

DC ADIZ Flight Plan Filing Procedures for DUATS

Type of flight. Select "IFR." Even though you are flying under VFR, you must select IFR on this part of the flight plan form in order for ATC's computer to assign the necessary transponder code and generate a flight progress strip for your aircraft. Other entries (*see below*) will clarify that you are actually operating VFR.

Departure point. Based on your general direction of flight into the DC ADIZ, select one of the established reference points (*see next page*). Some of these points (e.g., MAPEL) do not appear on VFR charts, and others (e.g., ENSUE) are inside the DC ADIZ. You are not required to navigate to, or over, the selected "departure" reference point. This notation primarily serves to assign the correct ATC communications frequency. It also helps with your initial radio call: like a VFR checkpoint on a VFR sectional chart, it allows you to let ATC know where you are in relation to a known location.

Altitude. Use VFR/OXX (altitude as appropriate). This format disables the low altitude alert function of the Potomac TRACON radar and alerts the controller that it is not a regular IFR flight plan. Most local pilots use VFR/025 or VFR/030 for DC ADIZ purposes. In some sectors, it may be necessary to climb to 3,000 or 3,500 to establish communications and/or for the controller to observe your transponder. Regardless of the altitude you file, you will be required to remain clear of the Class B airspace unless you request and receive an explicit clearance into this airspace.

Remarks. Include "ADIZ DUATS" in this section. This phrase makes it clear that your flight plan is for VFR operation in the DC ADIZ. You should neither expect nor assume that the controller will provide safety alerts and traffic advisories in association with a DC ADIZ flight plan.

1. TYPE		2. AIRCRAFT IDENTIFICATION		3. AIRCRAFT TYPE/SPECIAL EQUIPMENT		4. TRUE AIRSPEED		5. DEPARTURE POINT		6. DEPARTURE TIME		7. CRUISING ALTITUDE	
<input type="checkbox"/> VFR <input type="checkbox"/> IFR <input type="checkbox"/> DVFR						KTS				PROPOSED (Z) ACTUAL (Z)			
8. ROUTE OF FLIGHT													
9. DESTINATION (Name of airport and city)				10. EST. TIME ENROUTE		11. REMARKS							
				HOURS MINUTES									
12. FUEL ON BOARD		13. ALTERNATE AIRPORT(S)				14. PILOT'S NAME, ADDRESS & TELEPHONE NUMBER & AIRCRAFT HOME BASE				15. NUMBER ABOARD			
HOURS MINUTES													
						17. DESTINATION CONTACT/TELEPHONE (OPTIONAL)							
16. COLOR OF AIRCRAFT		CIVIL AIRCRAFT PILOTS: FAR Part 91 requires you file an IFR flight plan to operate under instrument flight rules in controlled airspace. Failure to file could result in a civil penalty not to exceed \$1,000 for each violation (Section 901 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended). Filing of a VFR flight plan is recommended as a good operating practice. See also Part 99 for requirements concerning DVFR flight plans.											

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION (FAA USE ONLY) PILOT VNR STOPOVER

TIME STARTED SPECIALIST INITIALS

FLIGHT PLAN

FAA Form 7238-1 (8-82) CLOSE VFR FLIGHT PLAN WITH _____ FSS ON ARRIVAL

DC ADIZ

MAPEL
126.1

HOAGE
120.45

LDN
120.45

CSN
120.82

BRV
120.82

ENSUE
126.75
125.52

GOLDA
126.75
124.55

ESN
126.75
124.55

WHINO
119.30
125.65

DC FRZ

NOT FOR NAVIGATION

