Know Before You Go, Don't Fly Low
Overflights below 2,000' disturb marine mammals and seabirds

Why maintain 2000' AGL?
The noise and shadow from a low flying aircraft can cause seabirds to panic, fly, and abandon nests, resulting in death of young birds. 2000' AGL is a safe and simple guideline to help protect wildlife along our coast.

It’s the Law!
To protect seabirds and marine mammals, Federal Regulations prohibit disturbing wildlife in the sanctuary by operating aircraft below 2,000 feet, within one nautical mile of the coast and offshore rocks and islands. Failure to maintain a minimum altitude of 2,000 feet above ground level over any such waters is presumed to disturb marine mammals or seabirds (15 CFR Part 922.162).

Most of Washington’s outer coast islands are designated wilderness and host some of the largest seabird colonies in the continental U.S. Low overflights can scare birds off nests, dislodge eggs, allow predators access to eggs and chicks, and reduce seabird colony breeding success.

Marine mammals are sensitive to low overflights too. Seals and sea lions need to haul out on land to rest, molt and give birth. Loud noise and visual disturbances frighten animals, separate mothers and pups, and can lead to trampling and death.

NOAA REGULATED NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY DESIGNATED AREAS
(see http://sanctuaries.noaa.gov/flight)

Flight operations below 2,000' AGL over the designated areas within the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary violate NOAA regulations.

ADVICE FOR PILOTS USING COPALIS STATE AIRPORT
NOAA regulation 15CFR22.152(a)(7) does not affect safety of takeoff and landings from the Copalis Beach airstrip. To be in compliance, pilots traveling North from Copalis Airport and flying along the shoreline should ascend to 2,000' as soon as it is safe and practicable.

FOR MORE SANCTUARY INFORMATION OR COPIES OF THIS PUBLICATION:
Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary
115 East Railroad Ave, Port Angeles, WA 98362
Phone: 360-457-6622  Fax: 360-457-8496
e-mail: olympiccoast@noaa.gov

Beginning May 31, 2012, the FAA Seattle Sectional Aeronautical Chart shows the boundaries and provisions of the NOAA overflight regulations. This poster approximates how the boundaries are represented on the Chart, but should not be used for navigation.