

Proposal for Land Acquisition and Airspace Establishment in Support of Large-Scale MAGTF Live Fire and Maneuver Training

Public Information Brief June, 2015

Marine Air Ground Task Force
Training Command/
Marine Corps Air Ground
Combat Center
(MAGTFTC/MCAGCC)
Twentynine Palms, CA



Congress made modifications to the Secretary of the Navy's Selected Alternative to meet Marine Expeditionary Brigade training requirements and enacted the land withdrawal that sufficiently supports Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB) sustained, combined-arms, live fire and maneuver training while preserving important public recreation resources in the Johnson Valley

- The Department of Navy Record of Decision selected Alternative 6, with slight alterations, and sent the proposal to Congress. Congress largely adopted that alternative with modifications that included:
 - Identifying mitigation for recreation developed in response to public comments on the Final EIS and in consultation with BLM.
 - •Providing a 56,439 acre Shared Use Area available 10 months a year for continued public access, an increase of 13,390 acres above that called for in the ROD for a Shared Use Area.
 - Requiring establishment of a written agreement between the Marine Corps and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to manage the 56,439 Shared Use Area.
 - •Established the Johnson Valley Off Highway Vehicle Area contiguous to the land withdrawal area of 43,431 acres for year-round public use.
 - Established a Resource Management Group whose main responsibility is developing a public outreach plan to communicate with stakeholders and the public the training schedules, safety, and land-use changes of the Shared Use Area.



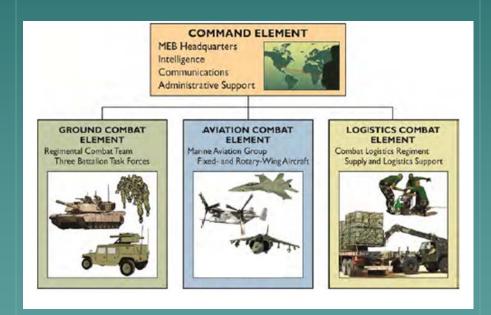
Marine Corps Published a Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) For Training Land and Airspace Project

- •The Project FEIS released July 27, 2012 completed almost four years of study, including public review and comment, on the environmental effects associated with acquiring sufficient land and airspace to meet the Marine Expeditionary Brigade training requirement, for which no US military installation or range had sufficient capacity. Alternative 6, the preferred alternative, was developed directly in response to public comments.
- •Environmental impacts evaluated in the EIS including comments on the Final EIS were evaluated by the Secretary of the Navy in reaching a Record of Decision for the Project, which was released February 15, 2013. A modified version of the preferred alternative was deemed the Selected Alternative in the ROD and submitted as a proposal to Congress.
- Congress reviewed the environmental impacts, concerns from the public and included land withdrawal in the Fiscal Year 2014 National Defense Authorization Act, which was signed into law by the President in December 2013.



Marines Must Train As We Fight

Organization of a Marine Expeditionary Brigade



Operational Requirement

- Marines deploy as a Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF).
- Marines must train as a Marine Expeditionary Brigade MAGTF (MEB) to deploy around the globe.
- A MEB, about 15,000 Marines, includes:
 - Command Element;
 - Ground Combat Element built around a Regimental Combat Team (three battalions);
 - Aviation Combat Element built around a Marine Aviation Group;
 - Logistics Combat Element built around a Combat Logistics Regiment.
- MEB training requires a sustained (48-72 hours), combined-arms, live-fire and maneuver training exercise.
- No military range in the DoD inventory including MCAGCC – is currently sufficient to support MEB training.



We Must Train As We Fight



Operation Iraqi Freedom demonstrated a requirement for Marine Expeditionary Brigades to receive sustained, combined arms, live fire and maneuver training. This training is required to support readiness for current operations and future conflicts.



- Areas in the US Southeast, Southwest and Gulf Coast were initially assessed for suitability to meet the MEB training requirement. Only the US Southwest could meet the requirement and then only if MCAGCC was expanded.
- Lands to the north, south, east and west of the base were initially evaluated for potential land acquisition to meet Marine Corps training requirements. Study areas included land for safety buffers. Lands to the north were unsuitable for MEB training.



Project Inception

- Marine Corps Training and Education Command (TECOM) formulated MEB training requirement from lessons learned from combat.
- Marine Corps Reference Publication 3-OC and a Land Use Requirements Study showed need for more training range area.
- Center for Naval Analyses nationwide study of training options recommended MCAGCC, Twentynine Palms, CA.
- Marine Requirements Oversight Council (MROC) validated the training requirement and approved study for land acquisition and airspace establishment or modification at MCAGCC.
- The Undersecretary of Defense approved moving forward to study alternatives at MCAGCC to meet MEB training.
- Notice of Intent to prepare Environmental Impact Statement published in Federal Register in October 2008.



Lands to the west, south and east of 29Palms have been studied in the NEPA process. The BLM "withdrawal" application requested that public lands be segregated from competing future claims during the study period.

 Public access and recreation were not affected during the study process.



BLM Withdrawal Application

- The Department of the Navy, on behalf of the Marine Corps, submitted a "withdrawal of public lands" application in August 2008.
 - BLM published a Segregation Notice in September 2008 and public lands within the study areas were segregated from competing future claims for two years.
 - In June 2009, the Department of the Navy relinquished its interest in approximately 60,000 total acres of land from study (approximately 33,000 of it federal land)— about 15% of the total, reducing the study area to about 379,000 acres.
 - In September 2010, BLM published a Proposed Notice of Withdrawal in Aid of Legislation to continue to segregate the public lands from competing claims to allow the EIS study to be completed.
 - In September 2012, the Department of the Interior authorized the "in Aid of Legislation" five year BLM withdrawal.
 - Any withdrawal of public lands would require congressional approval and any non-federal lands would be purchased at fair market value.



The Marine Corps Training and Education Command Assessed Potential EIS Alternatives Against These Factors

Critical Training Requirements

- Three Battalion Task Forces abreast converging onto a MEB objective
- 48-72 hours of continuous offensive operations toward the MEB objective
- Integrated air and ground live fires with optimized freedom of action (within reasonable constraints)

Other Evaluation Criteria Land and Airspace that allow for:

- Employment of current and future weapons systems and munitions
- Employment of tactical communications and logistics over extended distances
- Contiguity with current MCAGCC land
- Avoiding parks, critical habitat, wildlife refuges and wilderness areas
- 1000 meter buffer between live-fire areas and base boundary



Airspace Alternatives for Each Land Acquisition Alternative Were Studied in the EIS

(Land Acquisition Alternatives 1, 4, 5 and 6 had the same airspace alternative)

- Proposed land acquisition alternatives required establishment or modification of Special Use Airspace to meet requirements for Marine Air Ground Task Force Training.
 - •Ground combat elements using rockets, tanks, mortars, and small arms, air combat elements using bombs, rockets and guns and maneuvering aircraft require Special Use Airspace during training.
- Each action alternative studied in the EIS had varying degrees of training land acquisition and Special Use Airspace establishment or modification.
- Any Special Use Airspace established or modified would be managed, as it is now, to release it for use by all aircraft in the National Airspace System when not needed for military training.



Types of Airspace Used in Military Training at MCAGCC

- Restricted Area (RA): Non-military aircraft are prohibited from entering during military training activities that involve live fire; MCAGCC releases RA for use by all aircraft in the National Airspace System when not needed for military training.
- Military Operations Area (MOA): A military operations area is airspace designated outside of Class A airspace (18,000 60,000 feet) to separate or segregate certain nonhazardous military activities from Instrument Flight Rule (IFR) traffic and to identify for Visual Flight Rule (VFR) traffic where these activities are conducted.
- Air Traffic Control Assigned Airspace (ATCAA): Similar to a MOA (and usually overlaying a MOA) within Class A airspace, non-military aircraft may fly in ATCAA during military training so long as air traffic controllers can maintain IFR separation from military aircraft; only non-hazardous military activities may be undertaken in ATCAA.



A Range of Reasonable Alternatives Were Evaluated in EIS

- Five land acquisition alternatives for meeting MEB training requirements were presented to the public during scoping.
- Based on public comments and further examination of training requirements, terrain, property ownership and other factors, the five were modified – resulting in removing 15% of lands from the study area.
- •A sixth land acquisition alternative was developed to accommodate public access while meeting MEB training requirements.
- •All Alternatives received the same degree of analysis regarding their environmental impacts.

Supporting Airspace Alternatives

- Alternatives to establish and modify Special Use Airspace were developed to support the training in any newly acquired lands.
 - One airspace alternative would support land acquisition Alternatives 1, 4, 5 and 6.
 - Separate airspace alternatives were developed for each of land acquisition Alternatives 2 and 3.



Throughout the Project the Marine Corps Has Kept Interested Stakeholders Apprised of Project Developments

Non-Governmental

- Private and Commercial Airline
 Pilots and Commercial Airlines
- Chambers of Commerce
- Conservation and Environmental Groups
- Recreational Groups Hikers, Off-Road Vehicle Enthusiasts
- Manufacturers, Energy Companies, Railroads, Mines and Other Businesses
- Historic Preservation Groups
- Developers and Construction Companies
- Military Support Groups

Governmental

- State and Federal Regulatory Agencies
- State and Federal Resource Agencies
- City and County Governments
- Regional Governing Bodies
- State, Regional and Local Economic Development Agencies
- State and Federal Transportation Agencies
- State and Federal Land Management Agencies
- State and Federal Aviation Authorities
- Native American Tribes
- Other DoD Military Services



Issues of Significance

All alternatives had significant impacts to land use, biological resources and airspace management. All alternatives except for Alternative 3 had significant impacts to recreation resources. Alternative 3, unlike the others, had significant impacts to transportation and air quality resources.

- The Marine Corps is proposing mitigation measures for five resource areas, as appropriate to the Alternative including:
 - Mitigation measures for loss of **recreation** use in the West Study Area (except in Alternative 3 where impacts are less than significant to this resource).
 - Mitigation measures, including four additional special conservation measures (developed in consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service) for impacts to biological resources, especially the desert tortoise.
 - Continued consultation with the FAA on airspace configurations and use that would sufficiently support MEB and MEB-building block training while allowing for effective overall management of the **national air space**.
 - Mitigation measures for transportation resources in Alternative 3.
 - The Installation Cultural Resources Management Plan would be modified to include acquired lands and updated in 2014 to account for mitigation measures for cultural resources to be identified in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office and Native American tribes.
- No mitigation measures were available to address the impacts to land use.



Desert Tortoise

- The Marine Corps is proposing mitigation measures for five resource areas, as appropriate to the Alternative, including special conservation measures developed in consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service for impacts to biological resources, especially the desert tortoise.
- US FWS completed its Biological Opinion of the proposed action on July 17, 2012, concluding:
 - "After reviewing its status, the environmental baseline for the action area, the effects of the proposed action, and the cumulative effects, it is our biological opinion that the proposed action is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the desert tortoise."
 - "The injury and mortality of desert tortoises ... would not result in an appreciable change in what these areas currently experience...".
 - "The Marine Corps' proposed Special Use Areas and the proposed changes in the Bureau's [BLM] land use classification for the areas adjacent to the Ord-Rodman DWMA will functionally increase the size of the protected areas associated with this DWMA and improve the long-term potential for maintaining population viability there. These changes in land use will improve our ability to recover the desert tortoise."
 - "...it is our biological opinion that the proposed action is not likely to destroy or adversely modify critical habitat of the desert tortoise."



Summary of Direct and Indirect Environmental Impacts

		1								
	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5	Alternative 6 (Preferred)				
Change In Conditions										
Land Acquired (acres)	201,657	134,863	198,580	201,657	180,353	167,971				
Shared Use Area	No	No	No	Yes - on 180,353 acres	Yes - All	Yes – on 43,049 acres				
MEB Building Block Training	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes – on 103,618 acres				
Change in Personnel	70	65	59	77	77	77				
Resource Area Impacts										
Land Use	SI	SI	SI	SI	SI	SI				
Recreation	SI	SI	LSI	SI	SI	SI				
Socioeconomics	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI				
Public Health and Safety	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI				
Visual Resources	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI				
Transportation	LSI	LSI	SI	LSI	LSI	LSI				
Airspace Management	SI	SI	SI	SI	SI	SI				
Air Quality	LSI	LSI	SI	LSI	LSI	LSI				
Noise*										
Biological Resources	SI	SI	SI	SI	SI	SI				
Cultural Resources	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI				
Geological Resources	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI				
Water Resources	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI				

Notes: **SI** = Significant Impact; LSI = Less than Significant Impact

^{*}The noise sections of this EIS describe only the potential changes in noise levels under each alternative. The significance of any noise-related impacts is assessed as a function of the environmental resources that may be affected by noise (e.g., biological resources, land use, etc). Therefore, noise-related impacts are assessed as appropriate in the relevant impact sections for those other resources.



Summary of Cumulative Environmental Impacts

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Change in Personnel	70	65	59	77	77	77			
Resource Area Impacts									
Land Use	SI	SI	SI	SI	SI	SI			
Recreation	SI	SI	NI	SI	SI	SI			
Socioeconomics	LSI	LSI	SI	LSI	LSI	LSI			
Public Health and Safety	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI			
Visual Resources	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LSI			
Transportation	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI			
Airspace Management	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI			
Air Quality	LSI	LSI	SI	LSI	LSI	LSI			
Noise*									
Biological Resources	SI	SI	SI	SI	SI	SI			
Cultural Resources	SI	SI	SI	SI	SI	SI			
Geological Resources	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI			
Water Resources	LSI	LSI	SI	LSI	LSI	LSI			

Notes: SI = Significant Impact; LSI = Less than Significant Impact; NI equals No Impact

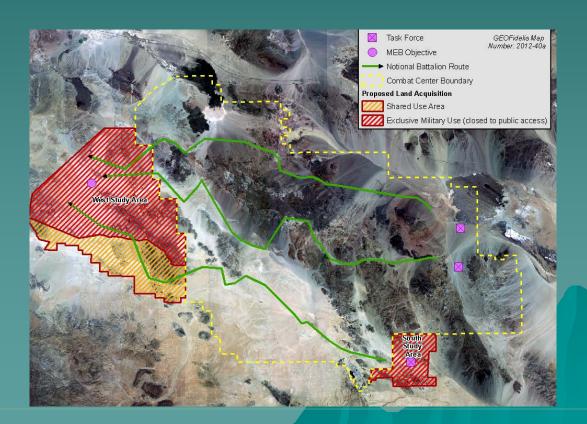
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Alternative 6 – Selected in the Record of Decision

*167,971 acres: 146,667 acres west/21,304 acres south

- Maneuver would start from the east on the current MCAGCC base and the south study area, and the MEB battalions would converge on an objective in the west study area.
- No dud-producing ordnance used in 43,049 acres of the south-most portion of the west study area; this
 43,049 acres would be open for public use when MEB training not required.
- *The Record of Decision was published on February 15, 2013, and submitted to Congress for approval.





Highlight of Changes from ROD to NDAA

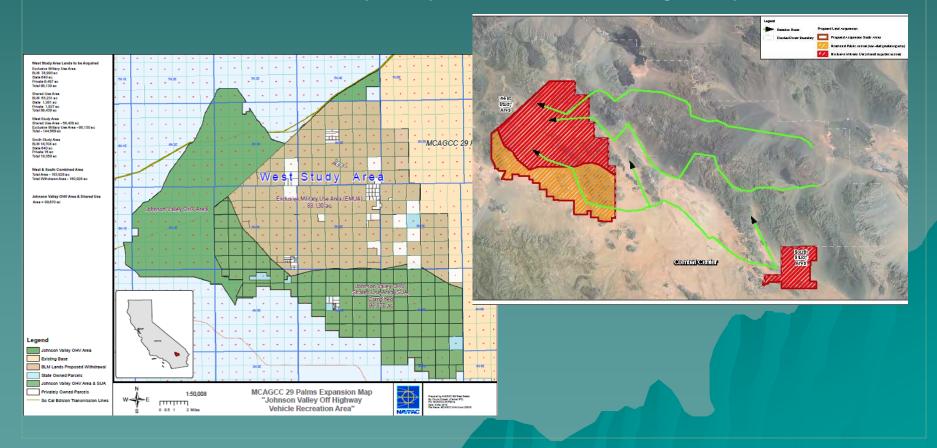
- Overall acquisition area was reduced from 167,971 acres to 163,928 acres (-3,993 acres).
 - South acquisition area was reduced from 21,304 acres to 19,359 acres (1,945 acres)
 - West acquisition area was reduced from 146,667 acres to 144,569 acres (-2,098 acres)
- Shared Use Area was increased from 43,049 acres to 56,439 acres (+13,390 acres).
- The Johnson Valley Off Highway Vehicle Recreation Area was established providing an additional 43,431 acres dedicated to yearround recreation.
- The Marine Corps and Bureau of Land Management will form an agreement on the management of the Shared Use Area.
- The Marine Corps and Bureau of Land Management will jointly develop a public outreach plan regarding land use changes and safety restrictions in the Shared Use Area.



Land Withdrawal in the NDAA FY14

•163,928 acres: 144,569 acres west/19,359 acres south

- Maneuver would start from the east on the current MCAGCC base and the south study area, and the MEB battalions would converge on an objective in the west study area.
- *No dud-producing ordnance used in 56,439 acres of the south-most portion of the west study area; this 56,439 acres would be open for public use when MEB training not required.





Airspace Establishment and Modification Highlights Under the Proposal

- Would add a *Proposed Restricted Area* (RA) over Johnson Valley and a *Johnson Valley MOA/ATCAA* to the west of the current *R2501 RA*.
 - In the newly proposed Restricted Area, the floor of the airspace would only go down to 1,500 feet above ground level anywhere it is not above the installation; for the areas above the installation the surface would go to the ground.
- Would add Proposed CAX Corridor High/Low MOA/ATCAA between currently authorized Bristol MOA/ATCAA and Turtle MOA/ATCAA.
- Would expand Sundance MOA/ATCAA to the south, east and west and modify it vertically.
- Would modify the vertical limits of the Bristol, and Turtle MOAs/ATCAAs.
- The airspace proposal was developed to address stakeholder comments during the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process.



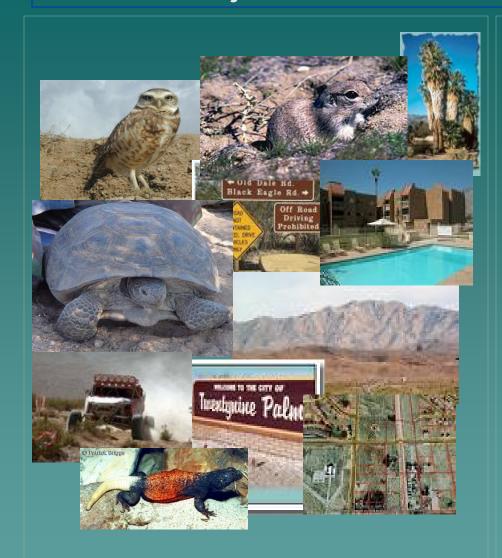
29 Palms Proposed and Proposed New Special Use Airspace

- Surface to FL400
- 40 days
 /year
 supporting
 two x 20-day
 Exercise
- Two x 3-day FINEXs, Two x 17-day Exercise Work Ups
- Proposals delivered to the FAA Regional HQ



- R-XXXX A/B/C/D
- R-XXXX A & D: SFC-FL 400
- R-XXXX B & C: SFC-8000ft
- Johnson Valley MOA/ATCAA: 3000ft – FL 400
- New Sundance MOA/ATCAA: 1500ft – FL 400
- New Bristol MOA/ATCAA:
 1500ft FL 400
- New CAX Corridor MOA/ATCAA:
 - CAX LOW 1500ft 8000ft
 - CAX HIGH FL180 -FL400
- New Turtle MOA/ATCAA
- New Turtle A MOA/ATCAA:
 11,000ft MSL FL 220
- New Turtle B MOA/ATCAA:
 FL 220 FL 400
- New Turtle C MOA/ATCAA: 1500ft 11,000ft MSL



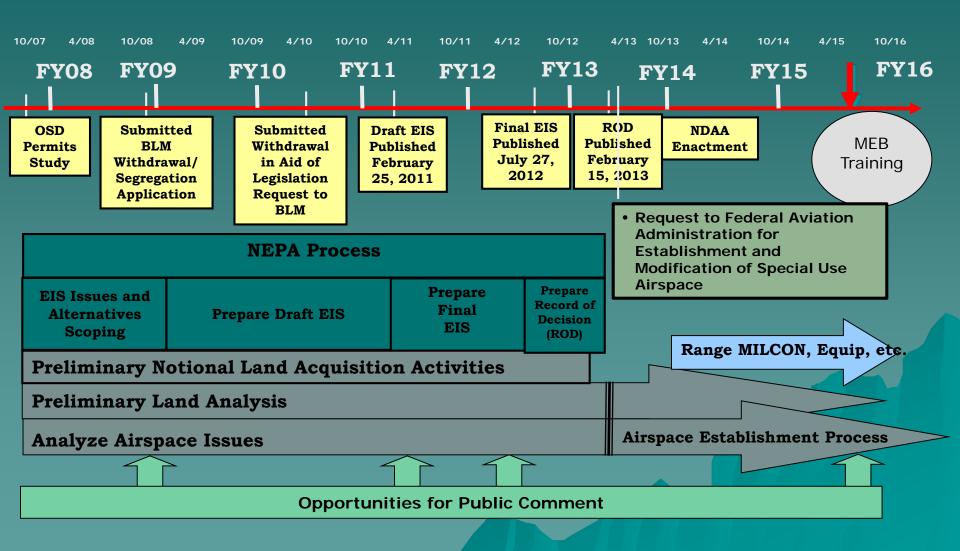


Path Forward

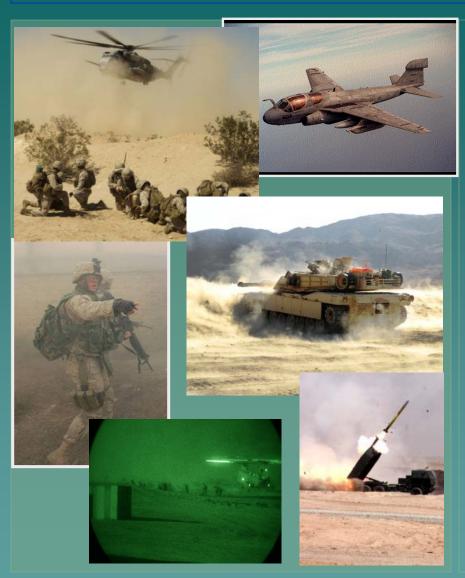
- Land withdrawal legislative process initiated, 2012
- ✓ Record of Decision (ROD), published February 15, 2013
- ✓ Request FAA to commence processes to consider establish or modify MCAGCC Special Use Airspace, 2013
- ✓ Enact Federal Land Withdrawal, 2013
- Purchase State/Private Lands at fairmarket value, 2013-2015
- Complete FAA airspace review and rule making processes, 2014-2016
- Complete Necessary Training Range Improvements, 2014-2015
- Implement and Sustain Required
 Mitigation, 2014 and beyond
- Commence Training in new range lands, 2015; commence training in Shared Use Area, August 2016



Overall Project Schedule







Conclusion

- •To meet our required service-level training, the Marine Corps studied reasonable land acquisition and special use airspace alternatives in the area near the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, CA.
- The Marine Corps both seeks only those lands and airspace needed for the requirement and to continue our tradition of outstanding environmental stewardship. The Marine Corps is proud of this tradition, as well as of our good neighbor practices in the High Desert.
- •Throughout the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process, stakeholders had opportunities to review alternatives, the completed studies that support NEPA compliance, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), and the Final EIS. Secretary of the Navy published a Record of Decision on February 15, 2013, selecting Alternative 6 and making recommendations to Congress on how to provide new lands and airspace to meet MEB training requirements.
- *Congress made minor modifications to the Selected Alternative and President Obama signed the land withdrawal into law in December 2013.



QUESTIONS?

For Further Information Please Contact:

Proposed 29Palms Training Land/Airspace Acquisition Project

(web)

http://www.29palms.marines.mil/Staff/G4InstallationsandLogistics/LandAcquisition.aspx (e-mail)

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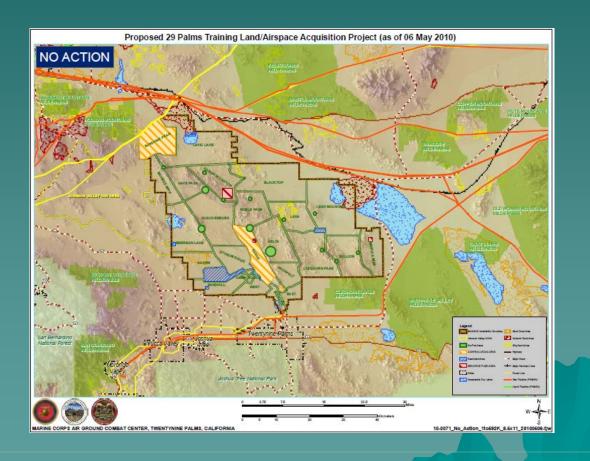


Back Up Information Slides
Other Land Use and Airspace Alternatives Evaluated in the DEIS



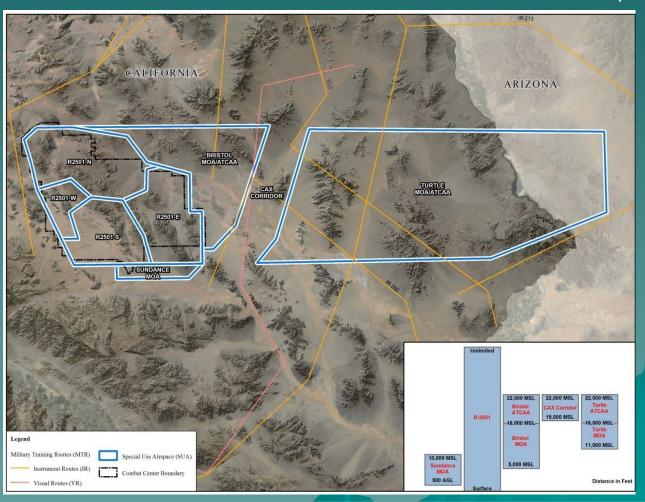
No Action Alternative – Current Base

- •Adds no land; adds no changes to airspace
- •Would not meet MEB training requirements.



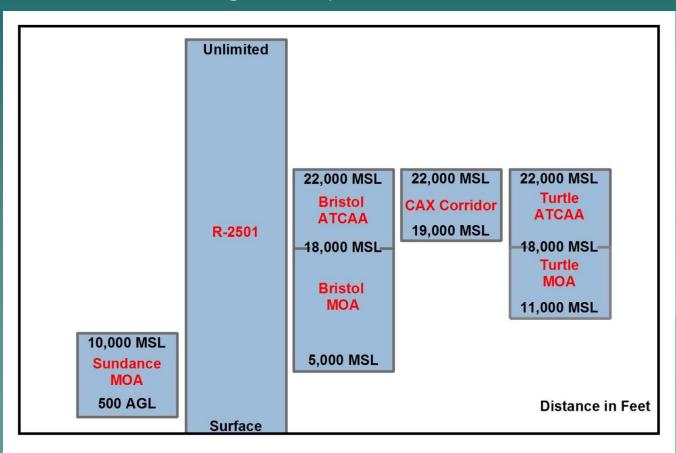


Special Use and Other Airspace in vicinity of MCAGCC No Action Alternative – No Added or Modified Airspace



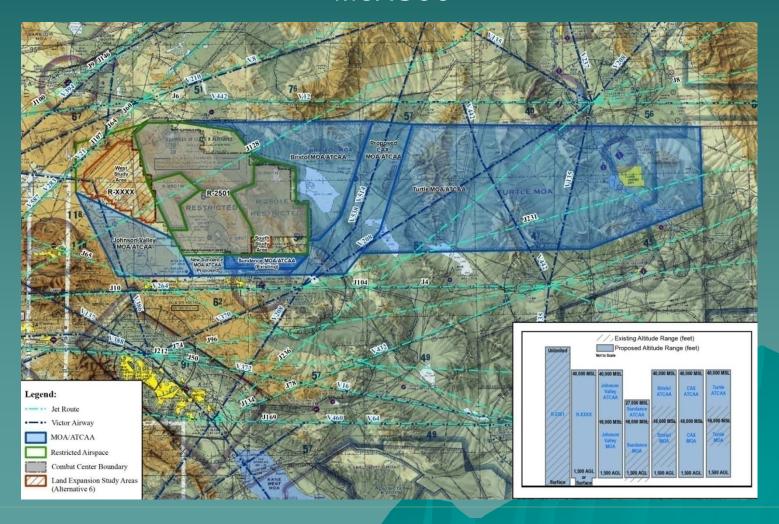


Special Use and Other Airspace in vicinity of MCAGCC No Action Alternative – No Added or Modified Airspace Surface and Ceiling of Airspace Blocks in Alternative





Airways in Relation to Current and Proposed SUA in Vicinity of MCAGCC





Alternative 1 – West/South

*201,657 acres: 180,353 acres west/21,304 acres south

Maneuver would start from the east on the current MCAGCC base and the south study area,
 and the MEB battalions would converge on an objective in the west study area.





Alternative 4 - West/South

- *201,657 acres:180,353 acres west/21,304 acres south
- No dud-producing ordnance use in the west study area
- •Maneuver would start in the west study area, the MEB battalions would converge on two objectives, one in the south study area and the other in the east of the current MCAGCC base.





Alternative 5 – West

◆180,353 acres: west only

No dud-producing ordnance use in the west study area

Maneuver would start in the west study area and the MEB battalions would converge on two
objectives within the current MCAGCC base: one in the Military Operations in Urban Terrain
(MOUT) area and the other in the east.



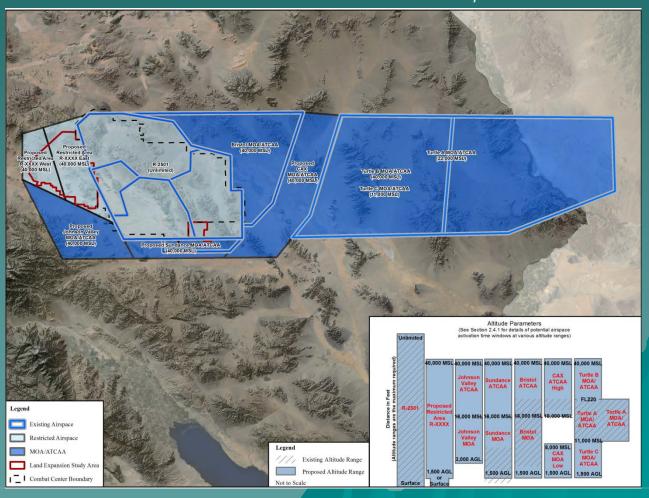


Airspace Establishment and Modification Highlights Under EIS Land Acquisition Alternatives 1, 4, 5 and 6

- Would add Proposed Combined Arms Exercise MOA/ATCAA between currently authorized Bristol MOA/ATCAA and Turtle MOA/ATCAA.
- Would expand Sundance MOA/ATCAA to the south, east and west.
- Would modify the vertical limits of the Bristol, Sundance, and Turtle MOAs/ATCAAs.
- Would add Proposed Western and Eastern Restricted Area and Johnson Valley MOA/ATCAA to the west of the current R2501 Restricted Area.
 - •In the newly proposed *Restricted Area* the surface of the airspace would only go down to 1,500 feet above ground level anywhere it is not above the installation; for the areas above the installation the surface would go to the ground.

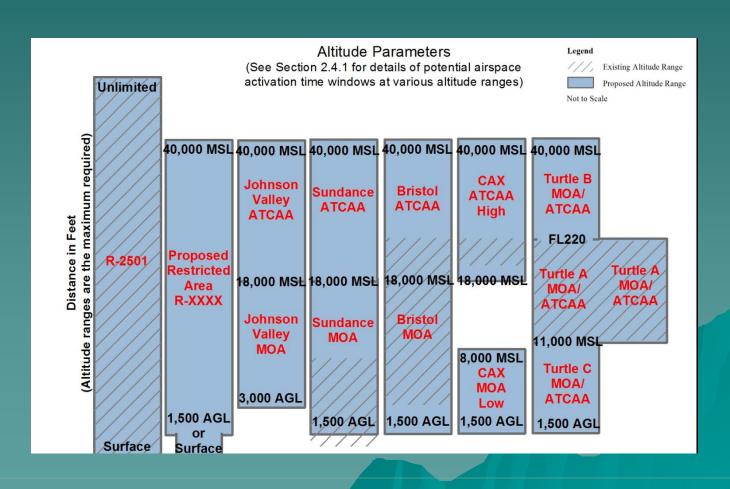


Airspace Establishment and Modification Proposed Under EIS Land Acquisition Alternative 6 is the same under Alternatives 1, 4 and 5





Airspace Establishment and Modification Proposed Under EIS Land Acquisition Alternative 6 Surface and Ceiling of Airspace Blocks in Alternative





Alternative 2 – Partial West/South

•134,863 acres: 113,558 acres west/21,304acres south

 Maneuver would start from the east on the current MCAGCC base and the south study area, and the MEB battalions would converge on an objective in the west study area.





Airspace Establishment and Modification Highlights Under EIS Land Acquisition Alternative 2

- Would add Proposed Combined Arms Exercise MOA/ATCAA between currently authorized Bristol MOA/ATCAA and Turtle MOA/ATCAA.
- Would expand Sundance MOA/ATCAA to the south, east and west.
- Would modify the vertical limits of the Bristol, Sundance, and Turtle MOAs/ATCAAs.
- Would add proposed Western Restricted Area and Western MOA/ATCAA to the west of the current R2501 Restricted Area.
 - Westward expansion of both the Western Restricted Area and the MOA/ATCAA would be less in Alternative 2 than in Alternatives 1,4, 5 and 6.



Alternative 3 - South/East

•198,580 acres: 21,304 acres south/177,276 acres east

•Maneuver would start from the south and east study areas and the MEB battalions would converge on an objective within the current MCAGCC base in the northwest.



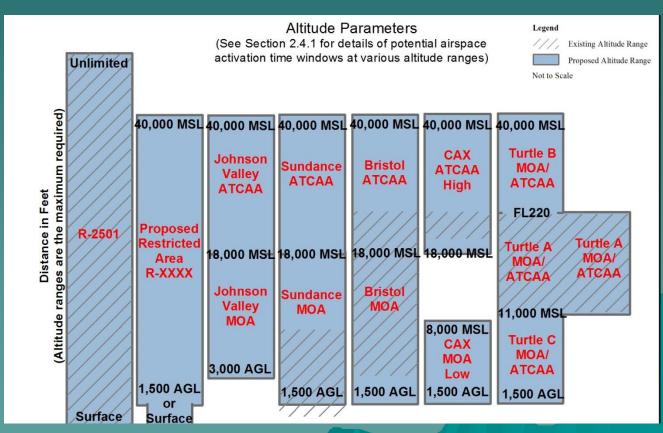


Airspace Establishment and Modification Proposed Under EIS Land Acquisition Alternative 2





Airspace Establishment and Modification Proposed Under EIS Land Acquisition Alternative 2 Surface and Ceiling of Airspace Blocks in Alternative



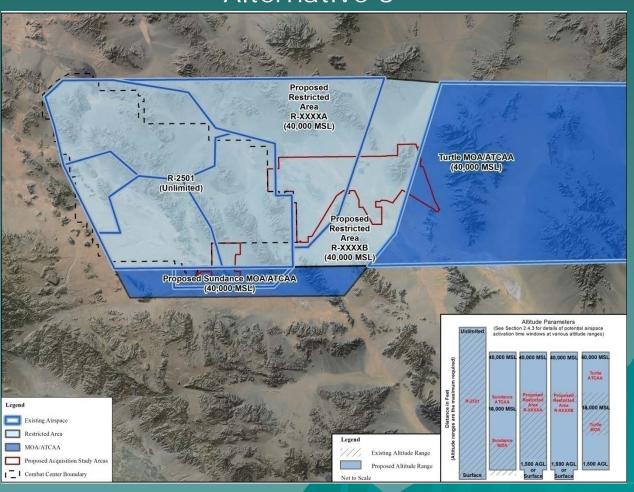


Airspace Establishment and Modification Highlights Under EIS Land Acquisition Alternative 3

- Would convert Bristol MOA/ATCAA into Bristol Restricted Area.
- Would add Proposed Combined Arms Exercise Restricted Area between currently authorized Bristol MOA/ATCAA and Turtle MOA/ATCCA.
- Would expand Sundance MOA/ATCAA to the south, east and west.
- Would modify the vertical limits of the Sundance, and Turtle MOAs/ATCAAs.



Airspace Establishment and Modification Proposed Under EIS Land Acquisition Alternative 3





Airspace Establishment and Modification Proposed Under EIS Land Acquisition Alternative 3 Surface and Ceiling of Airspace Blocks in Alternative

