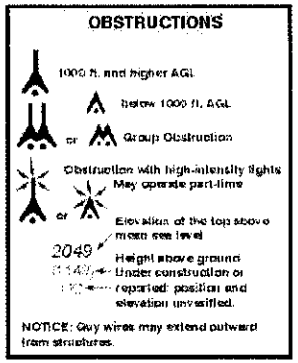
including that value, or just short of that altitude. Think of the minus as "less than" the marked altitude. Don't forget to add the two zeros.

The shaded markings are class E airspace. Magenta shading marks E airspace with a floor of 700 feet above the surface, while the blue shaded E airspace has a floor of 1200 feet or greater, above the surface where it meets with class G airspace.

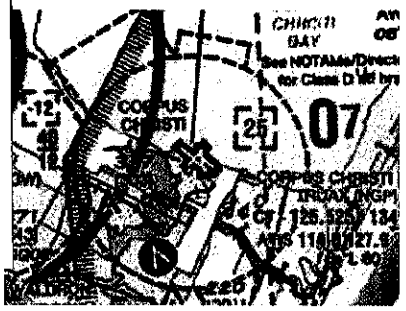
You'll need to look at some chart examples to understand how it works. Don't confuse the lines with the shading. Blue lines are class B but blue shading is a class E at 1200 feet or above.

If I were to ask you to determine the minimum cloud ceiling for inspecting the top of a radio tower under construction, what would we need to find?



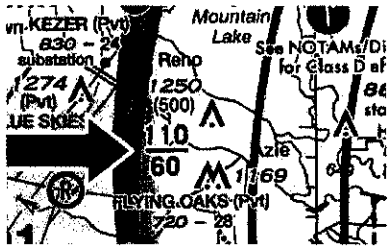
We would take the elevation at the tower site, then add the reported "under construction" height shown in parentheses, and the 500 feet of required cloud clearance. In this example, we will assume a zero elevation, and then add the 500 feet to the 1,149 feet "under construction" height, for a total of 1649 feet AGL. That would be the minimum cloud ceiling for a UAV to operate at the top of the tower. For a tower not under construction, the number in parenthesis is the height above ground (AGL). If the ground elevation is 700 feet we would add that to the antenna height to calculate the elevation MSL.

Notice the flag marker. That's a visual way point marking a landmark for VFR flights.



A sectional chart shows the upper and lower limits of each layer or shelf. A UAV can operate under the shelf, assuming the shelf does not extend to the surface.

In the above illustration, notice that the airspace is not round. There can be extensions due to certain circumstances. A Class E extension may begin at 700 feet or it may extend to the surface. The upper shelf of a Class B airspace may be altered by the proximity of mountains as it is in several places in California. The point is, don't assume all airspace is a circle.



Add two zeros to numbers you see on a chart: 110 is 11 thousand feet and 60 is six thousand feet AGL.

Notice the circle "R" for the Flying Oaks private airport. If you are more than 5 miles out from the center of an airport in Class B or C airspace, the next layer of the airspace "cake" is over you. Airplanes have altimeters calibrated to Mean Sea Level, so altitudes on the charts are MSL. Aircraft altimeters are calibrated to MSL.

For example, on the chart Figure 25 on page 25 of the testing supplement, we might ask what type of airspace is indicated for the airport at the location marked "2" with