CAPE LISBURNE LEGEND

SOUTH — NORTH

Airports having Control Towers are shown in Blue, all others in Magenta. Consult Supplement Alaska for details involving airport lighting, navigation aids, and services. All times are local. For additional symbol information refer to the Chart User's Guide.

AIRPORTS

Other than hard-surfaced runways — Seaplane Base

Hard-surfaced runways 1500 ft. to 8069 ft. in length

Hard-surfaced runways greater than 8069 ft. or some multiple runways less than 8069 ft.

Open dot within hard-surfaced runway configuration indicates approximate VOR, VOR-DME, or VORTAC location.

All recognizable hard-surfaced runways, including those closed, are shown for visual identification. Airports may be public or private.

ADDITIONAL AIRPORT INFORMATION

Private "(Pvt)" - Non-public use having emergency or landmark value

Military - Other than hard-surfaced; all military airports are identified by abbreviations AFB, NAS, AAF, etc.

Heliport Selected — Unverified — Abandoned - paved having landmark value, 3000 ft. or greater — Ultralight Flight Park Selected

Services - fuel available and field tended during normal working hours depicted by use of ticks around basic airport symbol. (Normal working hours are Mon thru Fri 10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.) Consult Supplement Alaska for service availability at airports with hard-surfaced runways greater than 8069 ft.

Rotating airport beacon in operation Sunset to Sunrise

OBJECTIONABLE - Airport may adversely affect airspace use.

AIRPORT DATA

Box indicates FAR 93 Special Air Traffic Rules & Airport Traffic Patterns. — FSS — NO SVFR — FAR 91 — NAME (NAM) (PNAM) — Location Identifier — ICAO Location Indicator shown outside contiguous U.S.

Runways with Right Traffic Patterns (public use) — CT - 118.3 ★ C ATIS 123.8 — 285 L 72 122.95 — RP 23, 34

RP ★ Special conditions exist - see Supplement Alaska. — VFR Advsy 125.0 — UNICOM — WX CAM — Weather Camera (AK) — AOE — Airport of Entry

FSS - Flight Service Station

NO SVFR - Fixed-wing special VFR flight is prohibited.

CT - 118.3 - Control Tower (CT) - primary frequency

★ - Star indicates operation part-time. See tower frequencies tabulation for hours of operation.

C - Follows the Common Traffic Advisory Frequency (CTAF)

ATIS 123.8 - Automatic Terminal Information Service

AFIS 135.2 - Automatic Flight Information Service

ASOS/AWOS 135.42 - Automated Surface Weather Observing Systems (shown where full-time ATIS not available). Some ASOS/AWOS facilities may not be located at airports.

UNICOM - Aeronautical advisory station

VFR Advsy - VFR Advisory Service shown where full-time ATIS not available and frequency is other than primary CT frequency.

285 - Elevation in feet

L - Lighting in operation Sunset to Sunrise

*L - Lighting limitations exist; refer to Supplement Alaska.

72 - Length of longest runway in hundreds of feet; usable length may be less.

When information is lacking, the respective character is replaced by a dash. Lighting codes refer to runway edge lights and may not represent the longest runway or full length lighting.

AIRPORT TRAFFIC SERVICE AND AIRSPACE INFORMATION

Only the controlled and reserved airspace effective below 18,000 ft. MSL are shown on this chart.

Class B Airspace

Class C Airspace (Mode C - see FAR 91.215/AIM.)

Class D Airspace

Ceiling of Class D Airspace in hundreds of feet (A minus ceiling value indicates surface up to but not including that value.)

Class E (sfc) Airspace

Class E Airspace with floor 700 ft. above surface that laterally abuts Class G Airspace. — CLASS G

Class E Airspace with floor 700 ft. above surface that laterally abuts 1200 ft. or higher Class E Airspace

Class E Airspace with floor 1200 ft. or greater above surface that laterally abuts Class G Airspace

2400 MSL / 4500 MSL — Differentiates floors of Class E Airspace greater than 700 ft. above surface.

Class E Airspace exists at 1200' AGL unless otherwise designated as shown above.

Class E Airspace low altitude Federal Airways are indicated by center line.

Intersection - Arrows are directed towards facilities which establish intersection.

132° — V 69 — 169 — Total mileage between NAVAIDs on direct Airways

Class E Airspace low altitude RNAV 2 Routes are indicated by center line.

T 319 — RNAV Waypoint

Prohibited, Restricted, and Warning Areas; Canadian Advisory, Danger, and Restricted Areas

Alert Area and MOA - Military Operations Area

Special Airport Traffic Area (See FAR 93 for details.)

ADIZ - Air Defense Identification Zone

MODE C (See FAR 91.215/AIM.)

National Security Area

Terminal Radar Service Area (TRSA)

IR211 — MTR - Military Training Route

COMMUNICATION BOXES

122.1R 122.6 123.6 — OAKDALE — 382★ OAK — 122.1R CHICAGO CHI

Underline indicates no voice on frequency.

Crosshatch indicates Shutdown status.

★ - Operates less than continuous or On-Request.

A - ASOS/AWOS

H - HIWAS

T - TWEB

Heavy line box indicates Flight Service Station (FSS). Frequencies 121.5, 122.2, 243.0 and 255.4 (Canada - 121.5, 126.7 and 243.0) are available at many FSSs and are not shown above boxes. All other frequencies are shown.

Certain FSSs provide Airport Advisory Service, see Supplement Alaska.

R - Receive only

FSS radio providing voice communication — 122.1R — MIAMI

Frequencies above thin line box are remoted to NAVAID site. Other FSS frequencies providing voice communication may be available as determined by altitude and terrain. Consult Supplement Alaska for complete information.

RADIO AIDS TO NAVIGATION

VHF OMNI RANGE (VOR) — VOR-DME

VORTAC — Other facilities, i.e., FSS Outlet, RCO, WX CAM (see Supp AK), etc.

Non-Directional Radio Beacon (NDB) — NDB - DME

OBSTRUCTIONS

1000 ft and higher AGL — Below 1000 ft AGL — Wind Turbine — Wind Turbine Farm — 2894' UC

Group Obstruction

Obstruction with high-intensity lights; may operate part-time

Elevation of the top above mean sea level — 2049

Height above ground — (1149)

Under construction or reported; position and elevation unverified — UC

NOTICE: Guy wires may extend outward from structures.

MISCELLANEOUS

G - Glider Operations

H - Hang Glider Activity

U - Ultralight Activity

UA - Unmanned Aircraft Activity

Parachute Jumping Area (See Supplement Alaska.)

Space Launch Activity Area (See Supplement Alaska.)

VPXYZ — VFR Waypoints (See chart tabulation for latitude/longitude.) — NAME (VPXYZ)

Marine Light

–1°E– Isogonic Line (2015 VALUE)

TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Power Transmission Line

Aerial Cable

Lookout Tower — 618 (Elevation Base of Tower)

Mountain Pass — 11823 (Elevation of Pass)

Pass symbol does not indicate a recommended route or direction of flight and pass elevation does not indicate a recommended clearance altitude. Hazardous flight conditions may exist within and near mountain passes.

Lambert Conformal Conic Projection Standard Parallels 65° 20' and 70° 40'

Horizontal Datum: North American Datum of 1983 (World Geodetic System 1984)

CONTOUR INTERVAL 1000 feet

Intermediate contours 500 feet

Auxiliary contours 250 feet

HIGHEST TERRAIN elevation is 4969 feet located at 68° 22'N - 158° 19'W

Spot elevation 4254

Approximate elevation . . . . x 3200

4969 — 3000 — 2000 — 1000 — Sea Level

CAPE LISBURNE SECTIONAL

SOUTH — NORTH

SECTIONAL AERONAUTICAL CHART SCALE 1:500,000

Federal Aviation Administration

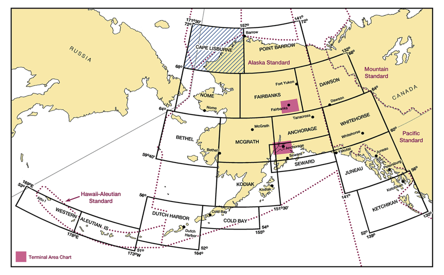
49TH EDITION EFFECTIVE 0901Z **25 JUN 2015**

TO 0901Z **23 JUN 2016**

Includes airspace amendments effective **25 JUN 2015**

and all other aeronautical data received by **30 APR 2015**

Information on this chart will change; consolidated updates of chart changes are available every 56 days in the SUPPLEMENT ALASKA Chart Bulletin section (online at http://aeronav.faa.gov). Also consult appropriate NOTICES TO AIRMEN (NOTAMs) and other FLIGHT INFORMATION PUBLICATIONS (FLIPs) for the latest changes.



PUBLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERAGENCY AIR CARTOGRAPHIC COMMITTEE SPECIFICATIONS AND AGREEMENTS, APPROVED BY: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE * FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

Warning: Refer to current foreign charts and flight information publications for information within foreign airspace.

FAA Product ID: SCAP

NSN 7641014099791 — EFF. DATE 15176

NGA REF. NO. SECXXCPLISBURNE

PLOTTING DIRECT ROUTE ON NORTH/SOUTH SIDE

There are approximately two minutes of latitude overlap between the north and south sides of each sectional/WAC chart. To plot a course line from one side to the other, the user must first locate two pair of corresponding latitude tick marks, one pair on each side of the chart and follow the steps below.

STEP 1 - Draw a horizontal line (MATCH LINE) between each pair of corresponding latitude tick marks on each side of the chart just to the left or right of where your plot line crosses. (Figure 1)

STEP 2 - Decide which side of the chart has the departure or destination point closer to the edge of the chart. On that side, line up a blank piece of paper along the MATCH LINE (the paper should be completely on the chart, not extending beyond its edge).

STEP 3 - Slide the paper sideways left or right so that a side edge of the paper aligns with the departure or destination point (POINT A). Make a MARK A on edge of the paper where it meets that point.

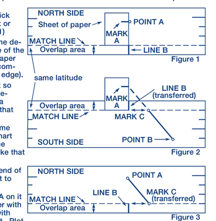
STEP 4 - Without moving the paper, on the same edge as MARK A, extend a short line on the chart from the corner of the paper where it meets the MATCH LINE out to the edge of the chart. Make that LINE B.

STEP 5 - Turn the chart over and transfer the end of LINE B to the other side, and extend it straight to the MATCH LINE. (Figure 2)

STEP 6 - Take the sheet of paper with MARK A on it and align the (top or bottom) edge of the paper with the MATCH LINE and side edge with LINE B with the bulk of the sheet extending off of the chart. Plot a line from MARK A to the departure or destination point (POINT B).

STEP 7 - Where your plot line crosses the MATCH LINE make a MARK C. Extend a line straight from that mark to the edge of the chart.

STEP 8 - Turn the chart back over and transfer MARK C to that side and extend it to the MATCH LINE. Plot a line from MARK C to the destination. (Figure 3)



REGULATIONS REGARDING FLIGHTS OVER CHARTED NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AREAS, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE AREAS, AND U.S. FOREST SERVICE AREAS

CAUTION: Before landing fixed-wing aircraft on the lands or waters within the boundaries of lands administered by the National Park Service (NPS) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), pilots should check with the respective agencies for any closures that may be in effect. The landing of helicopters is prohibited on the lands and waters within the boundaries of the lands administered by the NPS, FWS, and U.S. Forest Service (USFS) Wilderness areas. Contact information for any portions of these areas contained on this Sectional Chart can be found in the chart margin. For contact information for all these areas in Alaska, see Supplement Alaska (Area Notices).

All aircraft are requested to maintain a minimum altitude of 2,000 feet above the surface of lands and waters administered by the NPS, FWS, or USFS Wilderness areas. FAA Advisory Circular (AC) 91-36, "Visual Flight Rules (VFR) Flight Near Noise Sensitive Areas," defines the surface as: the highest terrain within 2,000 feet laterally of the route of flight, or the uppermost rim of a canyon or valley.

Pilots are warned that it is unlawful at any altitude to use an aircraft to harass any wildlife (16 USC 742j-1; 50 CFR Part 19). Harass is defined to mean disturb, worry, molest, rally, concentrate, harry, chase, drive, herd or torment.

Alaska Maritime NWR - Homer, AK - (907) 235-6546

Western Arctic National Parklands - (907) 442-3890 (Kotzebue) / (907) 443-2522 (Nome) / (907) 644-3626 (Chief Ranger)

Includes: Noatak National Preserve, Cape Krusenstern National Monument, Kobuk Valley National Park, and Bering Land Bridge National Preserve

Boundary of National Park Service areas, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service areas, U.S. Forest Service areas.

ATTENTION

THIS CHART CONTAINS MAXIMUM ELEVATION FIGURES (MEF). The Maximum Elevation Figures shown in quadrangles bounded by ticked lines of latitude and longitude are represented in THOUSANDS and HUNDREDS of feet above mean sea level. The MEF is based on information available concerning the highest known feature in each quadrangle, including terrain and obstructions (trees, towers, antennas, etc.).

Example: 12,500 feet 12 5

Flight Following Services are available on request and highly recommended in and around Class B, C, and TRSA areas.

Class G Airspace within the United States extends up to 14,500 feet MSL. At and above this altitude all airspace is within Class E Airspace, excluding the airspace less than 1500 feet above the terrain and certain special use airspace areas.

NOTE: DOD USERS, REFER TO CURRENT DOD (NGA) FLIGHT INFORMATION PUBLICATIONS FOR INFORMATION OUTSIDE OF U.S. AIRSPACE

NORTH AMERICAN AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND (NORAD) PROCEDURES

All aircraft operating in the U.S. national airspace, if capable, will maintain a listening watch on guard frequencies VHF 121.5 or UHF 243.0. It is incumbent upon all aviators to know and understand their responsibilities if intercepted. Review "AIM" section 5-6-2 for intercept procedures. Additionally, if U.S. military fighter jets intercept an aircraft and flares are dispensed in the area of that aircraft, aviators will pay strict attention, contact air traffic control immediately on the local frequency or on VHF guard 121.5 or UHF 243.0 and follow the interceptor visual ICAO signals. Be advised that non-compliance may result in the use of force.

REPORTING CHART ERRORS

You are requested to inform us of chart errors and/or additions that come to your attention while using this chart. Frequently asked questions (FAQs) are answered on our website at http://aeronav.faa.gov. See the FAQs prior to contact via toll free number or email. Telephone toll free at 1-800-638-8972, or email us at 9-AMC-Aerochart@faa.gov or mail to: FAA, Aeronautical Information Services, Customer Operations Team, 1305 East-West Highway, SSMC 4, Suite 4400, Silver Spring, MD 20910-3281.

Features normally used as checkpoints for controlling VFR traffic are emphasized on this series of charts so they may be readily identified.

Example: POWER PLANT

The name shown is that used by the controlling personnel and is not necessarily the official name of the feature.

CONVERSION OF ELEVATIONS

FEET (Thousands) 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30

METERS (Thousands) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

CAUTION: Severe turbulence may occur over rugged terrain. See AIM.

FOR PROCUREMENT: Contact an Authorized FAA Chart Sales Agent. Visit our website http://aeronav.faa.gov and click on "Chart Agent Locator." For digital products, visit http://faacharts.faa.gov.

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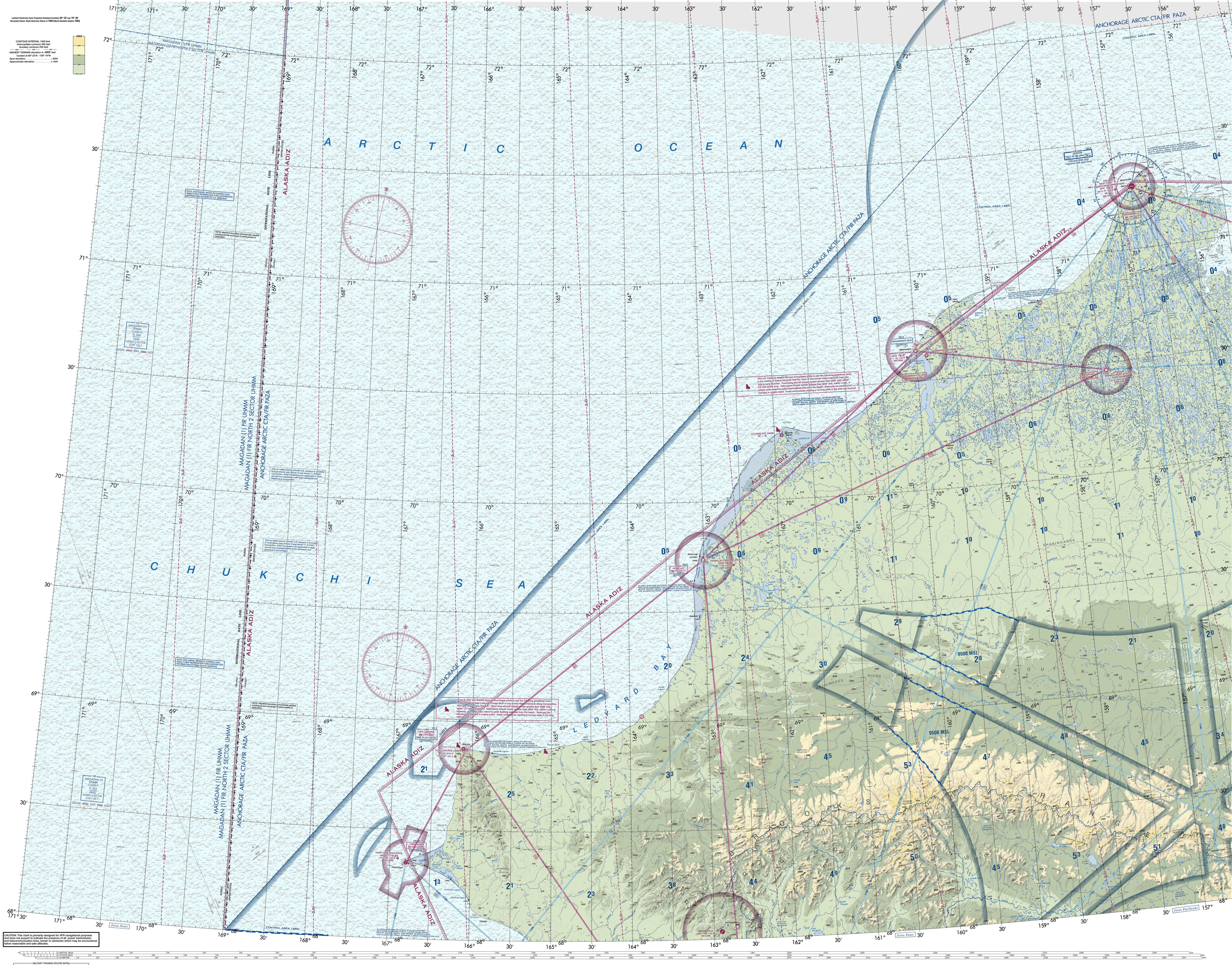

MILITARY TRAINING ROUTES (MTRs)

All IR and VR MTRs are shown, and may extend from the surface upwards. Only the route centerline, direction of flight along the route and the route designator are depicted - route widths and altitudes are not shown.

Since these routes are subject to change every 56 days, and the charts are reissued every 6 to 12 months, you are cautioned and advised to contact Flight Service for route dimensions and current status for those routes affecting your flight.

Routes with a change in the alignment of the charted route centerline will be indicated in the Aeronautical Chart Bulletin of the Supplement Alaska.

DoD users refer to Area Planning AP/1B Military Training Routes North and South America for current routes.