Fact Sheet on Proposal for Outlying Landing Field (OLF):

Purpose and Need

North Carolina OLF Study Group • Elizabeth City, NC • October 23, 2007

Purpose of an OLF

- To support the Field Carrier Landing Practice (FCLP) operations of Super Hornet squadrons stationed at Naval Air Station (NAS) Oceana, Virginia, and Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Cherry Point, North Carolina.

Need for an OLF

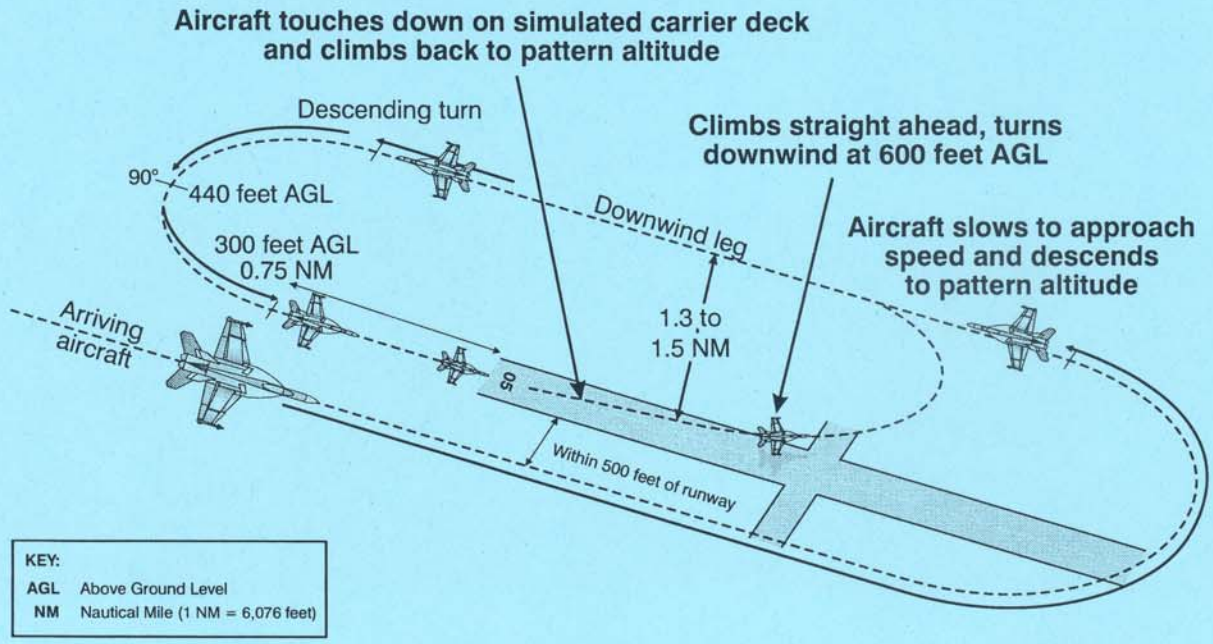
- Provide the operational flexibility needed to respond to world events
- Support increased training requirements for surge operations
  - Surge represents a 50% increase over a 30-day period
- Enhance fleet readiness by providing the following:
  - Increased Scheduling Capacity
  - More Realistic Training
  - Reduced Late-Night Flight Operations
  - Enhanced Quality of Life for Sailors
  - Reduced Impact from Adverse Weather

In summary, as outlined above, a new OLF would enhance Navy Fleet readiness by improving training and scheduling; mitigating factors such as noise, encroachment and weather; and providing an overall increase in the quality of life for sailors and their families.

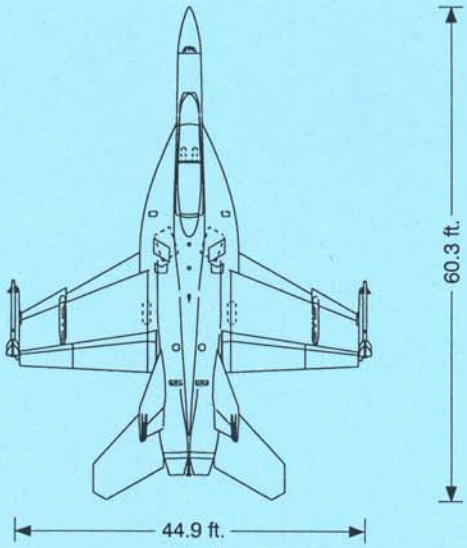
OLF Operations

- Approximately 31,600 annual FCLP operations:
  - 2,200 arrivals to the OLF and the beginning of the FCLP pattern,
  - 2,200 completions of an FCLP pattern and departures from the OLF, and
  - 13,600 landings and 13,600 takeoffs, with each FCLP operation consisting of one landing and one takeoff, for a total of 27,200 FCLP operations.
- 24-hour, 7-day per week capability
- Four to five aircraft each performing eight to 10 touch-and-go operations within a 45-minute period.
- On average, one to two training sessions daily (e.g., normally Sunday night through daytime Friday).
- Tempo of operations at the OLF would not be regular.
- Periods of increased operations would be followed by periods of few or no operations.

Field Carrier Landing Practice Pattern



F/A-18 E/F Super Hornet



- Carrier-based multi-role strike fighter
- Enhanced version of F/A-18 C/D Hornet
- Increased fuel capacity; longer range
- Improved aerodynamics; greater maneuverability
- Ability to detect, and correct for, combat damage