Right traffic information is shown using the abbreviation 'RP' for right pattern, followed by the appropriate runway number(s) (RP 18). Special conditions or restrictions to the right pattern are indicated by the use of an asterisk (*RP) to direct the pilot to the Chart Supplement for special instructions and/or restrictions.

The type "OBJECTIONABLE" associated with an airport symbol indicates that an objectionable airspace determination has been made for the airport per FAA JO 7400.2 Section 4, Airport Charting and Publication of Airport Data. Objectionable airspace determinations are based upon a number of factors including conflicting traffic patterns with another airport, hazardous runway conditions, or natural or man-made obstacles in close proximity to the landing area. FAA Regional Airports Offices are responsible for airspace determinations. Address any challenges to objectionable airspace determinations to your FAA Regional Airports Office.

AIRSPACE

CONTROLLED AIRSPACE

Controlled airspace consists of those areas where some or all aircraft may be subject to air traffic control, such as: Class A, Class B, Class C, Class D, Class E Surface (SFC) and Class E Airspace.

Class A Airspace within the United States extends from 18,000' up to FL600. While visual charts do not depict Class A, it is important to note its existence.

Class B Airspace is shown in abbreviated form on the Caribbean Charts (CAC). The Sectional Aeronautical Class B MSL Chart (Sectional) and Terminal Area Chart (TAC) show Class B in greater detail. The MSL ceiling and floor altitudes of each sector are shown in solid blue figures with the last two zeros omitted. Floors extending "upward from above" a certain altitude are preceded by a (+). Operations at and below these altitudes are outside of Class B Airspace. Radials and arcs used to define Class B are prominently shown on TACs. Detailed rules and requirements associated with the particular Class B are shown. The name by which the Class B is shown as LAS VEGAS CLASS B for example.

Class C Airspace is shown in abbreviated form on Caribbean Charts (CAC). Sectionals and TACs show Class C in greater detail. The MSL ceiling and floor altitudes of each sector are shown in solid magenta figures with the last two zeros eliminated.

Class C Airspace is shown in abbreviated form on Caribbean Charts (CAC). Sectionals and TACs show Class C MSL 70 15

 $\frac{T}{SFC}$ The figure at left identifies a sector that extends from the surface to the base of the Class B.

Class C Airspace is identified by name: BURBANK CLASS C

Separate notes, enclosed in magenta boxes, give the approach control frequencies to be used by arriving VFR aircraft to establish two-way radio communication before entering the Class C (generally within 20 NM):

CTC BURBANK APP WITHIN 20 NM ON 124.6 395.9

Class C operating less than continuous is indicated by the following note: See NOTAMs/Supplement for Class C off hrs

Class D Airspace is identified with a blue dashed line. Class D operating less than continuous is indicated by the following note: See NOTAMs/Supplement for Class D eff hrs

Ceilings of Class D are shown as follows: [30]

A minus in front of the figure is used to indicate "from surface to, but not including..."

Class E Surface (SFC) Airspace is symbolized with a magenta dashed line. Class E (SFC) operating less than continuous is indicated by the following note: See NOTAMs/Supplement for Class E (sfc) eff brs

Class E Airspace exists at 1200' AGL unless designated otherwise. The lateral and vertical vertical limits of all Class E, (up to, but not including 18,000') are shown by narrow bands of vignette on Sectionals and TACs.

Controlled airspace floors of 700' above the ground are defined by a magenta vignette; floors other than 700' that laterally abut uncontrolled airspace (Class G) are defined by a blue vignette; differing floors greater than 700' above the ground are annotated by a symbol

