Maneuvers/Procedures	Required		Permitted			
	Simulated instrument conditions	Inflight	Visual simulator	Non-visual simulator	Training device	Waiver provisions of § 121.441(d)
(d) Maneuvering to a landing with simulated powerplant failure as follows:						
(1) In the case of 3–engine airplanes, maneuvering to a landing with an approved procedure that approximates the loss of two powerplants (center and one outboard engine); or	.....	.....	B*	.....	.....	.....
(2) In the case of other multiengine airplanes, maneuvering to a landing with a simulated failure of 50 percent of available powerplants, with the simulated loss of power on one side of the airplane	.....	.....	B*	.....	.....	.....
Notwithstanding the requirements of subparagraphs (d) (1) and (2) of this paragraph, in a proficiency check for other than a pilot-in-command, the simulated loss of power may be only the most critical powerplant. However, if a pilot satisfies the requirements of subparagraphs (d) (1) or (2) of this paragraph in a visual simulator, he also must maneuver in flight to a landing with a simulated failure of the most critical powerplant. In addition, a pilot-in-command may omit the maneuver required by subparagraph (d)(1) or (d)(2) of this paragraph during a required proficiency check or simulator course of training if he satisfactorily performed that maneuver during the preceding proficiency check, or during the preceding approved simulator course of training under the observation of a check airman, whichever was completed later						
(e) Except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section, if the certificate holder is approved for circling minimums below 1000–3, a landing under simulated circling approach conditions. However, when performed in an airplane, if circumstances beyond the control of the pilot prevent a landing, the person conducting the check may accept an approach to a point where, in his judgment, a landing to a full stop could have been made	.....	.....	B*	.....	.....	.....
#(f) A rejected landing, including a normal missed approach procedure, that is rejected approximately 50′ over the runway and approximately over the runway threshold. This maneuver may be combined with instrument, circling, or missed approach procedures, but instrument conditions need not be simulated below 100 feet above the runway	.....	.....	B	.....	.....	.....
(g) If the certificate holder is authorized to conduct EFVS operations to touchdown and rollout, at least one instrument approach to a landing must be made using an EFVS, including the use of enhanced flight vision from 100 feet above the touchdown zone elevation to touchdown and rollout	B	*B				
(h) If the certificate holder is authorized to conduct EFVS operations to 100 feet above the touchdown zone elevation, at least one instrument approach to a landing must be made using an EFVS, including the transition from enhanced flight vision to natural vision at 100 feet above the touchdown zone elevation	B	*B				
VI. Normal and Abnormal Procedures:						
Each applicant must demonstrate the proper use of as many of the systems and devices listed below as the person conducting the check finds are necessary to determine that the person being checked has a practical knowledge of the use of the systems and devices appropriate to the airplane type:						
(a) Anti-icing and de-icing systems	.....	.....	.....	B	.....	.....
(b) Auto-pilot systems	.....	.....	.....	B	.....	.....
(c) Automatic or other approach aid systems	.....	.....	.....	B	.....	.....
(d) Stall warning devices, stall avoidance devices, and stability augmentation devices	.....	.....	.....	B	.....	.....
(e) Airborne radar devices	.....	.....	.....	B	.....	.....
(f) Any other systems, devices, or aids available	.....	.....	.....	B	.....	.....
(g) Hydraulic and electrical system failures and malfunctions	.....	.....	.....	.....	B	.....
(h) Landing gear and flap systems failure or malfunction	.....	.....	.....	.....	B	
(i) Failure of navigation or communications equipment	.....	.....	.....	B	.....	.....