

**BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER
AIR FORCE RESERVE COMMAND**



AIR FORCE INSTRUCTION 13-201

**AIR FORCE RESERVE COMMAND
Supplement 1**

30 OCTOBER 2002

Space, Missile, Command and Control

AIR FORCE AIRSPACE MANAGEMENT

COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

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Supersedes AFI 13-201/AFRES Supplement,
4 January 1999

Pages: 4
Distribution: F

The OPR for this supplement is HQ AFRC/DOVA (Mr John M. Lambert). This supplement implements and extends the guidance of Air Force Instruction (AFI) 13-201, 20 September 2001. The AFI is published word-for-word without editorial review. Air Force Reserve Command supplementary material is indicated by "(AFRC)" in boldface type. This supplement describes Air Force Reserve procedures to be used in conjunction with the basic instruction. Upon receipt of this integrated supplement discard the Air Force basic.

SUMMARY OF REVISIONS

This revision aligns the AFRC Supplement with the revised AFI 13-201.

1.3.3.2.1. (Added) HQ AFRC/DOVA is the designated airspace management activity within the Headquarters and is the focal point for initiating and processing command airspace policy and requirements.

1.3.3.2.2. (Added) Each AFRC OG/CC with a requirement for operational airspace appoints an airspace manager who functions as the focal point for unit airspace matters and initiates all required airspace proposals. At locations with more than one AFRC unit, the senior operational commander determines how many and in which offices airspace managers are designated.

1.14.1. (Added) Letters of Agreement (LOA) pertaining to airspace management, including interagency/ interservice agreements, and terminal airspace are reviewed by HQ AFRC/DOVA.

2.3.1. (Added) HQ AFRC will convene its ARC in conjunction with the Environmental Protection Committee (EPC).

2.8.1.1. (Added) See **Attachment 8 (Added)** on how to prepare an **AF Form 813**.

2.10.4. (Added) AFRC unit airspace managers maintain a complete file on each element of airspace managed by the unit. Each file should contain maps, written descriptions, environmental assessments, and pertinent coordination or negotiation letters and memoranda.

A4.12.1. (Added) Attend the USAF Airspace Management Course (E30ZR11A4X-000) within twelve months of assuming airspace manager duties when the unit is designated as owner, caretaker, and (or) primary scheduling agency of SUA, MOAs, or restricted areas.

A4.12.2. (Added) Attend the USAF Airspace Management Course (E30ZR11A4X-000) at the option of the OG/CC when the unit is only a user and not owner/scheduler of SUA, MOAs, or restricted areas.

A4.14. (Added) AFRC airspace managers:

A4.14.1. (Added) Are thoroughly familiar with airspace requirements in their area of responsibility and ensure that HQ AFRC/DOVA and all intermediate headquarters are aware of airspace requirements or problem areas.

A4.14.2. (Added) Are designated by letter, to include designee's name, grade, unit of assignment, office symbol, DSN number, email address, and the units whose airspace the individual manages. Send copies of the letter to the intermediate headquarters, the appropriate AFREP, and HQ AFRC/DOVA.

A4.14.3. (Added) Are members of the Environmental Protection Committee (EPC) and Airfield Operations Board (AOB) if such functions exist at their locations. The airspace manager may designate a representative to attend in his absence.

Attachment 8 (Added)**GUIDE FOR PREPARATION OF AF FORM 813,
REQUEST FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS**

A8.1. Block 1. Base environmental office or HQ AFRC/CEVP (if previously arranged).

A8.1.1. Blocks 2 and 3. Self explanatory.

A8.1.2. Block 4. Purpose and Need for action. What initiated the requirement for the action? What is the purpose of the proposal. What is the need for the airspace and how will the proposed action satisfy the needs? What are the consequences to the mission if the action is disapproved, delayed, and, or modified? (Get specific impacts from operators.)

A8.1.3. Block 5. Description of Proposed Action and Alternatives (DOPAA). The DOPAA is the cornerstone of EIAP. It identifies the scope of the action, determines the path of the environmental analysis, and provides practical alternatives to the proposed action. The airspace manager works with operators, engineers, lawyers, and planners in order to prepare a complete and usable DOPAA. Writing a DOPAA is no more than putting the five steps of decision making on paper defining the problem, identifying alternative solutions, developing a selection criteria, comparing and analyzing alternatives, and selecting the best alternative.

A8.1.3.1. Description of the Proposed Action, is the heart of the DOPAA. It should be broken down into the area of flight activities, categories of flight activities, and aircraft operations. This section must focus on how, when, and where the proposal would be implemented with a description of all changes associated with the proposed action. In the area of flight activities include:

A8.1.3.1.1. The type of airspace needed (MOA, MTR, etc.) and where it is located. Attach clear, legible maps (use sectional and road maps for clarity) to show the coordinates of the airspace.

A8.1.3.1.2. The floor, ceiling, and boundaries of the required airspace. Identify noise sensitive areas within the proposed boundaries of the airspace to include areas of past complaints from the public.

A8.1.3.1.3. The types of aircraft that will use the airspace (to include Navy, Marine, Army, Coast Guard, and other Air Force aircraft not assigned to your base).

A8.1.3.2. For categories of flight activities, identify types of flight training to be conducted in the proposed airspace, and requirements and frequency of training by flight level. How long should each type of training last? Also include a discussion on transient aircraft uses of the airspace (for example, low level bomber refueling activities).

A8.1.3.3. In the aircraft operations section of the DOPAA show the following:

A8.1.3.3.1. The number of sorties, frequency of use (maximum and minimum number for each day), airspeeds and power settings (maximum and minimum number for each day), altitudes of flight operations and duration in the area for each aircraft type to include length in supersonic flight.

A8.1.3.3.2. The period of use each day. Is it a day or night mission? Keep in mind that night missions are those flown between 2200 and 0600 hours. Is there weekend flight activity?

A8.1.3.3.3. The numbers of subsonic and supersonic sorties broken out for each aircraft type.

A8.1.3.3.4. The entry and exit routes for the airspace. If part of an existing airspace, explain the changes in detail.

A8.1.3.3.5. Use the worst case estimate for new airspace requirements. Give an annual sortie rate for new airspace and a projection for those supersonic airspace waivers to the end of the period requested.

A8.1.3.4. The alternatives to the proposed action section should include the selection criteria and comparison of all alternatives including the no action alternative.

A8.1.3.4.1. The selection criteria needs to specify the required size of the airspace along with the maximum radius the airspace can be located from home base. You should state special requirements such as land/water features, land-based radars, overflight restrictions, etc.

A8.1.3.4.2. A comparison of all alternatives is not only crucial to impact analysis; it is a firm requirement of NEPA. Practical alternatives which fail to meet the selection criteria are discussed and set aside, leaving a list of practical and reasonable alternatives to be analyzed. The "no action" alternative must be discussed and analyzed in the follow-on EIAP documentation. No action is discussed in terms of how it responds to those factors in the "purpose and need" and "selection criteria" sections. Each reasonable alternative must be described in the same level of detail as the proposed action. The airspace manager must undertake a realistic search for alternatives or the public, through follow-on environmental impact analysis process, may identify them for you, and cause unwanted delays. *NOTE:* You are the ones who have to defend the action before the public.

A8.1.4. Block 6. Self Explanatory.

A8.2. Sections 2 and 3. Section II - Preliminary Environmental Survey and Section III - Environmental Analysis Determination is not to be filled out by the proponent.

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Commander