed ±10kts, correct use of trim		
		Turns to Headings Using Magnetic Compass		
12		Alt ±150 ft, airspeed ± 10kts, bank angle ±5°, heading ±20°		
		Timed Turns to Headings Using Magnetic Compass		
13		Alt ±150 ft, airspeed ± 10kts, bank angle ±5°, heading ±20°		
		After Landing, Taxi, Parking		
14		Exercises good practices to avoid runway incursions		
		Postflight Procedures		
15		Notes equipment operation, conducts postflight inspection, documents discrepancies		

A/C Type:		Hobbs In:	
N-#:		Hobbs Out:	
Avionics:		Total Time:	
•		Instrument Time:	
Customer si	gnature:	Instructor signature:	

#### Flight Lesson 4 — IFR Flight Plans and Clearances — Local/ATD

Objective: Prepare a simulated IFR flight plan to nearby airport. Copy and read back a simple clearance to that airport. Fly the clearance route and simulated ATC vectors. Continue building basic instrument proficiency.

Date: Name of pilot in training:				
Task #	✓	Tasks/Standards	Meets	Continue
		Managing Risk for Instrument Flight		
1		Employs PAVE checklist, briefs weight & balance, takeoff & landing performance, & weather		
		Enroute Charts		
2		Review chart symbology for planned route		
		Flight Plan		
3		Using route provided, prepares an IFR flight plan to a nearby airport		
		Situational Awareness		
4		Review planned route for leg courses, distances, and ETE for an in-flight mental picture		
		Preflight for Instrument Flight		
5		Complete aircraft inspection with emphasis on systems associated with instrument flight		
		Checking the Instruments on the Ground		
6		Systematically checks instruments & systems for proper indications during ground operations		
_		Copy and Read Back IFR Clearance		
7		Simulated: requests clearance, copies simple clearance & correctly reads back clearance		
		Flying an "ATC" Route, Vectors and Altitudes		
8		Conforms to assigned route, vectors, and altitudes in clearance or as assigned by "ATC"		
_		Constant Rate Climbs and Descents with Constant Airspeed		
9		Notes pitch & power, rate ± 200 fpm, airspeed ± 10kts, heading ±10°, levels ± 100 ft		
10		Level Standard Rate Turns to Headings Up to 180° of turn, alt ±150 ft, airspeed ± 10kts, bank angle ±5°, heading ±10°		
10		Climbs and Descents While Turning to a Heading		
11		Maintains airspeed $\pm$ 10kts, heading $\pm$ 15°, bank $\pm$ 10°, heading $\pm$ 10°, levels $\pm$ 100 ft		
11		Straight and Level While Changing Airspeed		
12		Maintains ±150 ft, heading ±10°, airspeed ±10kts, correct use of trim		
		Turns to Headings Using Magnetic Compass		
13		Alt ±150 ft, airspeed ± 10kts, bank angle ±5°, heading ±20°		
		Timed Turns to Heading Using Magnetic Compass		
14		Alt ±150 ft, airspeed ± 10kts, bank angle ±5°, heading ±20°		
		After landing, Taxi, Parking		
15		Exercises good practices to avoid runway incursions		
		Postflight Procedures		
16		Notes equipment operation, conducts postflight inspection, documents discrepancies		
			1	

A/C Type:	Hobbs In:	
N-#:	Hobbs Out:	
Avionics:	Total Time:	
	Instrument Time:	
Customer signature:	Instructor signature:	

#### Flight Lesson 5 — Primary Flight Instrument/Display Failure — Local/ATD

Objective: Learn to recognize primary flight instrument/display failure and how to control the airplane using standby or "partial-panel" instruments.

Date:		Name of pilot in training:		
Task #	✓	Tasks/Standards	Meets	Continue
		Managing Risk for Instrument Flight		
1		Employs PAVE checklist (W&B, Performance, Weather), reviews instrument systems		
		Situational Awareness		
2		Review aircraft control using standby or partial-panel instruments		
		Aeronautical Decision Making		
3		Review managing in-flight risk (CARE ) & decisions regarding primary instrument failure		
		Automation Management		
4		Review autopilot use in the event of primary instruments/display failure		
		Before Instrument Flight Ground Operations		
5		Complete preflight, taxi, pretakeoff checks with emphasis on instrument flight		
		Copy and Read Back IFR Clearance		
6		Simulated: requests clearance, copies simple clearance & correctly reads-back clearance		
		Straight and Level Using Standby/Partial-Panel Instruments		
7		Maintains ±150 ft, heading ±15°, airspeed ±10kts		
		Standard Rate Turns to Headings Standby/Partial-Panel Instruments		
8		Up to 180° of turn, alt $\pm 150$ ft, airspeed $\pm$ 10kts, heading $\pm 15$ °		
		Constant Airspeed Climbs Standby/Partial-Panel Instruments		
9		Airspeed ± 15kts, heading ±15°, levels ±200 ft		
		Constant Airspeed Descents Standby/Partial-Panel Instruments		
10		Airspeed ± 15kts, heading ±15°, levels ±200 ft		
		Unusual Attitudes Recovery (Nose High/Low) Full Panel		
11		Returns to stabilized level flight within operating limitations or not entering unsafe conditions		
		Unusual Attitudes Recovery (Nose High/Low) Standby/Partial-Panel		
12		Returns to stabilized level flight within operating limitations or not entering unsafe conditions		
		Straight and Level While Changing Airspeed		
13		Maintains ±150 ft, heading ±10°, airspeed ±10kts, correct use of trim		
		Timed Turns to Heading Using Magnetic Compass		
14		Alt $\pm 150$ ft, airspeed $\pm 10$ kts, bank angle $\pm 5^\circ$ , heading $\pm 20^\circ$		
		After landing, Taxi, Parking		
15		Exercises good practices to avoid runway incursions		
		Postflight Procedures		
16		Notes equipment operation, conducts postflight inspection, documents discrepancies		

A/C Type:		Hobbs In:	
N-#:		Hobbs Out:	
Avionics:		Total Time:	
_		Instrument Time:	
Customer si	gnature:	Instructor signature:	

#### Flight Lesson 6 — Review of Instrument Control and Progress Check — Local

Objective: Refine and check basic instrument proficiency as well as partial panel skills in preparation for incorporating them with using navigation systems.

Date:		Name of pilot in training:		
Task #	✓	Tasks/Standards	Meets	Continue
		Managing Risk for Instrument Flight		
1		Employs PAVE checklist (Pilot, W&B, Performance, Weather)		
		Situational Awareness and Controlled Flight into Terrain Awareness		
2		Briefs ways to maintain situational awareness & avoid terrain in instrument conditions		
		Positive Exchange of Flight Controls		
3		Briefs the positive three-step exchange of controls		
		Automation Management		
4		Briefs autopilot use in the event of primary instruments/display failures		
		Before Instrument Flight Ground Operations		
5		Conducts complete preflight, taxi, pretakeoff checks with emphasis on instrument flight		
		Copy and Read-back IFR Clearance		
6		Simulated: requests clearance, copies simple clearance & correctly reads-back clearance		
		Using the Checklists		
7		Exercises an effective flow and check process for procedures		
		Collision Avoidance Procedures		
8		Clear understanding of responsibilities & procedures for visual & Instrument reference		
		Constant Rate Climbs and Descents with Constant Airspeed		
9		Maintains rate $\pm 150$ fpm, airspeed $\pm 10$ kts, heading $\pm 10^\circ$ , levels $\pm 100$ ft		
		Straight and Level While Changing Airspeed		
10		Maintains $\pm 120$ ft, heading $\pm 10^\circ$ , airspeed $\pm 10$ kts, correct use of trim		
		Level Standard Rate Turns to Headings		
11		Up to 180° of turn, maintains alt $\pm$ 120 ft, airspeed $\pm$ 10kts, bank angle $\pm$ 5°, heading $\pm$ 10°		
		Climbs and Descents While Turning to a Heading		
12		Maintains airspeed ±10 kts, heading ±10°, bank ±10°, levels ± 100 ft		
4.0		Straight and Level Using Standby/Partial-Panel Instruments		
13		Maintains ±150 ft, heading ±15°, airspeed ±10kts		
4.4		Standard Rate Turns to Headings Standby/Partial-Panel Instruments		
14		Up to 180° of turn, maintains alt ±150 ft, airspeed ±10kts, heading ±15°		
1 1 1		Constant Airspeed Climbs and Descents Standby/Partial-Panel Instruments		
15		Maintains airspeed ±15 kts, heading ±15°, levels ±200 ft		
16		Timed Turns to Heading Using Magnetic Compass		
16		Maintains alt ±150 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, bank angle ±5°, heading ±20°		
17		Unusual Attitudes Recovery (Nose High/Low) Standby/Partial-Panel		
	<u> </u>	Returns to stabilized level flight within operating limitations or not entering unsafe conditions  After landing, Taxi, Parking		
18		Exercises good practices to avoid runway incursions		
	-	Postflight Procedures		
19		Notes equipment operation, conducts postflight inspection, documents discrepancies		
		Troces equipment operation, conducts postylight inspection, documents discrepancies		
A /A =				
A/C T		Hobbs In:		
	N-#:	Hobbs Out:		
Avio	nics:	Total Time:		
		Instrument Time:		
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#### STAGE 2

#### **Navigating While Flying on Instruments**

#### **Objectives:**

Learn about all the potential navigation systems and their application for IFR flight. Gain an initial understanding of instrument procedures while being introduced to Departures and Arrivals and explore holding patterns. Review how to deal with aircraft emergencies.

Start exercising and building skill with intercepting and tracking courses of GPS, VOR, NDB and DME Arc navigation systems. Apply those navigation skills for complying with holding instructions. Practice navigating while controlling the airplane using partial panel/standby instruments.

Complete progress check.

#### Flight Lesson 7 — GPS and VOR for IFR — Local/ATD

Objective: Determine position and navigate using GPS (if installed) and VOR. Establish correct orientation, select/track course direct to waypoint or station, and intercept and track designated GPS and VOR courses.

Date: Name of pilot in training:				
Task #	✓	Tasks/Standards	Meets	Continue
		Managing Risk for Instrument Flight		
1		Employs PAVE checklist (Pilot, W&B, Performance, Weather)		
		Situational Awareness		
2		Reviews situational awareness issues with RNAV (GPS) and VOR systems		
		Controlled Flight into Terrain Awareness		
3		Briefs charted minimum altitudes and hazards of off-airway routes		
		Automation Management		
4		Review autopilot use for instrument flight		
		Before Instrument Flight Ground Operations		
5		Conducts complete preflight, taxi, pretakeoff checks with emphasis on instrument flight		
		Using GPS for IFR Flight		
6		Review certification level, capabilities & limitations of installed GPS equipment		
		Using VOR for IFR Flight		
7		Reviews requirements & options for checking whether a VOR is suitable for IFR; does VOR check		
		GPS Flight Plan		
8		Enters flight plan into GPS(RNAV) unit & confirms that it matches prebriefed route.		
		GPS Orientation		
9		Position with GPS, selects appropriate course/altitude to specified route or waypoint		
		GPS Course Interception and Tracking		
10		Altitude ±150 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, intercepts and tracks course < full-scale deflection		
		VOR Tune and Identification		
11		Determines & selects VOR frequency, identifies station by comparing audio code with chart		
		VOR Orientation		
12		Orientation with 1 VOR & position with 2 or more, selects course/altitude to designated VOR		
		VOR Radial Interception and Tracking		
13		Altitude $\pm 150$ ft, airspeed $\pm 10$ kts, intercepts and tracks radial < full-scale deflection		
		Timed Turns to Heading Using Magnetic Compass		
14		Maintains alt $\pm 120$ ft, airspeed $\pm$ 10 kts, heading $\pm 15^\circ$		
		After landing, Taxi, Parking, Postflight		
15		Exercises good practices to avoid runway incursions, notes & documents discrepancies		

A/C Type:	Hobbs In:
N-#:	Hobbs Out:
Avionics:	Total Time:
	Instrument Time:
Customer signature:	Instructor signature:

#### Flight Lesson 8 — NDB/ADF Navigation and Departure Procedures — Local/ATD

Objective: Learn to determine position and navigate with ADF (if installed). Track courses and airways using VOR. Become familiar with departure procedures. Review partial panel control.

Date:		Name of pilot in training:		
Task #	✓	Tasks/Standards	Meets	Continue
		Managing Risk for Instrument Flight		
1		Employs PAVE checklist (Pilot, W&B, Performance, Weather)		
		Situational Awareness		
2		Reviews situational awareness issues with NDB/ADF and VOR systems and published procedures		
		Controlled Flight into Terrain Awareness		
3		Reviews climb requirements and minimum altitudes on published procedures		
		Single Pilot Resource Management		
4		Review the resources available for single-pilot IFR operations		
		Using NDB for IFR Navigation		
5		Review NBD signals, ADF system operation/limitations & installed instrumentation		
		Before Instrument Flight Ground Operations		
6		Conducts complete preflight, taxi, pretakeoff checks with emphasis on instrument flight		
		Instrument Departure Procedure		
7		Conforms to procedure restrictions, courses, & altitudes.		
_		NDB Orientation		
8		Tunes, identifies & finds bearing to/from NDB, selects heading/altitude for specified route		
		NDB Bearing Interception and Tracking		
9		Alt $\pm 150$ ft, airspeed $\pm 10$ kts, intercepts and tracks $\pm 15^\circ$ desired bearing inbound/outbound		
		VOR Orientation		
10		Orientation with 1 VOR & position with 2 or more, selects course/altitude to designated VOR		
		Airway Interception and Tracking		
11		Intercepts & tracks VOR airway, identifies intersection, alt ±120 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, ≤3/4 CDI		
4.0		Turns, Climbs and Descents Standby/Partial-Panel Instruments		
12		Alt ±150 ft, airspeed ±15kts, heading ±15°, levels ±150 ft		
4.2		Unusual Attitudes Recovery (Nose High/Low) Standby/Partial-Panel		
13		Returns to stabilized level flight within operating limitations or not entering unsafe conditions		
		After landing, Taxi, Parking, Postflight		
14		Exercises good practices to avoid runway incursions, notes & documents discrepancies		

Customer si	gnature:	Instructor signature:	
		Instrument Time:	
Avionics:		Total Time:	
N-#:		Hobbs Out:	
A/C Type:		Hobbs In:	

#### Flight Lesson 9 — Building Skill with GPS, VOR and NDB Navigation — Local

Objective: Building skill navigating with GPS, VOR, and NDB (as equipped) while refining aircraft control under instrument reference. Navigate while controlling the aircraft with standby or partial-panel instruments.

Date:	Date: Name of pilot in training:			
Task #	✓	✓ Tasks/Standards		Continue
1		Employs PAVE checklist (Pilot, W&B, Performance, Weather)		
		Situational Awareness		
2		Briefs situational awareness issues with GPS, NDB & VOR systems and published procedures		
		Controlled Flight into Terrain Awareness		
3		Briefs climb requirements and minimum altitudes on published procedures		
		Single Pilot Resource Management		
4		Briefs resources available for single-pilot IFR operations		
		Task Management		
5		Briefs priorities of aircraft control, navigation & communications		
		Before Instrument Flight Ground Operations		
6		Conducts complete preflight, taxi, pretakeoff checks with emphasis on instrument flight		
		Instrument Departure Procedure		
7		Conforms to procedure restrictions, courses, & altitudes		
		GPS Course Interception and Tracking		
8		Altitude ±100 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, intercepts and tracks course ≤3/4CDI		
		VOR Radial Interception and Tracking		
9		Intercepts & tracks VOR radial, alt $\pm 100$ ft, airspeed $\pm 10$ kts, $\leq 3/4$ CDI		
		Constant Rate Climbs and Descents while Tracking a VOR Radial		
10		Rate ±100 fpm, airspeed ±10kts, ≤3/4 CDI, levels ±100 ft		
		NDB Bearing Interception and Tracking		
11		Altitude $\pm 100$ ft, airspeed $\pm 10$ kts, intercepts and tracks $\pm 10^\circ$ desired bearing inbound/outbound		
		Airway Interception and Tracking Standby/Partial-Panel		
12		Intercepts & tracks VOR airway, identifies intersection, alt ±150 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, ≤3/4CDI		
		After landing, Taxi, Parking, Postflight		
13		Exercises good practices to avoid runway incursions, notes & documents discrepancies		

A/C Type:	Hobbs In:	
N-#:	Hobbs Out:	
Avionics:	Total Time:	
	Instrument Time:	
Customer signature:	Instructor signature:	

#### Flight Lesson 10 — **DME Arcs** — Local/**ATD**

Objective: Learn to navigate a curved path using DME. Build skill intercepting and tracking navigational courses.

Date:	Date: Name of pilot in training:			
Task #	✓	Tasks/Standards	Meets	Continue
		Managing Risk for Instrument Flight		
1		Employs PAVE checklist (Pilot, W&B, Performance, Reserves, Weather)		
		Task Management		
2		Briefs priorities of aircraft control, navigation & communications		
		Holding Procedures		
3		Review what ATC expects for holds (concepts, procedures and restrictions)		
		Situational Awareness		
4		Review ATC reasons for holds, consequences, alternatives, minimum fuel & emergency fuel		
		Single Pilot Resource Management		
5		Briefs the resources available for single-pilot IFR operations		
		Before Instrument Flight Ground Operations		
6		Conducts complete preflight, taxi, pretakeoff checks with emphasis on instrument flight		
		DME Arcs Intercepting and Tracking		
7		Alt $\pm 120$ ft, airspeed $\pm 10$ kts, heading $\pm 10^\circ$ , DME $\pm 1.5$ nm, $\leq 3/4$ CDI		
		VOR Radial Interception and Tracking		
8		Intercepts & tracks VOR radial, alt ±100 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, ≤3/4CDI		
		NDB Bearing Interception and Tracking		
9		Altitude $\pm 100$ ft, airspeed $\pm 10$ kts, intercepts and tracks $\pm 10^\circ$ desired bearing inbound/outbound		
		GPS Course Interception and Tracking		
10		Altitude ±100 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, intercepts and tracks course ≤3/4CDI		
4.4		Turns, Climbs and Descents Standby/Partial-Panel Instruments		
11		Alt ±150 ft, airspeed ±15 kts, heading ±15°, levels ±150 ft		
12		Unusual Attitudes Recovery (Nose High/Low) Standby/Partial-Panel		
12		Returns to stabilized level flight within operating limitations or not entering unsafe conditions		
12		Airway Interception and Tracking Standby/Partial-Panel		
13		Intercepts & tracks VOR airway, identifies intersection, alt ±150 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, ≤3/4CDI After landing, Taxi, Parking, Postflight		
14				
14		Exercises good practices to avoid runway incursions, notes & documents discrepancies		

A/C Type:		Hobbs In:	
N-#:		Hobbs Out:	
Avionics:		Total Time:	
		Instrument Time:	
Customer signature	<u> </u>	Instructor signature:	

#### Flight Lesson 11 — **Holding Procedures** — Local/ATD

Objective: Learn aviation's version of dropping the anchor. Enter charted and ATC-clearance defined holding patterns at NAVAIDs, waypoints and VOR-defined intersections. Review DME arcs and partial-panel navigation.

Date:		Name of pilot in training:		
Task #	✓	Tasks/Standards	Meets	Continue
		Managing Risk for Instrument Flight		
1		Employs PAVE checklist (Pilot, W&B, Performance, Reserves, Weather)		
		Aeronautical Decision Making		
2		Review techniques for dealing with ATC imposed changes during a flight, use the CARE checklist		
		Task Management		
3		Briefs priorities of aircraft control, navigation & communications		
		Single Pilot Resource Management		
4		Briefs the resources available for single-pilot IFR operations		
		Situational Awareness		
5		Briefs ATC reasons for holds, consequences, alternatives, minimum fuel & emergency fuel		
		Before Instrument Flight Ground Operations		
6		Conducts complete preflight, taxi, pretakeoff checks with emphasis on instrument flight		
		Holding at a VOR or an NDB		
7		Uses recommended entry, alt $\pm 100$ ft, airspeed $\pm 10$ kts, heading $\pm 10^{\circ}$ , $\leq 3/4$ CDI, wind correction		
		Holding at a VOR with DME or GPS Waypoint		
8		Uses recommended entry, alt $\pm 100$ ft, airspeed $\pm 10$ kts, heading $\pm 10^{\circ}$ , $\leq 3/4$ CDI, wind correction		
		Non-Published Holding at a VOR or an NDB		
9		Uses recommended entry, alt $\pm 100$ ft, airspeed $\pm 10$ kts, heading $\pm 10^{\circ}$ , $\leq 3/4$ CDI, wind correction		
		Non-Published Holding at a VOR Intersection		
10		Uses recommended entry, alt $\pm 100$ ft, airspeed $\pm 10$ kts, heading $\pm 10^{\circ}$ , $\leq 3/4$ CDI, wind correction		
		Holding at a VOR, NDB or GPS Waypoint Standby/Partial-Panel		
11		Uses recommended entry, alt $\pm 100$ ft, airspeed $\pm 10$ kts, heading $\pm 10^{\circ}$ , $\leq 3/4$ CDI, wind correction		
		Intercepting and Tracking DME Arcs		
12		Alt ±100 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, headings ±5°, DME ± 1.0 nm, ≤3/4CDI		
		Airway Interception and Tracking Standby/Partial-Panel		
13		Intercepts & tracks VOR airway, identifies intersection, alt $\pm 150$ ft, airspeed $\pm 10$ kts, $\leq 3/4$ CDI		
		After landing, Taxi, Parking, Postflight		
14		Exercises good practices to avoid runway incursions, notes & documents discrepancies		

A/C Type:	Hobbs In:	
N-#:	Hobbs Out:	
Avionics:	Total Time:	
	Instrument Time	,
Customer signature:	Instructor signature:	

#### Flight Lesson 12 — Progress Check — Local

Objective: Demonstrate skills using navigation systems for orientation, intercepting and tracking courses and DME arcs as well as the correct procedures for ATC assigned holding.

Date:		Name of pilot in training:		
Task #	✓	Tasks/Standards	Meets	Continue
		Managing Risk Before and During Instrument Flight		
1		Employs PAVE & CARE checklists		
		Single Pilot Resource Management		
2		Briefs the resources available for single-pilot IFR operations		
		Task Management		
3		Briefs priorities of aircraft control, navigation & communications		
		Situational Awareness and Controlled Flight into Terrain Awareness		
4		Briefs navigation systems, backups, minimum altitudes, local minimum safe altitude		
		Before Instrument Flight Ground Operations		
5		Conducts complete preflight, taxi, pretakeoff checks with emphasis on instrument flight		
		GPS Flight Plan		
6		Enters flight plan into GPS(RNAV) unit & and confirms that it matches prebriefed route.		
		Instrument Departure Procedure		
7		Conforms to procedure courses, alt ±100 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, heading ±10°, ≤3/4CDI		
		GPS Orientation and Course Interception and Tracking		
8		Locates position, intercepts course, alt ±100 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, heading ±10°, ≤3/4CDI		
		VOR Orientation and Radial Interception and Tracking		
9		Orients with VOR, intercepts course, alt ±100 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, heading ±10°, ≤3/4CDI		
_		NDB Orientation and Bearing Interception and Tracking		
10		Orients with NDB, intercepts bearing, alt ±100 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, heading ±10°, ≤10° RMI		
		Intercepting and Tracking DME Arcs		
11		Alt ±100 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, headings ±5°, DME ± 1 nm, ≤3/4CDI		
4.0		Holding at a GPS Waypoint		
12		Uses recommended entry, alt ±100 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, heading ±10°, ≤3/4CDI, wind correction		
4.2		Holding at a VOR		
13		Uses recommended entry, alt ±100 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, heading ±10°, ≤3/4CDI, wind correction		
1 11		Holding at an NDB		
14		Uses recommended entry, alt ±100 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, heading ±10°, ≤10° RMI, wind correction		
1 15		Holding with DME (or GPS) Legs		
15		Uses recommended entry, alt ±100 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, heading ±10°, ≤3/4CDI, wind correction		
16		Holding at a VOR Intersection		
10		Uses recommended entry, alt ±100 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, heading ±10°, ≤3/4CDI, wind correction		
17		Airway Interception and Tracking Standby/Partial-Panel  Intercepts & tracks VOR airway, identifies intersection, alt ±100 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, ≤3/4CDI		
		Holding at a VOR, NDB or GPS Waypoint Standby/Partial-Panel		
18		Uses recommended entry, alt ±100 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, heading ±10°, < 3/4 CDI/10° RMI, wind		
<u> </u>		After landing, Taxi, Parking, Postflight		
19		Exercises good practices to avoid runway incursions, notes & documents discrepancies		
				1
	A/C Type: Hobbs In:			
N-#: Ho		Hobbs Out:		
Avior	nics:	Total Time:		
		Instrument Time:		
Custon	ner s	ignature: Instructor signature:		

#### STAGE 3

# Finding the Airport – Flying Instrument Approaches

#### **Objective:**

Learn about the different kinds of instrument approaches and how their components provide safe paths to the airport. Become familiar with the way approaches are presented on different chart options and concentrate on the various chart views, standardized locations for information, and how to determine which information applies. Study the FARs and AIM information associated with IFR flight, and focus on aircraft systems emergencies.

Apply your instrument control and navigation capabilities to start building skill with ILS, RNAV, LNAV, Localizer, VOR and NDB approaches. Gain familiarity with the circling to land procedure, using partial panel/standby instruments to fly an approach and incorporating an autopilot when flying an approach.

Complete progress check

#### Flight Lesson 13 — ILS Approaches and Procedure Turns — Local/ATD

Objective: Track the more sensitive localizer course and the glide slope of the precision ILS system. Fly a procedure turn course reversal. Transition from instrument approach to missed approach or visual landing.

Date:				
Task #	✓	Tasks/Standards	Meets	Continue
		Managing Risk for Instrument Flight		
1		Employs PAVE checklist (Pilot, W&B, Performance, Reserves, Weather)		
		Single Pilot Resource Management		
2		Briefs the resources available for single-pilot IFR operations		
		Task Management		
3		Briefs priorities of aircraft control, navigation & communications		
		Situational Awareness and Controlled Flight into Terrain Awareness		
4		Briefs navigation systems, backups, minimum altitudes, local minimum safe altitude		
		Approach Briefing		
5		Review the key elements of a pre-approach briefing & when to conduct it		
		Before Instrument Flight Ground Operations		
6		Conducts complete preflight, navigation, taxi, pretakeoff checks for instrument flight		
		Checklist Use		
7		Reviews use of checklists during instrument approaches		
		Instrument Departure Procedure		
8		Conforms to procedure courses, alt $\pm 100$ ft, airspeed $\pm 10$ kts, heading $\pm 10^{\circ}$ , $\leq 3/4$ CDI		
		Intercepting and Tracking Localizer Front Course (No Descent)		
9		Alt ±100 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, heading ±10°, ≤3/4CDI		
		Intercepting and Tracking Localizer Back Course (No Descent)		
10		Alt ±100 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, heading ±10°, ≤3/4CDI		
		Procedure Turn Course Reversal		
11		Alt ±100 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, heading ±10°, ≤3/4CDI		
		Constant Rate Descent while Tracking a VOR Radial		
12		Rate ±100 fpm, airspeed ±10kts, ≤3/4CDI, levels ±100 ft		
		ILS Approach		
13		Alt $\pm 100$ ft until FAF then $\pm 100/-0$ ft, airspeed $\pm 10$ kts, heading $\pm 10^{\circ}$ , $\leq 3/4$ CDI		
		Missed Approach Procedure		
14		Initiates at DA/DH if no visual reference, +100/-0 ft, airspeed ±10kts, hdg ±10°, ≤3/4CDI		
		Transition to Normal Landing		
15		Normal rate of descent, normal maneuvering, uses visual glideslope		
		VOR Radial Interception and Tracking		
16		Alt ±100 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, heading ±10°, ≤3/4CDI		
		After landing, Taxi, Parking, Postflight		
17		Exercises good practices to avoid runway incursions, notes & documents discrepancies		

Customer signati	ure:	Instructor signature:	
		Instrument Time:	
Avionics:		Total Time:	
N-#:		Hobbs Out:	
A/C Type:		Hobbs In:	

#### Flight Lesson 14 — RNAV Approaches with Vertical Guidance — Local

Objective: Apply techniques from ILS approaches for flying course/glide path of GPS WAAS approaches. Load approach and apply appropriate minima. Fly a Terminal Arrival Area (TAA) procedure.

Date:		Name of pilot in training:		
Task #	✓	Tasks/Standards	Meets	Continue
		Managing Risk for Instrument Flight		
1		Employs PAVE checklist (Pilot, W&B, Performance, Reserves, Weather)		
		Single Pilot Resource Management		
2		Briefs the resources available for single-pilot IFR operations		
		Task Management		
3		Briefs priorities of aircraft control, navigation & communications		
		Situational Awareness and Controlled Flight into Terrain Awareness		
4		Briefs navigation systems, backups, minimum altitudes, local minimum safe altitude		
		Checklist Use		
5		Briefs how will use checklists during instrument approaches and uses them		
		Before Instrument Flight Ground Operations		
6		Conducts complete preflight, navigation, taxi, pretakeoff checks for instrument flight		
		RNAV (GPS) Setup for Approach		
7		Confirms nav data, calls up & verifies correct procedure/waypoints, notes mode & minima		
		Approach Briefing		
8		Procedure, NAVAID, runway, course, min altitude/visibility, missed approach, notes		
_		Terminal Area Arrival Procedure		
9		Conforms to published procedure, alt ±100 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, heading ±10°, ≤3/4CDI		
		RNAV (GPS WAAS) Approach with Vertical Guidance		
10		Alt ±100 ft until FAF then +100/-0 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, heading ±10°, ≤3/4CDI		
		ILS Approach		
11		Alt ±100 ft until FAF then +100/-0 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, heading ±10°, ≤3/4CDI		
		Missed Approach Procedure		
12		Initiates at DA/DH if no visual reference, +100/-0 ft, a/s ±10 kts, hdg ±10°, ≤3/4CDI		
		Transition to Landing from Straight-In Approach		
13		From DH/DA normal rate of descent, normal maneuvering, uses visual glideslope		
		Intercepting and Tracking DME Arcs		
14		Alt ±100 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, headings ±5°, DME ±1 nm, ≤3/4CDI		
		After landing, Taxi, Parking, Postflight		
15		Exercises good practices to avoid runway incursions, notes & documents discrepancies		

_			
A/C Type:		Hobbs In:	
N-#:		Hobbs Out:	
Avionics:		Total Time:	
•	_	Instrument Time:	
Customer si	gnature:	Instructor signature:	

#### Flight Lesson 15 — LNAV and Localizer Approaches — Local/ATD

Objective: Learn to use minimum descent and step-down altitudes while flying approaches that have "precision" courses but no vertical guidance for descent. Build your standby/partial-panel skills.

Date:		Name of pilot in training:		
Task #	✓	Tasks/Standards	Meets	Continue
		Managing Risk for Instrument Flight		
1		Employs PAVE checklist (Pilot, W&B, Performance, Reserves, Weather)		
		Single Pilot Resource Management		
2		Briefs the resources available for single-pilot IFR operations		
		Task Management		
3		Briefs priorities of aircraft control, navigation & communications		
		Situational Awareness and Controlled Flight into Terrain Awareness		
4		Briefs navigation systems, backups, minimum altitudes, local minimum safe altitude		
_		Checklist Use		
5		Uses appropriate checklists during all flight operations		
		Before Instrument Flight Ground Operations		
6		Conducts complete preflight, navigation, taxi, pretakeoff checks for instrument flight		
_		RNAV (GPS) Setup for Approach		
7		Confirms nav data, calls up & verifies correct procedure/waypoints, notes mode & minima		
		Approach Briefing		
8		Procedure, NAVAID, runway, course, min altitude/visibility, missed approach, notes		
		LNAV Approach (GPS–No Electronic Vertical Guidance)  Alt ±100 ft until FAF then +100/-0 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, heading ±10°, ≤3/4CDI		
9				
10		Localizer Approach (No Glideslope)  Alt $\pm 100$ ft until FAF then $\pm 100$ /-0 ft, airspeed $\pm 10$ kts, heading $\pm 10^{\circ}$ , $\leq 3/4$ CDI		
10		ILS Approach		
11		Alt ±100 ft until FAF then +100/-0 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, heading ±10°, ≤3/4CDI		
		Holding Pattern Course Reversal		
12		Correct entry, alt +100/-0 ft after FAF, a/s $\pm$ 10 kts, heading $\pm$ 10°, $\leq$ 3/4CDI, wind correction		
		Missed Approach Procedure		
13		Initiates at DA/DH/MAP if no visual reference, +100/-0 ft, a/s ±10 kts, hdg ±10°, $\leq$ 3/4CDI		
		Turns, Climbs and Descents Standby/Partial-Panel Instruments		
14		Alt ±100 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, heading ±10°, levels ±100 ft		
		Transition to Landing from Straight-In Approach		
15		From DH/DA normal rate of descent, normal maneuvering, uses visual glideslope		
		After landing, Taxi, Parking, Postflight		
16		Exercises good practices to avoid runway incursions, notes & documents discrepancies		

A/C Type:		Hobbs In:	
N-#:		Hobbs Out:	
Avionics:		Total Time:	
		Instrument Time:	
Customer signatuı	re:	Instructor signature:	

#### Flight Lesson 16 — VOR and NDB Approaches — Local/ATD

Objective: Become familiar with the "Grand-Daddy" approaches, VOR and NDB. Learn to safely adapt the transition to landing for each unique situation due to different MAP locations and MDA heights.

Date:		Name of pilot in training:		
Task #	✓	Tasks/Standards	Meets	Continue
		Managing Risk for Instrument Flight		
1		Employs PAVE checklist (Pilot, W&B, Performance, Reserves, Weather)		
		Single Pilot Resource Management		
2		Briefs the resources available for single-pilot IFR operations		
		Task Management		
3		Briefs priorities of aircraft control, navigation & communications		
		Situational Awareness and Controlled Flight into Terrain Awareness		
4		Briefs navigation systems, backups, minimum altitudes, local minimum safe altitude		
_		Checklist Use		
5		Uses appropriate checklists during all flight operations		
6		Before Instrument Flight Ground Operations  Conducts complete preflight, navigation, taxi, pretakeoff checks for instrument flight		
0		Approach Briefing		
7		Procedure, NAVAID, runway, course, min altitude/visibility, missed approach, notes		
		VOR Approach		
8		Alt ±100 ft until FAF then +100/-0 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, heading ±10°, ≤3/4CDI		
		NDB Approach		
9		Alt ±100 ft until FAF then +100/-0 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, heading ±10°, ≤3/4CDI		
		Localizer Approach		
10		Alt ±100 ft until FAF then +100/-0 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, heading ±10°, ≤1/2CDI		
		Missed Approach Procedure		
11		Initiates at DA/DH/MAP if no visual reference, +100/-0 ft, a/s ±10 kts, hdg ±10°, ≤3/4 CDI		
		Transition to Landing from Straight-In Approach		
12		From DH/DA/MDA normal rate of descent, normal maneuvering, uses visual glideslope		
		After landing, Taxi, Parking, Postflight		
13		Exercises good practices to avoid runway incursions, notes & documents discrepancies		

A/C Type:		Hobbs In:	
N-#:		Hobbs Out:	
Avionics:		Total Time:	
		Instrument Time:	
Customer signat	ure:	Instructor signature:	

#### Flight Lesson 17 — Circling Approaches — Local

Objective: Become familiar with flying an approach that takes you to the airport but is not aligned with the landing runway. Learn to perform a circling maneuver in order to get lined-up for the runway.

Date:		Name of pilot in training:		
Task #	✓	Tasks/Standards	Meets	Continue
		Managing Risk for Instrument Flight		
1		Uses PAVE checklist (Pilot, W&B, Performance, Reserves, Weather, day/night, area lighting)		
		Single Pilot Resource Management		
2		Briefs the resources available for single-pilot IFR operations		
		Task Management		
3		Briefs priorities of aircraft control, navigation & communications		
		Situational Awareness and Controlled Flight into Terrain Awareness		
4		Briefs nav systems, backups, min altitudes, local min safe altitude, obstructions near airports		
		Checklist Use		
5		Uses appropriate checklists during all flight operations		
		Before Instrument Flight Ground Operations		
6		Conducts complete preflight, navigation, taxi, pretakeoff checks for instrument flight		
_		Approach Briefing		
7		Procedure, NAVAID, runway, course, min altitude/visibility, missed approach, notes		
_		ILS or RNAV (GPS WAAS) Circling Approach		
8		Alt ±100 ft until FAF then +100/-0 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, heading ±10°, ≤3/4 CDI		
		VOR or NDB Circling Approach		
9		Alt ±100 ft until FAF then +100/-0 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, heading ±10°, ≤3/4 CDI		
		Transition to a Landing from Circling Approach		
10		Maintains MDA +100/-0 ft, normal rate of descent, normal maneuvering, uses visual glideslope		
		ILS Approach		
11		Alt ±100 ft until FAF then +100/-0 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, heading ±10°, ≤1/2 CDI		
		LNAV Approach		
12		Alt ±100 ft until FAF then +100/-0 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, heading ±10°, ≤ 1/2 CDI		
4.0		Missed Approach Procedure		
13		Initiates at DA/DH/MAP if no visual reference, +100/-0 ft, a/s $\pm$ 10 kts, hdg $\pm$ 10°, $\leq$ 3/4 CDI		
		Transition to Landing from Straight-In Approach		
14		From DH/DA/MDA normal rate of descent, normal maneuvering, uses visual glideslope		
4-		After landing, Taxi, Parking, Postflight		
15		Exercises good practices to avoid runway incursions, notes & documents discrepancies		

A/C Type:	Hobbs In:	
N-#:	Hobbs Out:	
Avionics:	Total Time:	
	Instrument Time:	
Customer signature:	Instructor signature:	

#### Flight Lesson 18 — Partial-Panel and Using the Autopilot for Approaches — Local

Objective: Fly approaches using the standby or partial-panel instruments under simulated failure scenarios. Become comfortable using the installed autopilot for flying instrument approaches.

Date: Name of pilot in training:				
Task #	✓	Tasks/Standards	Meets	Continue
		Managing Risk for Instrument Flight		
1		Employs PAVE checklist, incorporates installed advanced/automated equipment in planning		
		Single Pilot Resource Management		
2		Briefs the resources available for single-pilot IFR operations		
		Task Management		
3		Briefs priorities of aircraft control, navigation & communications		
		Situational Awareness and Controlled Flight into Terrain Awareness		
4		Briefs navigation systems, backups, minimum altitudes, local minimum safe altitude		
		Automation Management		
5		Understands autopilot functions/modes, clear on failure indications and responses		
		Before Instrument Flight Ground Operations		
6		Conducts complete preflight, navigation, taxi, pretakeoff checks for instrument flight		
		Approach Briefing		
7		Procedure, NAVAID, runway, course, min altitude/visibility, missed approach, notes		
_		ILS Approach Standby/Partial-Panel		
8		Alt $\pm 100$ ft until FAF then $\pm 100$ /-0 ft, airspeed $\pm 10$ kts, heading $\pm 10^{\circ}$ , $\leq 3/4$ CDI		
		VOR Approach Standby/Partial-Panel		
9		Alt $\pm 100$ ft until FAF then $\pm 100$ /-0 ft, airspeed $\pm 10$ kts, heading $\pm 10^{\circ}$ , $\leq 3/4$ CDI		
		NDB Approach Standby/Partial-Panel		
10		Alt $\pm 100$ ft until FAF then $\pm 100$ /-0 ft, airspeed $\pm 10$ kts, heading $\pm 10^{\circ}$ , $\leq 3/4$ CDI		
		LNAV or Localizer Approach Standby/Partial-Panel		
11		Alt $\pm 100$ ft until FAF then $\pm 100$ /-0 ft, airspeed $\pm 10$ kts, heading $\pm 10^{\circ}$ , $\leq 3/4$ CDI		
		VOR, NDB, LNAV or Localizer Approach Using Autopilot		
12		Alt $\pm 100$ ft until FAF then $\pm 100$ /-0 ft, airspeed $\pm 10$ kts, heading $\pm 10^{\circ}$ , $\leq 1/2$ CDI		
		ILS Approach Using Autopilot		
13		Alt $\pm 100$ ft until FAF then $\pm 100$ /-0 ft, airspeed $\pm 10$ kts, heading $\pm 10^{\circ}$ , $\leq 1/2$ CDI		
		Missed Approach Procedure		
14		Initiates at DA/DH/MAP if no visual reference, +100/-0 ft, a/s ±10 kts, hdg ±10°, ≤3/4 CDI		
		Transition to a Landing (Straight-in or Circling Approach)		
15		Maintains MDA +100/-0 ft, normal rate of descent, normal maneuvering, uses visual glideslope		
Ī		After landing, Taxi, Parking, Postflight		
16		Exercises good practices to avoid runway incursions, notes & documents discrepancies		

A/C Type:		Hobbs In:	
N-#:		Hobbs Out:	
Avionics:		Total Time:	
•		Instrument Time:	
Customer si	gnature:	Instructor signature:	

#### Flight Lesson 19 — **Progress Check** — Local

Objective: Demonstrate skill with precision and non-precision approaches, both for straight-in and circle to land. Fly approaches referencing partial panel and also using the autopilot.

Date:		Name of pilot in training:		
Task #	✓	Tasks/Standards	Meets	Continue
		Managing Risk for Instrument Flight		
1		Employs PAVE checklist, incorporates installed advanced/automated equipment in planning		
		Single Pilot Resource Management		
2		Briefs the resources available for single-pilot IFR operations		
		Task Management		
3		Briefs priorities of aircraft control, navigation & communications		
		Situational Awareness and Controlled Flight into Terrain Awareness		
4		Briefs navigation systems, backups, minimum altitudes, local minimum safe altitude		
		Automation Management		
5		Briefs autopilot functions/modes, failure indications and responses, approach techniques		
		Before Instrument Flight Ground Operations		
6		Conducts complete preflight, navigation, taxi, pretakeoff checks for instrument flight		
		Approach Briefing		
7		Procedure, NAVAID, runway, course, min altitude/visibility, missed approach, notes		
		ILS Approach		
8		Alt $\pm 100$ ft until FAF then $\pm 100$ /-0 ft, airspeed $\pm 10$ kts, heading $\pm 10^{\circ}$ , $\leq 1/2$ CDI		
		RNAV (GPS WAAS) Approach with Vertical Guidance		
9		Alt $\pm 100$ ft until FAF then $\pm 100$ /-0 ft, airspeed $\pm 10$ kts, heading $\pm 10^{\circ}$ , $\leq 1/2$ CDI		
		VOR or NDB Circling Approach		
10		Alt ±100 ft until FAF then +100/-0 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, heading ±10°, ≤ 1/2CDI		
		LNAV or Localizer Approach Standby/Partial-Panel		
11		Alt ±100 ft until FAF then +100/-0 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, heading ±10°, ≤1/2CDI		
		VOR, NDB, LNAV or Localizer Approach Using Autopilot		
12		Alt ±100 ft until FAF then +100/-0 ft, airspeed ±10 kts, heading ±10°, ≤1/2CDI		
_		Procedure Turn Course Reversal		
13		Alt $\pm 100$ ft, airspeed $\pm 10$ kts, heading $\pm 10^{\circ}$ , $\leq 1/2$ CDI		
		Terminal Area Arrival Procedure		
14		Conforms to published procedure, alt $\pm 100$ ft, airspeed $\pm 10$ kts, heading $\pm 10^{\circ}$ , $\leq 1/2$ CDI		
		Holding Pattern Course Reversal		
15		Correct entry, alt +100/-0 ft after FAF, a/s ±10 kts, heading ±10°, ≤1/2CDI, wind correction		
		Missed Approach Procedure		
16		Initiates at DA/DH/MAP if no visual reference, +100/-0 ft, a/s ±10 kts, hdg ±10°, ≤1/2CDI		
		Transition to a Landing (Straight-in or Circling Approach)		
17		Maintains MDA +100/-0 ft, normal rate of descent, normal maneuvering, uses visual glideslope		
10		After landing, Taxi, Parking, Postflight		
18		Exercises good practices to avoid runway incursions, notes & documents discrepancies		
A/C Type: Hobbs In:				
N-#: Hobbs Out				
			-	
Avior	iics:	Total Time:		
		Instrument Time:		
Custon	ner s	ignature: Instructor signature:		

#### STAGE 4

#### **Instrument Cross Countries**

#### Objective:

Acquire and apply cross-country planning knowledge to instrument cross countries. Learn tips and techniques for efficient IFR operations and lessons from the missteps of others.

Apply IFR skills and proficiency to unfamiliar airports and procedures while making cross-country flights. Refine proficiency flying various types of approaches.

Complete FAA Knowledge test

Complete long IFR cross country and progress check

#### Flight Lesson 20 — **Short IFR Cross Country** — Cross-Country

Objective: IFR cross country to an airport greater than 50 nm straight-line distance to experience en route ATC communications, procedures, and navigation and fly three instrument approaches.

Date:	Name of pilot in training:		
Task #	✓ Tasks/Standards	Meets	Continue
	Single-Pilot Resource Management		
1	Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
	Aeronautical Decision Making		
2	Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
	Risk Management		
3	Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
	Task Management		
4	Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
	Situational Awareness		
5	Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
	Controlled Flight into Terrain Awareness		
6	Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
	Automation Management		
7	Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
	Required ATC Reports		
8	Review all required ATC reports		
	Cross-Country Flight Planning		
9	Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
	Instrument Cockpit Check		
10	Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
	Compliance with Departure, En Route, and Arrival Procedures and Clearances		
11	Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
	Autopilot Use		
12	Uses autopilot appropriately; instructor simulated failure to fully exercise manual flying skills		
	Precision Approach		
13	Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
	Non-Precision Approach (Full Panel)		
14	Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
	Non-Precision approach (Standby/Partial Panel)		
15	Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
	Diversion		
16	Responds to instructor scenario, plans & requests diversion to an alternate		
	Holding		
17	Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
	Lost Communications		
18	Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
	Landing from a Straight-in or Circling Approach		
19	Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards	Ì	
	Runway Incursion Avoidance		
20	Studies airport diagram, anticipates post-landing taxi, aware of hot spots	<u> </u>	
	Postflight Checking Instruments and Equipment	1	
21	Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards	<u> </u>	
A/C Typ	e: Hobbs In:		
, ,, N			
Avioni			
	Instrument Time:		
Custome	r signature: Instructor signature:		

#### Flight Lesson 21 — **Refining Approaches** — Local/ATD

Objective: Refine your skills flying approaches prior to your long IFR cross country. Be introduced to either a precision or surveillance radar approach (if available).

Date:		Name of pilot in training:		
Task #	<b>✓</b>	Tasks/Standards	Meets	Continue
		Single Pilot Resource Management		
1		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Instrument Cockpit Check		
2		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		ILS Approach		
3		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		RNAV (GPS WAAS) Approach with Vertical Guidance		
4		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		NDB (VOR if NDB not available) Circling Approach		
5		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		VOR Approach Standby/Partial-Panel		
6		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		VOR, NDB, LNAV or Localizer Approach Using Autopilot		
7		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		PAR or ASR Approach (if available)		
8		Alt $\pm 100$ ft until FAF then $\pm 100$ /-0 ft, airspeed $\pm 10$ kts, heading $\pm 5^{\circ}$ , $\leq 1/2$ CDI		
		Procedure Turn Course Reversal		
9		Alt $\pm 100$ ft, airspeed $\pm 10$ kts, heading $\pm 10^{\circ}$ , $\leq 1/2$ CDI		
		Terminal Area Arrival Procedure		
10		Conforms to published procedure, alt $\pm 100$ ft, airspeed $\pm 10$ kts, heading $\pm 10^{\circ}$ , $\leq 1/2$ CDI		
		Lost Communications		
11		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
4.5		Missed Approach		
12		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
4.5		Landing from a Straight-in or Circling Approach		
13		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
ا ا		Postflight Checking Instruments and Equipment		
14		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		

A/C Type:		Hobbs In:	
N-#:		Hobbs Out:	
Avionics:		Total Time:	
•		Instrument Time:	
Customer si	gnature:	Instructor signature:	

#### Flight Lesson 22 — Long IFR Cross Country Progress Check — Cross Country

Objective: IFR cross-country at least 250 nm, airways or ATC directed routing, 1 leg at least 100 nm straight-line distance between airports. Approach at each airport, 3 different types of approaches using nav systems.

Date:		Name of pilot in training:		
Task #	✓	Tasks/Standards	Meets	Continue
		Single-Pilot Resource Management		
1		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Aeronautical Decision Making		
2		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Risk Management		
3		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Task Management		
4		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Situational Awareness		
5		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Controlled Flight into Terrain Awareness		
6		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Automation Management		
7		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Required ATC Reports		
8		Review all required ATC reports		
		Cross-Country Flight Planning		
9		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Instrument Cockpit Check		
10		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		ATC Clearances		
11		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Compliance with Departure, En Route, and Arrival Procedures and Clearances		
12		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Lost Communications		
13		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Autopilot Use		
14		Uses autopilot appropriately; instructor simulated failure to ensure demonstrates manual skill		
		Instrument approaches (3 approaches, each a different type nav system)		
15		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Missed Approach		
16		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Landing from a Straight-in or Circling Approach		
17		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Runway Incursion Avoidance		
18		Studies airport diagram, anticipates post-landing taxi, aware of hot spots		
		Postflight Checking Instruments and Equipment		
19		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
A/C Ty	ype:	Hobbs In:		
ı	N-#:	Hobbs Out:		
Avionics:		Total Time:		
ZVIOI	1103.			
Instrument Time:				
Custon	ner s	gnature: Instructor signature:		

#### STAGE 5

#### **Becoming Instrument Rated**

#### **Objectives:**

Learn about the Airman Certification Standards and the role they will play in your Instrument Rating practical test. Review Federal Aviation Regulations applicable to IFR operations.

Review and perform all the appropriate maneuvers of the current Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards at or exceeding the designated standards.

Complete Pre-Checkride progress check

Complete the Instrument Rating Practical Test

#### Flight Lesson 23-1 — **Honing the Edge** — Local

Objective: With your instructor, review special emphasis areas, single-pilot resource management items and the applicable tasks in the Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards.

Date:		Name of pilot in training:		
Task #	✓	Tasks/Standards	Meets	Continue
		Airman Certification Standards		
1		Introduction, Appendices, Areas of Operation & Tasks		
		Positive Aircraft Control		
2		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Positive Exchange of Flight Controls		
3		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Stall/Spin Awareness		
4		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Collision Avoidance		
5		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Wake Turbulence Avoidance		
6		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Land and Hold Short Operations (LAHSO)		
7		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Runway Incursion Avoidance		
8		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Checklist Usage		
9		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Icing Condition Operational Hazards, Anti-icing and Deicing Equipment		
10		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Single-Pilot Resource Management		
11		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Aeronautical Decision Making		
12		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Risk Management		
13		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Task Management		
14		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Situational Awareness		
15		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Controlled Flight into Terrain Awareness		
16		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Automation Management		
17		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Pilot Qualifications		
18		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Weather Information		
19		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Cross-Country Flight Planning		
20		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Aircraft Systems Related to IFR Operations		
21		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Aircraft Flight Instruments and Navigation Equipment		
22	L	Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Instrument Cockpit Check		
23	L	Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Air Traffic Control Clearances		
24		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		

### Flight Lesson 23-2 — **Honing the Edge** — Local

Objective: Continue Flight Lesson 23

Date: Name of pilot in training:				
Task #	✓	Tasks/Standards	Meets	Continue
		Compliance with Departure, En Route, and Arrival Procedures and Clearances		
25		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Holding Procedures		
26		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Basic Instrument Flight Maneuvers		
27		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Recovery from Unusual Flight Attitudes		
28		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Intercepting and Tracking Navigational Systems and DME Arcs		
29		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
20		Nonprecision Approach		
30		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Precision Approach		
31		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Missed Approach		
32		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
22		Circling Approach		
33		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
2.4		Landing from a Straight-In or Circling Approach		
34		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
25		Loss of Communications		
35		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
26		Approach with Loss of Primary Flight Instrument Indicators		
36		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
27		Postflight Checking Instruments and Equipment		
37		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		<u> </u>

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A/C Type:		Hobbs In:	
N-#:		Hobbs Out:	
Avionics:		Total Time:	
		Instrument Time:	
Customer signature	<u>.                                    </u>	Instructor signature:	

#### Flight Lesson 24-1 — **Pre-Checkride Progress Check** — Local

Objective: Conduct this flight as a simulated checkride with a progress-check instructor making sure that all tasks meet/exceed the Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards.

Date:		Name of pilot in training:		C
Task #	✓	Tasks/Standards	Meets	Continue
4		Airman Certification Standards		
1		Introduction, Appendices, Areas of Operation & Tasks		
2		Positive Aircraft Control		
2		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
2		Positive Exchange of Flight Controls		
3		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
4		Stall/Spin Awareness		
4		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
_		Collision Avoidance		
5		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
_		Wake Turbulence Avoidance		
6		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
_		Land and Hold Short Operations (LAHSO)		
7		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
_		Runway Incursion Avoidance		
8		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
_		Checklist Usage		
9		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
4.0		Icing Condition Operational Hazards, Anti-icing and Deicing Equipment		
10		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
4.4		Single-Pilot Resource Management		
11		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
4.3		Aeronautical Decision Making		
12		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
4.2		Risk Management		
13		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
1.1		Task Management		
14		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
4.5		Situational Awareness		
15		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
1.0		Controlled Flight into Terrain Awareness		
16		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
47		Automation Management		
17		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
4.0		Pilot Qualifications		
18		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
40		Weather Information		
19		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
30		Cross-Country Flight Planning		
20		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
24		Aircraft Systems Related to IFR Operations		
21		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
22		Aircraft Flight Instruments and Navigation Equipment		
22		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
2.0		Instrument Cockpit Check		
23		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
2.4		Air Traffic Control Clearances		
24		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		

### Flight Lesson 24-2 — **Pre-Checkride Progress Check** — Local

Objective: Continue Flight Lesson 24

Date:		Name of pilot in training:		
Task #	✓	Tasks/Standards	Meets	Continue
		Compliance with Departure, En Route, and Arrival Procedures and Clearances		
25		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Holding Procedures		
26		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Basic Instrument Flight Maneuvers		
27		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		Recovery from Unusual Flight Attitudes		
28		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
•		Intercepting and Tracking Navigational Systems and DME Arcs		
29		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
20		Nonprecision Approach		
30		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
24		Precision Approach		
31		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
22		Missed Approach		
32		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
22		Circling Approach		
33		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
34		Landing from a Straight-In or Circling Approach		
34		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards  Loss of Communications		
35		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
33		Approach with Loss of Primary Flight Instrument Indicators	1	
36		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
30		Postflight Checking Instruments and Equipment	+	
37		Instrument Rating Airman Certification Standards		
		anon ament nating ruman certification standards		
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A/C Type:	Hobbs In:	
N-#:	Hobbs Out:	
Avionics:	Total Time:	
	Instrument Time:	
Customer signature:	Instructor signature:	

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