

AIRPORT MASTER PLAN

Public Open House **Welcome!**



THE
Mead
& Hunt
TEAM

Mead & Hunt
Tulsa, Oklahoma

McFarland Architects
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Leibowitz & Horton AMC
Greenwood Village, Colorado

Olsson
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Agenda

- Introductions
- Meeting Format and Logistics
- What a Master Plan Study Is and Is Not
- Process and Schedule
- Master Plan Analysis and Recommendations
- Next Steps
- Questions

Introductions

- **Airport Staff**
- **Study Committee (SC)**
- **Consultant Team**
 - ➔ Mead & Hunt
 - ➔ Four Specialty Sub Consultants
 - McFarland Architects
 - Olsson
 - Leibowitz & Horton
 - Quantum Spatial
- **FAA**

Meeting Format and Logistics

- The goal of the Open House is to share information with the public regarding the master plan process, analysis, and recommendations.
- Master Plan materials including draft chapters and appendices, frequently asked questions, and more are available on the project website: www.flystillwaterok.com/page/home/about-us/airport-master-plan

A Master Plan Is...

- **Decision making tool to guide the orderly development of future physical airport facilities**
 - ⇒ Layout of airport facilities meeting FAA design standards
 - ⇒ Identifies and reserves space for future facilities
- **20-year strategic vision**
- **FAA tool for planning and programming**
 - ⇒ Airport Layout Plan (ALP)
 - ⇒ Airport Capital Improvement Plan (ACIP)
- **Informs follow-on NEPA documents**
- **Informs city/county land use planning and regional transportation plans**
- **Flexible to allow for uncertainties**
- **Supported by fact and logic**

A Master Plan Is NOT...

- A business plan
- A strategic plan
- A noise study
- A regulatory document
- An FAA development mandate or guarantee of funding
- Rigid and inflexible

Master Plan Deliverables

■ Tangibles

➔ Narrative Report

- FAA-approved forecasts
- Capital Improvement Plan
- Implementation strategy

➔ FAA-approved Airport Layout Plan (ALP)

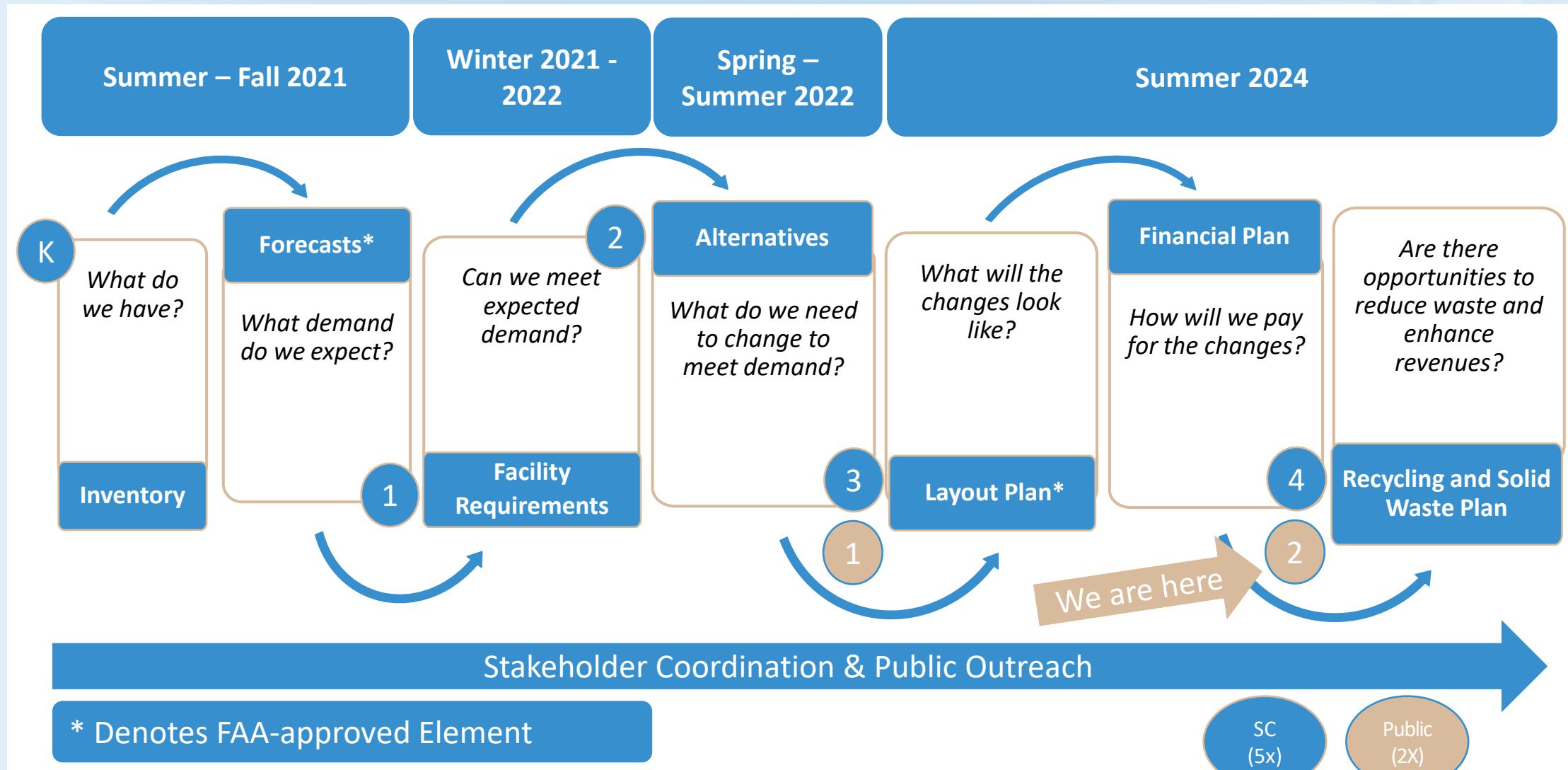
■ Intangibles

➔ Planning process and ideas

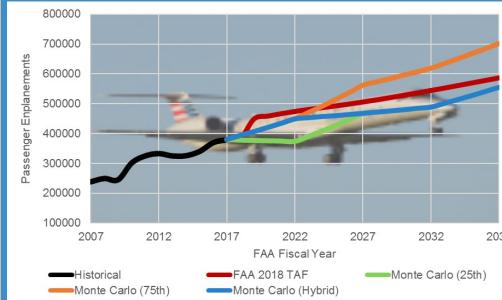
➔ Community connection

➔ Vision for the future

Master Plan Process and Schedule



Master Plan Focus Areas



Forecasts & Air Service



Terminal Building



Terminal Area Improvement



Revenue Development



Stakeholders



Implementation

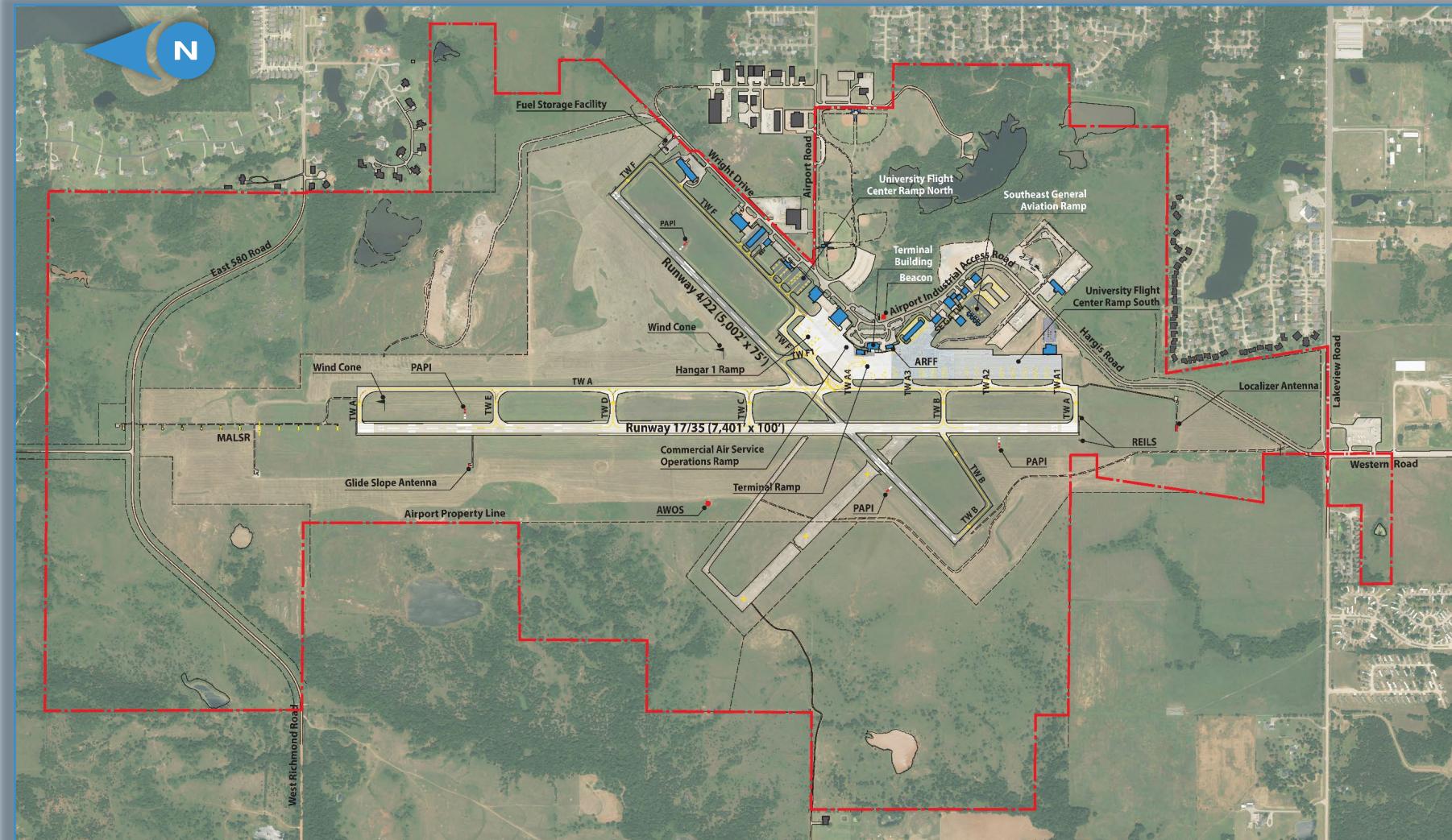
Inventory

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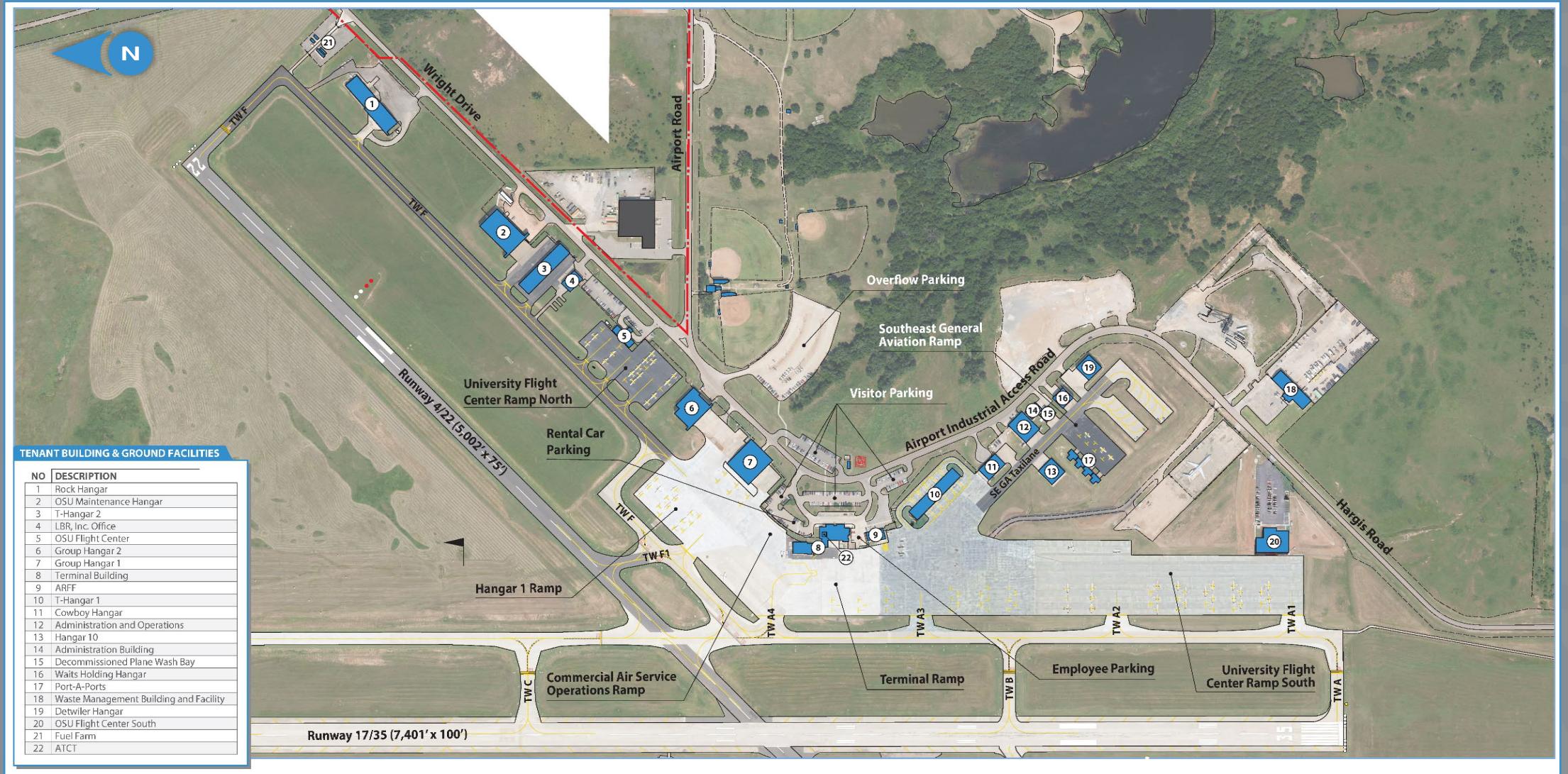
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Existing Airport Facilities

- **Airfield Layout**
 - Runways
 - Taxiways
 - Aprons
- **Terminal Building**
- **Support Facilities and Equipment**
- **Airport Access**
- **Airspace**
- **Airport Environ**
- **Land Use and Zoning**
- **Utilities**
- **Environmental Baseline**



Existing Landside Facilities



Aviation Forecasts

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Forecasts Review

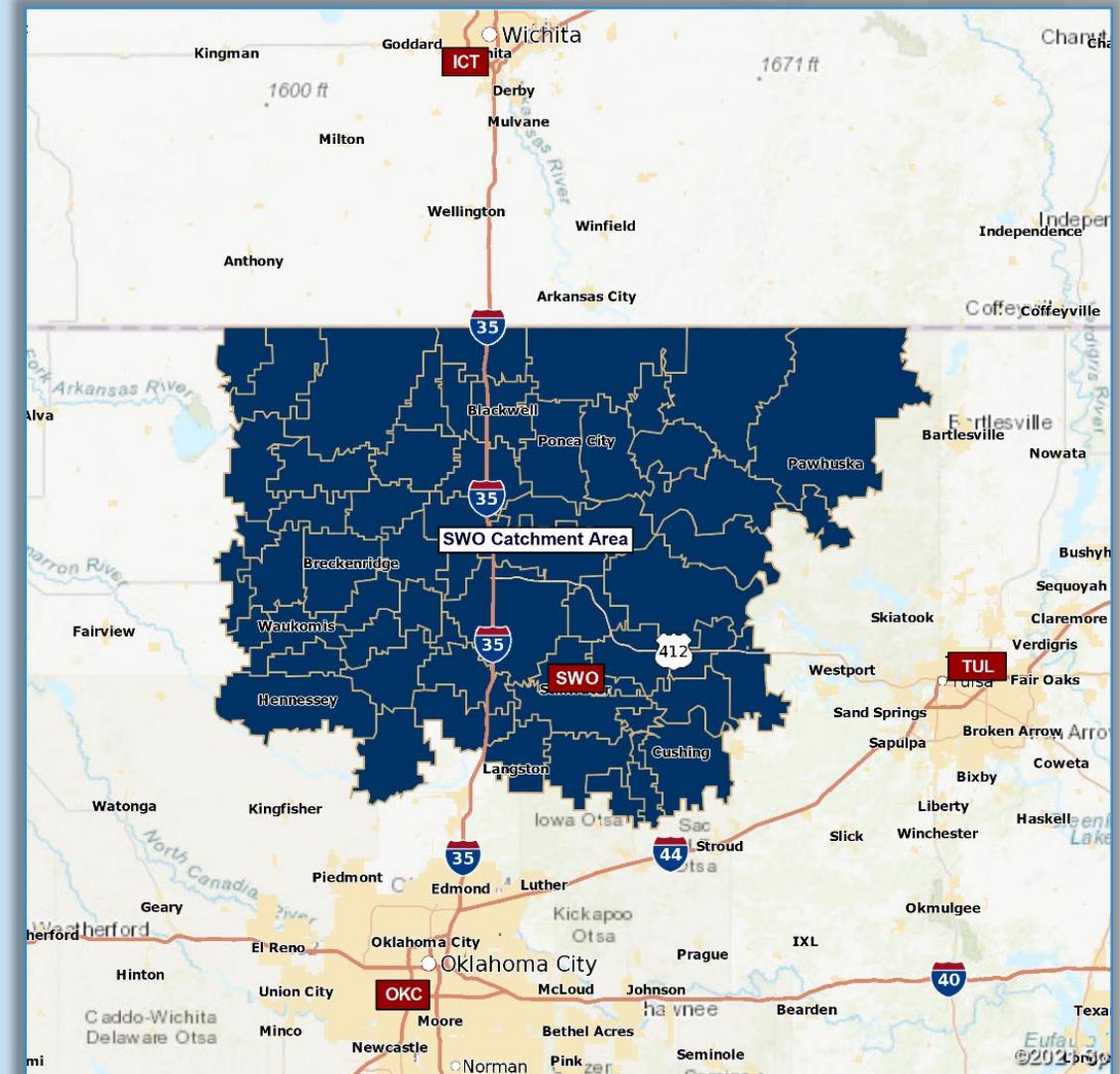
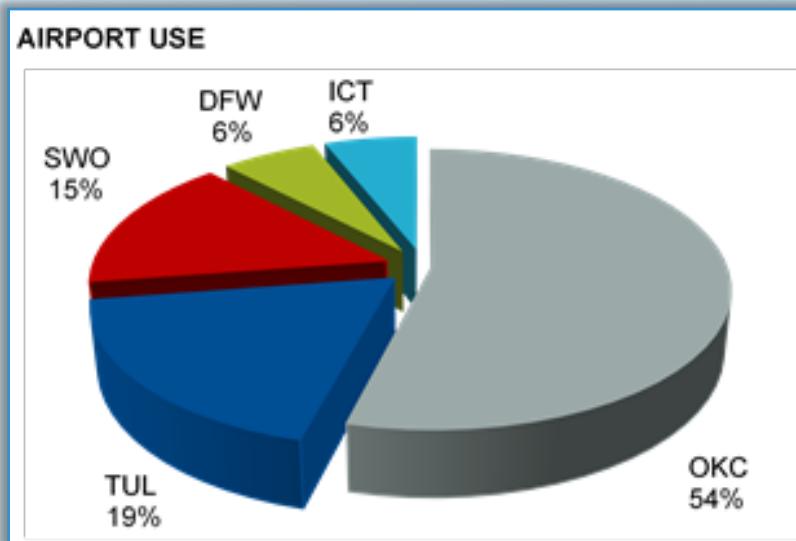
- “Forecasts are based on a snapshot in time using the best data available at the time.”
- “As soon as a Master Plan is prepared, it begins to be out of date.”
 - Anonymous Master Planner

Key Metrics

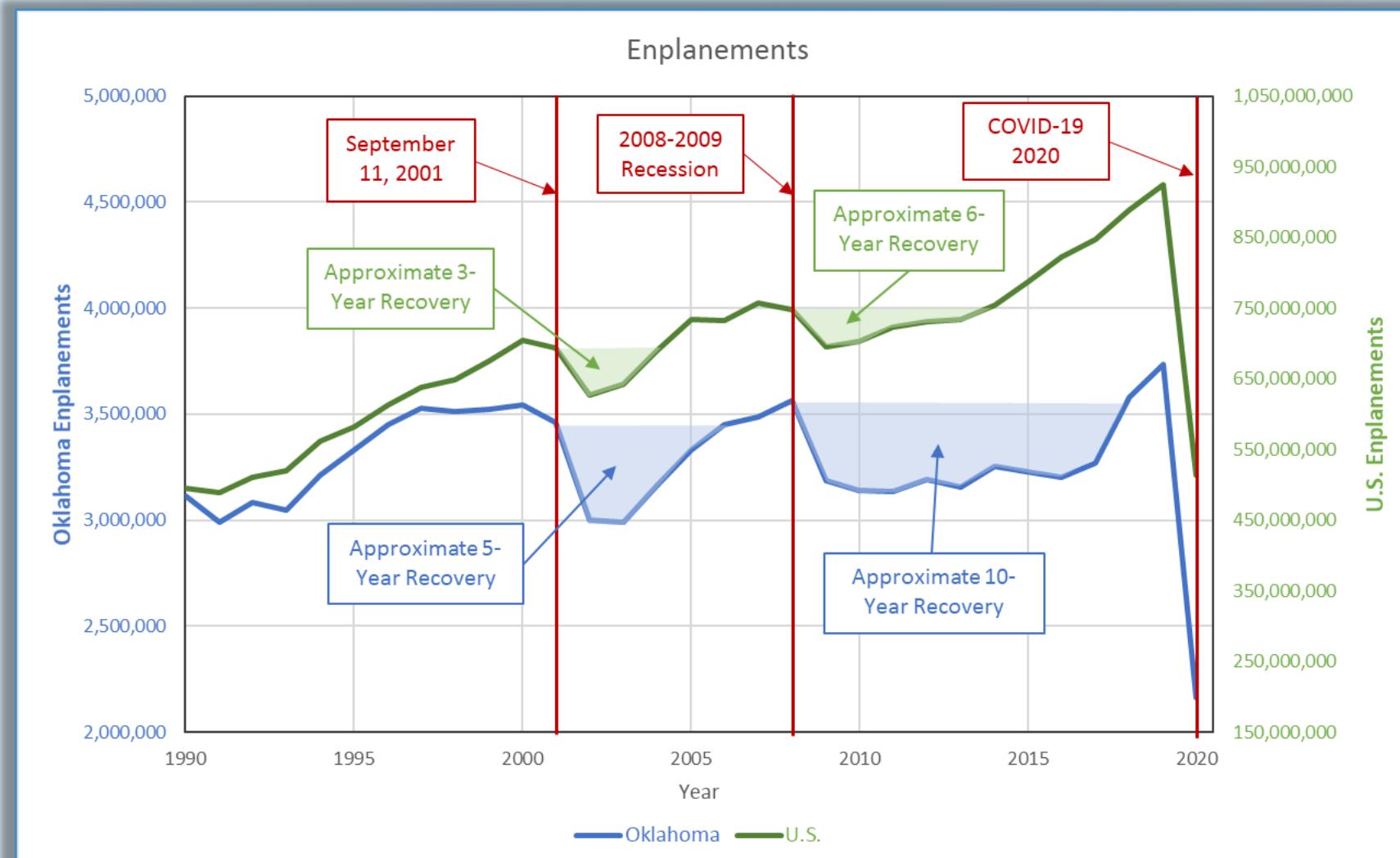
- Passenger Enplanements
- Aircraft Operations
 - Commercial Service
 - General Aviation
- Based Aircraft
- Runway Design Code (RDC)/Critical Aircraft Analysis

Background – Passenger Catchment Area

- It encompasses:
 - ➔ 60 ZIP Codes
 - ➔ 250,782 population (2020)
- 15% of the area's air travelers used SWO for their trips.



Background – COVID Impacts



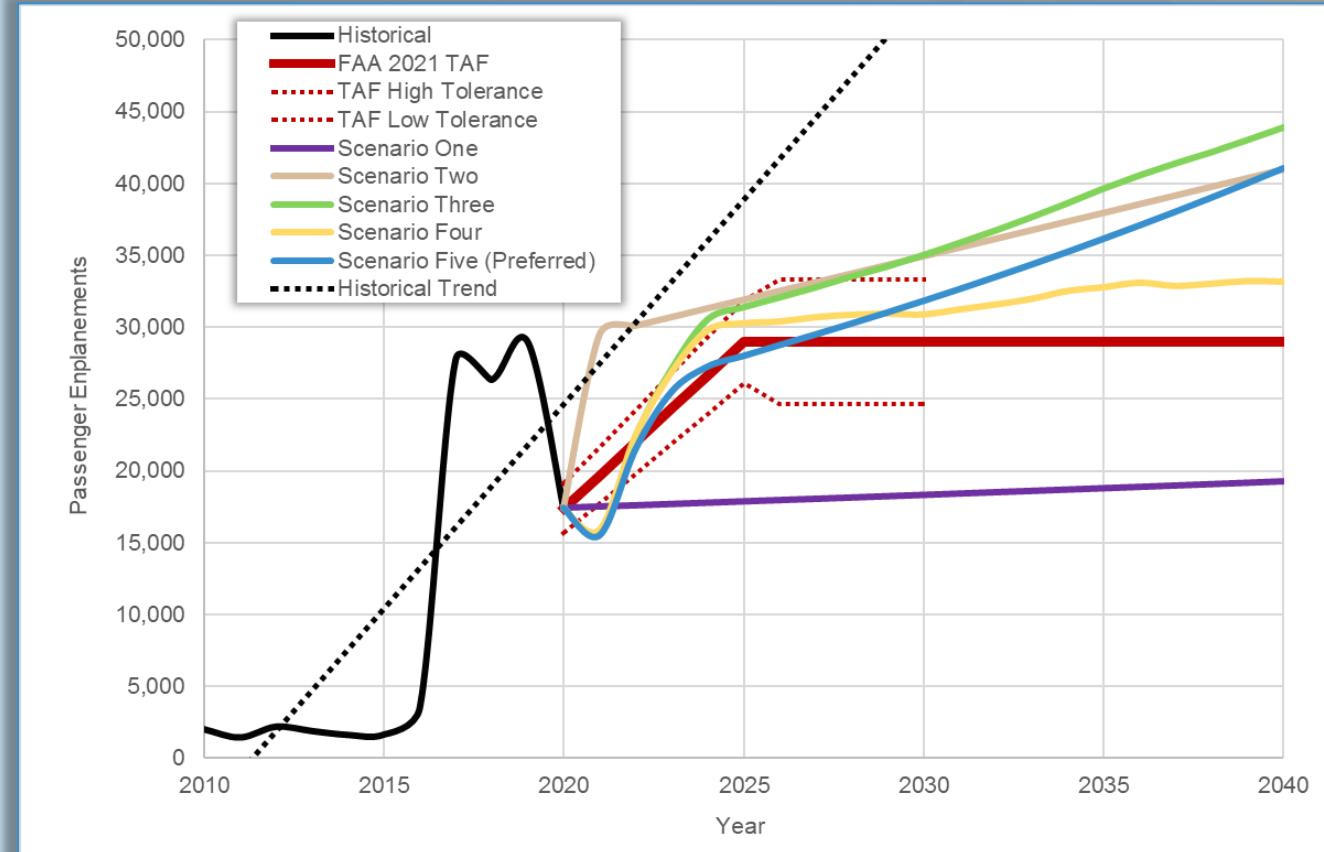
Summary of Approved Aviation Activity Forecasts, FY 2020-2040

Activity	2020	2040	CAGR
Enplanements	17,410	41,060	4.4%
Operations	62,643	97,044	2.2%
Commercial Service	1,920	2,284	0.9%
Air Carrier	30	1,492	21.6%
<i>Narrow Body Jets</i>	30	1,492	21.6%
<i>Air Taxi/Commuter</i>	1,890	792	-4.3%
<i>Regional Jets</i>	1,312	140	-10.6%
Air Cargo	92	92	0.0%
GA Types	486	560	0.7%
General Aviation	57,512	91,560	2.4%
Itinerant	25,654	42,140	2.5%
Local	31,858	49,420	2.2%
Military	3,211	3,200	0.0%
Itinerant	1,314	1,310	0.0%
Local	1,897	1,890	1.2%
Based Aircraft	80	101	1.2%
Critical Aircraft			
Runway 17/35	ERJ 145	ERJ 175	
Runway 4/22	Cessna 172	Cessna 172	

Approved Passenger Enplanement Forecasts, 2020-2040

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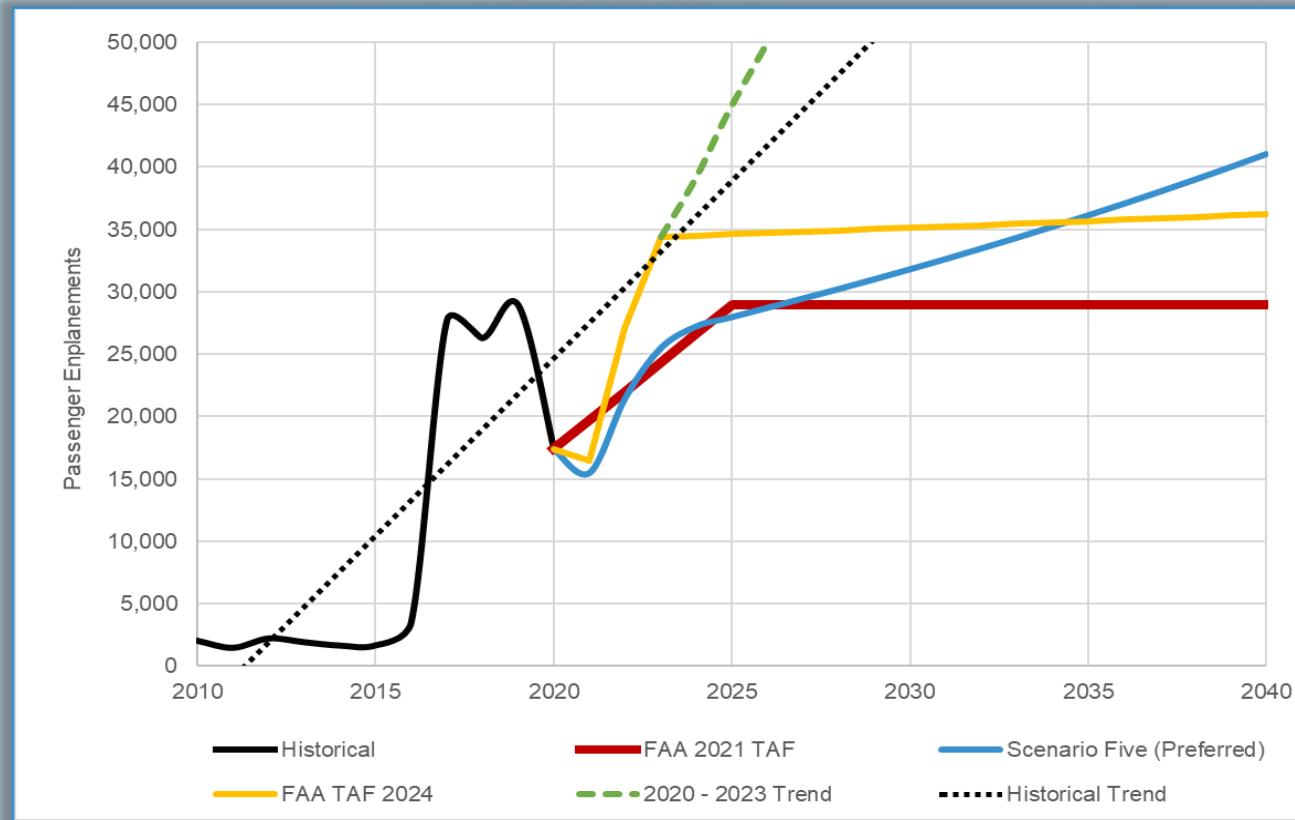
Activity	2020	2040	CAGR
Scheduled Service Enplanements	16,102	39,460	4.6%
Non-Scheduled Service Enplanements	1,308	1,600	1.0%
Total	17,410	41,060	4.4%



SOURCE: Mead & Hunt.

Comparison of Approved Forecast and Actual Enplanements, FY 2020-2025

Enplanements	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	CAGR
Forecast	17,410	15,500	21,500	25,500	27,250	28,000	9.4%
Actual	17,410	16,457	27,120	34,398	≈36,000	? (42,565 Trend)	19.7%



Operations by Runway Design Code (RDC)

Runway 17/35					
RDC	A-I, A-II, B-I, B-II	C-I, C-II	D-I, D-II	B-III, C-III, C-IV, D-III	Total Operations
2020	47,330	1,278	4	50	48,662
2040	72,224	2,108	8	1,584	75,924



Facility Requirements

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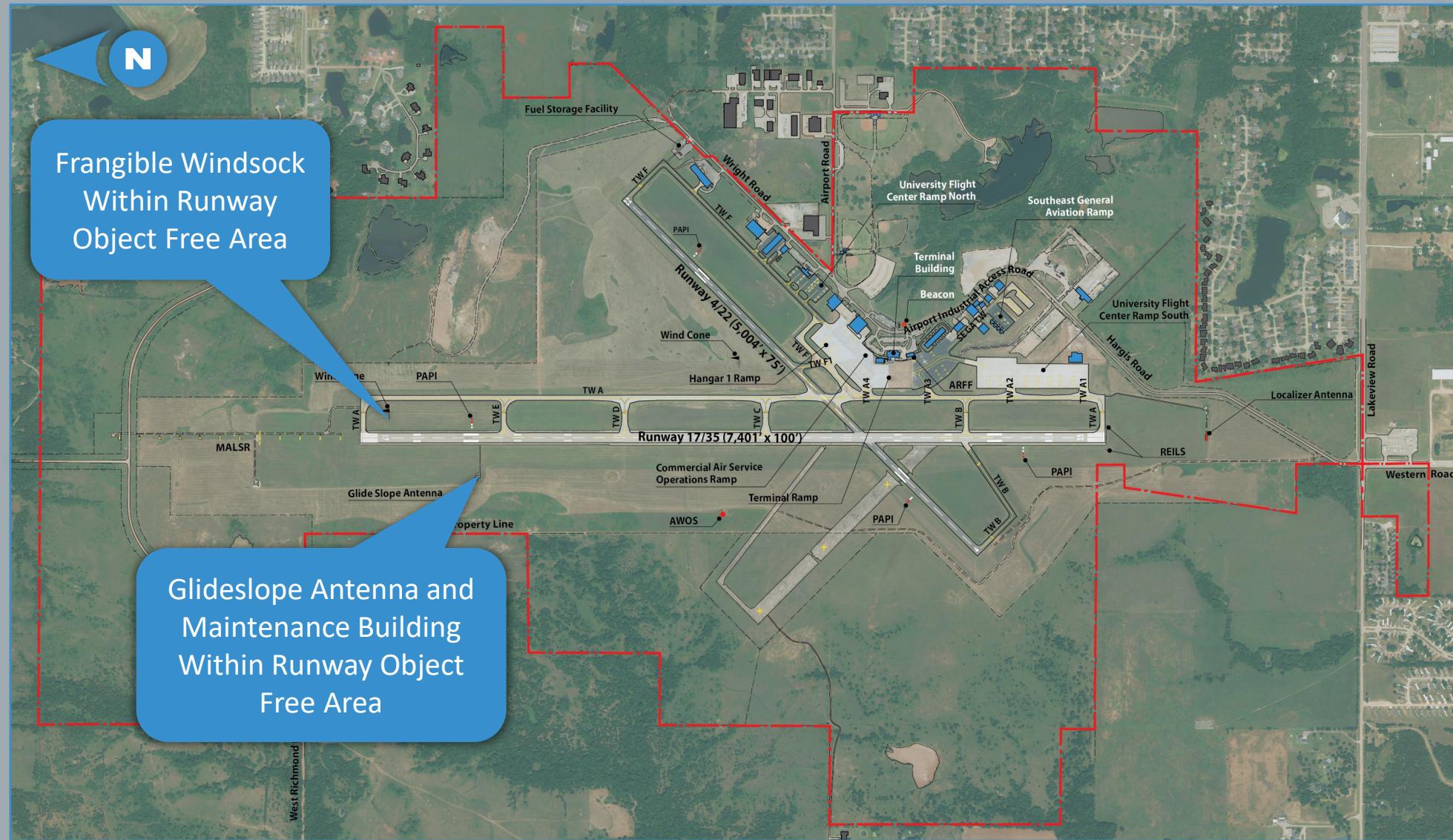
Airside Facility Requirements

■ Airfield Design Standards

- ⇒ Evaluate airfield geometric facilities for adherence to FAA design standards
- ⇒ Runway criteria uses critical aircraft's RDC and lowest Instrument Approach Procedure (IAP) visibility minimums
 - Runway 17/35 C-III-2400
 - Runway 4/22 B-I-VIS (Small Aircraft Only)
- ⇒ Taxiway criteria uses critical aircraft ADG and TDG
 - Runway 17/35 Taxiways ADG III, TDG 3
 - Runway 4/22 Taxiways ADG I, TDG 1A
- ⇒ Translates to FAA dimensional standards

Runway Design Standard Deficiencies

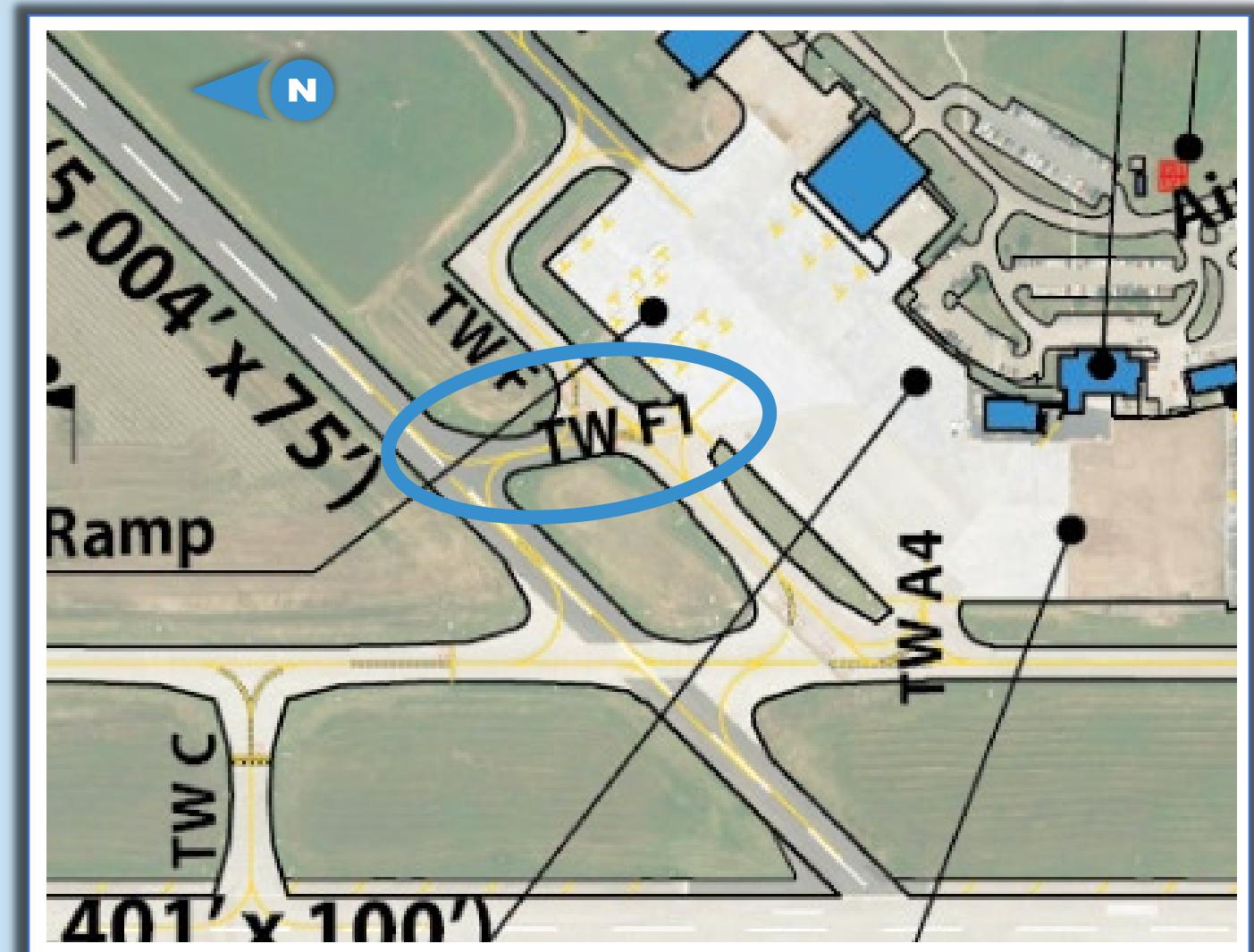
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Taxiway Design Standard Deficiencies

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- **Taxiway F1**
 - ➲ Acute-Angled Exit for Landings to Runway 4
 - ➲ Near Direct Access to Runway 4/22 from Hangar 1 Ramp
- **Taxiway B**
 - ➲ Acute-Angled Intersection west of Runway 17/35
- **Recommend reconstructing to right-angle intersections when pavement conditions dictate**



Landside Facility Requirements

- **Terminal Area**
 - ➔ Passenger Terminal Building
 - ➔ Curbside
 - ➔ Apron
 - ➔ Access and Parking
- **GA Facilities**
- **Airport Traffic Control Tower (ATCT)**
- **Aircraft and Fire Fighting (ARFF) Facilities**
- **Snow Removal Equipment (SRE) Facilities**

Terminal Building Requirements

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■ Assumptions

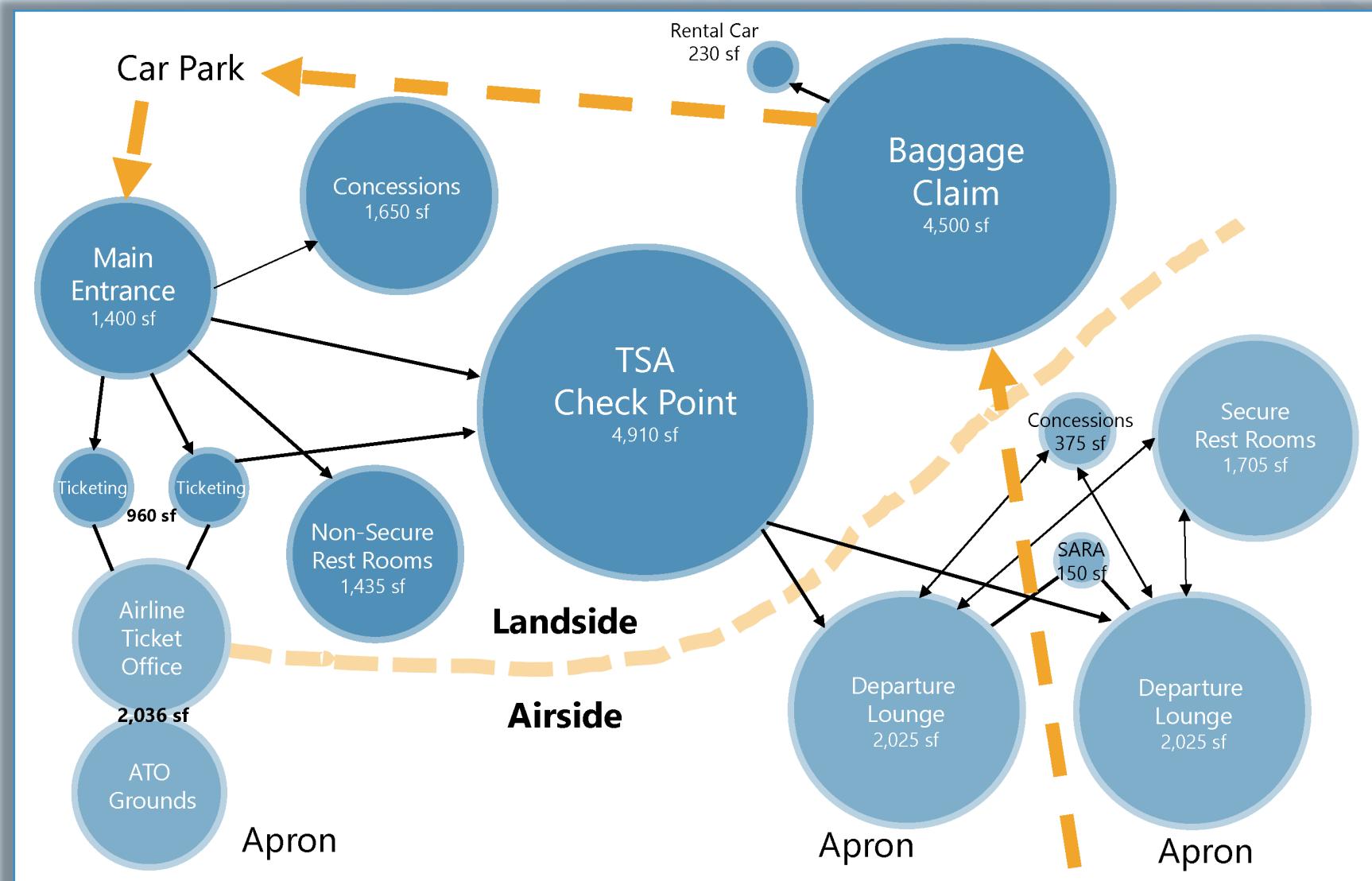
- ➡ Based on scheduled commercial service passengers
- ➡ Chartered university athletic teams could use facilities if desired
- ➡ Minimum of 2 gates/holdrooms
- ➡ Minimum of 2 airlines occupancy
- ➡ Apron accommodates 1 ERJ 175 and 1 Boeing 737-800 aircraft simultaneously

■ Existing Terminal Building Provides Approximately 10,000 sf

- ➡ FBO Uses Approximately 1,000 sf

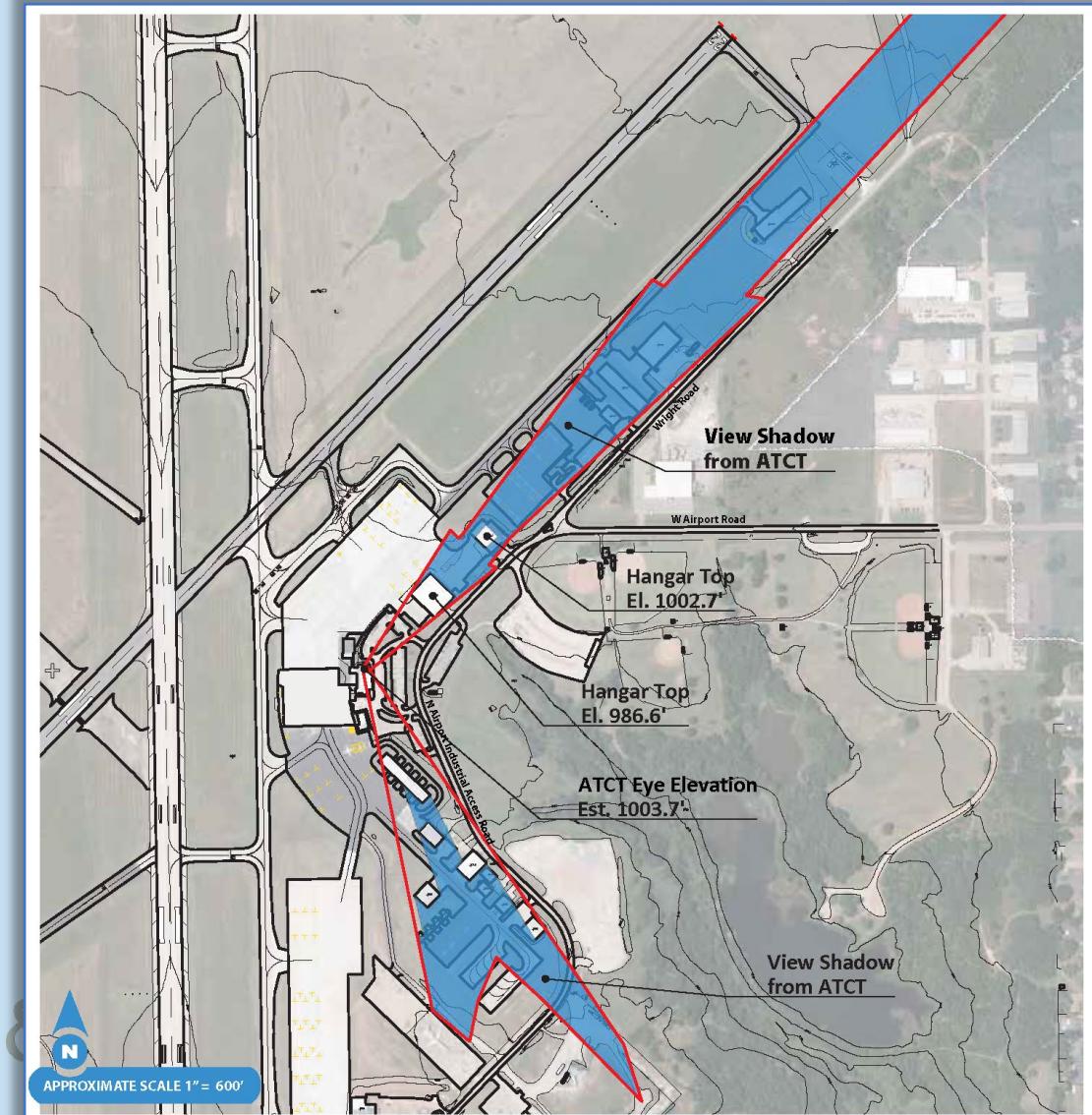
Terminal Space Summary by Component (sq ft)	2020	2040
Main Entrance Hall	1,400	1,400
Terminal Ticket Hall	960	960
Airline Ticket Office and Ground Operations	4,072	4,072
Checked Baggage Inspection Screening	300	300
Airline Outbound Baggage Make-Up	950	950
Passenger Security Screening Checkpoint and Exit Lane	2,100	2,100
Secure Concourse Exit Lane ¹	520	520
TSA Field Office	400	400
Secure Concourse Circulation	3,195	3,195
Passenger Departures Lounge	2,320	4,050
Inbound Baggage Drop-Off	1,200	1,200
Baggage Claim	977	1,550
Baggage Claim Hall	1,750	1,750
Car Rental	230	230
SARA	150	150
Concessions		
Non-Secure	1,650	1,650
Secure	375	375
Restrooms		
Non-Secure	1,435	1,435
Secure	1,705	1,705
Sub-Total Building		
Building Systems, Structure @ 15% of Program Space	3,853	4,199
Total Building		
	29,542	32,191

Terminal Building Relationship Diagram



ATCT Requirements

- Existing ATCT does not provide unobstructed views to all controlled aircraft movement areas
 - ➔ Portion of Taxiway F
 - ➔ Portion of Southeast GA Taxiway
- Line of Sight (LOS) angle of incidence insufficient
 - ➔ Standard is equal to or greater than 0.80 degrees
 - ➔ Currently equal to 0.04 degrees
- Recommend analyzing alternative ATCT site

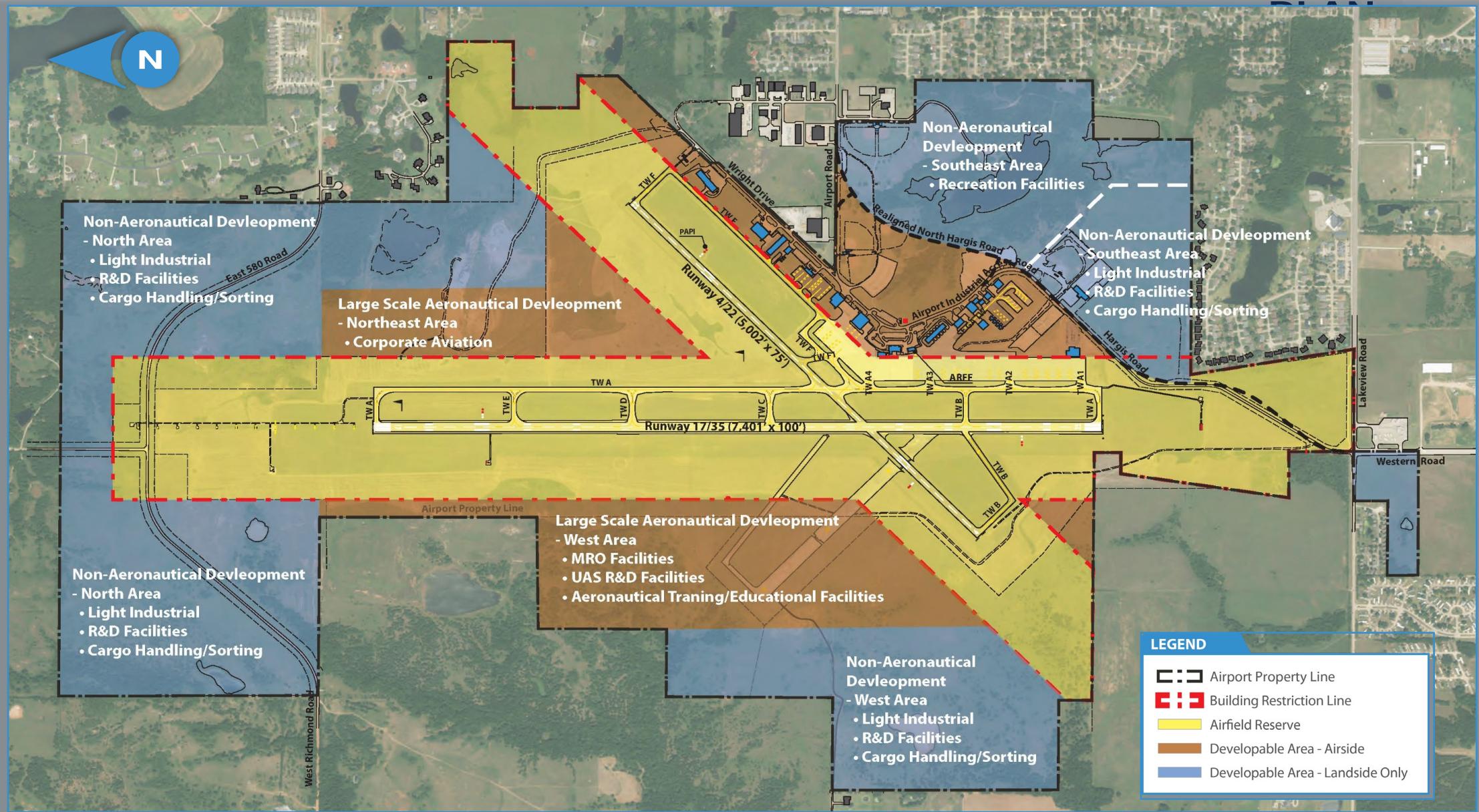


Alternatives

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Developable Area Analysis



Alternative Terminal Concept 1

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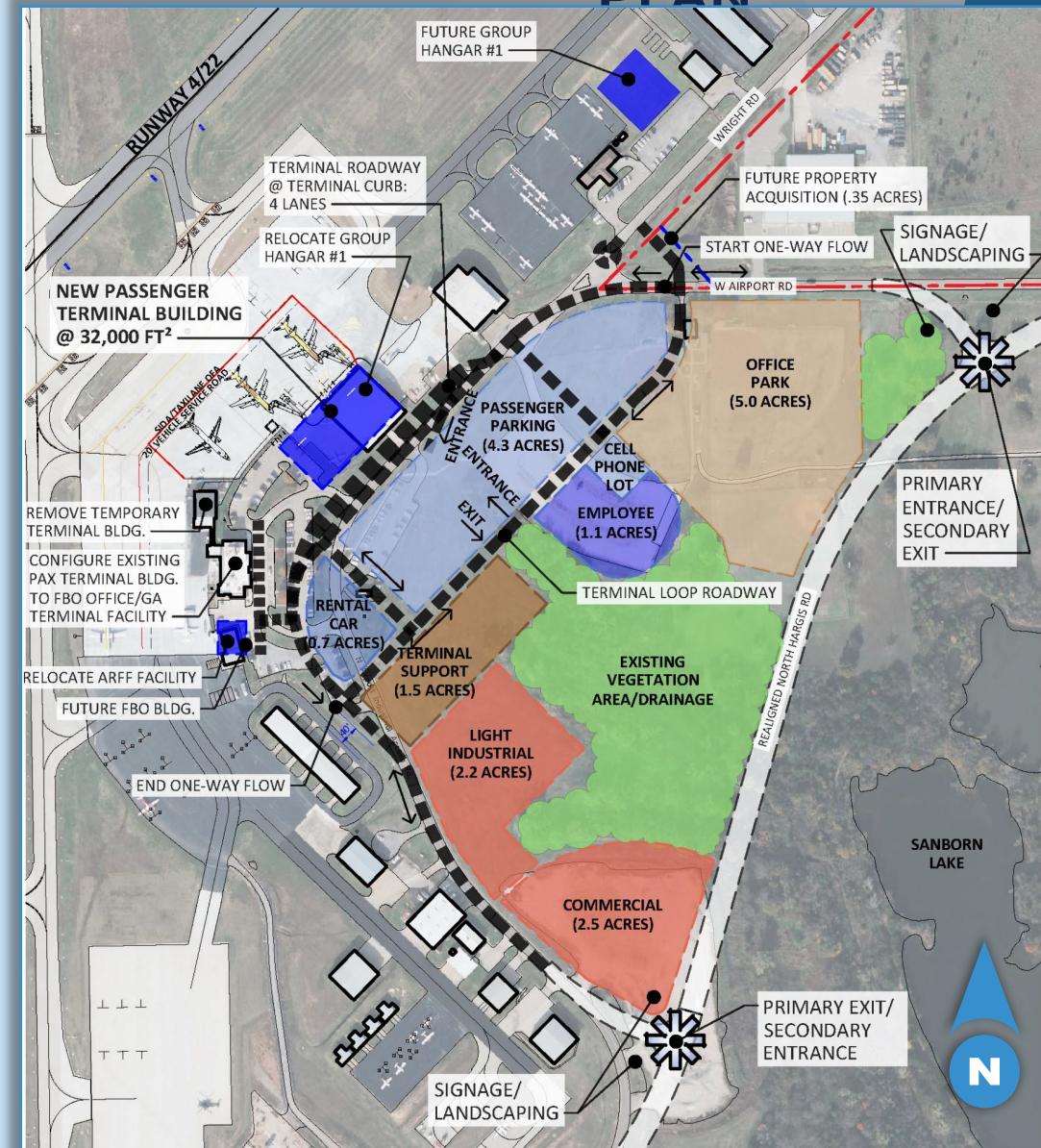
■ Advantages

- ➔ Minimizes impacts to existing commercial service operations during construction
- ➔ Maximizes sight line visibility/prominence
- ➔ Maximizes commercial service/GA separation
- ➔ Maximizes utilization of new apron pavement
- ➔ Maximizes redevelopment opportunities of existing terminal building (e.g., FBO/GA terminal)
- ➔ Possible reduction in construction costs due to site separation from existing terminal
- ➔ Provides phasing options for ATCT removal

■ Disadvantages

- ➔ Required removal/relocation of Hangar #1 (impacts existing Airport tenants)

■ Selected as preferred site



Alternative Terminal Concept 1A

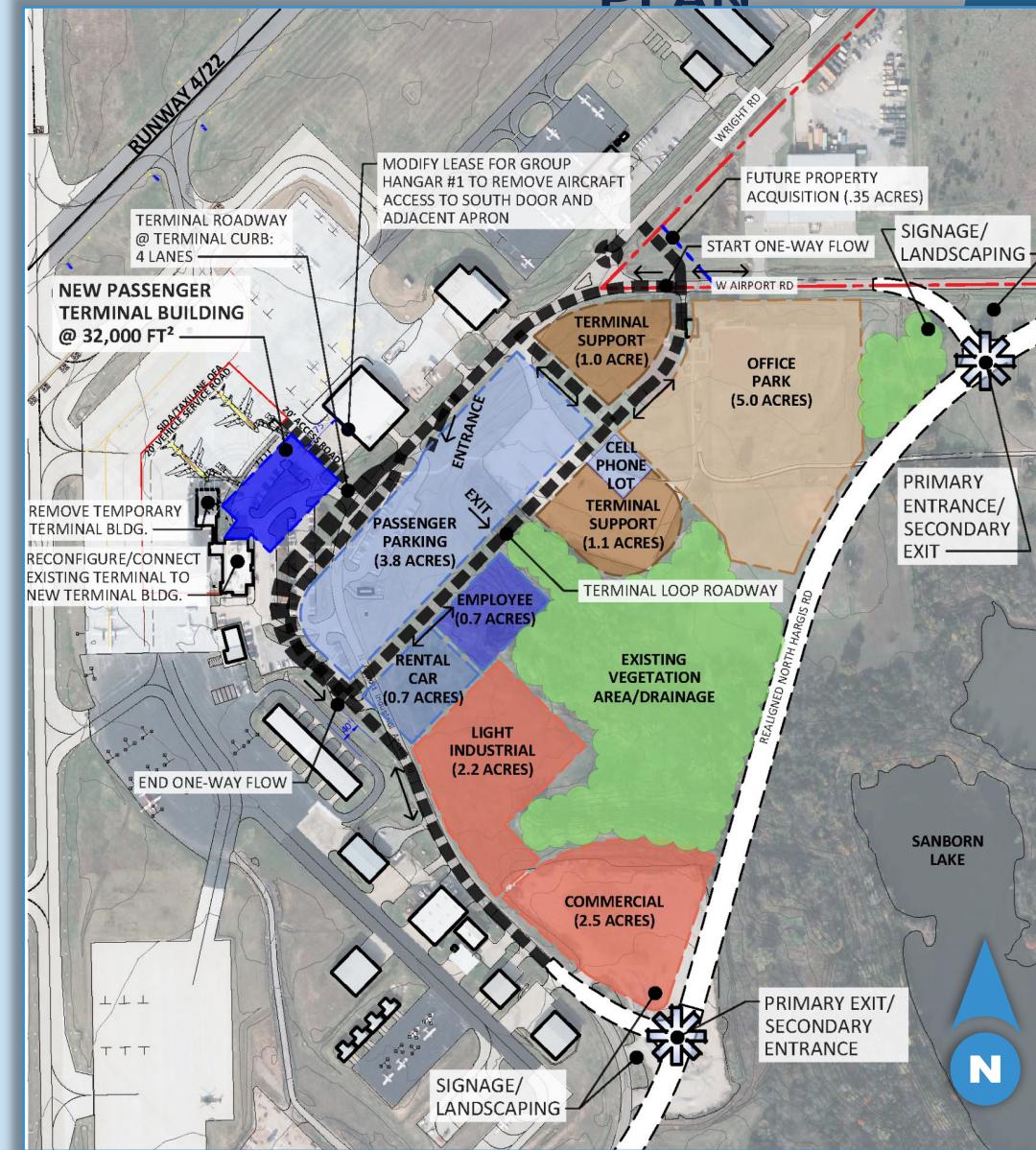
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■ Advantages

- ➡ Improves minimization of impacts to existing commercial service operations during construction
- ➡ Possible reduced construction costs due to reuse of existing terminal building
- ➡ Improves commercial service/GA operations separation
- ➡ Improves utilization of new apron pavement
- ➡ Facilitates redevelopment opportunities for portion of existing terminal building (e.g., FBO/GA terminal)
- ➡ Provides fewer phasing options for ATCT removal than Concept 1

■ Disadvantages

- ➡ Construction phasing/operational complexities through integration of and connection to existing terminal building
- ➡ Improves but does not maximize separation of commercial service/GA operations
- ➡ Potentially accelerates phasing of ATCT removal
- ➡ Minimizes site-line visibility/prominence



Alternative Terminal Concept 2

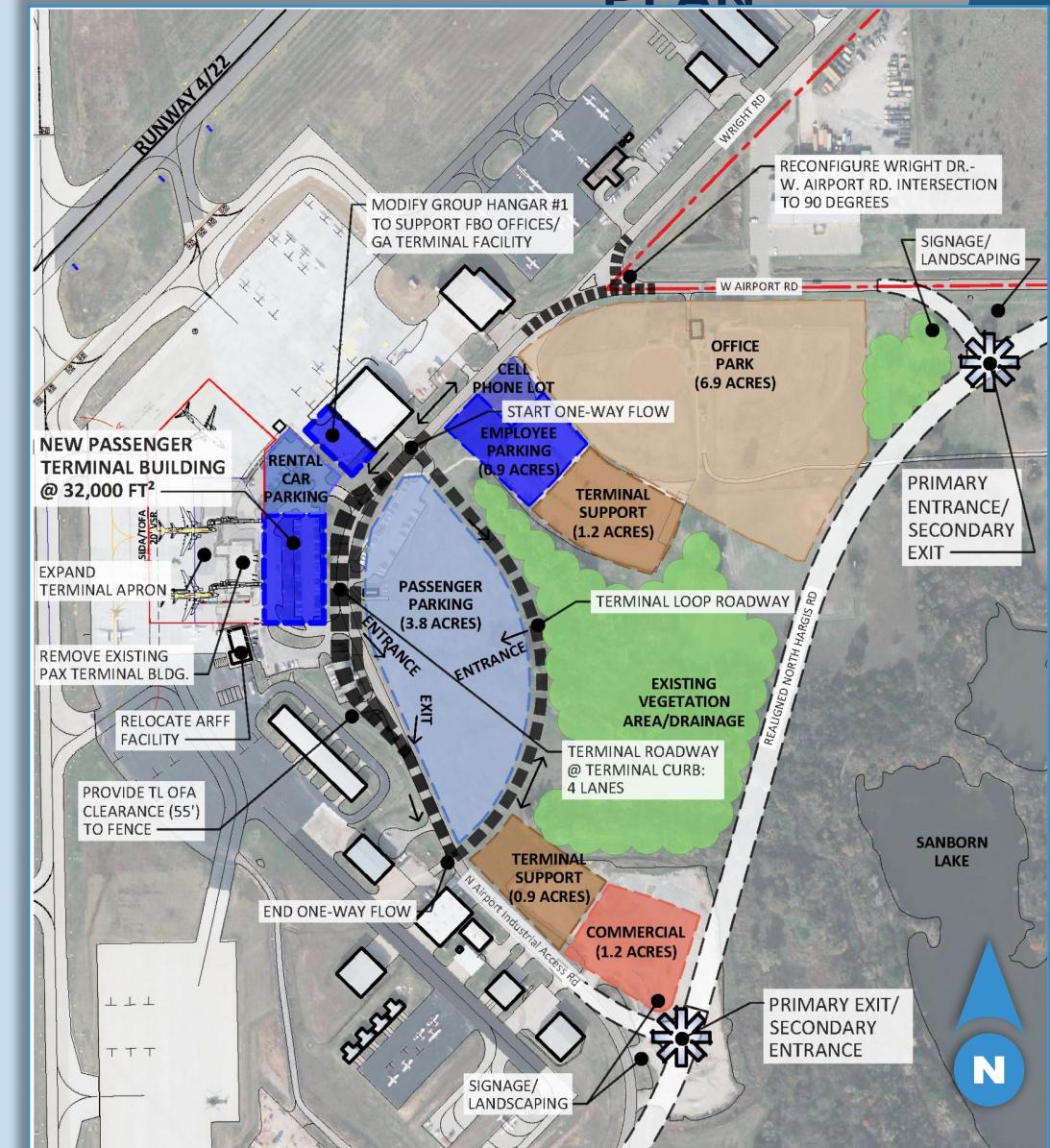
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■ Advantages

- ➡ Improves sight-line visibility/prominence
- ➡ Improves commercial service/GA operations separation
- ➡ Improves utilization of new apron pavement
- ➡ Conversion/repurposing of Hangar #1 for FBO operations provides shared used opportunities

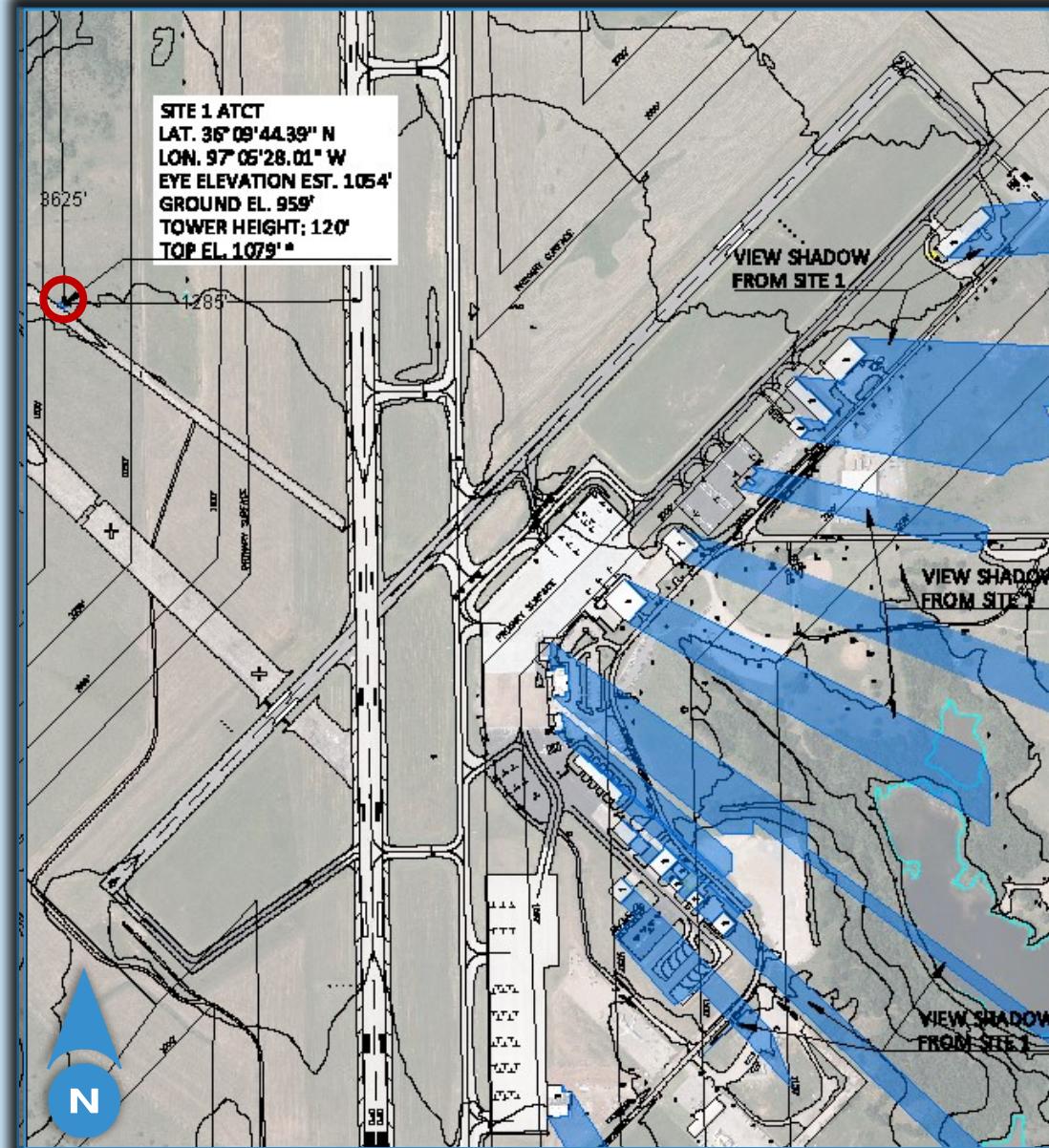
■ Disadvantages

- ➡ Maximizes impacts to existing commercial service operations during construction
- ➡ Potential increase in construction costs due to minimal site separation from existing terminal
- ➡ Prohibits potential redevelopment opportunities (e.g., FBO/GA terminal) of existing terminal building
- ➡ Reduces phasing and scheduling options for ATCT removal
- ➡ Requires relocation of existing Hangar #1 tenants for reuse/repurposing to FBO/GA terminal



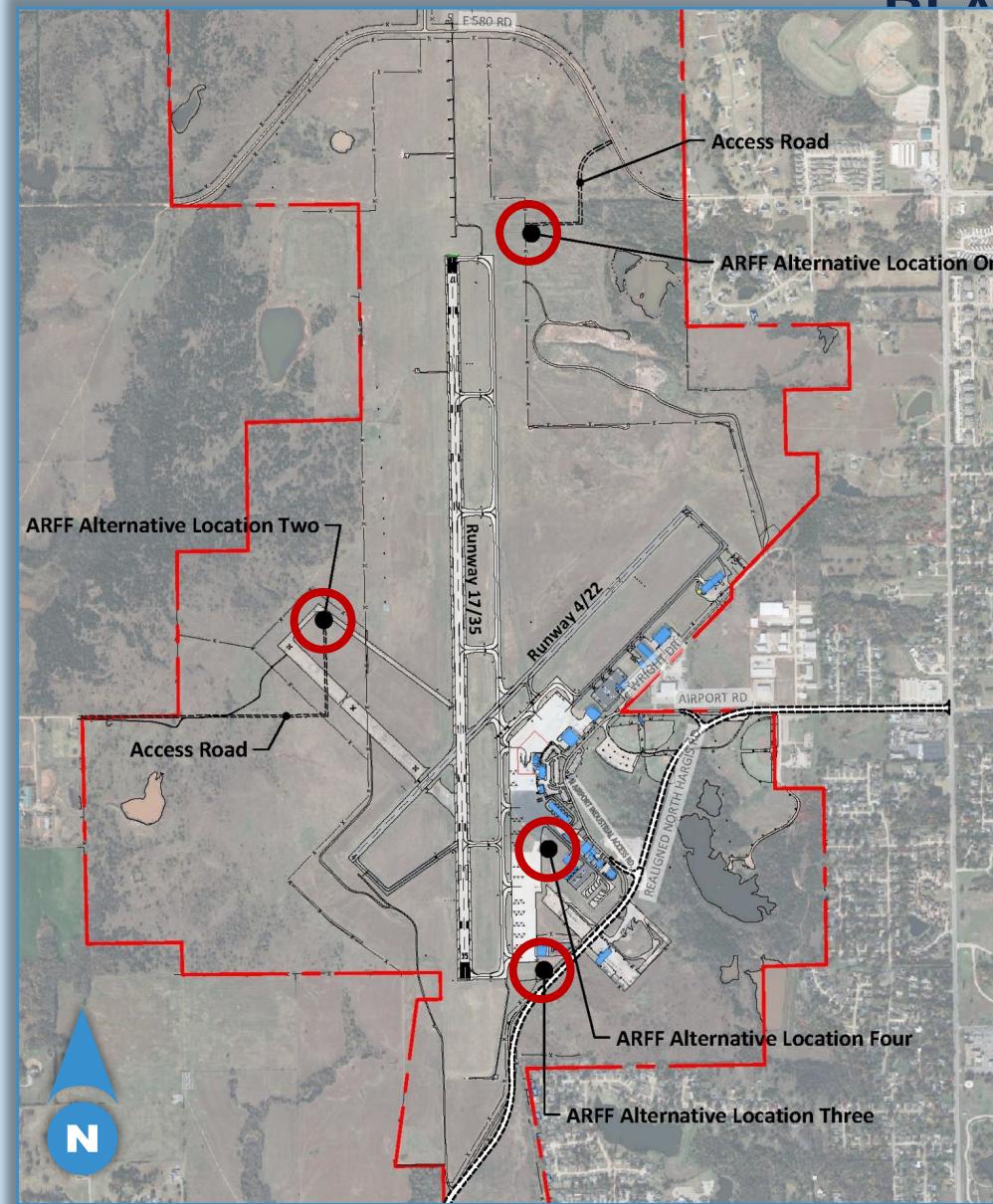
ATCT Alternatives

- Site 1
- Site 2
- Site 3
- Site 4
- Site 1 recommended
- ATCT Site Selection
Study initiated and
selected a modified
version of this site



ARFF Alternatives Analysis

- **Four sites evaluated**
 - ➔ Site One
 - ➔ Site Two
 - ➔ Site Three
 - ➔ Site Four
- **Site Four recommended**



Development Plan

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Terminal Building Floorplan

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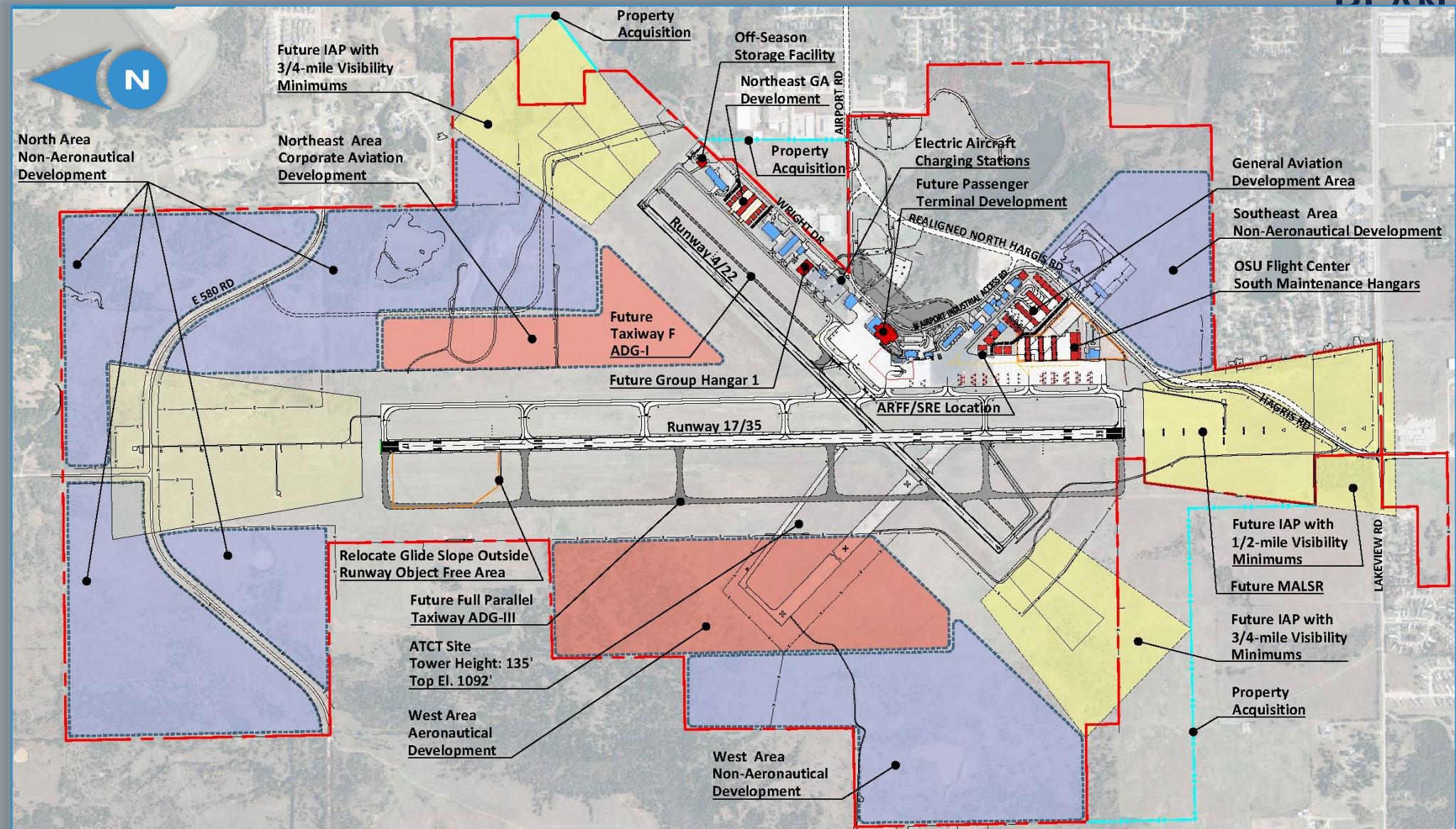
Terminal Building

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Conceptual Development Plan

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Implementation Plan

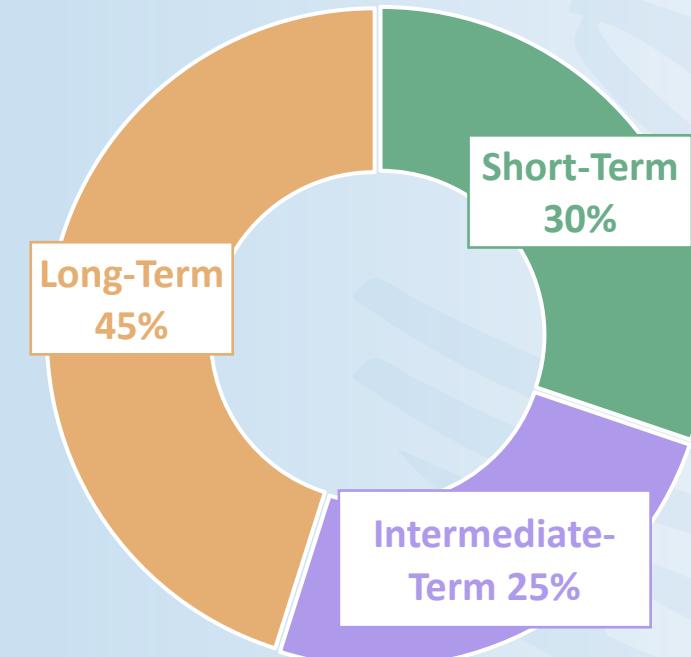
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Project Costs, by Phase

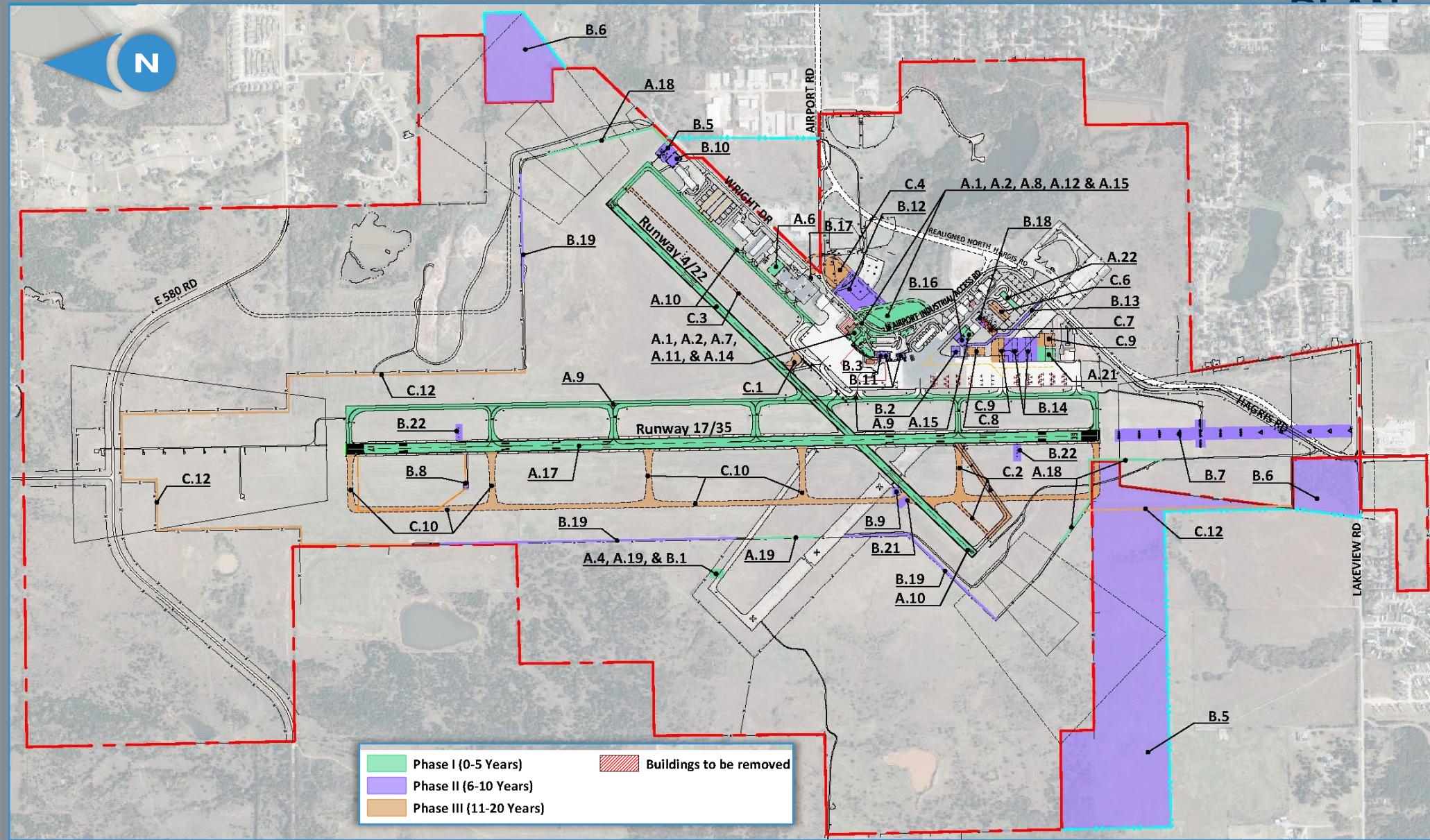
Phase	Cost*
Short-Term (0-5 Years)	\$49,476,800
Intermediate- Term (6-10 Years)	\$39,612,200
Long-Term (11-20 Years)	\$72,285,900
Total	\$161,374,900

NOTE: *2022 Dollars.



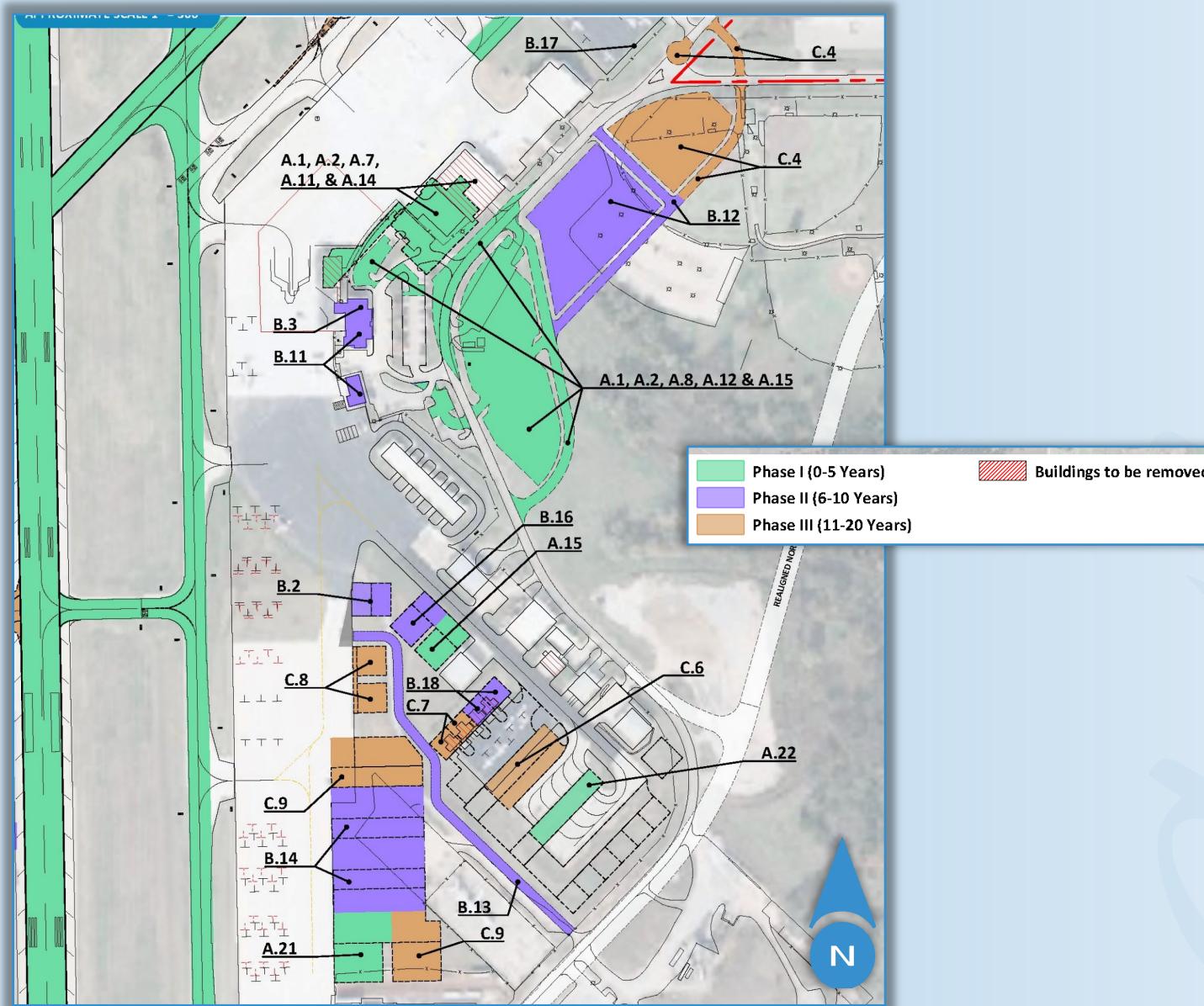
Airport Phasing Plan

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Terminal Area Phasing Plan

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Financial Analysis Summary

- **Implementation of Capital Improvement Program (CIP) projects is feasible, given:**
 - ⇒ Substantial FAA discretionary support
 - ⇒ Significant ongoing City financial support
 - ⇒ Significant Other funding sources
 - State grants
 - Economic development
 - Private third-party
 - OSU
 - ⇒ Continued congressional funding of the Airport Improvement Program (AIP)

Questions?

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Q&A Session

- If you wish to provide your feedback privately or following the meeting, you may do so by emailing us at kelly.maddoux@meadhunt.com and kellie.reed@stillwaterok.gov.
- Consultants and staff will be available for Q&A until 7:00

Next Steps

- **Receive your input**
→ Comments due by July 26, 2024
- **Finalize ALP and Draft Report**

thank you!

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