

# VCUAS FIELD PROCEDURES TEST

(Circle the most correct answer.)

## FLYING REQUIREMENTS

1. **What are the requirements to fly off the VCUAS field?**
  - a. VCUAS membership, current insurance on file, a VHF radio, and a USUA/ASC/EAA pilot certificate or FAA pilot license.
  - b. USUA membership, insurance on file, a CB radio, and an airplane.
  - c. VCUAS membership, insurance, any radio, no flying experience required.

## STARTING YOUR AIRCRAFT

2. **What are the accepted locations for full power engine run-up?**
  - a. At the wash rack.
  - b. In front of your hangar is okay, if two people help hold the aircraft.
  - c. Anywhere you want to, if the aircraft is tied down properly.
3. **Are you responsible for your propeller blast?**
  - a. Yes.
  - b. No.
4. **Is it permitted to leave a running aircraft unattended?**
  - a. Yes.
  - b. No.

## RADIO FREQUENCIES

5. **What is the Camarillo tower frequency?**
  - a. 128.20
  - b. 122.80
  - c. 128.80
6. **What is the Camarillo ATIS frequency?**
  - a. 119.20
  - b. 126.025
  - c. 122.80

**7. What is the VCUAS plane-to-plane frequency?**

- a. 118.20
- b. 120.00
- c. 123.675

**RADIO COMMUNICATIONS AND TOWER PROCEDURES**

**8. When is it mandatory to talk to the tower?**

- a. When requesting a departure, when entering Camarillo airspace, and any time the control tower requests a position report.
- b. When you take off or land, or before taxiing.
- c. When the tower talks to you.

**9. When operating in Camarillo airspace, should you be monitoring the tower frequency?**

- a. No.
- b. Yes.
- c. If you are in the pattern.

**10. What is the ultralight pattern altitude and boundaries?**

- a. Altitude - 300' AGL. Northern boundary - the general aviation taxiway for runway 8/26. Western boundary - the end of the ultralight runway. Southern boundary - 100' south of ultralight hangars. Eastern boundary - the control tower.
- b. Altitude - 300' MSL. Northern boundary - ultralight runway centerline. Western boundary - slough. Southern boundary - high power lines. Eastern boundary - west of Sun Air facility.

**11. What is the helicopter pattern?**

- a. Northern boundary - taxiway centerline. Western boundary - past the shooting range. Southern boundary - south of high power lines. Eastern boundary - east of control tower and 500' MSL.
- b. Northern boundary - taxiway centerline. Western boundary - past ultralight pattern. Southern boundary - high power lines. Eastern boundary - control tower and 300' AGL.
- c. The same as the ultralight pattern, only higher.

**12. What directions are available to the ultralight pattern?**

- a. Northwest, southeast and southwest
- b. Northeast and southwest
- c. West, east and north

**13. How do you exit the ultralight pattern?**

- a. Tune your radio to the tower frequency and transmit "Camarillo tower, this is ultralight XXXX. Request northeast (or southwest) departure."
- b. Tune your radio to ATIS for current weather and other important information. Then tune to the tower frequency and listen carefully. When the tower has finished talking with another pilot, transmit, "Camarillo tower, this is ultralight XXXX with (ATIS designator). Request northwest (or southeast) departure." Wait for approval.
- c. You may leave the pattern at any time and do not have to call the tower as long as there are no airplanes taking off or landing on the main runway.

**14. What is the correct radio phraseology when you want to reenter Camarillo airspace?**

- a. "Camarillo tower, this is ultralight XXXX with (ATIS designator), five miles northwest (or southeast), inbound for the ultralight field."
- b. "Camarillo tower, this is ultralight XXXX, five miles northeast (or southwest), inbound."
- c. You do not have to call the tower on weekends; they are too busy to talk to ultralights.

**15. What class airspace is Camarillo?**

- a. "B."
- b. "C."
- c. "D."

**16. Define the airspace and boundaries of the following:**

**Camarillo:**

- a. "D" upper limit 2000' and five-mile radius.
- b. "B" upper limit 2500' and five-mile radius.
- c. "C" upper limit 3000' and five-mile radius.

**Point Mugu:**

- a. "B" upper limit 2000' and ten-mile radius.
- b. "C" upper limit 2000' and five-mile radius.
- c. "D" upper limit 3000' and five-mile radius.

**Oxnard:**

- a. "D" upper limit 3000' and five-mile radius.
- b. "D" upper limit 2000' and five-mile radius.
- c. "B" upper limit 3000' and five-mile radius.

**Santa Paula:**

- a. Uncontrolled -- pattern altitude 850'.
- b. Uncontrolled -- pattern altitude 1000k
- c. Uncontrolled -- pattern altitude 500'.

**17. Define VFR minimums.**

- a. Ceiling 1000', visibility three miles.
- b. Ceiling 500', visibility five miles.
- c. Ceiling 2000', visibility one mile.

**18. What is the accepted reentry route to Camarillo airspace if your radio is not working?**

- a. Southwest.
- b. Southeast.
- c. Northeast.

**19. What are the three most common problems with radios?**

- a. Low batteries, stuck microphone switch, and volume set too low.
- b. Low batteries, tuned to wrong frequency, and volume set too high.

**20. While taxiing on the ultralight field, should your radio should be tuned to 123.675?**

- a. No.
- b. Yes.

- 21. What happens when your microphone switch sticks "off" and your radio is tuned to the tower frequency?**
- a. You block communications between the tower and all aircraft in the area.
  - b. You cannot hear other aircraft calling you.
  - c. Your batteries run down, but it will not bother other aircraft.
- 22. When you fly out of the ultralight pattern, should you let someone know where you are going and when you will return?**
- a. No, no one cares where you go.
  - b. Yes, you should always let someone know where you are flying, so they will know where to start looking if you do not return on time.
  - c. Yes, you should let the tower know where you are going, because they keep a record of all flights arriving and departing the airport.