

# §91.153

# 14 CFR Ch. I (1–1–19 Edition)

landing and, assuming normal cruising speed—

(1) During the day, to fly after that for at least 30 minutes; or

(2) At night, to fly after that for at least 45 minutes.

(b) No person may begin a flight in a rotorcraft under VFR conditions unless (considering wind and forecast weather conditions) there is enough fuel to fly to the first point of intended landing and, assuming normal cruising speed, to fly after that for at least 20 minutes.

## §91.153 VFR flight plan: Information required.

(a) *Information required.* Unless otherwise authorized by ATC, each person filing a VFR flight plan shall include in it the following information:

(1) The aircraft identification number and, if necessary, its radio call sign.

(2) The type of the aircraft or, in the case of a formation flight, the type of each aircraft and the number of aircraft in the formation.

(3) The full name and address of the pilot in command or, in the case of a formation flight, the formation commander.

(4) The point and proposed time of departure.

(5) The proposed route, cruising altitude (or flight level), and true airspeed at that altitude.

(6) The point of first intended landing and the estimated elapsed time until over that point.

(7) The amount of fuel on board (in hours).

(8) The number of persons in the aircraft, except where that information is otherwise readily available to the FAA.

(9) Any other information the pilot in command or ATC believes is necessary for ATC purposes.

(b) *Cancellation.* When a flight plan has been activated, the pilot in command, upon canceling or completing the flight under the flight plan, shall notify an FAA Flight Service Station or ATC facility.

## §91.155 Basic VFR weather minimums.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section and §91.157, no person may operate an aircraft under VFR when the flight visibility is less, or at

a distance from clouds that is less, than that prescribed for the corresponding altitude and class of airspace in the following table:

Airspace	Flight visibility	Distance from clouds
Class A .....	Not Applicable ....	Not Applicable.
Class B .....	3 statute miles ....	Clear of Clouds.
Class C .....	3 statute miles ....	500 feet below. 1,000 feet above. 2,000 feet horizontal.
Class D .....	3 statute miles ....	500 feet below. 1,000 feet above. 2,000 feet horizontal.
Class E: Less than 10,000 feet MSL.	3 statute miles ....	500 feet below.  1,000 feet above. 2,000 feet horizontal.
At or above 10,000 feet MSL.	5 statute miles ....	1,000 feet below.  1,000 feet above. 1 statute mile horizontal.
Class G: 1,200 feet or less above the surface (regardless of MSL altitude) For aircraft other than helicopters: Day, except as provided in §91.155(b). Night, except as provided in §91.155(b).	1 statute mile ..... 3 statute miles ....	Clear of clouds. 500 feet below.  1,000 feet above. 2,000 feet horizontal.
For helicopters: Day ..... Night, except as provided in §91.155(b). More than 1,200 feet above the surface but less than 10,000 feet MSL Day ..... Night .....	1/2 statute mile ..... 1 statute mile .....  1 statute mile ..... 3 statute miles ....	Clear of clouds Clear of clouds.  500 feet below. 1,000 feet above. 2,000 feet horizontal. 500 feet below. 1,000 feet above. 2,000 feet horizontal.
More than 1,200 feet above the surface and at or above 10,000 feet MSL.	5 statute miles ....	1,000 feet below.  1,000 feet above.