



WELCOME

Please Sign In

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For more information, please visit
www.SDAirportPlans.com

Meeting Format

Project Team Introductions

Presentation Overview

1. Master Plan Overview, Purpose and Schedule
2. Noise / Air Quality Overview
3. Economic Impact Analysis
4. Introduction to Draft Alternatives
 1. Airside
 2. Landside
5. Next Steps

1. Master Plan Overview, Purpose and Schedule

What is a Master Plan

“...a comprehensive study of an airport [that] usually describes the short-, medium-, and long-term development plans to meet future aviation demand.”

- FAA Advisory Circular 150/5070-6B, Airport Master Plans

Why now?

- > Last City adopted Master Plan was completed in 1980
- > Recommended in City Performance Audit
- > New FAA Design Standards
- > Transformational changes in aviation
- > Updated and approved Airport Layout Plan required for FAA funding

Master Plan Objectives

1. What do you have?

- Existing conditions
- Inventory of assets
- Obtain stakeholder input

2. What do you need or want?

- Aviation forecasts (FAA reviews and approves)
- Demand and capacity analysis
- Obtain stakeholder and public input

3. How do you get it?

- Determine alternatives
- Select the best alternative
- Prepare an implementation plan
- Obtain stakeholder and public input

Airport Master Plan

Master Plan Steps

1. Data Collection

Airport inventory
Environmental setting
Related studies
Historical activity
review

2. Forecast

Aircraft operations
Fleet mix/based
aircraft
Peaking characteristics
FAA approval

3. Facility Requirements

Airfield design
Landside
development/support

Master Plan Steps

4. Alternatives

Reasonable and practical
Formulate evaluation criteria
Matrix evaluation

5. Preferred alternative /CEQA analysis

City selects preferred alternative
Conduct CEQA analysis
Financial plan

Master plan adoption and ALP approval
City adopts the plan
FAA approves Airport Layout Plan

Roles and Responsibilities



Roles and Responsibilities

Community

Shares Ideas

Reviews Work Product

Offers Recommendations and Suggestions

Advisory Committee

Advise Study Team

Promote Planning Process to Others

Collaborate on Key Issues

Reviews Work Product

2. Noise / Air Quality Overview

Outline

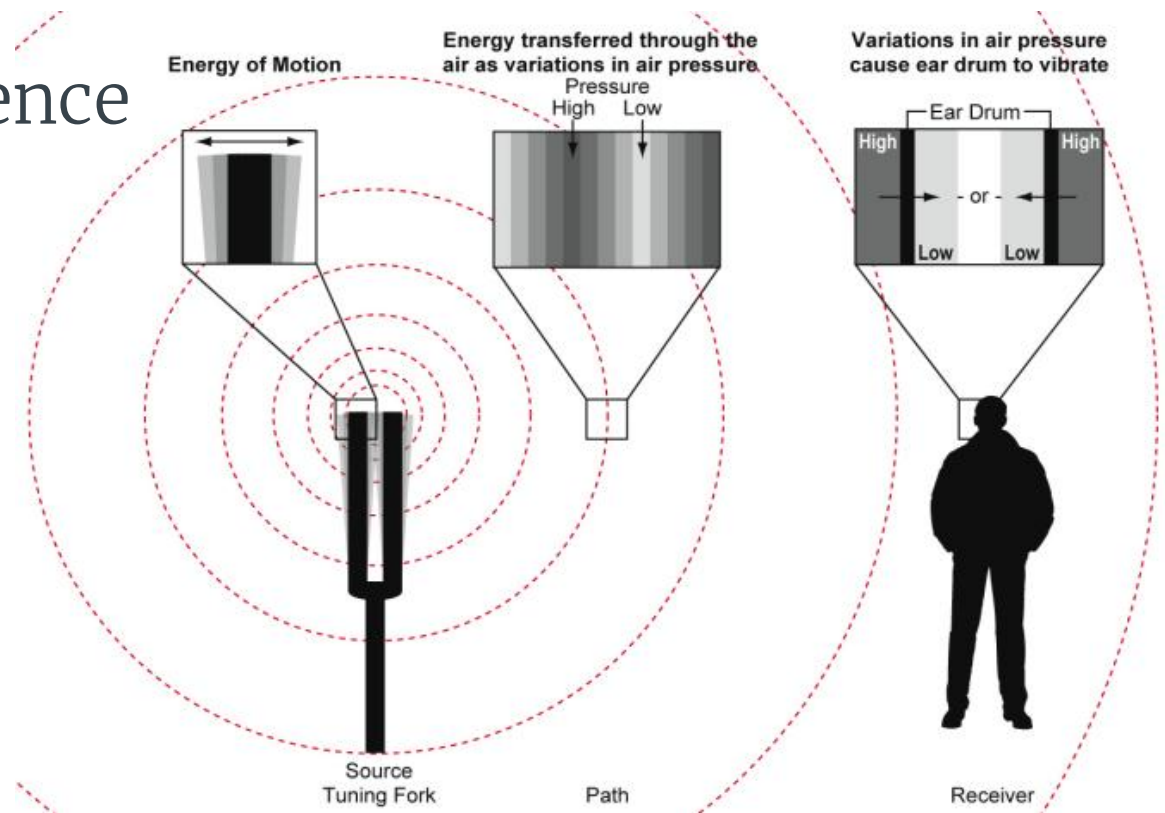
- > Modeling Approach
- > Noise Metric Definitions
- > Noise Results
 - > Annual Average Day Operations
 - > CNEL 2017 Baseline Noise Contours
- > Air Quality Results

Modeling Approach

- > Noise and air quality modeled using Aviation Environmental Design Tool
- > Required Modeling Inputs
 - > Airport Configuration
 - > Fleet Mix and Operations
 - > Runway Use
 - > Model Flight Tracks
 - > Flight Track Use
 - > Meteorological Conditions
 - > Terrain

Noise Metric Definitions

- > Sound is pressure variation our ears can detect
 - > An objective quantity
- > Noise is “unwanted sound”
 - > A subjective quantity
- > We relate sound and noise by considering effects
 - > Annoyance
 - > Speech interference
 - > Sleep disruption

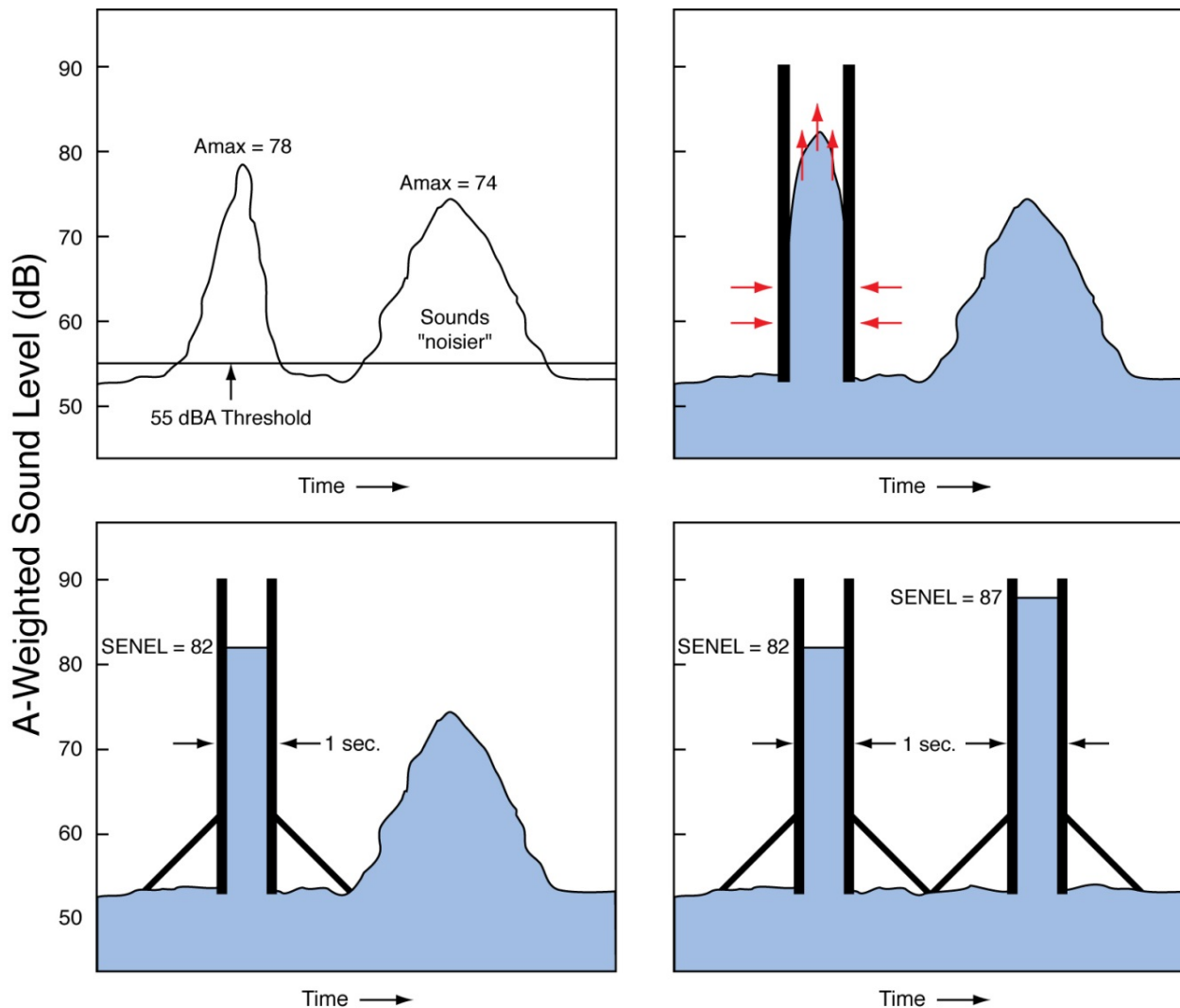


Noise Metric Definitions

- > We use a logarithmic scale – decibels, or dB to express sound levels and noise levels
- > Our ear is not equally sensitive to all frequencies
 - > A-weighted decibels (dB) measure sound the way we “hear” it
- > The simplest way to describe a noise “event” is its maximum sound level, L_{max}
- > A longer event may seem “noisier,” even if it has a lower or equal maximum level

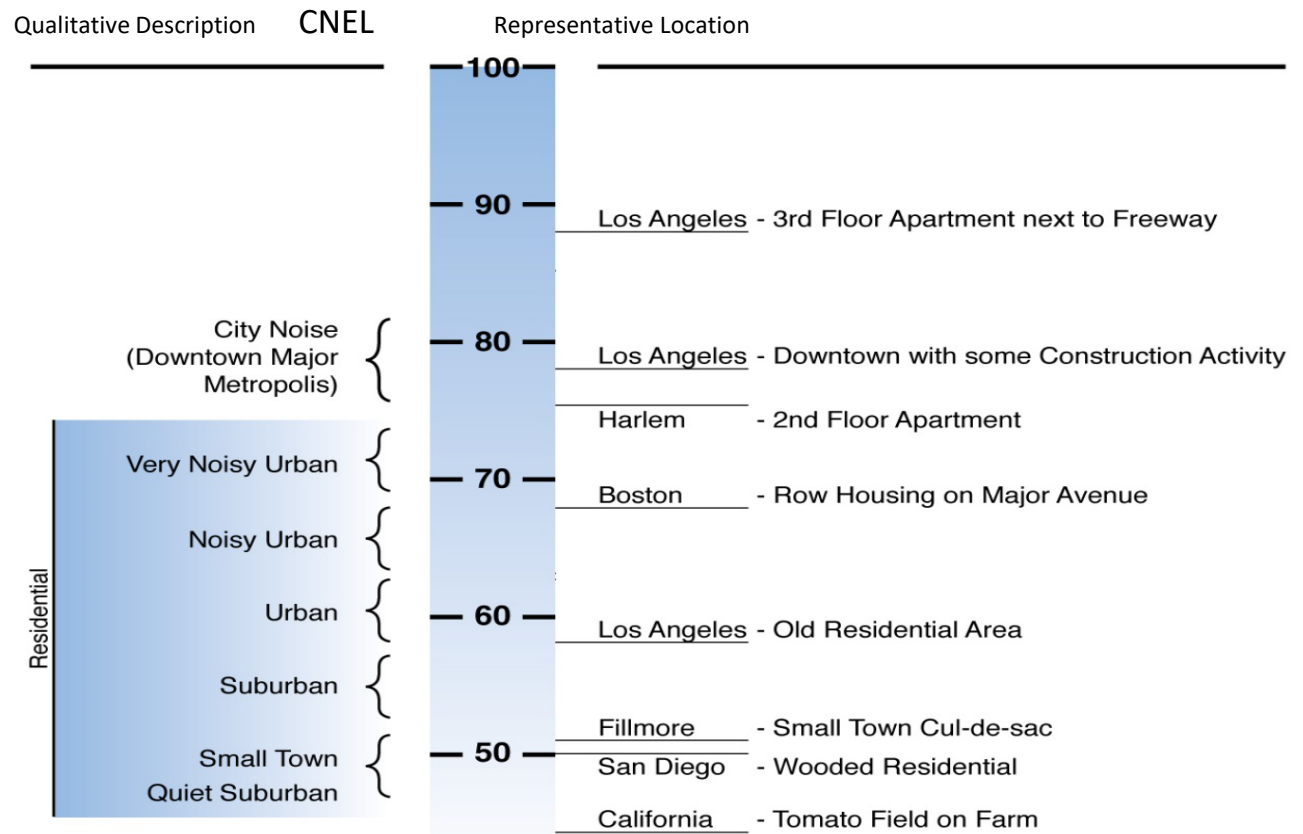
Noise Metric Definitions

- > SEL measures the total “noisiness” of an event by taking duration into account

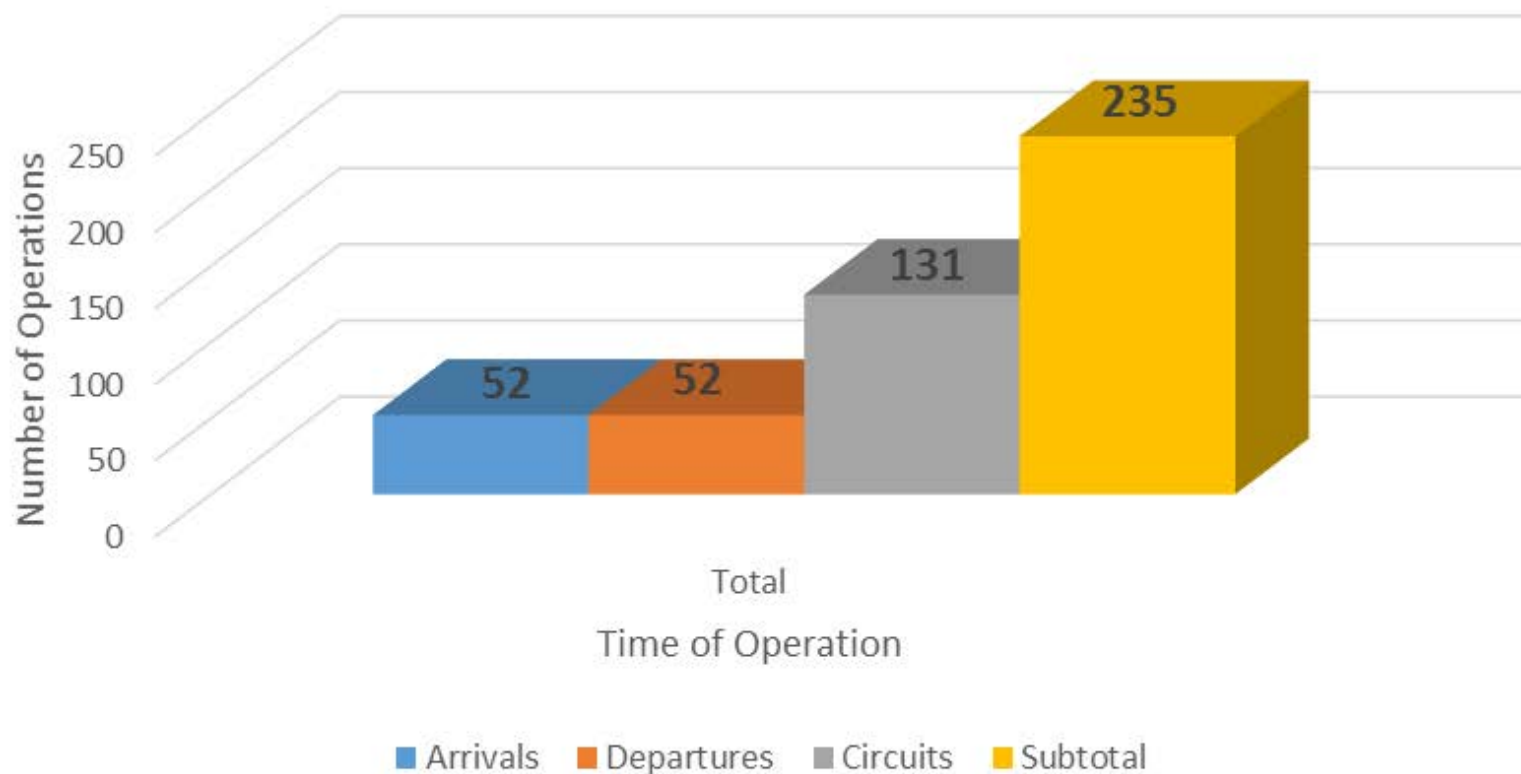


Noise Metric Definitions

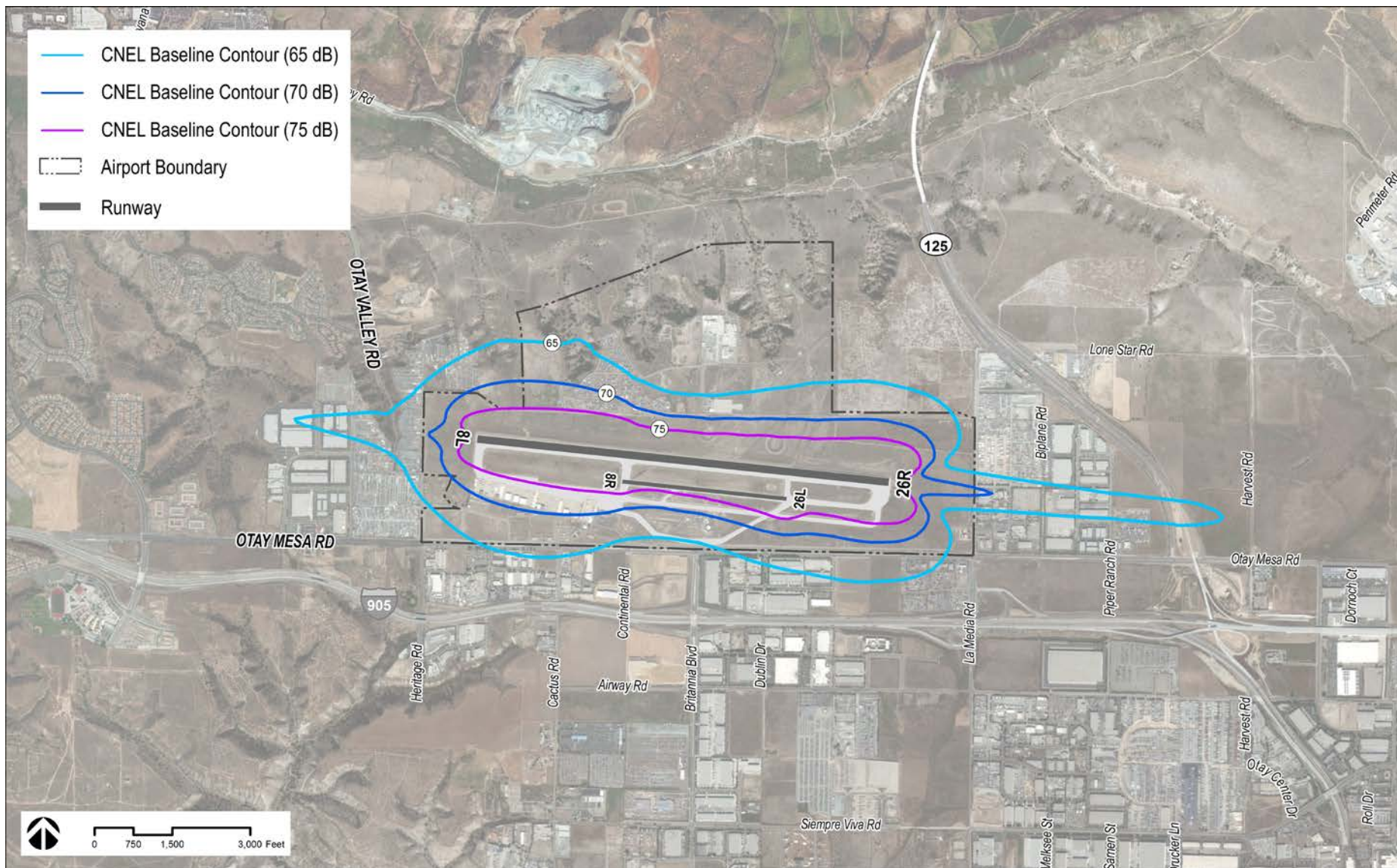
- > Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL)
 - > Describes 24-hour noise exposure
 - > Noise from 7 PM – 10 PM is factored up by 4.77 dB
 - > Noise from 10 PM – 7 AM is factored up by 10 dB
 - > This “penalty” is equal to counting each night aircraft 10 times



Average Annual Day Operations



2017 Baseline CNEL Noise Contour



Air Quality: Overview

- > The EPA has also identified Criteria Pollutants to be part of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), which are protective of human health.
- > Each state or region can specify their own pollutant levels (that may be more stringent) with mandated levels set by EPA as minimum requirements.
- > De minimus levels define threshold of increased pollutants indicating impacts in nonattainment areas.¹
 - > Typically 100 tons per year

Air Quality Results

- > Criteria Air Pollutants
 - > Carbon monoxide (CO)
 - > Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)
 - > Particulate matter (PM₁₀)
 - > Particulate matter (PM_{2.5})
 - > Sulfur dioxide (SO₂)
 - > Lead (Pb)
 - > Ozone (O₃)

Note: Ozone is an indirect or secondary pollutant that occurs due to chemical reactions primarily between NO₂ and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). As a result, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and NO₂, the primary precursors to ozone formation, provide surrogate information for assessing ozone levels.

Air Quality Results

- > Compared to EPA de minimis levels, SDM emissions fall well below the limits for the baseline; impacts are considered insignificant.

Airport	Co	No _x	PM10	PM2.5	SO ₂	VOC	Lead (Pb)	CO ₂
SDM Aircraft – Total	1.537	0.018	0.002	0.002	0.004	0.049	0.572	11.240

Notes:

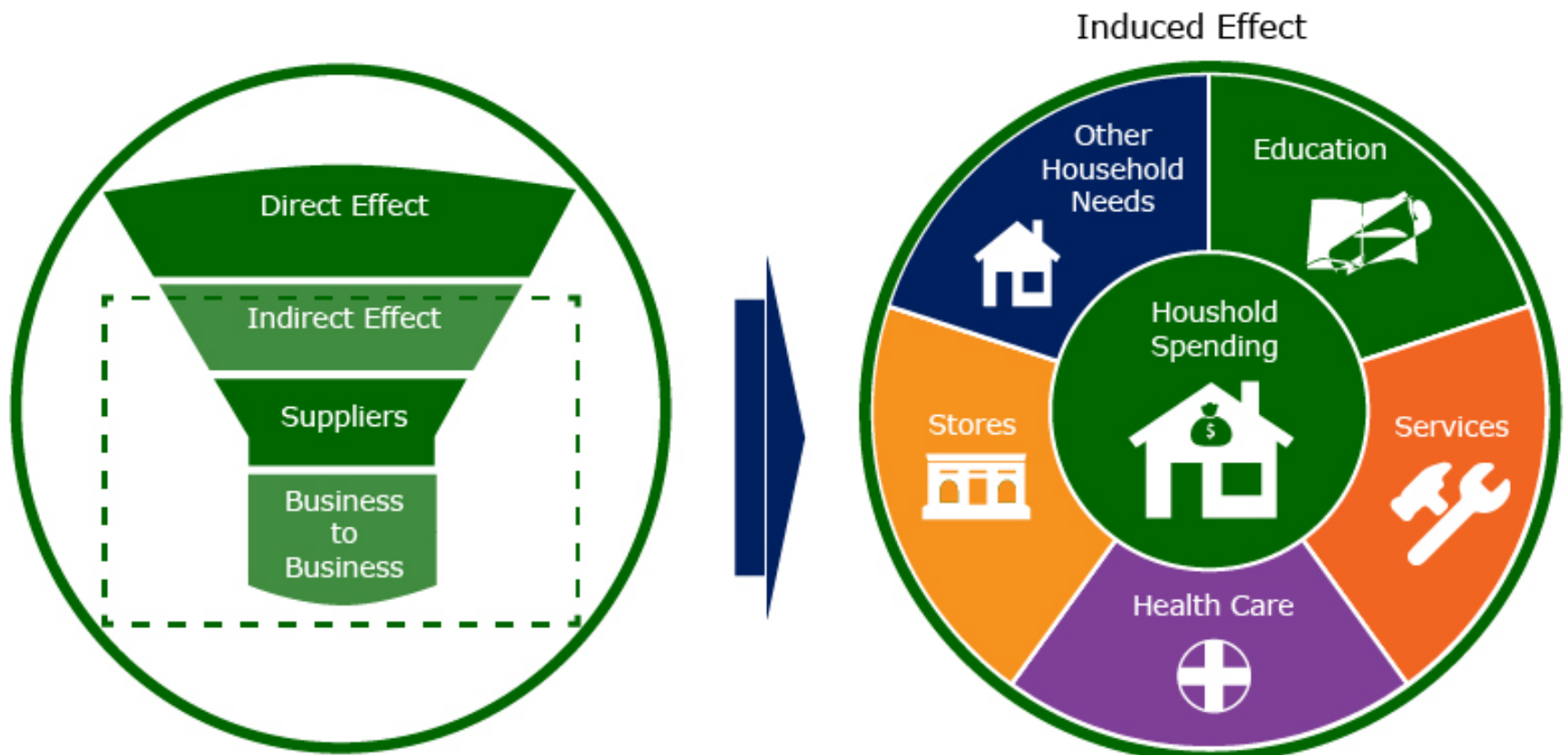
1. Results expressed in metric tons.
2. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions as a greenhouse gas, though this estimation does not account for the varying greenhouse gases and their associated emissions factors in comparison to CO₂.

3. Economic Impact Analysis

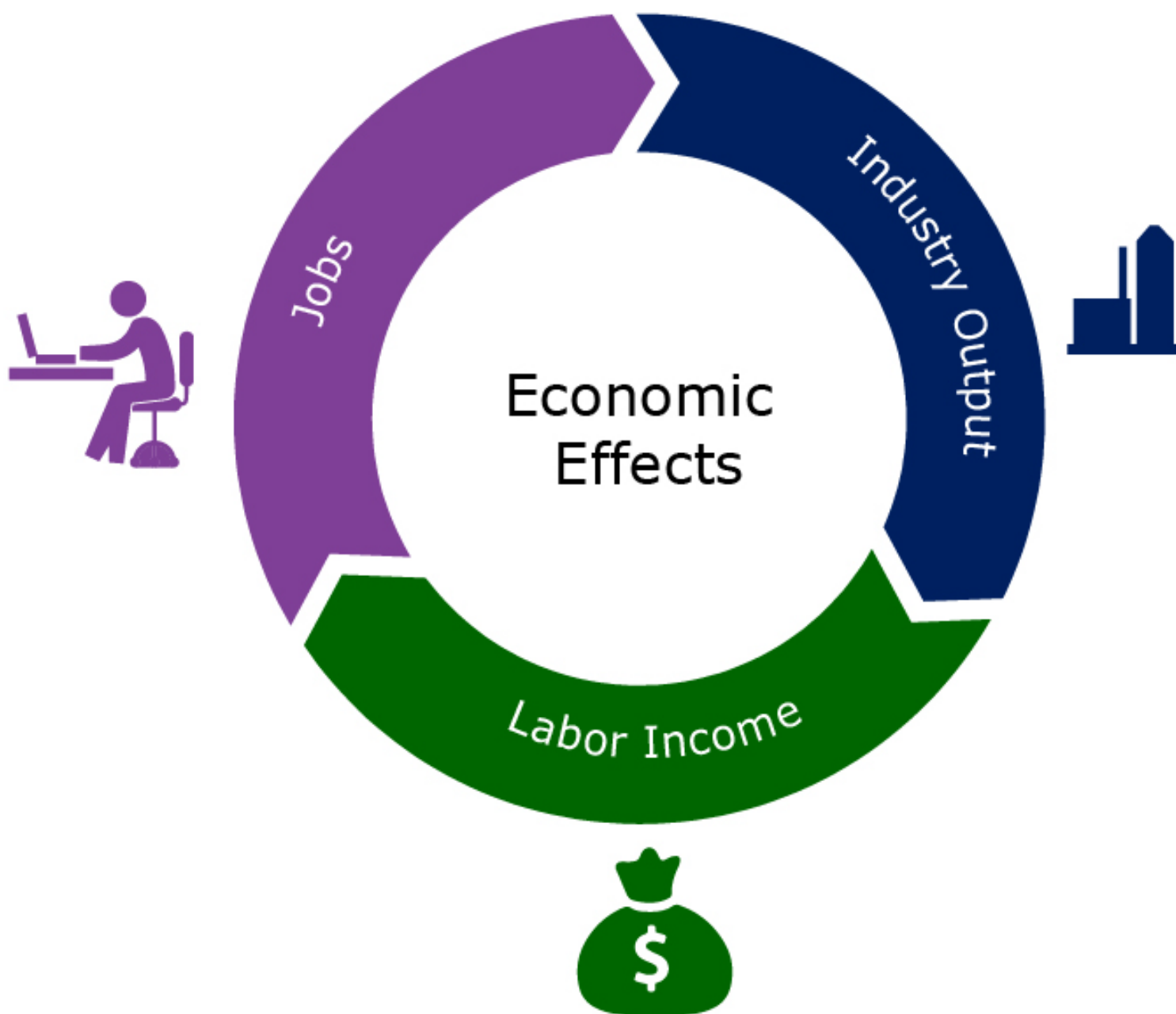
Economic Impact Analysis

- > Airport and Tenant Operations
- > Multipliers: On-Site Activity -> Off-Site Activity
 - > Local effect (MYF) leads to regional effect (SD County)
- > Methodology
 - > Input-Output Modeling
 - > Primary and Secondary Data
 - > Site Visits

Multiplier Effects



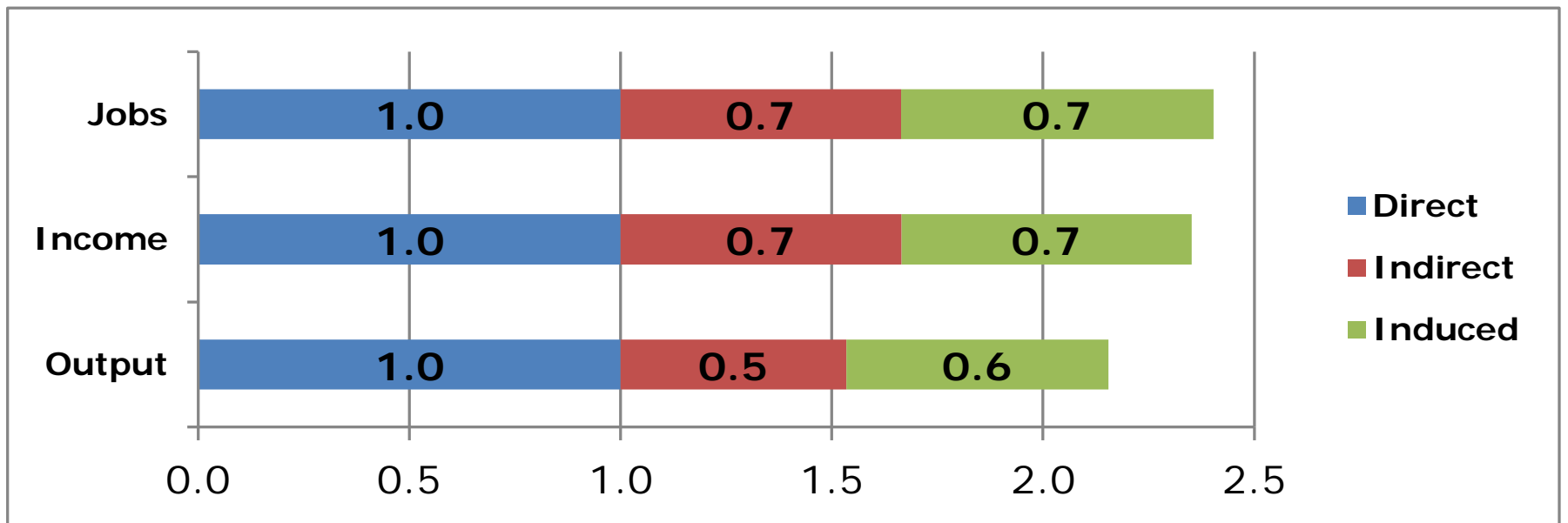
Economic Measures



Airport Operations

- > 25 On-Site Jobs
- > Industry Output: \$4.3 million
- > Labor Income: \$1.5 million

Airport Operations

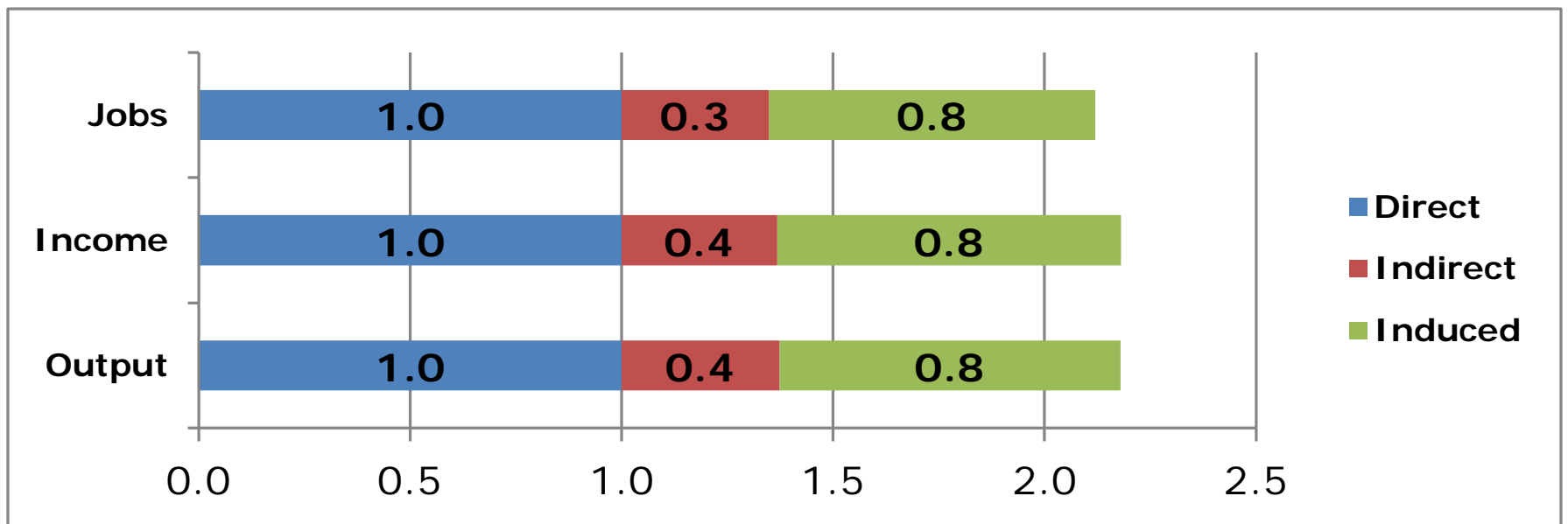


- > 25 On-Site Jobs = 60.1 Total Jobs
- > Output: \$4.3M On-Site = \$9.4M Total
- > Income: \$1.5M On-Site = \$3.6M Total

Tenant Operations

- > 35 On-Site Jobs
- > Industry Output: \$4.8 million
- > Labor Income: \$1.9 million

Tenant Operations



- > 35 On-Site Jobs = 74 Total Jobs
- > Output: \$4.8M On-Site = \$10.5M Total
- > Income: \$1.9M On-Site = \$4.2M Total

Overall Operations

- > 60 On-Site Jobs, 134 Total Jobs
- > Output: \$9.2M On-Site, \$19.8M Total
- > Income: \$3.4M On-Site, \$7.7M Total

Largest Secondary Effects

- > Public Sector
- > Transportation and Warehousing
- > Health Care
- > Retail Trade
- > Professional Services
- > Hospitality (Accommodation and Food Service)

Next Steps

- > Future Impacts
- > Fiscal Impact Analysis

4. Introduction to Alternatives

Alternatives Analysis

Evaluation

- Identifies best options to meet existing and forecast aviation activity

Sources

- Working Papers 2 and 3 – Forecast of Aviation Demand and Facility Requirements

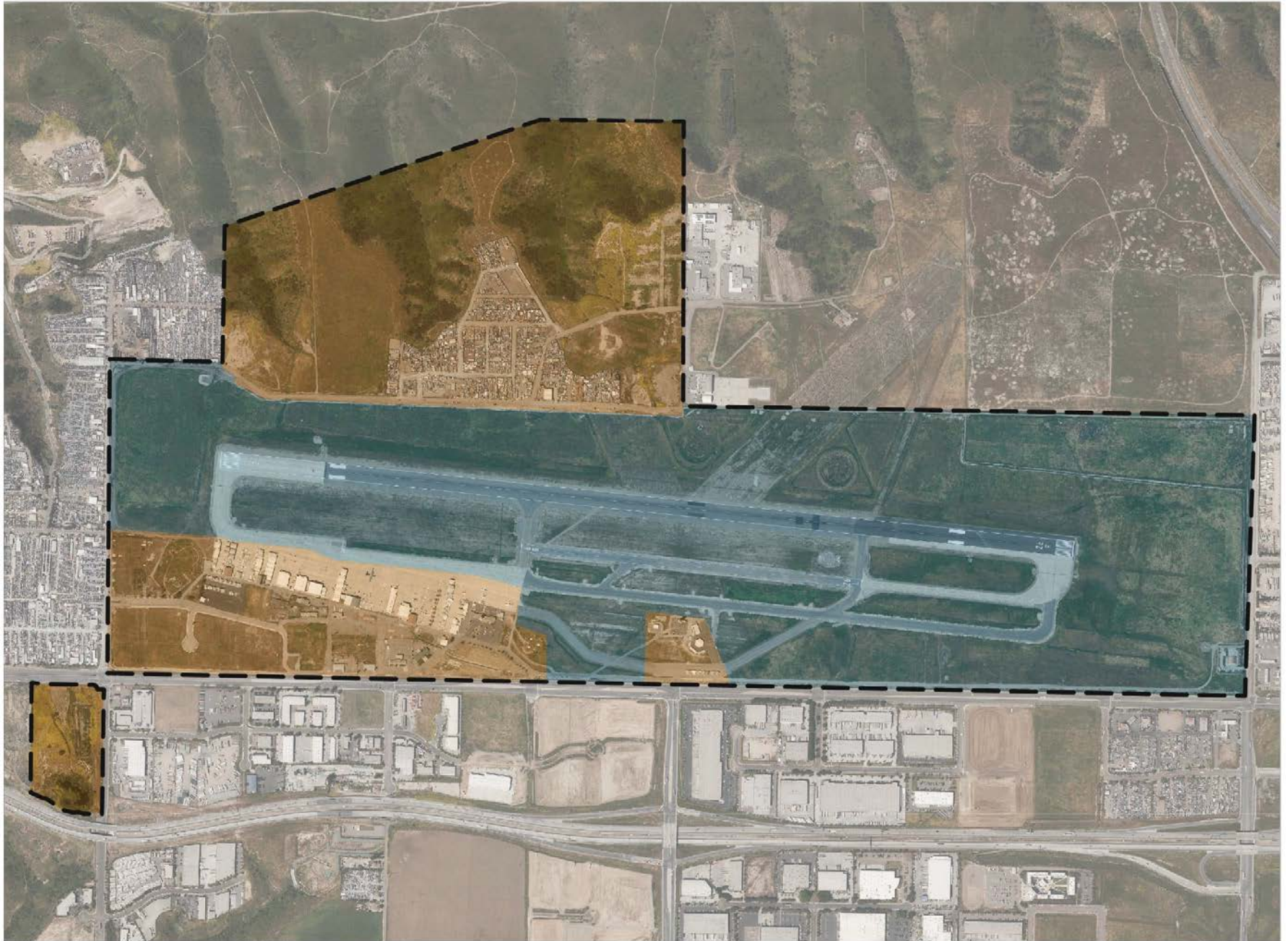
Elements

- Airside and Landside Considerations

Application

- Preferred Alternative Selection

Airside vs. Landside



■ Airside ■ Landside

Airside Draft Alternatives

Alternative #1 No Action



DRAFT Alternative #2



DRAFT Alternative #3

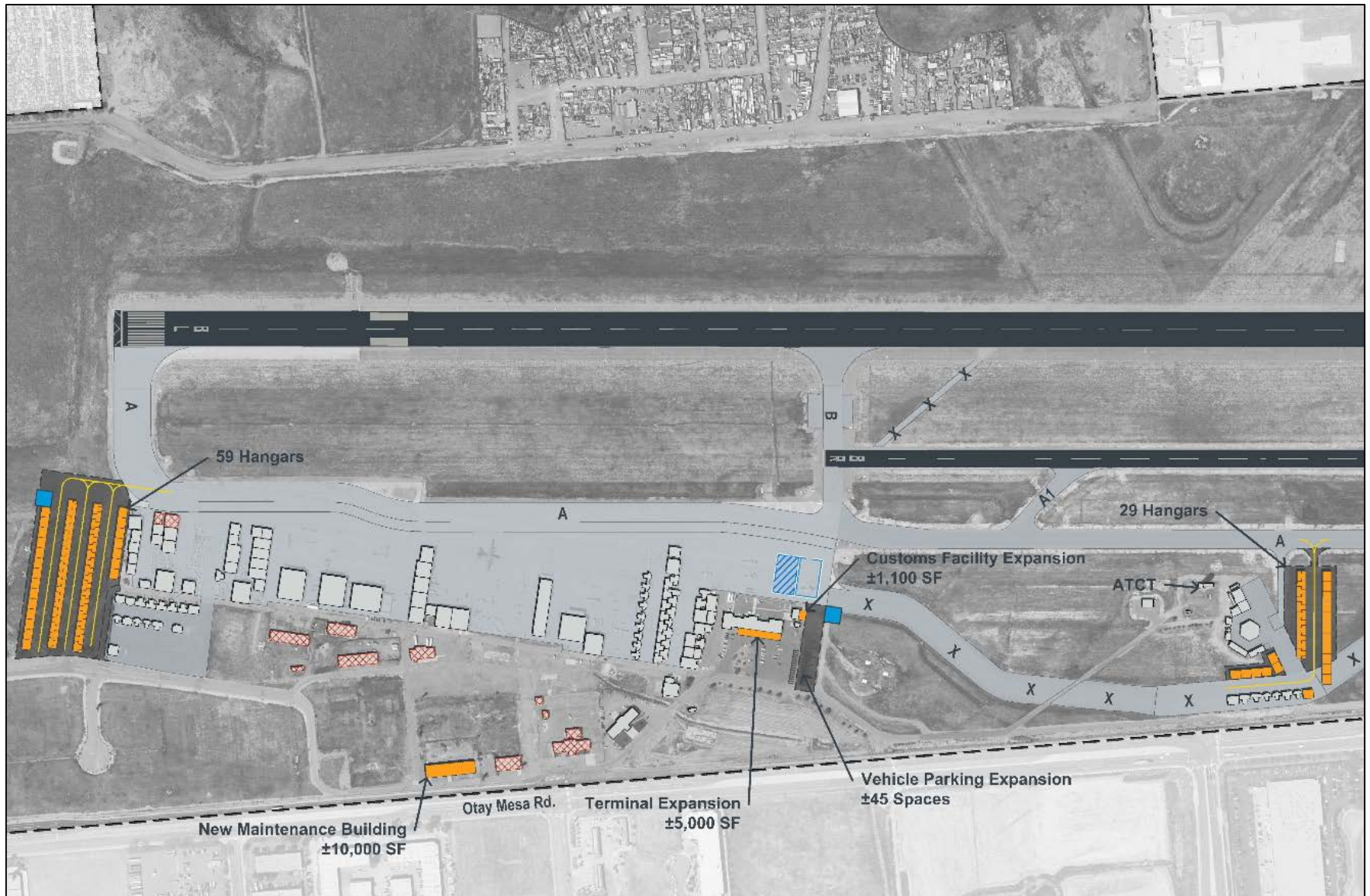


Landside Draft Alternatives

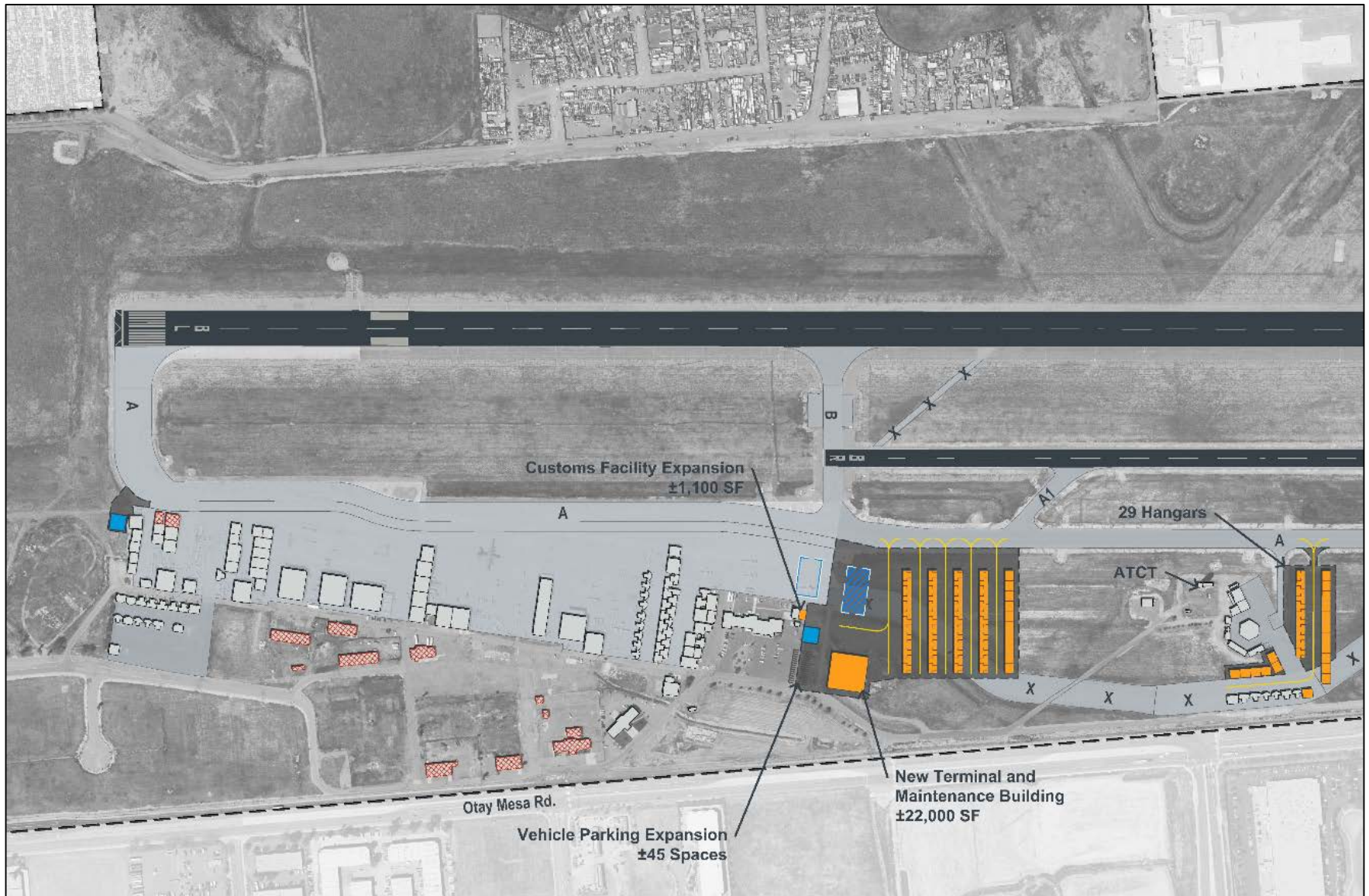
Alternative #1 No Action



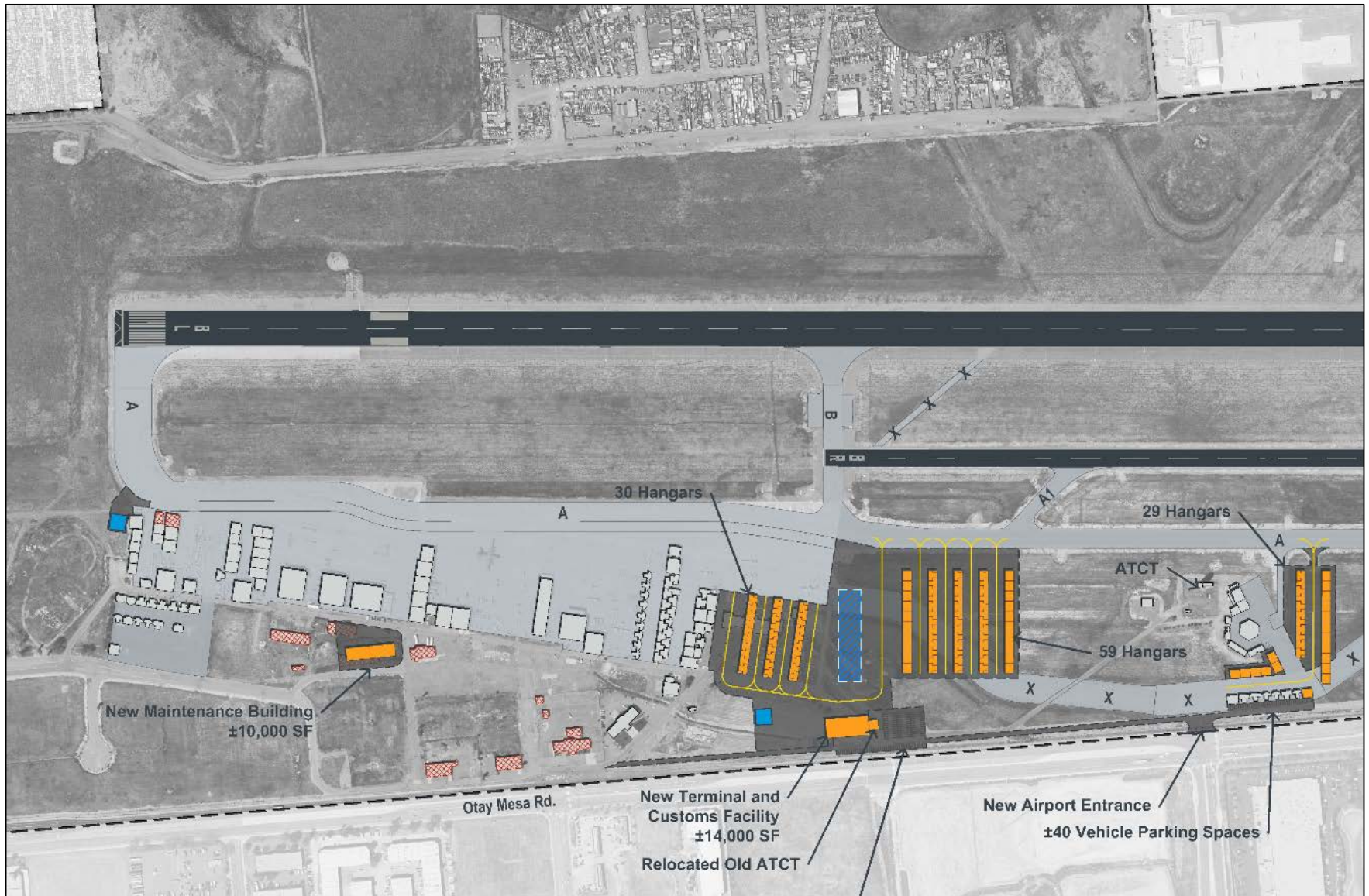
DRAFT Alternative #2



DRAFT Alternative #3



DRAFT Alternative #4



DRAFT MAP Alternative



5. Next Steps

Next Steps

Spring 2017

Existing
Conditions
Analysis

Forecasting &
Facility
Requirements

Alternatives
Evaluation &
FFA

We
Are
Here

Preferred
Alternative &
CEQA Analysis

Master Plan
Adoption &
ALP Approval

Summer 2018

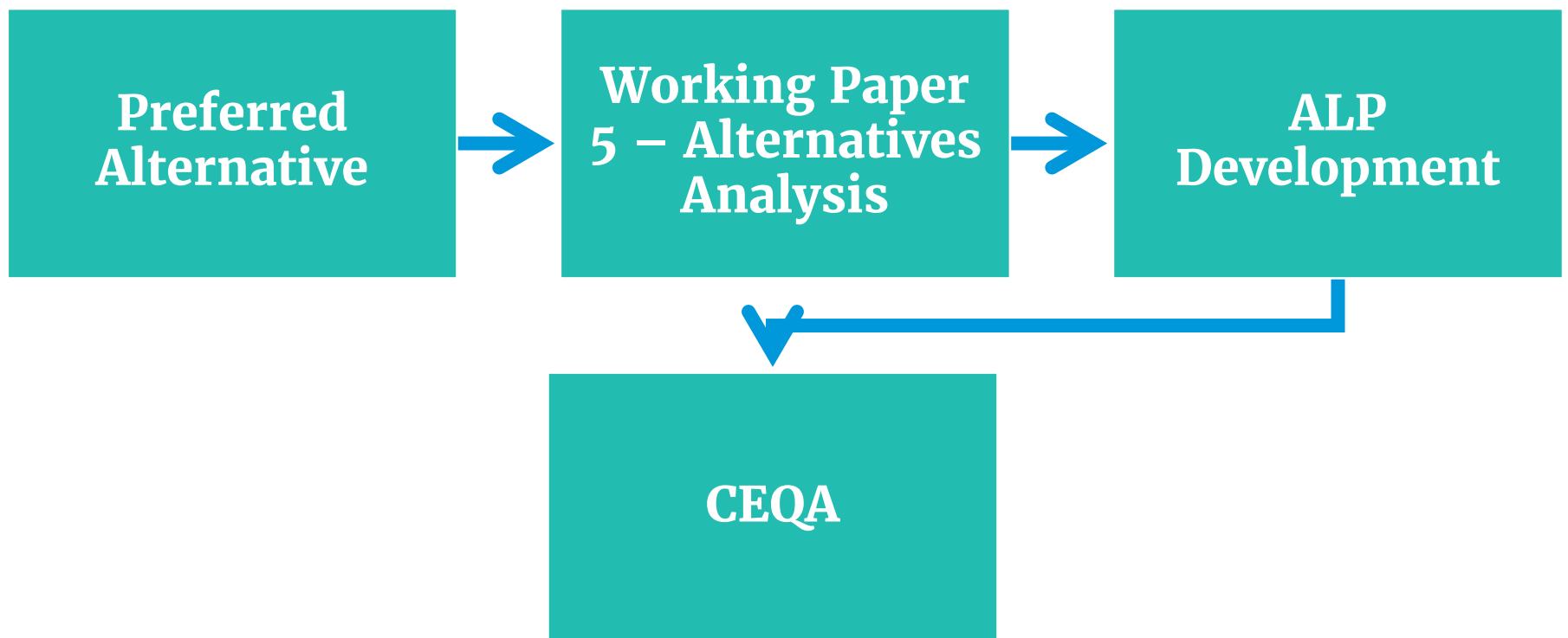
Ongoing Public Outreach

ALP – Airport Layout Plan

CEQA – California Environmental Quality Act

FFA – Financial Feasibility Analysis

Next Steps



Q&A

Ground Rules

- > Speak Clearly and Slowly
- > State Your Name and Association
- > One Question Per Person
- > Help Us Stay on Track
- > Focus on New Input

Verbal comments and questions are *not* being recorded. Please provide your comments in writing for consideration and evaluation by the project team.