

Special Use Airspace

(Pertaining to Jeppesen. Ch.3, Sec. A&B and the AIM Ch. 3)

General

Special use airspace consists of that airspace wherein activities must be confined because of their nature, or wherein limitations are imposed upon aircraft operations that are not a part of those activities, or both. Except for controlled firing areas, special use airspace areas are depicted on VFR and IFR _____ with their hours of operation, altitudes, and their controlling agencies.

Prohibited Areas

Prohibited areas contain airspace within which the flight of aircraft is prohibited. Only the _____ agency may give permission to enter. (This is rare.)

Restricted Areas

Restricted areas denote the existence of unusual, often invisible, hazards to aircraft such as artillery firing, aerial gunnery, or guided missiles. Penetration may be extremely hazardous and requires authorization from the _____ or _____ agencies.

Warning Areas

The purpose of warning areas is to warn nonparticipating pilots of a potential danger. A warning area may be located over domestic or international waters or both. Pilots need permission from _____ to enter.

Military Operations Areas (MOAs)

MOAs consist of airspace of defined vertical and lateral limits established for the purpose of separating certain military training activities from IFR traffic. Examples of activities conducted in MOAs include, but are not limited to: air combat tactics, air intercepts, aerobatics, formation training, and low-altitude tactics.

Pilots operating under _____ flight rules may enter with extreme caution when military activity is being conducted. Pilots under IFR need permission from _____ to enter. Prior to entering an active MOA, pilots should contact the controlling agency for traffic advisories.

Alert Areas

Alert areas are depicted on aeronautical charts to inform nonparticipating pilots of areas that may contain a high volume of pilot training or an unusual type of aerial activity.

Controlled Firing Areas

CFAs contain activities which, if not conducted in a controlled environment, could be hazardous to nonparticipating aircraft. The distinguishing feature of the CFA, as compared to other special use airspace, is that its activities are _____ immediately when spotter aircraft, radar, or ground lookout positions indicate an aircraft might be approaching the area. There is no need to chart CFAs since they do not cause a nonparticipating aircraft to change its flight path.