



Serving the Central Coast since 1966

120 Aviation Way, Watsonville, CA 95076
phone: (831) 722-4155 info@united-flight.com

AIRPLANE RENTAL AND INSTRUCTION RATES

Aircraft Rentals

CESSAN 172 – N6606A.....	\$145.00 / hr
CESSNA 172M – N5347H.....	\$155.00 / hr
CESSNA 172SP - N396TA.....	\$190.00 / hr
CESSNA 172SP – N5328Y	\$215.00 / hr
CESSNA 182Q – N735U.....	\$225.00 / hr

Certified Flight Instruction (CFI).....\$90.00 / hr



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PRIVATE PILOT LICENSE

(Estimate based on FAA minimum requirements)

United Flight Services has been introducing people to the art and joy of aviation on the Central Coast since 1966. Whether your goal is flying for recreation or as a profession, our knowledgeable and highly-experienced flight instructors can support you. The first step is your Private Pilot License, which requires a *minimum* of:

30 Hours of Instruction with your Certified Flight Instructor (CFI) in one of our aircraft

15 Hours of Ground Instruction with your CFI

10 Hours of Solo Flight Time

Estimated Additional Costs

Student Pilot Books & Supplies.....	\$350.00
FAA Medical Exam.....	\$200.00
FAA Approved Ground School	\$300.00
FAA Written Exam.....	\$200.00
FAA Practical Exam	\$1000.00



Federal Aviation
Administration

Become a Pilot — Medical Certificate Requirements

When do I need a medical certificate?

You need a medical certificate before flying solo in an airplane, helicopter, gyroplane, or airship. We suggest you get your medical certificate before beginning flight training. This will alert you to any condition that would prevent you from becoming a pilot before you pay for lessons.

If you are going to pilot a balloon or glider, you don't need a medical certificate. All you need to do is write a statement certifying that you have no medical defect that would make you unable to pilot a balloon or glider.

If required, how do I get a medical certificate?

By passing a physical examination administered by a doctor who is an FAA-authorized aviation medical examiner.

Where do I get my medical certificate?

From any FAA-authorized aviation medical examiner. There are approximately 6,000 of them in the U.S.

Where can I get a list of FAA-authorized aviation medical examiners?

The FAA publishes a directory that lists them by name and address. You can get a copy from any FAA Flight Standards District Office, air traffic control facility, or flight service station. Airport managers and some aviation businesses may also be able to supply this information. [Locate an Aviation Medical Examiner](#).

When required, what class of medical certificate must a student pilot have?

Third-class, although any class will suffice. Medical certificates are designated as first-class, second-class, or third-class. Generally, first-class is designed for the airline transport pilot; second-class for the commercial pilot; and third-class for the student, recreational and private pilot.

If I have a physical disability, can I get a medical certificate?

Yes. Medical certificates can be issued in many cases where physical disabilities are involved. Depending on the nature of the disability, you may have some operating limitations. If you have any questions, contact an FAA-authorized aviation medical examiner before beginning flight training.

Must I carry my medical certificate when I am flying solo?

Yes.

Page Last Modified: 09/29/22 16:19 EDT

This page can be viewed online at: <http://www.faa.gov/pilots/become/medical/>

United Flight Services cannot guarantee that any student will complete the Private Pilot Program and earn the Private Pilot License. Success is dependent on the student's commitment and skill. United Flight Services cannot guarantee that a student will earn their Private Pilot License in a set number of hours. The number of hours a student needs to be ready to pass the FAA required tests varies and is affected by many factors. For more information, please contact our office at 831-722-4155

Pharmaceuticals (Therapeutic Medications)

Do Not Issue - Do Not Fly

The information in this section is provided to advise Aviation Medical Examiners (AMEs) about two medication issues:

- Medications for which they should not issue (DNI) applicants without clearance from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), AND
- Medications for which they should advise airmen to not fly (DNF) and provide additional safety information to the applicant.

The lists of medications in this section are not meant to be all-inclusive or comprehensive, but rather address the most common concerns.

For any medication, the AME should ascertain for what condition the medication is being used, how long, frequency, and any side effects of the medication. The safety impact of the underlying condition should also be considered. If there are any questions, please call the Regional Flight Surgeon's (RFS) office or the Aerospace Medicine Certification Division (AMCD).

Do Not Issue. AMEs should not issue airmen medical certificates to applicants who are using these **classes of medications** or medications.

- **Angina medications**
 - nitrates (nitroglycerin, isosorbide dinitrate, imdur),
 - ranolazine (Ranexa).
- **Anticholinergics (oral)**
 - e.g: atropine, benztropine (Cogentin)
- **Cancer treatments** including chemotherapeutics, biologics, radiation therapy, etc., whether used for induction, "maintenance," or suppressive therapy.
- **Controlled Substances** (Schedules I - V). An open prescription for chronic or intermittent use of any drug or substance.
 - This includes medical marijuana, even if legally allowed or prescribed under state law.
 - Note: for documented temporary use of a drug solely for a medical procedure or for a medical condition, and the medication has been discontinued, see below.
- **Diabetic medications**
 - **NOT** listed on the Acceptable Combinations of Diabetes Medications (PDF).
 - e.g.: SGLT-2 inhibitors such as Invokana, Farxiga and Jardiance are **NOT** allowed.
- **Dopamine agonists** used for Parkinson's disease or other medical conditions:
 - bromocriptine (Cycloset, Parlodel),
 - pramipexole (Mirapex), ropinirole (Requip), and
 - rotigotine (NeuPro)
- **FDA (Food and Drug Administration) approved less than 12 months ago.** The FAA requires at least one-year of post-marketing experience with a new drug before considering if for aeromedical certification purposes. New antibiotics, lipid-lowering drugs, and antihypertensive medications may be considered earlier than one year. Please contact the RFS or AMCD for guidance on specific applicants.
- **Hypertensive (centrally acting)** including but not limited to
 - clonidine
 - nitrates
 - guanabenz, methyldopa, and reserpine
- **Malaria medication** - mefloquine (Lariam)
- **Over-active bladder (OAB)/Antimuscarinic** medications as these carry strong warnings about potential for sedation and impaired cognition.
 - e.g.: tolterodine (Detrol),
 - oxybutynin (Ditropan),
 - solifenacin (Vesicare).

- **Psychiatric or Psychotropic medications**, (even when used for something other than a mental health condition) including but not limited to:
 - antidepressants (certain SSRIs may be allowed - see SSRI policy)
 - anti-anxiety drugs - e.g.: alprazolam (Xanax)
 - antipsychotics
 - attention deficit disorder (ADD) or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) medications
 - mood stabilizers
 - sedative-hypnotics
 - stimulants
 - tranquilizers
- **Seizure medications**, even if used for non-seizure conditions such as migraines
- **Smoking cessation aid** - e.g.: varenicline (Chantix)
- **Steroids, high dose** (greater than 20 mg prednisone or prednisone-equivalent per day)
- **Weight loss medications** - ex: combinations including phentermine or naltrexone.

Do Not Fly. Airmen should not fly while using any of the medications in the Do Not Issue section above or while using any of the medications or classes/groups of medications listed below without an acceptable wait time after the last dose. All of these medications may cause sedation (drowsiness) and impair cognitive function, seriously degrading pilot performance. This impairment can occur even when the individual feels alert and is apparently functioning normally - in other words, the airman can be "unaware of impair."

For aviation safety, airmen should **not fly following the last dose of any of the medications below** until a period of time has elapsed equal to:

- 5-times the maximum pharmacologic half-life of the medication; or
- 5-times the maximum hour dose interval if pharmacologic half-life information is not available. For example, there is a 30-hour wait time for a medication that is taken every 4 to 6 hours (5 times 6)

Label warnings. Airmen should not fly while using any medication, prescription or OTC, that carries a label precaution or warning that **it may cause drowsiness or advises the user "be careful when driving a motor vehicle or operating machinery."** This applies even if label states "until you know how the medication affects you" and even if the airman has used the medication before with no apparent adverse effect. Such medications can cause impairment even when the airman feels alert and unimpaired (see "unaware of impair" above).

- **Allergy medications.**
 - **Sedating Antihistamines.** These are found in many allergy and other types of medications and may **NOT** be used for flight. This applies to both nasal and oral formulations.
 - **Nonsedating antihistamines.** Medications such as loratadine, desloratadine, and fexofenadine may be used while flying, if symptoms are controlled without adverse side effects after an adequate initial trial period.
- **Muscle relaxants:** This includes but is not limited to carisoprodol (Soma) and cyclobenzaprine (Flexeril).
- **Over-the-counter active dietary supplements** such as Kava-Kava and Valerian.
- **Pain medication:**
 - **Narcotic pain relievers.** This includes but is not limited to morphine, codeine, oxycodone (Percodan; Oxycontin), and hydrocodone (Vicodin, etc.).
 - **Non-narcotic pain relievers** such as tramadol (Ultram).
- **"Pre-medication" or "pre-procedure" drugs.** This includes all drugs used as an aid to outpatient surgical or dental procedures.
- **Sleep aids.** All the currently available sleep aids, both prescription and over-the-counter (OTC), can cause impairment of mental processes and reaction times, even when the individual feels fully awake.
 - **See wait times** for currently available prescription sleep aids
 - Diphenhydramine (Benadryl) - Many OTC sleep aids contain diphenhydramine as the active ingredient. The wait time after diphenhydramine is 60 hours (based on maximum pharmacologic half-life)

FAA Aviation Medical Examiner List

FAA Medical Examiners

<u>Matthew Tripp</u>	<u>500 Soquel Ave, Suite B</u>	<u>Santa Cruz</u>	<u>95062</u>	<u>(831) 471-8276</u>	<u>First/Second/Third Class</u>
<u>Robert Keller</u>	<u>950 Cass Street, Suite A</u>	<u>Monterey</u>	<u>93940</u>	<u>(831) 373-1100</u>	<u>First Class</u>
<u>Ronald Friedman</u>	<u>80 Garden Court, Suite 103</u>	<u>Monterey</u>	<u>93940</u>	<u>(831) 375-2486</u>	<u>Second/Third Class</u>
<u>Tiffany Davies</u>	<u>360 Dardanelli Lane #2E</u>	<u>Los Gatos</u>	<u>95032</u>	<u>(408) 378-1101</u>	<u>First Class</u>
<u>Peter Brown</u>	<u>747 Altos Oaks Dr. Suite 2</u>	<u>Los Altos</u>	<u>94024</u>	<u>(650) 941-4545</u>	<u>First Class</u>
<u>Jean Luong</u>	<u>295 O'Commor Dr</u>	<u>San Jose</u>	<u>95128</u>	<u>(408) 279-8171</u>	<u>First Class</u>
<u>Buff Randall Greider</u>	<u>260 S. Sunnyvale Ave. Suite 2</u>	<u>Sunnyvale</u>	<u>94086</u>	<u>(408) 329-9604</u>	<u>Second/Third Class</u>
<u>Fabio Komlos</u>	<u>701 E. El Camino Real</u>	<u>Mountain View</u>	<u>94040</u>	<u>(650) 404-8445</u>	<u>Second Class/Third Class</u>

***Before you go have your MedXpress paperwork completed**

<https://medxpress.faa.gov/medxpress/>

*** For Basic FAA medical Certificates**

(BasicMed is an alternate way for pilots to fly without holding an FAA medical certificate as long as they meet certain requirements.)

Print off a [FAA Form 8700-2](#); [BasicMed Comprehensive Medical Examination Checklist \(CMEC\)](#) and get your physical exam with a state-licensed physician.

Then complete an online medical course and you're ready to fly!

There are two, free online courses to choose from:

- [AOPA's BasicMed Medical Self-Assessment: A Pilot's Guide to Flying Healthy](#)
- [Mayo Clinic BasicMed Online Training Course](#)

