



Bandon State Airport Airport Master Plan

Kick-off Meeting – May 8, 2014







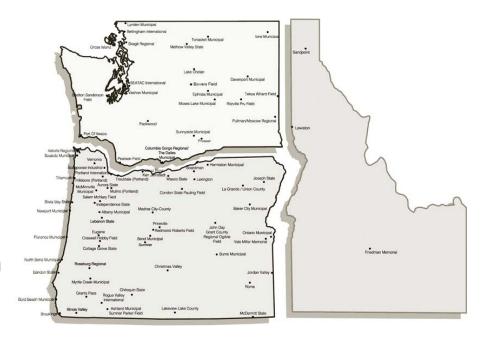




Century West Engineering

Who we are:

- Northwest firm founded in 1969
- More than 500 airport projects completed throughout the Pacific Northwest
- Specialize in the planning, design and construction of airport facilities











Project Team Members

Century West Engineering

- Airport Planning & Design
- FAA Process
- Capital Improvement Program
- Public Involvement

ESA – Vigil Agrimis

Environmental Support









FAA Airport Master Planning

- Purpose is to define the current, short and long-term needs of the airport
- Process defined by FAA FAA review and approval required
- Comprehensive evaluation of facilities, conditions, and FAA airport planning and design standards
- Incorporate elements of local planning that may affect the planning, development, and operation of the airport









FAA Funding

- Federal Airport Improvement Program (AIP)
- Funding for Airports in the National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS)
- Up to \$150,000 per year in general aviation "nonprimary entitlement" (NPE) grants
- NPE Funds can roll over for 4 years
- 10% local match required under current program
- FAA Discretionary Grants available for high priority large projects on a limited basis









FAA Funding Requirements

- FAA Funding is only available for projects that are consistent with FAA design standards. Projects must be included on the FAA approved Airport Layout Plan
- The airport sponsor must sign grant assurances when funding is received that commit the airport to maintain facilities paid for with FAA grant funding for 20 years for construction projects and in perpetuity for land acquisition
- For most General Aviation airports, FAA funding is a vital component of the funding necessary to maintain the airport









FAA Design Standards

- Applicable design standards for an airport are determined by the Design Aircraft, or family grouping of similar aircraft
- The Design Aircraft is defined as the most demanding aircraft that uses an airport and has at least 500 takeoffs and landings annually







BANDON STATE AIRPORT AIRPORT MASTER PLAN













A-III, B-III

Greater than 12.500 lbs.

A-I 12,500 lbs. or less (small)

> Beech Baron 55 Beech Bonanza Cessna 182 Piper Archer

> > Piper Seneca

B-I 12,500 lbs. or less (small)

Beech Baron 58
Beech King Air 100
Cessna 402
Cessna 421
Piper Navajo
Piper Cheyenne
Cessna Citation I

A-II, B-II

12,500 lbs. or less (small)

Super King Air 200 Cessna 441 DHC Twin Otter Cessna Caravan King Air C90 B-II

Greater than 12.500 lbs.

Super King Air 300, 350 Beech 1900 Jetstream 31 Falcon 20, 50 Falcon 200, 900 Citation II, Bravo XLS+

Citation CJ3

DHC Dash 7 DHC Dash 8 **Q-300, Q-400**

DC-3 Convair 580 Fairchild F-27 ATR 72 ATP









C-I, D-I Lear 25, 35, 55, 60 Israeli Westwind HS 125-700 C-II, D-II
Gulfstream II, III, IV
Canadair 600

Canadair Regional Jet Lockheed JetStar Citation X Citation Sovereign Hawker 800 XP C-III, D-III

Boeing Business Jet B 727-200 B 737-300 Series MD-80, DC-9 Foker 70, 100 A319, A320 Gulfstream V Global Express C-IV, D-IV

B-767 DC - 8-70 DC - 10 MD - 11 L 1011 **D-V** B - **747** Series B - 777



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AIRPORT REFERENCE CODES (ARC)





Key Work Elements

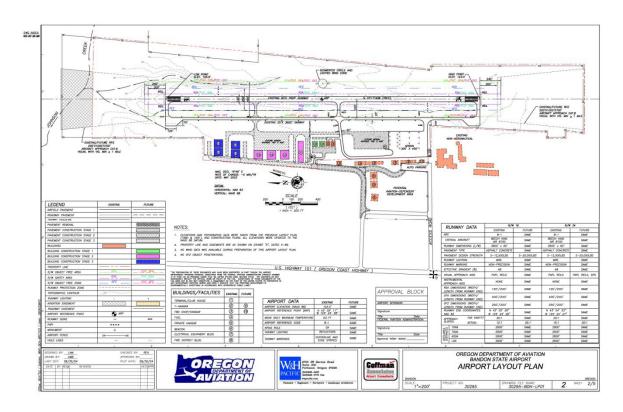
- Inventory of Existing Conditions and Activity
- Airport Land Use & Market Analysis
- Aviation Activity Forecasts
- Define Planning Assumptions (design aircraft, etc.)
- Demand-Capacity & Facility Requirements Analyses
- Identify and Evaluate Development Alternatives
- Define Preferred Alternative
- Environmental Review
- Prepare 20-Year Airport Capital Improvement Program
- Prepare Airport Layout Plan Drawing Set











- The 2003 Airport
 Layout Plan provided a
 development concept
 that has guided recent
 airfield improvements
- Changing conditions present new challenges and a need to update and refine the Airport's longterm vision











- Master Plan will identify the elements required for efficient and cost effective implementation
- Our master planning approach is built on solid technical analyses
- Our goal: develop an Airport
 Master Plan that reflects ODA and
 the communities's long term
 vision for the airport while
 addressing current operational
 needs and challenges











Environmental Considerations

- Known or documented presence of threatened or endangered species
- Incompatible land uses
- Wetlands
- Water quality
- Drainage patterns
- Parks and recreational areas









Financial Planning

- Develop financial plan that reflects an understanding of revenue opportunities and anticipated costs
- Develop detailed Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) that meets ODA's financial goals
- Prioritize goals based on FAA funding priorities, emphasizing safety
- Define market opportunities and development potential

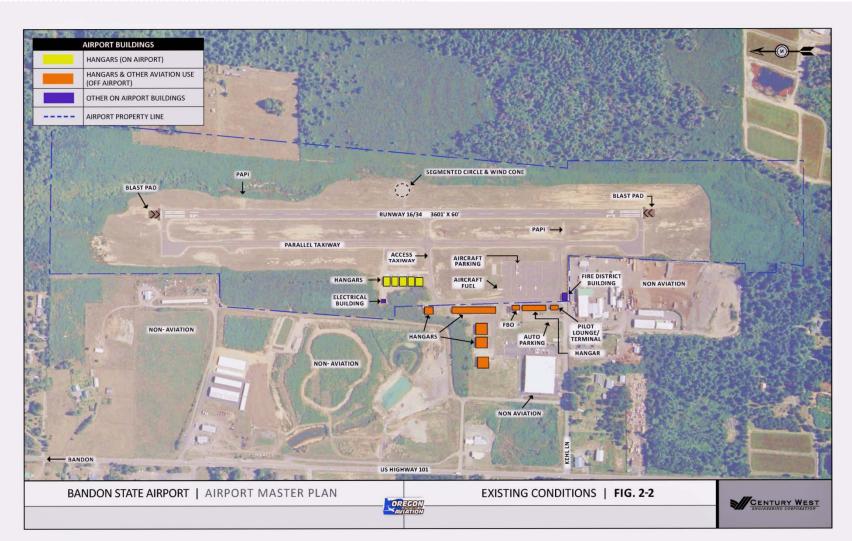






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